

明治二十五年三月三十日 第三種郵便物認可

The Japan Weekly Mail:

A REVIEW

OF

JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS,

LITERATURE AND ART.

VOL. XXXVI.

July to December, 1901.

INDEX.

明治廿五年三月廿日第三種郵便物認可

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES:—

Accident in Tokyo	56
A Chinese Lady Educator	339
A Deputation	87
Administrative Reform	238
Administrative and Financial Reform	340
A Disgraceful Affair	163
A Foreign Professor	659
A Fool's Paradise	53
Again the Old Question	682
Alleged Fraud in Tokyo	162
Alien Newspapers of New York	376
America's Balance of Trade	213
American English	598
American Locomotives	85
American Maritime Revival	351
American Shipping	613
Amur Society	401
An Appeal	430
An Abortive Fraud	463
Anglo-German Agreement	570
An Incident	56
Annual Report of the Central Sanitary Bureau	400
An Observant Buddhist Priest	266
An Opinion about England in the Far East	399
Another Label	52
A Political Wavelet	372
A Re-action	328
A Reflection	267
Arrival of Chinese Officers and Students	434
Ashio Mine	570
A Storm	460
A Strike	163
A Suggestion	480
Attack on President McKinley	321
A-um Para-pa	217
Antarctic Expedition	274
Automobile Racing	102
Australian Commonwealth	397
"A White Australia"	683
A Water-belt round the World	193
A Witness	517
A Wonderful Lady	642
A Word about the Loot Question	460
Ball at the Russian Legation	683
Bank Dispute	311-398
Bank Robbery at Singapore	11
Bank Trouble	340-370
Baron Kawaguchi	598
Bethell Case	185
Black-mailing	516
Boer Amenities	221
Boer, The	135
Boer Forces at the Outbreak of Hostilities	574
Boer Methods	342
Boers shoot Prisoners	330
Boer Women and British Women	402
Bribery Case	545
British Foreign Office and its Critics	219
British Interests in Turkey	316
British Locomotives	656
British Ships	368
British Squadron in Harbour	631
British Trade	560
Budget, The	339-431-630
Bull-Fighting in America	163
Cabinet and the House of Peers	369
Camp of Refuge	168
Central American Trouble	609
Central European Complications	330
"Chadai"	489
Chartered Bank	316
China	394
Chinese Affairs	50
Chinese Indemnity	568
Chinese Missions of Apology	262
Chinese Minister	568
China's New Foreign Office	137
Chinese Officers at the Manœuvres	543
China's Trade Last Year	202
Christian Troubles and Floods in the Yangtze Valley	122
Citizens of Tokyo and the Officers who fought in China	114
Civil Government of the Philippines	101
Closing Exchanges	122
Code of Criminal Procedure	236
Collision at Woosung	95
Commander-in-chief in Chili	31
Compradores	656
Competition with British Trade	655
Concert	525
Condition of the Manchurian Agreement	427
Confirmation at Christ Church	57
Conscripts	546
Conspiracy in the Nippon Yusen Kaisha	112
Controversial Methods	214
Count de Lur-Saluces	162
Count Itagaki on Modern Journalism	83

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES:—

Count Okuma	572
Count Okuma on the Economic Situation	266
Count Soyeyima on Li Hung-chang	515
Cost of South African War	601
Crickets in England	197
Czar and his Japanese Visitors	113
Dastardly Murder by Filipinos	643
Delays of the Law	341-399
Delayed telegrams	330
Defaulting Tax-payers	4
Diplomatic	685
Diet, The	374
Disastrous Floods in Japan and China	84
Disgraceful Journalism	5
Documentary Difficulties	213
Dogs of War	280
Domestic Politics	426-538-566
Dr. Baelz	541
Dr. Baelz's Jubilee	654
Dr. Eldridge	525
Dr. Watanabe on the Future of Japanese Industry	95
Early Decay of the Japanese	683
Earthquake in Northern Japan	161
Education Society	615
Elliot Islands	187
Emigration	457
Emigration Companies	434
Emperor, The	87
Emperor and the Returned Troops	55
Emperor and Marquis Ito	309
England and China	315
England and Germany	341
English Cricket	220
Enterprises in Echigo	31
Equitable Society	433
Experiences of the War	458
Fatal Accidents in Yokohama	141
Fatal Railway Accident	55
Female Costume	5
Female Education	342
Field Marshal Oyama	291
Field Marshal Waldersee	115
Fifth National Exhibition	127
Financial	428-516-595
Financial Affairs	455-488
Fire on the Bluff	578
First Snow	662
Five days Entombed	249
Foochow, Fire	175
Foreign Funds	115
Foreign Looters Punished	95
Foreign Trade	430-682
Foreign Students in Berlin	575
Formosan Affair	573
Formosa Lottery	214
Former King of Riukiu	185
Fourth of July	36
France and Southern China	167
Fraser River Trouble	163
Freedom of Speech	683
French Enterprise in Yunnan	42
Fu and their Expenditures	141
Funeral of Mr. E. H. House	684
Funeral of Mr. Nakamigawa	396
Funeral of Mr. Rice	691
Gambling Affair	215
Garden Party in Tokyo	56
Garden Party at the British Legation	340
"German"	459
German Admiral, Lt.-Col. Hattori	135
Germany and Chamberlain's Speech	671
German Criticism	429
Germany and Manchuria	455
German Methods in the Carolines	167
German Opinion of England	431
German Outburst	626
German Troops in Shanghai	624
German Tariff	508
General Baron Kodama	490
General Buller	502
General Buller's Speech	570
General Fukushima	267
General Voyron	158
General Voyron in Kobe	203
Ginseng	485
Gotemba Hospital	691
Government Bills	572
Government Railways	9
Grand Master of English Freemasons	219
Hawaiian Affair	184-369-428
High Chinese Honour for Sir Robert Hart	665
High Collar Suit for Libel	31
"Hirelings"	184
His Excellency Mr. Pok	486
Hokkaido	605
Hokkaido Local Assembly	543
Home Department and the Mormons	213
Honours for the China Expeditionary Force	204

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES:—

House Tax	4-624-653
Horse Auction	555
House Tax Controversy	53
Huang-pu	290
Iba Sotaro	6-113
Imperial Birthday	485
Imperial Mint Report	202
Imperial Race Track	497
Imperial Steel Works at Wakamatsu	56
Imperial University	36
Indebted to Shakespeare	54
Indemnity, The	82
Insurance	113-139
Insurance Affairs	121
International Exchange	138
International Rifle Shooting	226
Iron Foundry	571
Is Society Deteriorating	440
Japan and Korea	226-469
Japan as a Field for Foreign Capital	136
Japanese trade with China	313
Japanese in Australia	630
Japanese and Italian soldiers	398
Japanese and Mormons in 1872	434
Japanese Mercantile Marine	313
Japanese Policemen and Tax-payers	401
Japanese Prison Statistics	92
Japanese Postal Methods	448
Japanese Press and President McKinley	286
Japanese Shipbuilding	215
Japanese Squadron in China	312
Jinko Kozu	236
Jinrikisha Coolies	599
Jinrikisha-men and Electric Traction	638
Kaiser and his Navy	643
Karuzawa Engineer Fund	97-127
Kerosene in the Tokyo District	545
King Alfred's School at Wantage	92
King's Birthday	516
King's (the) Highway	167
Kiushiu Medical College	461
"Kinshu Maru" Ashore	95
Kobe and the Crown Prince	669
Kobe Water-works Office	180
"Kokumin Shinbun" on England	136
Korean Embargo upon Cereals	111
Korean Loan	489
Korean Nickels	638
"Kow-tow"	289-399
"Kumano Maru"	663
Kwangtung	601
Kwanto Banks	600
Kyoto Hotel Affair	432-456-487-515-543-626-657
Labour Unionism	291
Labour Question	115
Lama, The	29-53-86-112
Land Question	290
Last Half-year's Trade	350
Late Prince Kitashirakawa	395
Law Courts	31
Laying-on of Hands	314
Legation Area in Peking	302
Leper Refuge at Gotemba	627-659
Letter from South Africa	661
Leviathans for the Pacific	18
Libel Case	571
Li Hung-chang	137
Little Prince Imperial	368
Lynching	328
Local Taxes	32
Look at Home	629
Loot Question	624
Lord Brassey on Naval Auxiliaries	134
Lord Roberts	214
Loss of the "Cobra"	387
Loss of the "Sobraon"	254
Loss of the "Tsuruhiko Maru"	398
"Make way for me"	5
Maizuru	430
Major-General Corbin on the Philippines	214
Major-General Reid	87
Manchuria	658
Manchurian Disturbance	26
Manchurian Question	158
Man-kan Ro-kwan Question	315
Manœuvres	489-512
Marriage in Tokyo	573
Marriage of Dr. Ritter	635
Marquis Ito	85-114-267-400-456-485-546-599-630
Marquis Ito on Current Japanese and Foreign Politics	73
Marquis Ito's Farewell Speeches	256
Marquis Ito on a Political Tour	51
Marquis Oyama	268-571
Masampho	488
Matches	685
Meeting of Provincial Governors	3

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES:—

Millionaires	56
Military Manoeuvres	457
Military Officers College	574
Military and Naval Changes	185
Mining Privileges	161
Missing Argument, The	597
Mission of Apology	289
Missionaries in China	313
Mormons, The	572
Mormon Application	342
Mormons and the Women of Japan	372
Mormon Mission	183
Mormon Controversy	237
Mormon Question	397
Movements of Tung	30
Movements Money during September	301
Mr. Chamberlain and Germany	569
Mr. Chinda's Observations	573
Mr. Grant's Explanation	265
Mr. Hoshi's Library	28
Mr. R. Irwin	122
Mr. Kato on Finance	340
Mr. Kato and the Judges Strike	55
Mr. Kondo Rempei	30
Mr. Koyama Kiunosuke	370
Mr. and Mrs. Montague Kirkwood	541
Mr. J. Lindon Smith's Pictures	85
Mr. Na Tung	126—314—342
Mr. Ohashi Sahei	488
Mr. A. R. Pattison	595
Mr. Romanoff	516
Mr. Romanoff's recent visit to the East	549
Mr. Sone in Osaka	518
Mr. Tanaka Shozo	433—629
Mr. Tei on China	396
Murai Brothers and Company	115
National Union and Chinese Officials	268
Na Tung	234
Navigating the Yangtze Rapids	220
New Banks	269
New Caledonia	235
New Canal Treaty	543
Newchwang Railway	454
New Dynamite Gun	616
New Foreign Minister	313
New Japanese Fishes	221
Newspaper Methods	161
New Japanese Settlement at Chungking	485
New Shallow Draught Gunboats	148
New Steamship Service	623
New York Journal on Japan	373
Nicaragua Canal	169
"Nichii Nichi Shimbun"	368
Nippon Yusen Kaisha	138—600
Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the Malcontents	539
Noses	684
Notes from Karuizawa	244
Official Appointments and Honours	314
Official and Private	400
Opposition Journals	113
Oriental Hotel Destroyed	548
Orphan Industrial Press of Kyoto	244
Parallels, Hawaiian and Japanese	600
Panuco Copper Mine and Mr. W. Keswick	214
Pay of Japanese Officers	572
Peking Council	111
Perry Monument	31
Piracy at Negishi	350
Police Incident	373
Political Notes	594—624
Political Parties	2
Political Situation	678
Post Office Savings Banks	369
Prince Chun and the Kaiser	332
Prince Konoye	107
Prince Konoye's Observations in China	234
Prince Konoye's Experience	264
Prince Michi	33
Prices of Art Objects	369
Prices of Commodities	607
Pro-Boer Germans	212
Prof. Kikuchi and Mr. Ebara Soroku on	84
Progressists	317—461—480
Progressists and the Cabinet	368
Quarantine Expert	145
Question of Americans	313
Question for a Foreign Loan	137
Question of Railways	681
Racial Prejudice Rampant	429
Railways	400
Railway Question	291
Rats and Plague	572
Reception on the U.S. Flagship	92
Recent Fatality in Hongkong	222
Recent Riding Accident	612
Redemption of Loan Bonds	556
Reform of the Judiciary	113
Registration of Foreign Life Insurance Companies	113
Religious Faith of the Boers	159
Reluctant Tax-payers	314
Return of General Yamaguchi	55
Reuters' Telegrams	51

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES:—

Rewards	268
Rewards for Japanese Military Men	53
Rewards to Officers	86
Rice Crop	238—266
Roads in Tokyo	462
Royal Visit to Canada	440
Rule of the Road	598
Russell Trial	221
Russia and Japan	162—235—368
Russia and Manchuria	395
Russia in Newchwang	459
Russia and Tibet	52—159
Russo-Chinese Bank and the 130th Bank	288
Russia's Forces in Eastern Asia	235
"Ryouon Maru"	398
"Sada Yacco" Craze	138
Sale of Bonds	265
Sale of Bonds Abroad	454
Sale of Bonds in New York	404
San Francisco Strike	198
Satsuma Faience	341
Savings in England and America	343
Second Coming of the Friars	541
Secretary of the British Legation	458
Seeing for Themselves	141
Seiyu-kai and the Government	395
Sensational Rumour	512
Sequel to the Blagovestchensk Massacre	37
Seventh High School	486
Slump on 'Change	461
Shanghai and the Japanese Troops	290—609
Shanghai's Tramway Scheme	216
Silk Trade in Yokohama	602
Simultaneous Earthquake Shocks	240
Sir Alfred Gaselee	114—138
Sir Thomas Hanbury, K.V.O.	250
Sir Frank Swettenham	614
Sir Thomas Sutherland on the Shipping	239
Question	217
Sobu Railway	313
Sobu Railway Question	400
South Africa	404
South African Constabulary	482
South African Imbrolio	271
State's New Enterprises	629
Stealing half-a-ton of Gold	249
Steadfast Faith	161
Steerable Balloon	213
Steel Plate Factory	401
St. Hilda's Mission	571
St. Petersburg and Peking	265
Storm on Christmas Day	693
Stranding of the "Kiushiu Maru"	114
Talk of a Sale of Bonds	217
Tea-pot Storm	396
Telephones	291
Telegraphic Interpretation	516
Tientsin Tramway	187
The Diet	638
The Decadence of England	686
That Weary Subject	484
Theft at the Government Printing Office	54
Three Weeks to London	601
"The Times" and the "Jiji Shimpō"	161
Tokaido Railway	136
Tokyo Barristers	488
Tokyo Barristers and Judicial Reform	339
Tokyo Chamber of Commerce	497
Tokyo Commercial Exchange	626
Tokyo Over-head Railway	158
Tokoku Taikai	404
Tolstoi	162
Traction in War	135
Troops in China	84
True Condition of Japanese Finances	535
"Tsukishima Maru" Fund	185
Turbine Passenger Steamers	238
Two Criminal Members	625
Two or Three Club	601
United States War-ship	545
U.S. Transport on a Rock	496
Usui Toge Accident	85
Value of Houses and Land in Tokyo	4
Venezuela and Colombia Affair	340
Views	518
Viscount Katsura and the House of Representatives	400
Viscount Watanabe	577
Viscount Watanabe and Arabi Pasha	216
Vladivostok and Maizuru	87
War and the Naval Department	683
War in South Africa	661
Wealth of Japan	310
Wedding of Miss James at Yokohama	539
Wang-poo River	185
Where Two Empires Meet	221
Will Adam's Grave	491—539
Wreck of the "Islander"	245
Wreck of the "Nympe"	578
Yogyo Kyokai Exhibition	266
Yokohama Roads	212
Yuan and Wang	549

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTIONS:—

American Notes of Town and Country	18
Anecdotes of Mr. McKinley	475
An Interesting Relic	530
A Series of Coincidences	150
Body Politic and the Civil Service of China	472
Buller's Famous Speech	559
Chicago University	580
Christ Church, Yokohama	163
Colonizing Formosa	66
Commercial English	280
Comparative Naval Strength	120
Cornish Language	149
Dalry	245
Departure of the Chinese Court	530
Earl Russell's Trial	148
Early Submarines	670
English Language	371
Episcopal Conference in San Francisco	531
Fifty Years of Work for Young Men	252
First Impressions of Shanghai	468
Foolish Virgins	613
Foreign Missions in the Twentieth Century	605
Foreign Trade of Japan for 1900	16
Formosa Monopolies	74
Henley Regatta	102
Japanese Silks in America	465
Japanese Dwarf Trees	670
Late President McKinley	358
Letter from America	441
Lord Rosebery's Manifesto	150
Meditations on Mr. Hoshi's Death	6
"Mole Columns"	555
Murderous Publications and American Law	586
National Trade	68
Notes from Karuizawa	189
Noel	695
Opening of Iron Foundry at Wakamatsu	455
Our Future Mothers	278
Passing of the American Large Family	614
Position in Korea	149
President Roosevelt	457
Professor Virchow's Eightieth Birthday	585
Progress of Japan's Foreign Trade	140
Rev. S. S. Synder	578
Romances of Siberia	153
Rudolf Virchow	442
Saishi	632
Seiyu-kai Orators in Sendai	603
Sikhism, the Creed of a Militant Race	352
Sir Thomas Lipton	386
Some Points of Contact with, and Opposition	253
to, Christianity in Japanese Character	148
Split in the Liberal Party	147
Stranding of the "Kinshiu Maru"	694
The Masque of Centuries	277
The Mormon Menace	693
The Poet's Christmas	578
Thanksgiving Day	612
Thanksgiving Sermon	643
Thanksgiving Meeting	153
U.S. Trade with Pacific Countries	58
Unveiling Perry Memorial	125
Viscount Aoki on National Economy	521
Viscount Nagaoka and Mr. Tanabe Yano-	275
suke on the Situation in China	352
Wales and Brittany	301
Word-coinage by living American Authors	276
Zermatt in Accident Time	75—174
Bank of Formosa	102
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	100
Messageries Maritimes	127
Nagasaki Hotel, Ltd.	417
Nippon Race Club	404
North China Insurance Company, Ltd.	75
Oriental Hotel, Kobe	266
P. and O. Company	691
Specie Bank	416
The Asiatic Society of Japan	418
Trade of Hakodate for 1900	418
Trade of Kobe District for 1900	418
Trade of Nagasaki for 1900	418

REPORTS:—

Bank of Formosa	276
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	75—174
Messageries Maritimes	102
Nagasaki Hotel, Ltd.	100
Nippon Race Club	127
North China Insurance Company, Ltd.	417
Oriental Hotel, Kobe	404
P. and O. Company	75
Specie Bank	266
The Asiatic Society of Japan	691
Trade of Hakodate for 1900	416
Trade of Kobe District for 1900	418
Trade of Nagasaki for 1900	418

MEETINGS:—

A. B. C. F. M. Mission	40
Arrival of Sir Claude MacDonald	439
Asiatic Society of Japan	98
Brett and Co., Ltd.	227
Dinner of the China Association	521
Grand Hotel, Ltd.	122
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corpora-	226
tion	227
Joint Meeting of Chambers of Commerce	249
Langfeldt and Co., Ltd.	194
Maples Hotel	573
Nippon Yusen Kaisha	413
Return of Sir Claude MacDonald	100
Tokyo Beer Brewery Company	570
Tokyo Lawn Tennis Club	376
Union Church	121—169
Yokohama Engine & Iron Works, Ltd.	412
Yokohama Yacht Club	412

LEADING ARTICLES:—

Another German ...	464
Cabinet, The ...	492
China Association ...	521
Chinese Court ...	377
China's Madness ...	166
Court von Waldersee ...	190
Death of President McKinley ...	293
Drunkness and other Vices in Japan ...	58
England in the East ...	166
France and Russia ...	345
Germany and Russia in the East ...	190
German Opinion of England ...	403
Germany in Shanghai ...	36
Iba Sotaro ...	270
International Intercourse ...	58
Japanese Finance ...	660
Mormon Mission ...	190
Nippon Yusen Kaisha ...	436
Perpetual Leases ...	346
Question of Foreign Capital ...	345
Racial Antipathy ...	377
Religious Politics ...	117
Sale of Bonds Abroad ...	346
Soul-Wuju Railway ...	270
Tanko Tetsudo Kaisha ...	117
The "America" Cup ...	377
Trial of Iba Sotaro ...	267
Will Adams' Grave ...	576

OBITUARY:—

Death of Abdur Rahman ...	370
Death of an Eminent Christian Minister (Dr. Cochran) ...	8
Death of Li Hung-chang ...	510
Death of Miss Furukawa ...	598
Death of Mr. A. J. How ...	656
Death of Mr. E. H. House ...	657
Death of a Kobe Cricketer ...	370
Death of Mr. King Kingdon ...	165
Death of Mr. Kimura ...	631
Death of Mr. M. M. Kuhn ...	376
Death of Mr. Nakamigawa ...	370
Death of Mr. Nakaye Tokusuke ...	656
Death for an old Nagasaki Resident ...	349
Dead President, The ...	286
Death of Mr. G. E. Rice ...	665
Death of Viscount Shishido ...	343
Death of Mr. T. A. Singleton ...	538
Death of Sir Walter Besant ...	18
Death of H.I.H. Princess Yamashina ...	515
Late Signor Crispi ...	168
Late Empress Frederick ...	138
Late Dr. Stuart Eldridge ...	542
Late Mr. A. O. Gay ...	86
Late Mr. Grauert ...	491
Late Count Hatzfeldt ...	574
Late Prince Hohenlohe ...	42
Late Mrs. G. M. Meacham ...	571
Late Mr. Hermann Marcus ...	92
Late President McKinley ...	315
Last Hours of President McKinley ...	323
Late Mr. Uyeda ...	55
Late Mr. T. W. Walsh ...	235
President McKinley shot at Buffalo ...	263
Sudden death of Mr. J. J. Francis, K.C. ...	314

REVIEWS:—

"Ancestor Worship and Japanese Law" ...	89
Anglo-Japanese Readers ...	341
"A Secretary of Legation ...	65
Brassey's Naval Annual ...	65
China and the Allies ...	118-140
"China Under the Search-light" ...	89
Collection of Japanese Porcelain at Boston ...	632
Customs Practise for Japan ...	118
Graphic Christmas number ...	577
"Herb of Grace" ...	577
"In Bad Company" ...	65
"Japan and the Comity of Nations" ...	90
"Japanese Plays and Playfellows" ...	118
Journal of the College of Science ...	430
Korea Branch of Royal Asiatic Society ...	236
"Le Japon" ...	166
Naval Construction Abroad ...	91
New British War-ships ...	90
"On Peter's Island" ...	167
Poet-Dreamer of Japan ...	546
Psychological Method of Teaching Languages ...	236
"Shimbi Daikwan" ...	545
Sidelights on the March ...	140
"Sister Teresa" ...	189
"Snarers of the World" ...	491
Some English Conversations ...	685
Specimens of Translations ...	491
The Brown Man ...	387
"The Helmet of Navarre" ...	166
The Lady of Riddles ...	446
"The Siege of the Peking Legations" ...	65
"The Silver Skull" ...	65
The Sinner and the Problem ...	685
"The Spoken Language of Japan" ...	28
Wise Man of Sterncross ...	141

CORRESPONDENCE:—

Anglo-Japanese Readers ...	386
An Unseemly Incident ...	584
Aomori Fire ...	668
A Pitiful Story ...	642
Ascent of Fuji ...	174
A Suggestion ...	669
At One on the House Tax ...	13
Attitude of Men of Science to Religion ...	414
Betting at Cricket ...	415
Boer Testimony ...	503
Buffalo Exposition, Why it failed ...	642
Bull-fighting in Echigo ...	226
Burglaries ...	252
Chinese Indemnity ...	502
Customs Information ...	503
Doshisha, The ...	199
Educated Men and Christianity ...	357-445
Eminent Atheists ...	612
Europeans in Formosa ...	298
German Opinion on England ...	446
Gotemba Hospital ...	641
Government and Foreign Banks ...	147
Honmoku Highroad ...	226
House Tax ...	41-72-668
House Tax Again ...	612-642-698
Hurdle Race at the Y.C. and A.C. Spring Meeting ...	298
Independence and Self-support ...	554
Japan and the Australian Tariff ...	554
Japanese Railways and Foreign Mortgages ...	298
Japanese Silk in America ...	640
"Kumano Maru" ...	101
Kyoto Summer School ...	41
Labour Question in British Columbia ...	471
Late Mr. W. W. Till ...	15
Latter Day Notes ...	297
Meguro Leper Hospital ...	698
"Mormons" ...	416-445-471
Mormonism ...	252-612
Mormon Creed, The ...	199
Mormon Creed and its Exponents ...	356
Mormons—a reply ...	641-698
Mormons and Polygamy ...	271
Mr. A. N. Hornby on Smoking Cricketers ...	73
Mr. Lowder and the House Tax ...	41
Mr. Mott and the Spiritual Awakening among Japanese Students ...	530
Mr. Staniland and the Mormons ...	226
P. and O. and the Public ...	272
Perry's Expedition ...	98
Piracy in Japan ...	530
"Religion for Japan" ...	272
Rifles ...	327
Roads in Tokyo ...	502
School of the Morning Star ...	199
Seeking for Light ...	127
Sendai Incident ...	554-698
Social Evil ...	98-446
"Sole" ...	416
Sometimes Homer Nods ...	199
Straw Couplings ...	446
Straw complaints and others more substantial ...	471
Train Robberies ...	585
Un-American American and Mormons ...	641
Usui Pass Accident ...	73
Usui-toge Accident ...	98
Will Adams' Grave ...	554-584
Yokohama Seamen's Mission ...	98

ENTERTAINMENTS:—

"Atlantis" ...	607
Black Tulip Smoker ...	549
Breitschuck-Marquardt Concert Company ...	30
Concert at Ueno ...	463
"Elijah" Organ Recital ...	665
Goliath Snowdrops ...	577
Harvest Cantata ...	611
Italian Concert ...	413
Marquardt Concert ...	64
Organ Recital at Yokohama ...	326
"Princess of Wei-hai-woo" ...	414
Schluter Concerts ...	435-635
School of the Morning Star ...	35
Second Italian Concert ...	607
Tokyo Academy of Music ...	33
The "Isis" Smoking Concert ...	37
"The Balloon" ...	689

SPORTS:—

A Long Swim ...	302
American Cup Contest ...	326
Aquatic Sports ...	279
Autumn Meeting of the Nippon Race Club ...	498
Baseball ...	94
Cricket in England ...	127
International Athletics ...	419
Interport Festival at Yokohama ...	404
Kobe Cricket Averages ...	547
Off Day of the N.R.C. ...	526
Shooting ...	292
Tokyo University Sports ...	525
Yacht Races to Uraga ...	17
Yokohama Autumn Regatta ...	466
Yokohama Union Regatta ...	467

LAW CASES:—

Bhesania—P. and O. Case ...	173
Confiscation of a German Tug-boat ...	527
Maples Libel Suit ...	173
Marine Collision Inquiry (Indravelli) ...	440
Mitchell Assault Case ...	146
Recent Insurance Case (Judgment) ...	73
Trial of Iba Sotaro ...	238

POETRY:—

At Christmas-tide ...	693
China ...	68
"God's Way" ...	469
Just Once ...	358
Nirvana ...	144
The Dawn of Love ...	692
To a Tudor Tune ...	376

TRANSLATIONS:—

Banking Regulations ...	99
Chinese Peace Protocol ...	299
Factory Women ...	42
Financial Position of Japan ...	99
Foreign Parcels Post ...	554
Formosa Government Ordinance No. 45 ...	75
Money Market for July ...	42
Odawara Electric Railway ...	42
Peace Protocol ...	251
Perpetual Leases ...	328
Shooting Regulations ...	358
Sugar Consumption and Beer Tax Law ...	250

THE WEATHER

31-57-137-163-240-264-314-371

YACHTING

37-57-95-146-168-194-220-

245-330-358-379-416-439-467-497

BASEBALL-68-94-122-220-349-439-467

FOOTBALL ... 525-540-607-636-662-686

SUMMARY OF NEWS... 1-25-49-81-

109-133-157-181-209-233-261-

285-309-337-365-393-425-453-

481-509-537-565-593-621-649-677

POLITICAL NOTES... 2-30-624-650-678

GERMAN NOTES

160-186-215-240-268-293-

319-342-371-401-434-460-519-544

FRENCH NOTES ... 404-436-463-490-577

LITERARY NOTES ... 349-383-

441-469-500-527-550-578-638-655

YOKOHAMA LITERARY SOCIETY ...

353-376-435-495-540-576-664

COMMERCIAL ... 21-45-77-105-

130-154-178-206-230-258-282-

306-334-362-388-422-450-479-

506-534-562-590-618-645-674-702

SHIPPING ... 22-46-78-106-

129-153-177-205-229-257-281-

304-333-361-387-421-449-477-

505-533-560-589-617-645-673-701

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS 7-33-57-87-

116-139-164-188-218-241-269-

291-317-342-374-401-435-462-

490-520-546-574-601-631-659-685

LAW CASES ... 9-41-73-105-222-273-

296-316-351-383-414-441-468-

497-526-551-580-608-635-664-699

AMERICAN TOPICS ...

10-38-70-97-124-144-198-224-

248-273-324-325-355-380-444-

467-501-528-551-582-609-636-665

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF THE RELIGIOUS

PRESS ... 11-142-242-381-492-604

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF CURRENT JAPANESE

LITERATURE -63-191-347-437-557-687

FIRES... .. 9-

37-195-220-295-316-358-416-

443-491-525-548-608-631-663-690

NEWS OF THE WEEK ... 9-38-69-93-

118-14-169-196-222-246-272-

295-313-353-383-417-443-470-

501-529-552-581-611-637-666-700

CRICKET ... 17-67-269-319-350-378

TELEGRAMS... .. 19-43-76-103-

127-151-175-203-227-245-278-

302-330-359-388-419-447-475-

504-532-555-587-615-643-671-700

CHESS 20-77-129

BANK OF JAPAN ...

20-44-75-104-128-150-205-

218-256-278-304-360-386-420-

448-477-533-560-589-615-643-673

CHINESE AFFAIRS ... 3-26-50-82-110

134-159-182-210-264-288-310-

331-366-417-432-459-483-511-

528-540-567-582-596-622-652-681

KOREA 3-29-

54-87-115-138-160-184-211-

240-265-290-312-338-367-394-

432-461-517-541-574-596-626-658

FORMOSA ... 6-294-573-596-620-658-686

EUROPEAN TOPICS ...

173-225-355-383-553-582-667

THE PLAGUE 6-29

The Japan Weekly Mail.

毎土曜日 A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART. 一回發行

No. 1.]

REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O.
AS A NEWSPAPER.

YOKOHAMA, JULY 6TH, 1901.

明治廿五年三月廿日
第三種郵便物認可

[Vol. XXXVI.]

CONTENTS.

Summary of News	1
Political Parties	2
Chinese Affairs	3
Korea	3
Meeting of Provincial Governors	3
The House Tax	4
The Defaulting Tax-payers	4
The Value of Houses and Land in Tokyo	4
"Make way for me"	4
Female Costume	5
Disgraceful Journalism	5
Iba Sotaro	6
Medications on Mr. Hoshi's Death	6
Formosa	6
The Plague	6
Notes on Current Events	7
Death of an Eminent Christian Minister	8
Government Railways	9
Law Cases	9
Fires	9
News of the Week	10
American Topics	10
The Bank Robbery at Singapore	11
Monthly Summary of the Religious Press	11
Correspondence	11
At one on the House Tax	13
Latter Day Notes on the Chinese Question	13
The late Mr. W. W. Till	15
Weather at Shoji	15
Foreign Trade of Japan for 1900	16
Crickets	17
Yacht Races to Uraga	17
Leviathans for the Pacific	17
Death of Sir Walter Besant	18
American Notes of Town and Country	18
Telegrams	19
Chess	20
Bank of Japan	20
Latest Commercial	21
Latest Shipping	21

"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, JULY 6TH, 1901.

BIRTHS.

At 251-A, Bluff, on Sunday morning, the wife of SIEGFRIED KOMOR, of a daughter.

On the 2nd instant, at 266, Bluff, Mrs. LE PREVOST, of a Son.

DEATH.

On the 24th of May, at his late residence in Los Angeles, Southern California, the Rev. GEORGE COCHRAN, D.D., in the 68th year of his age.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THE opening ceremony of the Nakagawa Steamship Company, took place at Mito on the 30th ult.

THE Empress will attend the general meeting of the Red Cross Society on the 9th instant at Ueno Park.

A *sendo* belonging to a junk bound for Tokyo fell into the harbour at Yokohama on June 30th and was drowned.

THE Akita Kisen Kaisha's steamer *Ugo Maru*, which was sunk some months ago in Sakata harbour, was floated on June 29th.

THE death is announced at the age of 82 of the Duchess of Cleveland, Lady Catherine Lucy Wilhelmin, mother of the Earl of Rosebery.

A COUPLE of slight earthquake shocks were felt in Yokohama shortly before eight o'clock and nine o'clock respectively on Sunday morning.

FIVE children were crushed to death and several persons were severely injured on June 29th by a panic which arose in a village theatre in Izu

because of lamps swayed by the wind setting fire to adjacent hangings.

It is reported that the well-known bridge of Togetsukyo at Arashiyama and several bridges in Kyoto were washed away by floods on July 1st.

AMONG recent victims to cholera at Bangkok was Captain W. Lang, formerly of the Siamese Navy, who was a resident of twenty-five years standing.

A LITTLE girl named Hatsu, daughter of Iwatsuki Tatsujiro, living at Honmoku, Yokohama, was accidentally drowned in a well on the afternoon of the 27th ult.

A WOMAN living at Higashimachi, Asakusa, Tokyo, while insane, set fire to her clothing on June 30th and sustained such injuries that she immediately died.

FOR committing an assault on a foreigner at Nagasaki on Thursday evening a beach-comber, named James Thomson, was sent to prison on Friday for ten days.

SEVERAL dead fish were found floating on the pond in Shiba park a few days ago. The authorities have placed a watch round the pond to keep people from taking the fish.

A YOKOHAMA police constable is reported to have found a leech in a faucet in Yoshihamacho, on the morning of the 28th ult. The matter has been reported to the authorities.

MR. NAKAJIMA TOSHIYUKI, who was a teacher of Japanese in a Chinese School at Peking, accompanied by 100 Chinese students, will arrive in Japan about the beginning of this month.

SOME fifteen cargo boats were capsized by a heavy wind in Moji harbour during the night of the 28th and following day. Four persons were drowned. The loss is estimated at 2,149 yen.

THE publisher of the *Yamagata Shinbun* has been sentenced to a month and fifteen days imprisonment for libelling the Governor of the Prefecture. The case against the editor was dismissed.

A WOMAN named Fukui Hide (17) living at Munehi-mura, Yoshino-gori, Nara Prefecture, murdered her uncle, a man named Kawaguchi Tsuzo, with a sickle on the 28th ult. She was immediately arrested.

THE graduation ceremony of the students of the torpedo school was held at Nagaura, on the 29th ult. The Emperor sent a Chamberlain to represent him and presented a silver watch to each successful student.

TWO meat dealers named Morikawa Shinzaemon, living at Ishikawa Nakamachi, Yokohama, and Shimazaki Sashiro, of Fujimicho, have been sent to a police lock-up for 5 days on a charge of selling tainted meat.

A COLLISION occurred between the *Ikuta Maru* and *Otaru Maru* near the breakwater in Otaru harbour on the night of the 27th ult. and much damage was caused on both sides. It is not known whether any one was hurt.

FOUR light-fingered boys named Iida Fusakichi, Narikawa Tsunekichi, Aoyagi Shimpei and Ikeda Chuichi, all 16 years of age, were arrested by the police on the 26th inst. on a charge of stealing articles from several houses in Yokohama.

A MAN named Iizuka Matazo, employed in a house at Takasaki, Gumma Prefecture, was relieved by a pickpocket, between Shinmachi and Fukiage, on the 25th ult., of a bag containing

five war bonds of the face value of 100 yen each, and two 50 yen notes, a gold watch, etc. He reported the matter to the Konosu Police.

A *sendo* employed in transferring coal to the steamer *Osborne* in Yokohama harbour on June 30th was struck on the back by a large piece of coal and fell from his junk into the water, sinking at once. His body was recovered the following morning.

THE *National Suisse* states that the Swiss financial year has closed with a deficit of fr. 1,724,121. This is the first time in the last decade that the national finances of Switzerland have shown a deficit. The Republic is said to be face to face with a financial crisis.

To all appearances, the insurrection in the Philippines is still far from being at an end. On the 10th ult. Lieut. Springer, of the 21st Inf. Vol., and Lieut. Lee, of the Engineers, were killed in an engagement at Lipa, Lieut. Lee receiving two bullets and expiring a few moments after.

A WOMAN named Uchida Waka (20) living at Miyoshicho, Shichome, Yokohama, was arrested by the Kotobukicho police on the afternoon of the 25th ult. charged with stealing an umbrella from another house. It is reported that the woman was engaged to be married that evening.

A LIVELY fight took place on Thursday evening in a saloon in Tokiwacho, Yokohama, between a couple of British sailors from the British cruiser *Isis* and three American bluejackets from the U.S. gunboat *Petrel*. The police interfered before any serious injuries were inflicted in the fracas.

AMONG the passengers by the N. Y. K. *Wakasa Maru*, which left at noon on Saturday for Europe, were Viscount Watanabe (former Minister of Finance) who goes on tour, and Commander Nakayama, I.J.N., who goes home with a crew to bring out the torpedo-boat destroyer *Akatsuki* now being completed in England.

THREE little girls, whose ages are 12, 6, and 3 respectively, were drowned in an excavation at Honmoku on Monday afternoon. The excavation was full of water owing to the recent heavy rains, and the children were beyond human aid when taken out. The youngest child was strapped to the back of the elder girl, who met her death by attempting to rescue the six-year-old maiden who had first slipped in.

A YOUNG woman named Kobayashi Ishi, employed as a servant at Shizukamura, Kita-Katsushikagori, Saitama Prefecture, has been arrested on a charge of attempting to murder a fellow-servant. It appears that these two women and their employers daughter slept in the same room and that early in the morning of June 30th, during the temporary absence of the last named Ishi inflicted a severe spot on her companion with a kitchen knife. No motive is assigned.

A JAPANESE, Professor Shirai, who has lately been staying in Berlin for the purpose of prosecuting his studies, on 22nd May set fire to the furniture in his lodgings, upon which he had previously poured petroleum. He then locked in his landlady and the latter's daughter, together with a bank official who stayed in the house for the protection of the women. Their cries for help attracted attention, and the fire brigade were soon on the spot and extinguished the flames. The Professor, who also attacked the bank official and others who interfered with a hatchet, has been pronounced insane and taken to a lunatic asylum.

POLITICAL PARTIES.

It is spoken of as not improbable that Count Itagaki may again enter the field of politics for the purpose of taking Mr. Hoshi Toru's place. The *Seiyun-kai* includes many able men in its ranks, but none of them possesses the qualifications that Mr. Hoshi had. Mr. Kataoka Kenkichi enjoys great confidence, but has not the necessary fighting qualities; Messrs. Matsuda and Hayashi are opposed by the Kwanto Section of the Party on account of their Tosa connexions; Mr. Ozaki Yukio has brilliant parts and might make an ideal leader were not his long alliance with the Progressists still fresh in the memory of the *Seiyun-kai*; Baron Suyematsu has much to recommend him but, like Mr. Kataoka, is not a fighter; Baron Ito Miyoji is recognised as one of the cleverest politicians of the era, but his attitude is somewhat indistinct. Thus, by a process of exhaustion, Count Itagaki is reached, and there can be no doubt that his return to political activity would be welcomed not only by Marquis Ito but by the nation at large. During twenty-four years the Count has been before the public as a political leader, and never in all that long interval has a breath of reproach rested on his reputation for integrity of purpose and purity of methods. He has been called the "Rousseau of Japan," and not without reason, since some of his views have been open to the reproach of being visionary. But he stands for everything that is upright and clean-handed, and his return to power would mean the letting-in of a flood of pure air into the noisome places.

The Kwanto Section of the Party recently held a meeting, which was attended by some 20 members of the Diet. This section is most directly affected by Mr. Hoshi's loss, for he was their immediate chief. No attempt was made by the meeting to elect a successor. They decided to carry on their business by a collegiate system, and, further, that as Mr. Hoshi had adopted and vigorously pursued the policy of making the *Kwanto-ha*'s interest paramount in Tokyo, that policy should be continued.

Mr. Arai Shogo is probably the most influential man in the *Kwanto-ha* at present. He held a conspicuous place in public eyes when the Diet opened for the first time, for he showed himself a speaker of extraordinary volubility, and his attacks upon the Government with regard to Treaty Revision and other matters were strenuous and implacable. Then, suddenly, like many of the men who made a mark in the Diet's opening days, he dropped suddenly out of sight, and nothing was heard of him again until some wag made him an object of laughter by giving him the nickname "red blanket" (*aka-ketto*) on account of a rumour that he had visited the house of Marquis Saigo in that disguise. He is undoubtedly a man of eloquence and ability though few would be disposed to credit him with qualities to be a party leader, and the politicians combined with him to form the *Kwanto-ha* are comparatively insignificant and unknown. In fact, this section of politicians owed their influence mainly to the leadership of Mr. Hoshi.

It may well be asked, what is the *raison d'être* of such an association as the *Kwanto-ha*. The question is puzzling, but there can be little doubt, we imagine, as to the effect produced by such divisions in the ranks of the *Seiyun-kai*: they tend to paralyse the action

of the Party as a whole and thus to postpone the advent of parliamentary government. It has always been a strong point in the Progressists' favour that they are free from these subdivisions.

Marquis Ito has been asked to nominate Mr. Hoshi's successor as leader of the Party in the Lower House. Meanwhile Mr. Matsuda Masahisa, formerly Minister of Education, has been appointed by Marquis Ito to take Mr. Hoshi's place as a member of the Permanent Committee.

Marquis Ito is to leave Tokyo on the 14th of July for the purpose of attending meetings of the *Seiyun-kai* at Hyogo, Okayama and Yamaguchi. He will be accompanied by Mr. Hara Kei. It would seem that the health of the Marquis is restored.

The *Asahi* says that people who represent the Kwanto Club as being in search of a head to replace Mr. Hoshi Toru, are ignorant. Already the Club has chosen its head, Mr. Tsuzuki Keiroku, and Marquis Ito's consent has been obtained. Mr. Tsuzuki is a man of conspicuous ability and great popularity. Moreover, he has the advantage of enjoying Count Inouye's full confidence, and of having the support of the Mitsui. The Kwanto Club have decided that he be asked to fill all the positions held by Mr. Hoshi, and it appears that he has consented.

The talk at present is that several influential members of the *Seiyun-kai* desire to see Mr. Ozaki Yukio raised to Mr. Hoshi Toru's position as head of the Party, but that Mr. Ozaki himself advocates the appointment of Mr. Hara Kei. With regard to the leadership of the Party in the Lower House, Mr. Matsuda Masahisa is confidently spoken of.

There have been rumours lately of the formation of a political party by members of the House of Peers, but it would seem that the story had its origin in the amalgamation of three of the existing sections and the probable addition of a fourth to their union; a measure not adopted for the purpose of definitely forming a party, but rather with the object of facilitating combined action. The House of Peers is divided into a number of coteries which have no intelligible *raison d'être*, so far as the general public can see, and whose very names are not always familiar. Thus in the newspaper accounts published with regard to the new grouping of sections, we find a *Koshi-kai* and a *Doshi-kai*, of which nothing had previously been known to outsiders. The truth appears to be that the members of the House form clubs mainly in connexion with personal considerations, and that the clubs are quite innocent of any political platform over and above the principle of obeying the indications furnished by their most influential members. It is certain, however, that the House, having recently tasted the sweets of performing a leading part upon the political stage, is becoming more alive to its own potentialities, and that it will have to be reckoned with, instead of being reckoned on, by future Cabinets.

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

Monday, July 1.

The Chinese Plenipotentiaries are said to have submitted to the Court at Hsian the final decision of the Foreign Representatives with regard to the Indemnity, and the Court has formally accepted it. Hence the preparations of the troops for leaving Chili are proceeding with renewed vigour.

It appears that the Foreign Representa-

tives have begun to be more than doubtful about the possibility of enforcing the veto as to the importation of arms and munitions of war into China. They are now discussing the advisability of restricting the operation of the veto to two years. Even that seems to us quite abortive. It is absurd to ask a Government to prevent smuggling when the Government itself is the smuggler. China would not have the least difficulty in getting all the arms and munitions she wants in spite of the veto, and there can not be any advantage in stipulating for an arrangement which must obviously be abortive in practice.

Tuesday, July 2.

The German troops are beginning to withdraw from Chili, a fact which, we presume, may be taken as indicative that not much importance attaches to the rumours recently circulated about a recrudescence of Boxer troubles.

It is reported that the officer commanding the French troops has proposed to send some Chinese to reconnoitre the doings of Tung Fuh-shang, and that the proposal has been endorsed by the officers of the other Powers. It is certainly most desirable that clear information should be obtained of Tung's doings, for so long as he remains an uncertain factor, the situation will continue to inspire uneasiness. From all that we have been able to learn about Tung's capacities as a general officer and a leader of men, we should imagine that he would have little chance of success were he confronted by the Yangtze Viceroy and Governor Yuan. But there is no assurance that he may not possess the sympathy of a considerable section at Court, and that the exasperation produced among the Chinese in Chili by the terrible harrasing to which they were subjected by the allied troops—or at least by a part of them—might not take an embarrassing form were encouragement given by the presence of Tung at the head of a considerable armed force. One can not think that the foundations of a reign of peace and good order have been very successfully laid in Chili.

It is expected that Mr. Komura will be able to leave Peking by the end of this month, for the purpose of taking up his duties as Minister of State for Foreign Affairs in Tokyo. Although he signified his willingness to accept the portfolio when the offer was made, he could not at once abandon his important duties in connexion with the conference.

Wednesday, July 3.

The Viceroy Liu and Chang having memorialized the Throne as to the necessity of recovering Manchuria, the Empress Dowager is said to have privately informed them that Manchuria is the birthplace of the Manchu dynasty, and that its loss would not only make Chili the boundary of the empire, but might also endanger the stability of the Throne. It is for the purpose of accomplishing the restoration of the territory that Her Majesty, in spite of her great age, is returning to Peking. She therefore bids the two Viceroy not to be needlessly anxious.

It is impossible to say how much truth, if any, this story may embody, but we can not forget that on the return of the Court to Peking Their Majesties will be more than ever under the influence of Viceroy Li, who certainly will not be very strenuous in his attempts to recover Manchuria. Li, we have no doubt, believes firmly that his policy of humouring Russia is the wisest he could adopt in China's interests. He is

fully entitled to that belief, but it is not a creed that will recover Manchuria.

Lieut.-General Baron Yamaguchi and his staff are to leave Taku for Ujina on the 7th instant.

Viscount Nagaoka has returned from China. He seems to have been very well received by the Chinese at Shanghai, Su-chow, Anhui and Kongchow, and the educational scheme on account of which he and his colleagues went to China as representatives of the *To-a Dobun-kai*, is said to be widely approved by both Chinese and foreigners. Our readers doubtless remember that the Viscount and his party attended the opening ceremony of the new school started by the Society in Shanghai.

One of the statements made by Viscount Nagaoka is that the rumoured insurrection of Tung Fuh-shang has probably no foundation. Apparently he gives no reasons for that belief.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* again combats the unpractical suggestion that steps should be taken to convert Manchuria into neutral territory under the guarantee of the Powers. Nothing is less likely than that the Powers could be induced to give such a guarantee, and if they did give it, the difficulties of carrying out the arrangement would be insuperable. Our contemporary's programme is that the problem of Manchuria should be brought before the conference of Ministers in Peking on the basis of opening the whole district to foreign trade, without disturbing any convention already made with Russia. The arrangement should be made, however, with the Chinese Government as owner of the territory.

KOREA.

Monday, July 1.

Korean soldiers are said to be behaving with great violence to the Chinese inhabitants of Sôul. According to reports sent to Tokyo by Japanese correspondents, the fault is entirely on the side of the Korean soldiers, of whom there are no less than 8 battalions at present in Sôul, one battalion having been recently brought from Pyông-yang to increase the already large force. The Chinese constables, of whom a few are on duty in the Chinese quarter, have failed completely to restrain the lawlessness of the soldiers, and in the riots caused by the latter ten Koreans were wounded, all being cut or stabbed with bayonets. These men have been admitted gratis into the Japanese hospital. Meanwhile the Chinese Representative is reported to have applied to the Korean Government for satisfaction, declaring that his nationals had suffered severely in person and property, and asking in what manner the Government intended to recognise its responsibility. But, according to rumour, the Government returned a most unsatisfactory answer, taking no notice of the Chinese Representative's complaint and charging, by way of retort, that a Korean soldier was missing and that several others had been wounded. The correspondents sending this news naturally comment on the marked change that has come over Korea's attitude towards China. Even the petty little empire does not hesitate to flout the great country of which, a few years ago, it stood in reverent awe. Governor Yuan Shihkai, when these things reach his ears, will probably recall the days of his own unrivalled dictatorship in Sôul.

The McLeavy Brown affair has been satisfactorily settled, according to a telegram

from Sôul published by the *Jiji Shimpô*. The message says that the Korean Government has intimated to Mr. Brown that suitable buildings for his occupation and for the use of the Customs will be provided elsewhere, but that, in the meanwhile, he is to continue the occupation of his present quarters. Mr. Gubbins is to be congratulated on his skilful management of this difficult affair—difficult in the sense that British official authority could scarcely be openly exercised in Mr. Brown's behalf and that the Korean Government was certainly within its rights in the measures it proposed to take.

It is stated that the application made by the Japanese inhabitants of Fusan to have a part of Chôl-yong-do (Deer Island) appropriated as an increase to the settlement, which is now inconveniently small, has been emphatically rejected by the Korean Government, on the ground that portions of the island are already in foreign possession, and that its use for the purposes proposed might give offence to another Power. These reasons sound somewhat frivolous.

A correspondent of the *Jiji Shimpô*, writing from Sôul, sends to that journal a strong indictment of the French fathers. He declares that their appearance in any locality is the precursor of disturbance, that owing to the protection they extend to their converts, the ranks of the latter are swelled by bad characters of every description who thus find themselves guaranteed against the consequences of their crimes; and that the sentiments of the people towards the Roman Catholic converts is most bitter. That is the gist of the correspondent's letter, which adds that the Roman Catholic church is the most conspicuous object in Sôul and that it overlooks the Emperor's palace. The *Yomiuri Shimbun* has a letter of the same character which it embodies in a leading article, appending some strong comments of its own. Its correspondent sends an alleged copy of a report drawn up by a commissioner recently despatched by the Korean Government to investigate the charges against the Roman Catholics. The report is a long tissue of grave accusations. It represents the fathers and their converts in the worst possible light, and depicts a state of affairs which must be quite intolerable to the people. The *Yomiuri* appeals to the civilized world to put a stop to these abuses, and predicts that unless something is done speedily, the Quelpart riots in a more acute form will be duplicated in every one of the eight provinces of Korea. We entertain no doubt that these stories are exaggerated, but, on the other hand, it is impossible to suppose that there can be so much smoke without some fire, and we trust that the French Authorities and the Roman Catholic propagandists will adopt whatever measures of reform may be advisable.

Wednesday, July 3.

It is alleged that the Korean Government has suddenly asked Japan to close her post-offices in Korea and to withdraw the officials employed there, the ground of the demand being that the maintenance of such establishments is not contemplated by the treaties. Of course Japan did not establish post-offices in a fortuitous manner without any reference to the Korean Government. The work was undertaken in the sequel of a convention duly negotiated the year before last. Hence the *Asahi* and the *Jimmin*, in publishing this news, declare themselves unable to conjecture the origin of Korea's demand. They complain, however, that of late she has shown a

disposition to forget everything she owes Japan, and to let it be seen that if she could obtain the support of one or two Powers, she would turn the cold shoulder altogether on this empire.

MEETING OF PROVINCIAL GOVERNORS.

Saturday, June 29.

The annual meeting of Provincial Governors commenced its session in the Department of Home Affairs on the 27th ult. There was a time when these meetings occupied a large share of public attention, but the chief interest connected with them now is that the words addressed to them by the Minister President of State are looked to as containing an indication of the Cabinet's policy. On the present occasion, however, Viscount Katsura did not say anything that could be construed as an announcement of policy, however remote. He merely informed his hearers that the many important problems requiring official attention made it essential that there should be perfect accord between the central Government and the localities, and he urged the Governors to exert themselves to that end. His Excellency's speech extended to some length, but we can not discover that it contained any pregnant announcements.

From the speech of Mr. Utsumi, Minister of State for Home Affairs, and from the questions submitted for debate by the Governors, it appears that one of the principal points which the Cabinet desires to emphasize is the necessity of the communes exercising greater economy. Of late years the various local administrative bodies, both urban and rural, have shown a marked disposition to undertake numerous enterprises, without due regard to the resources available, and in order to carry out these works, the local taxes are raised to an onerous extent, the Treasury is importuned for assistance and private individuals are pressed for subscriptions, the localities also, in their corporate capacity, making grants disproportionate to the resources at their command. It is the desire of the Cabinet to check these abuses, and the matter is strongly recommended to the attention of the Prefectural Governors.

In this respect the Cabinet's procedure will meet with universal approval. They have undoubtedly put their finger upon one of the abuses of the era—an abuse to which the public, rightly or wrongly, attributes much of the corruption of the time. Administrative bodies in the various localities readily vote large sums of which their own nominees have the handling, for the prosecution of undertakings which serve mainly to put money into the pockets of a favoured few.

Monday, July 1.

Professor Kikuchi, Minister of Education, addressing the Council of Prefectural Governors, noted the fact that in 1899 the attendance of school-age children had been 72 per cent., and that doubtless it had increased considerably since then owing to the encouragement given in the various localities. On the other hand, there is a deficiency of no less than 32,000 in the establishment of regular teachers, which state of affairs demands strenuous efforts on the part of the Authorities with regard to Normal Schools and other means of obtaining instructors. His Excellency considers that, on the whole, the number of Middle Schools is sufficient. There are at least two in every Prefecture, and some prefectures have five or six. Many youths enter the Middle Schools without any definite object, and abandon their at-

tendence when the course is only half completed. It is very desirable that there should be established a class of institution which would enable such youths to obtain useful technical instruction without carrying their general education to such a high standard as that prescribed by the Middle-School course. Under the circumstances the Minister thinks it not improbable that applications for the establishment of additional Middle Schools may be refused. On the other hand, His Excellency considers it most advisable that no prefecture should be without a high school for girls, and he hopes that by the close of 1903 at latest the necessary steps will have been taken to secure that end. Since arrangements were made for granting assistance from the Treasury to technical schools, no less than 300 have been established. Many of them are agricultural schools which are often equipped in a very inadequate manner. Industrial schools are better provided, but even in their case there is much to be desired, and it would probably be better that some of those now in existence should be amalgamated so as to obtain stronger institutions. The establishment of libraries in the various prefectures is also a great desideratum, Japan being very ill-equipped in that respect.

Wednesday, July 3.

The Minister of Finance, addressing the meeting of Provincial Governors, said that unfortunately the country's credit, instead of improving, has been impaired of late. He did not enter into particulars, but he urged upon his hearers the importance of encouraging among the people a spirit of effective economy. Steps should also be taken, so far as such intervention is possible, to warn the banks against the courses that had led to recent failures. It was further to be feared that the agricultural banks, instead of devoting themselves to the purpose for which they were founded, had turned their attention to other matters, some of them even lending money to industrial banks. Mr. Sone referred to the desirability of persuading the people to turn their attention to productive enterprises, leaving his hearers to determine what course should be adopted to achieve that end. He further alluded to the subject which had been strongly discussed by the Minister President of State, namely, the rapid growth of the debts of the communes during recent years. In 1890 the total debts of these bodies—prefectures, towns and districts—had been only 720,000 *yen*, but they now totalled 36 millions. No doubt there were many improvements calling for extensive outlays, but such an increase of indebtedness could not fail to inspire uneasiness. The Minister also asked the Governors to adopt more efficient measures against the secret manufacture of *sake*, which, despite the heavy penalties prescribed by law, was still practised. In this context he alluded to scientific experiments now in progress at the High Industrial School in Tokyo with the object of discovering improved methods of manufacturing *sake*. Very promising results had already been obtained, and there was reason to hope that the cost of production would thus be considerably reduced. It would be the duty of the Governors to see that these new methods were fully explained to the brewers.

A fisherman has reported to the authorities that at a place called Zenisu, in Suruga Bay, a few days ago, he saw a tract, two or three *cho* in extent, of kerosene oil on the surface which he thinks comes from the foundered training vessel *Tsukijima Maru*.

THE HOUSE TAX.

"Jimen" has again taken up the subject of the house tax, and has succeeded in producing an argument which is at least novel. His former assertion was that the buildings constructed on a Settlement lot must have been included in the original lease because special provision is made therein for their confiscation by the Government in the event of the tenant's failure to pay his yearly ground-rent. To that we replied that it would be equally rational to assert that furniture is included in a lease of a house because the lessor has a right to seize the lessee's goods and chattels in satisfaction of unpaid rent. "Jimen" retorts by asking whether a man that lets a house has a right to demand an increase of rent on account of any furniture put in by the tenant. Truly we do not see the value of such quibbles. "Jimen" ought to observe that this very reason upon which he relies is fatal to his own contention. For if houses were an essential part of the property leased to foreigners, then there would not have been any occasion to insert a special provision about the confiscation of the buildings in the event of defaulting payment of land-rent, inasmuch as they would naturally revert to the owner of the property. The insertion of such a provision has a significance quite opposed to "Jimen's" allegation.

We may allude here to another argument—though in truth it was long ago disposed of—namely, that because foreign land-renters were required to erect edifices of some kind on the land, therefore all such edifices enjoy special exemption from imposts to which the would be subject were they Japanese property. In adopting such a line of reasoning it seems to be forgotten that the declared purpose of requiring the erection of buildings was to obviate the danger of non-resident speculators stepping in and acquiring extensive tracts in the new Settlement, with the intention of holding the land unutilized until it could be sold at a large profit. In short, the proviso was inserted solely in the interest of foreigners desiring to become *bona fide* settlers. It conferred no benefit of any kind upon the Japanese landlord, and it can not possibly be construed in the sense given to it by the opponents of the tax.

We find in *Jimen's* letter a repetition of the assertion that "the taxes foreigners are called upon to pay, including ground rent, house and municipal taxes, are more than the Japanese are called on to pay for similar property." Is that certain? In some cases the advantage is unquestionably on the side of the Japanese, but we believe that, according to careful official investigations, the average payment made by the foreigner on these accounts is less than the average payment made by the Japanese.

The sum total of the matter is that the day when foreigners are allowed to become actual land-owners will be very welcome. Then this clumsy and complicated system—much more complicated and difficult of application than even "Jimen" or "Verb. Sap." seems to recognise—will disappear, and native and alien alike will receive equal treatment.

Mr. J. F. Lowder has sent the amount of his house tax to the local tax authorities with a covering letter, dated July 1st, in which he says that he had delayed the payment of the tax owing to the question being under official debate, but that his own investigations having convinced him that the tax is a legitimate impost, he now encloses the necessary sum. It may fairly be asserted

that Mr. Lowder knows more about the law of this matter than any one else in the Settlement. As the opinion of an expert, therefore, his ruling is of much value. But it derives additional importance from the fact that it must have been formed in defiance of considerable unpopularity, inasmuch as very many of Mr. Lowder's fellow-residents consider the tax unfair. The *Asahi Shimbun*, from which we learn of Mr. Lowder's action, compliments him highly on the impartiality he shows, and observes that a lucid conclusion might have been expected from such an eminent barrister.

THE DEFAULTING TAX-PAYERS.

We are sorry to learn from the Tokyo *Asahi* that even among those who paid up their arrears of taxation on the 25th instant in Yokohama, there were some who accompanied their payments with letters of an exceedingly discourteous tone. One of the letters declared that the payment was made as a matter of necessity owing to the threat of resorting to legal processes of exaction; another asked whether the fact that the money had already been collected was forgotten, and whether this was a device to put coin into the pockets of the officials. The latter are said to be considering what steps they should take with regard to the writers of these letters. We recommend them not to take any steps at all, but simply to burn the epistles. The writers of such documents doubtless believe that they have a genuine grievance, and it would be bad policy to convert them into the martyrs which they imagine themselves to be.

Meanwhile the Local Authorities of Kana-gawa have been instructed by the Home Office that they must proceed against foreign defaulters just as they would against Japanese, and it is therefore not impossible that some unpleasant incidents will have to be recorded within the course of the next few days. We can only repeat that to withhold their taxes is a forlorn and useless device on the part of the objectors. They thus carry their case before a tribunal which has no competence to discuss it, and they exhibit a want of judgment which reflects injuriously on their cause. Their conduct is analogous to that of a man who resists arrest and invites the arresting constables to adjudicate upon his guilt or innocence.

THE VALUE OF HOUSES AND LAND IN TOKYO.

A calculation has been made by the staff of the *Fiji Shimpō* with regard to the value of house and landed property in Tokyo. The result reached is that the total figure may be put at 130 million *yen*. Of course there is no possibility of attaining absolute accuracy in making such an estimate, but we presume that the compilers of the *Fiji's* table have given full consideration to the matter. They arrive at the conclusion that real property has doubled in value during the past ten years, an estimate which certainly does not err on the side of liberality. At the commencement of the *Meiji* era, they say, land in Tokyo did not average more than a *yen* per *tsudo*, whereas the average to-day can not be less than 20 *yen*. Naturally the price is comparatively very high in the populous districts; the figure for Nihonbashi being 200 *yen*. But taken all round, 20 *yen* seems to them a fair average. As for buildings, they put the average at 50 *yen* per *tsudo* for structures of brick, stone or

plaster (godowns) and at 20 *yen* for wooden houses. This latter figure seems to us remarkably low. The commonest style of wooden house now costs more than 20 *yen* a *tsubo*, and the best kind runs up into the hundreds. However, without attempting to discuss the accuracy of our contemporary's methods, we note its figures as follows:—

	Number.	Area in <i>Tsubo</i> .	Value in <i>Yen</i> .
Plaster buildings (godowns)	20,268	323,374	16,667,350
Brick buildings ...	32,328	64,922	3,245,100
Stone	1,765	14,791	739,550
Wooden	218,550	3,324,652	66,493,040
Totals.....	272,911	3,727,739	87,145,040
Land.....		2,249,760	441,995,200
Total value...			132,140,240

It will be observed that the value of the buildings is approximately the double of the value of the land.

Our contemporary's reference to the price of land in Tokyo at the beginning of the *Meiji* era reminds us of facts to which we can bear personal testimony. In the Azabu district it was quite easy in 1871 to purchase for 5 *sen* per *tsubo* land which is now considered cheap at 15 *yen*. Here then we have to multiply the original price by 300. In Nagatacho, again, land which now sells readily for 30 *yen* per *tsubo* could then be bought for 30 *sen*. There certainly have been fluctuations—periods of alternative elevation and depression. But it can not be doubted that the termination of each successive period of depression has seen the market price of land higher than the figure ruling at the termination of the preceding period, so that, in one sense, the upward tendency may be said to have been permanent. A noteworthy fact is the great difference between the prices of small and large lots. Thus if a plot of land measuring one or two hundred *tsubo* can be sold for, say, 20 *yen* per *tsubo*, an adjoining plot of ten thousand *tsubo* will not command more than about 15 *yen*. That is especially true at present, for although the demand on the part of the lower middle classes for house lots is as keen as ever, and though the expansion of the city proceeds steadily, very few persons are willing to invest large sums in an enterprise which may give no return for several years.

"MAKE WAY FOR ME."

In its last issue the *Register* has an article entitled "Moves of Political Parties." The line of argument adopted is this, in brief:—There are no such things in Japan at present as genuine political parties. Instead of setting up a Cabinet of its own and standing or falling by it, each political party follows the Cabinet in power. The blame for this state of things rests with the Senior Statesmen, who failed to foster the formation of genuine political parties before they introduced the Constitution. The Senior Statesmen are thus proved incompetent, therefore let them be "shelved to make room for the Younger *Meiji* generation." "These seniors do not belong to us; they belong to the *Tempo* and *Manyen* periods and not to the *Meiji* generation, which should by right be the legitimate organizer and administrator of the present Japan." The main trouble with this *Register* article is that it is too short; the end is too near the beginning. The declaration that there are no political parties worthy of the name in Japan ought to have been separated by at least four or five columns from the pronouncement that the functions of Government should be

at once handed over to the political parties. Then perhaps the horribly contradictory character of the two assertions might have escaped the attention of an ordinary reader. Still, we would not have the article erased. It is so magnificently juvenile. The Senior Statesmen gave Japan a Constitution. Yet the Senior Statesmen belong to the *Tempo* and the *Manyen* eras. The Senior Statesmen made the *Meiji* era. Yet the Senior Statesmen do not belong to the *Meiji* generation. Make way, then, for the blooming adolescent. It is a species of journalistic *gaudeamus igitur*. The grave and reverend editor, learned in the law, was revisited by a glow of youth, and threw his literary cap into the air, splendidly confident that it would alight on some peg or other. His aim was dreadfully defective, but he has at least had his moment of effervescence, moments which unhappily come only too seldom.

FEMALE COSTUME.

It is interesting to us to find that our old and often repeated advocacy of the general adoption of the *hakama* by ladies in Japan, has been taken up—though not with any reference to our writing—by Mr. Kajita Hanko and the *Yomiuri Shimbun*. The latter is publishing designs from the pen of the former, and very pretty designs they are too. We need scarcely say that Mr. Kajita considers the question of foot gear also. He proposes a species of slipper with a sole of plaited straw and a leathern upper, the slipper retained in its place by a band buttoning over the instep. This seems a good conception, except that no support is given at the back of the foot. All foot-gear in the form of a slipper subjects the wearer to great disadvantage in ascending a hill. Some retaining device is needed at the heel. With a slight addition of that kind the proposed sandal would be serviceable and pretty. Very few Japanese ladies affect the abominable boot or shoe of the modern Occidental lady—a thing monstrous from every point of view and at least as irrational as the foot-gear of a China woman.

It is evident that the problem of head-gear has perplexed Mr. Kajita. He proposes a species of burnoose, made, apparently, of gauze-like material, and hanging from the head to the feet. That appears to us exceedingly unpractical. It would be an impossible piece of apparel in windy weather, and as no lady could adjust it or remove it without aid, it is open to obvious objections. We do not see that anything can be better for the head than a light hat, provided that it fits the head, instead of being pinned on the top, and provided that it shows a natural curve of outline instead of being crushed into shapes not seen in nature except as the result of disorderly accidents. We do most heartily wish success to these efforts of the *Yomiuri* and Mr. Kajita. The *hakama* as a garment for school-going girls has come into vogue largely during recent years, but its adoption by ladies of fashion remains in the future.

DISGRACEFUL JOURNALISM.

The *Nippon* is obviously without the slightest sense of journalistic responsibility. Its plain attempt to turn the assassin's dagger against Marquis Ito having been censured in strong terms by more than one of its contemporaries, it not only shows no contrition, but unblushingly continues its disgraceful course. We observe, indeed, that it prudent-

ly drops its original absurd charge as to the impropriety of a visit to the Palace by any one who had attended a funeral within the preceding three days. It now confines itself to the accusation that the Marquis did not change his mourning costume before repairing to the Emperor's presence, and it attempts to prove that there could not have been time for such a change. However, childish discussion of that nature is of small consequence. The point is that the *Nippon* now declares that such an act of disrespect towards the Sovereign would be a bagatelle to Marquis Ito, being entirely consistent with his usual line of conduct; and then goes on to suggest in the most unequivocal terms that if the Marquis saw occasion to offer an explanation in the present instance through the columns of the journals he commands, it was because he had been thrown into a state of alarm by recent events, and because he saw the consequences that attend such courses.

The re-appearance of the *samurai* crank of feudal days in the person of Iba Sotaro is a trifling matter compared with this writing in the columns of the *Nippon*. It would be impossible for Japan to have a worse enemy than the *Nippon*. That journal may think it a fine thing to direct the assassin's dagger against the breasts of the country's best statesmen, but we can assure it that the dagger is really directed against the throat of Japan's reputation, and that such incidents tend to destroy the fair fame her genuine patriots have won for her by years of patient effort. It is hard to know how the *Nippon* should be treated. The first instinct of every law-abiding citizen must be to desire the suppression of such a pestilential journal. But, on the other hand, it is not better in the long run to let these malodorous nuisances dissipate themselves in the open atmosphere? That is England's plan, though we are bound to say that we can not imagine a *Nippon* published in England, nor can we believe that even English complacency would suffer such writing.

If any journal deserves to be not only suspended but totally suppressed, it is the *Nippon*. It appears that, after the funeral of Hoshi Toru, Marquis Ito, having some matter of high importance to submit to the Emperor, returned to his residence, and having changed his mourning garb, repaired to the Palace. There was no manner of reason why he should not have taken that step. Had he been a near relative of the deceased, it would have been a point of etiquette for him not to visit the Palace for three days, but as he was no relative, there was not the smallest obstacle to his seeking an audience. The *Nippon*, however, works itself into a fit of spurious wrath over this insult to the Imperial Court, and charges Marquis Ito with having adopted such a course merely because he wanted to make a display of the exceptional position he enjoys. The *Nippon* concludes with these words:—"There are thinking *samurai* of strenuous loyalty in the empire. Is it to be supposed that Iba Sotaro alone can brandish a dagger in the sunlight? This Ito had better reflect with regret." (*Tenka chinfun no shishi ari hakujitsu hishu zo hiramekasu mono ani tada Iba Sotaro naran ya. Ito taru mono chozen shite hansei sezaruru beken ya*). If ever a plain incitement to murder was published by a newspaper this is a case. Nothing could aggravate such an offence, but we may add that the *Nippon* has not even the courage to father its own opinions. It falsely attributes them to an anonymous Court official. Unquestionably Japan is not ready for free-

dom of speech so long as journals like the *Nippon* find readers.

IBA SOTARO.

Iba Sotaro, interviewed by his nephew Captain Kanada Hidetaro, gave, in effect, the following explanation of his act:— I was born in the family of a *bushi* (*samurai*) and therefore belong to the highest class of the people. When the law is powerless to suppress wrong and when the moral condition of society shows equal incompetence to suppress it, there devolves upon the *bushi* a heaven-sent mandate to undertake the task. Hoshi Toru had been guilty of unlimited bribery. He was a corrupter of the time, and when such a man was suffered to intrude into the pure sphere of education, the hour had come for the *bushi* to fulfil his heaven-appointed duty. As for my manner of killing Hoshi Toru, it was not fortuitous. I followed the rule of the *samurai*, first striking him down and afterwards giving him the *coup de grace*.

Asked how he had himself received an injury on the head, Iba Sotaro declined to give any information. He said that the thing had happened subsequently to the killing of Mr. Hoshi, and that the wound was quite healed now. It is conjectured that his reticence is because he desires to avoid bringing trouble upon any one except himself, and the *Hochi Shinbun*, in publishing the above facts, highly applauds this last feature of the affair. In fact there is in some quarters an evident disposition to exalt the assassin.

A journal called the *Dokuritu Shinbun* (Independent) has been forbidden to continue the sale of its 22nd number—it is a newly established journal—and its editor has been summoned by the public procurator for publishing an article in Iba Sotaro's defence.

It is the opinion of the *Jiji Shimpō* that political assassinations were never sanctioned, still less recommended, by the creed of the *bushi*. The vendetta had its vogue in feudal times, but the ideal vendetta was when a man, tracking down the object of his vengeance, challenged him to open combat. To waylay an enemy or to strike him from behind was always regarded as an unworthy act. When Osada Tadamune killed Yoshitomo and brought his head to Kyomori, the Taira chief, instead of thanking the assassin who had thus removed the Minamoto leader, caused him to be executed for disloyalty to his own master. The political murderer made his appearance in the last days of the Tokugawa, and had his origin in the *jo-i* (barbarian-expelling) spirit, which aimed rather at embroiling the *Shogun's* government with foreign Powers than at removing this or that individual. It was essential to the political success of those deeds that their authors should remain unknown, in order to throw suspicion on the Bakufu. Old-time canons would not have approved such acts. Our contemporary thinks that the present system of education in Japan is faulty, inasmuch as youths are taught to assign a heroic character to men that perform acts of violence and bloodshed. It also condemns officialdom for encouraging these excesses by honouring their authors, but we do not understand this latter criticism, for we have never heard that political assassins received any sort of respect from Japanese officialdom. In the case of Iba Sotaro and Mr. Hoshi Toru the true character of the event seems likely to be more or less ob-

scured by the fact that a great number of persons were secretly pleased to learn of Mr. Hoshi's death. Partly owing to his own imperious ways, but chiefly because of the merciless attacks made upon his reputation by certain journals, the man was exceedingly unpopular, and those that hated him are not likely to regard his assassin with much umbrage. That feature of the affair will help to accentuate the danger which certainly threatens Japan—the danger that any man supposing himself a patriot is entitled to resort to the dagger for asserting his patriotism.

A friend of the late Mr. Hoshi Toru alleges that his library consists of a hundred thousand books, worth over fifty thousand *yen*. They include many works of rarity and value, and among them is a Buddhist Sutra of more than a thousand volumes. Whether Mr. Hoshi read many of them is another question. His friend thinks that he had something of the bibliomaniac about him, and that he collected books much as a woman acquires clothes or a dilettante buys objects of art. Still as he was able to read not only English, but also Latin, Italian, French and Spanish, and as he had recently taken to the study of German, it is evident that a wide range of books was open to him.

MEDITATIONS ON MR. HOSHI'S DEATH.

(CONTRIBUTED BY A JAPANESE.)

Hoshi Toru is dead! A pillar of Japan is gone, and the whole empire shakes! He may not be of pure gold, like the pillars of Solomon's temple. He may not be of pure white marble, like those of the Parthenon. He may after all be but a pillar of coarse granite, or even a pillar of hollow brass, but still a pillar and not a crotchet.

It was more than twenty-five years ago that I saw Mr. Hoshi for the first time. The very first thing which struck my eyes when I entered our large common class-room was his name. The wooden card was hung on the wall—Hoshi Toru, Primus of the Kaiseijo.

Some persons call him the son of a wealthy *samurai*, while others call him the son of a despised out-cast. But to my knowledge, he was neither a *motta* nor an *etta*, even in this world of *etta ga motta*. In fact, he was the son of a country physician of tolerable circumstances, living somewhere near Myoji village between Yamato and Wakayama.

We knew him as a studious lad. He would sit and study in his long chair days and nights, sometimes covering himself up with a *futon*. At that time, he was by no means a rich man, or strong in his constitution, but his iron will carried everything before him.

He, a poor lad, was once obliged to borrow eighteen *yen* to defray his expenses, from Prof. Kaneko, my old friend and benefactor, which he could not return for more than ten years! At last, he sent him back ten *yen*, over which they both laughed. He still remains a debtor for the enormous sum of 8 *yen*! Of course, they both had forgotten about it a long time ago; or to borrow a witty expression of Thackeray's with a slight modification: "Perhaps the debtor and his creditor would meet and settle the little account in Hades."

Be that as it may, he was a great statesman, the greatest that our school ever produced. But alas! he is no more! When shall we see his like again?

An obscure youth in the valley of Yama-to rising to be Minister of State and a foremost statesman of Japan, if not of the

century, was no small change. It was but yesterday that he could defy the whole nation, if not the whole world, but now where is he?

Can storied urn or animated bust
Back to its mansion call
The fleeting breath!

Even his remains stay not long above or below the earth. Soon, they will be eaten by the worms and swallowed up by the elements.

O what a rise and what a fall!
O what a fall was there, my countrymen!

T.T.S.

FORMOSA.

Dr. Goto, Head of the Civil Government of Formosa, speaking through the columns of the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*, denounces as altogether false the statements recently made in a Hongkong journal to the discredit of the Formosan Administration. He declares that no discrimination of any kind has been made against foreigners in Formosa. They have been treated exactly as Japanese are treated, and if any have found the situation intolerable, the fault does not lie with the Japanese.

The fact seems to be that prior to the Japanese occupation of Formosa foreigners enjoyed a degree of liberty which some converted into licence. These persons naturally found that the restrictions which grew up under the rule of Japan were disagreeably irksome, and it is from such discontented individuals that adverse criticisms occasionally emanate. All complaints penned by foreigners find ready access to the columns of the local press in the Far East, and as the complainants generally have the field to themselves, they succeed in establishing a plausible case. It may be taken for granted that the Japanese have committed some administrative blunders in Formosa, but as to their impartiality in the treatment of their own nationals and foreigners, no experienced person can entertain any doubt.

Rumour continues to attribute to the Formosan Administration the project of starting a lottery to replace that of Manila, which has been abolished by the United States Authorities. We can not credit the statement. In the first place it would be necessary to alter the laws of Japan, and in the second the Formosan Authorities must see very plainly that such methods of obtaining money are not employed by self-respecting States.

THE PLAGUE.

The burning of certain buildings of the Imperial University for the purpose of destroying the plague bacilli supposed to have found a lodgement in the place, commenced on the 27th instant. It was originally supposed that the buildings would be burned as they stood, a zinc fence having been erected around them to prevent the escape of rats. But from the accounts published by Tokyo journals we learn that the condemned structures were first demolished, and their materials subsequently cremated in a big hole, under showers of kerosene. None the less, steps were taken to prevent the escape of rats, but a question is raised whether some of the animals may not have found refuge in the long grass or in the trees.

The number of rats slaughtered in Tokyo between the 12th and the 26th ult. was 209,062. Some of the slaughterers received 50 *yen* by way of reward. The Imperial University is doing the thing on a grander scale,

for it gives one *yen* reward for any rat captured within the "dangerous zone." Meanwhile the process of cremation is vigorously continued. The buildings to be destroyed, with all their contents, cover 406 *tsubo*—or one-third of an acre—and 40 *tsubo* were cremated on the first day.

The anti-pest operations of cremation were brought to a conclusion at the Imperial University on Monday evening. It was considered best to burn the floors of the condemned buildings *in situ*, but the superstructures were in every case pulled down and cremated in a pit. Only eight rats found a funeral pyre at the conflagration, and five of them were free from bacilli. The other three have still to be examined. Since the first discovery of an infected rodent, 303 rats altogether have been captured in and about the buildings, so that the colony may be said to have been practically extirpated before the last remedy was applied.

The number of rats killed and paid for at Singapore down to the end of May was 175,910.

The Governor-General of Formosa reported to the Home Department on the 29th ult. that pest returns Tainan on the 252 ult. showed 8 new cases and 11 deaths; at Taipei on the 26th 24 new cases and 10 deaths. From Jan. 1st to 26th June last there were 3,813 cases and 2,903 deaths, all males.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

A fire occurred in Hiratsuka on the 28th June, destroying 40 houses. This fire, though the actual number of houses destroyed is small, probably did great damage, as a "house" in the case of a country town means all the buildings within an enclosure.

Mr. Shirasagi Seiai, President of the Boso Railway (from Chiba to Awa) appears to have been engaged in a singular transaction. In 1897 he borrowed a sum of two hundred thousand *yen* from the Mitsui Bishi Goshi Kaisha, promising to repay the money by the fall of that year. When his note matured, he obtained a renewal, and repeated the process subsequently, until, at the close of 1900, he paid back one half of the debt. Then he suddenly fell into a strange mood, and declared not only that he was under no obligation to redeem the note but also that he had no recollection of having issued it. Naturally the Bank has opened proceedings against him.

The emigrants from Japan last year aggregated 31,354, according to investigations conducted by the Foreign Office and quoted by the *Yomiuri Shimbun*. Of these, 26,161 were men and 5,193 women, or about 100 men to 12 women. Those that were sent abroad by emigration companies as contract labourers totalled 20,237, and the number sent without contracts, 1,278. Among the contract labourers, Hiroshima contributed the greatest number (8,448); Yamaguchi stands next with 4,572, Kumamoto third with 3,072, Fukuoka fourth with 3,028, Hyogo fifth with 1,882, Niigata sixth with 1,793, Wakayama seventh with 1,788, and the rest follow with numbers all below 1,000.

Six students of the First Middle School of Aomori Prefecture were attacked by a body of some thirty students on their way back from a religious fete at Hirosaki on the 24th instant. The assailants carried various weapons whereas the assailed were unarmed. One of the six students was killed, and the remaining 5 were so seriously injured that their lives are despaired of. No accurate

explanation of the origin of the trouble has yet been furnished.

The Sasuke Bank (so called from the name of its chief projector, Sato Sukegoro) has stopped payment and something like a panic prevails in the district of Sendai. It is stated that the Bank had lent money for the prosecution of various enterprises, and that the assistance rendered to it by the Yasuda Bank and others having been lately withdrawn, it became unable to meet its engagements.

Tables recently compiled by the authorities show that whereas formerly there used to be eight marriages annually per 1,000 inhabitants, the number has fallen to 6.78 since the promulgation of the new Civil Code. This change for the worse is attributed to the fact that the formalities connected with marriage having become much more complicated under the new law, there is a disposition to dispense with the ceremony, especially since, in the event of the birth of a child, it can be legitimized by subsequent marriage. On the other hand, the new law of divorce has produced a wholesome effect. Under its operation the number of divorces has fallen from 33 per 100 couples to 22.35. In other words, whereas formerly out of every three marriages one resulted in divorce, the ratio has nearly changed to one out of five. That is certainly a decided improvement. Some years ago, when the merits of the extrajudicial system used to be so loudly extolled, a well known "old resident" of Yokohama complained that when we passed under Japanese law we should be able to divorce our wives at will. The process is not now quite so easy as it was in the time of that most estimable gentleman, nor does it seem that there is any disposition among the foreign residents to avail themselves of such facilities as the law does offer.

There is a project to establish a free library in Tokyo, calling it the *Hoshi Bunko*. Its stock would be the books of the late Mr. Hoshi Toru, which are said to be worth forty thousand *yen*.

The death is announced of Mr. Martin Burchard, for several years honorary Japanese Consul in Hamburg.

It was believed that the Japanese scientific expedition, headed by Professors Hirayama and Saotomi, which went to Sumatra to observe the recent eclipse of the Sun, had proved a failure, that inference being suggested by a telegram to the effect that the weather at the time of the phenomenon was cloudy. But Professor Hirayama, who has just returned, says that the clouds did not prove an obstruction, being too thin to be visible to the naked eye, and that very successful observations were obtained.

According to the latest accounts, it is true that two collisions took place between torpedo-boats during the recent manoeuvres. One was on the 16th instant, and the boats concerned were Nos 40, 42 and 43. On this occasion no serious injury was done. The other was on the 23rd instant, between No. 9 and a boat not named in the reports. On this second occasion No. 9 was sunk, and steps are now being taken to raise her, but there was no loss of life. It appears that 31 destroyers and torpedo-boats were engaged in the manoeuvres, and that they experienced very foggy weather and dark nights.

It appears that the Emperor of Germany congratulated Prince Shimazu through Count

Wedel, the German Chargé d'Affaires, on having obtained the services of Miss Howard for the education of the Prince's children. Miss Howard formerly discharged a similar function in the Imperial German Household, and evidently won the high esteem of His Majesty. Certainly, while appreciating the value of such testimony on Miss Howard's behalf and the good fortune of the Shimazu family on having secured her services, we may be allowed to remark that these graceful and thoughtful acts on the part of the Emperor of Germany are deserving of all applause.

The Tokyo Municipal Council and the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce have held a meeting for the purpose of considering the propriety of giving a hearty welcome to the American Admiral when he comes to Japan to attend the unveiling of the Perry monument. Baron Senge, Governor of Tokyo, takes a very decided line. He says that they participated in the welcome to Field Marshal Waldersee, and that there are much stronger reasons for welcoming the American Admiral, seeing that he comes on a special mission connected with the commemoration of an event for which Japan must be permanently grateful. Baron Kaneko and Baron Shibusawa approve the idea, and it has been decided to seek the consent of the City Assembly. We may assume, therefore, that Tokyo will organise one of those fetes in which the soul of its citizens delights.

The question of conserving the old temples and shrines of Japan is taken up by the *Jiji Shimpō* in a very practical manner, though we imagine that our contemporary's arguments will provoke some criticism. Briefly speaking, the *Jiji* recommends that the lottery system be adopted for the purpose of obtaining funds to repair and maintain these art relics. It further urges that in selecting the buildings to which money is to be devoted, the artistic aspect of the case should be considered first, the reverend or learned aspect being relegated to a back place. In short, our contemporary regards the celebrated temples and shrines as places chiefly useful for attracting foreign visitors and thus earning money. There is, however, an almost shocking incongruity in the notion of supporting a religious edifice by means of a lottery. Public sentiment will scarcely reconcile itself to such a project.

Everybody must have observed the unusual quantity of rain that fell on Sunday during the day and the night—unusual even for the rainy season. The reports of the Central Observatory show that the quantity was 106 millimeters in 24 hours. Naturally there have been fractures of embankments and interruptions of railways in several places. The depression which was accompanied by this deluge, made its appearance originally in Formosa and reached Osaka on the 1st instant, but we have no intelligence of the route thereafter taken by it. The very heavy state of the atmosphere indicates that we have not yet emerged from the trouble, though the Meteorological Authorities seem to think that an interval of clear skies may be hoped for, and possibly their prediction will have become less difficult to credit before this paragraph is in print. The rainy season has come late this year. It ought to have commenced on the 12th of June, and the 11th of July is the orthodox date of its termination. But so much rain fell, unduly, in May that some disturbance of the usual order of things might fairly have been anticipated.

The 25th of June may be said to have inaugurated the wet season. Between that date and July 1st no less than five centres of depression travelled over the country. In some cases as much as from 70 to 90 millimeters of rain fell in an hour, and the total fall during the six days aggregated over 300 millimeters in each of four prefectures, namely, Kagoshima (399 mill.), Nagasaki (375), Saga (308), and Kumamoto (306). With a record of five depressions in six days, it seems somewhat ironical that the Meteorological Authorities should promise us an interval of sunshine between the fifth and its probable successor. Moji evidently fared worst in the recent disturbance. A furious gale raged there on the 28th of June, wrecking 11 or 12 coal barges and causing, it is feared, the death of several people.

Inundations are reported from various localities in consequence of the heavy and persistent rain of the past four days, but we do not learn that there have been any burstings of embankments or floods on a disastrous scale. Kobe seems to have sustained some damage through the storm.

Kagoshima reports 397 houses flooded by the recent rains in the city and 153 in the suburban districts. Three buildings were destroyed, one person killed and five injured. In Hioki district 4 houses were flooded and one person was killed; in Kawada district three lives were lost.

Mr. Hirata, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, addressing the Local Governors, repeated the advice which has been officially uttered more than once, namely, that the purpose of industrial exhibitions does not appear to be fully understood by the people of this country. They behave as though the object in view was merely to display some *tours de force*, which they are not by any means prepared to duplicate at the prices affixed for exhibition purposes. This caution was uttered with reference to the exhibition which is to be held in Osaka next year. Our own observation convinces us that the mistake pointed out by the Minister has been recognised by the great majority of Japanese manufacturers, and that they now clearly appreciate the uses of an exhibition. But it will always be inevitable that men should regard such an affair as an occasion for displaying what they can do if they exert their full strength in competition. An ideal exhibition would be one at which the specimens took the form merely of samples, arrangements being made for supplying to a visitor without delay duplicates of any exhibit that took his fancy or satisfied his wants. But that rule could not possibly apply to the case of objects of art.

Mr. Yano, director of the Insurance Bureau in the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, speaking through a representative of the *Asahi*, has made some comments which we need not reproduce as their gist has already appeared in these columns. We may supplement them, however, by observing that the difficulties encountered by foreign firms in obtaining registration in Japan are by no means as formidable as those encountered under similar circumstances in other countries. Here the only trouble is that great and vexatious delay is caused by the necessity of having to refer to Europe or America for the information required by the registration officials, but a Japanese firm attempting to establish itself in New York according to law found that it would be required to lodge with the Treasury a sum of five hundred thousand gold dollars. That, of course, was prohibitive. Nothing of the kind is demanded in Japan, and we are

informed by experts that the difficulty of obtaining permission in this country is as nothing compared with the difficulties encountered in countries like Germany and Austria.

The Imperial University, having decided that the present is an unique opportunity for obtaining photographs of the architectural features of the Imperial Palace in Peking, has commissioned Mr. Ogawa to proceed thither for that purpose. Mr. Ogawa with three assistants starts to-day. This resolve seems to have been quickly taken and speedily executed. We should think that the results will be very gratifying, for the Palace at Peking may be taken as representing the highest achievement of Chinese architecture, apart, of course, from the temples. In Japan no comparison has ever been possible between sacred edifices—especially mausolea—and private buildings, from the point of view alike of architectural grandeur and decorative magnificence. The Taiko's "Palace of Pleasure" at Fushimi may have rivalled any temple of its time, but if so, it was the exception which proves the rule. It will be very interesting to see whether China's case is similar.

The *Jiji Shimpō* announces that it is organizing another picnic for children of poor parents. The picnic of last spring was a great success. Hundreds of children had a delightful excursion lasting over a week. Each child cost some 5 or 6 *yen*, and about 200 *yen* remained in the hands of the projectors. Our contemporary invites subscription for another outing.

DEATH OF AN EMINENT CHRISTIAN MINISTER.

The news of the death of Dr. Cochran will be learned with much regret. Born in Ireland, he was brought by his parents to Canada in his infancy, and there he got all the education that he derived directly from the schools. At an early age he was called to the work of the Christian ministry, and his name appears for the first time in the records of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in 1854. His talents and his genuine piety commanded respect from the very beginning of his public career, and he grew in favour with men through all his years till he was called away in the 47th year of his ministry. In Canada he rose steadily in public esteem till he was deemed worthy of the best appointments; but while in the pastorate of the Metropolitan Church of Toronto, than which at that time there was no better appointment, he was invited by the Board of Missions of the Methodist Church of Canada, to come to this country with Dr. Macdonald. At once he gave up all prospects at home, which were of the brightest character, and gladly came to this land to preach the gospel and build up a church. Success attended him from the very first. He speedily got hold of young men of character and promise. In each of them he became deeply interested, and drew them to himself with cords of sympathy and love. The late Mr. Nakamura, at the time the foremost Sinologue in Japan, persuaded him to give a little time to teaching in his school, and under Mr. Cochran's teaching professed Christianity. This was helpful to his work as it drew about him a still larger number of young men, numbers of whom became Christians and candidates for the Christian ministry. It was probably in the year 1877 that he laid the foundation of the Theological School, in which he was always the prominent figure so long as he remained in this country. His knowledge of the Book of Books, of general literature and of theological literature in particular was very extensive, and was at instant command. His conversations, lectures and sermons sparkled with literary gems. During the early years of his

residence here his gifts as a public speaker were called into frequent exercise in the advocacy of temperance and social reform. How faithfully and successfully he wrought from 1873 to 1879, how he identified himself with every object that had for its end the well-being of Japanese and foreigners, many of the readers of this journal know very well. He was early invited to share in the counsels and labours of those who were engaged in the translation of the Holy Scriptures, and his voice was listened to with respect by those who knew the vernacular and the Chinese languages vastly better than he.

In 1879 he returned to Canada, but not before he had deeply impressed himself upon the infant church in this land. He resumed the pastorate in the city of Toronto, and ere long was honoured with election to the Presidency of the Toronto Conference. During the five years that he was at home he was in labours most abundant. In 1884, at the earnest request of the Mission Board, he returned once more to Japan, took up his work as President of the Theological College, and devoted himself with great earnestness and success to the training of Japanese ministers for Christian work in their own country. This second sojourn in Japan was probably the most fruitful period of his life. It may be that his power of oratory were not so great as in early life, but he had acquired a width of vision, a broad impartial judgment, and a grasp of affairs, that more than counterbalanced the loss of fervid eloquence. It was in the first period of his residence here that the encomium was pronounced upon him by one of the most competent critics in Japan of being that best extemporaneous speaker of English in this country. But though the early glow of oratory had perceptibly faded, he was always in demand for public services of various kinds, and he always acquitted himself well and with advantage to the cause he advocated. In him, it was always felt, we had a fine specimen of a scholar, a gentleman and a Christian. His was a very catholic spirit. Far beyond the bounds of his own denomination, his presence was always welcome among the brethren of all denominations, and to all such gatherings he contributed his full share of "sweetness and light."

Perhaps his best work was in the Theological School of the Canadian Mission, for to it he gave his best thought and noblest effort. There are many in our ministry who regard him as their Teacher, Guide and Friend, and acknowledge that their debt to him is immeasurable. When for a time the two Theological schools of Aoyama and Azabu worked together, his services were highly appreciated by the sister denomination. On the Church here, of which he was one of the original founders, the impress of his moulding hands can be distinctly seen. On the foundation other than which no man can lay, he built not wood and hay and stubble—which may bulk largely to human eyes—but gold and silver and precious stones, for he wrought in the name of Christ and under the inspiration of love to God and man.

On account of the continued ill-health of Mrs. Cochran, which precluded the possibility of her return to Japan, and his own declining health, the Doctor found it necessary in the spring of 1893, though at the cost of much painful feeling, to sever his connection with the Japanese work and return to America. At the following Conference in June, 1893, the following resolution was moved by the Rev. Eber Crummy, seconded by the Rev. V. Hiraiwa, and unanimously resolved:—

"That this Conference desires at this time to place on record an expression of its affectionate regard for our retiring President, the Rev. George Cochran, D.D., whose recent return to America has prevented his meeting with us at this Session. During the twenty years that have elapsed since he first came to this country, he has held many positions of responsibility in connection with the work of the Christian Church here, of which he was one of the honoured founders, and has under God been enabled to build up the Church with labours abundant, and as efficient as diverse. But surpassing in power for good even these labours was that exalted type of Christian manliness which is bound to produce for years to come an abundant

harvest for good by impressing itself upon the character of the Church he aided in founding. This manliness, combined with his uniform kindness, has won our hearts, and we love him. All the Christian Churches in the country feel his departure a loss, but we most of all; and we would pray that, if it be the will of God, his years may be prolonged far beyond the common lot of man, and that during these remaining years the Spirit may crown his labours with fruit yet more abundant, until according to his own wish he 'cease at once to work and live.'

Returning to America he settled in Los Angeles, Southern California, where his family had been residing. "In a quiet but effective manner," says the *Los Angeles Times*, "he served as Congregational pastor at Santa Monica, as Dean of the MacLay Theological College, and for the past two years as Dean of the College of Liberal Arts of the University of Southern California, winning the affection and esteem of a wide circle of friends."

"The last year of his life," writes his son-in-law, Mr. C. I. D. Moore, "was filled with suffering, but in it all he was abundantly sustained by the faith that was always so precious to him. I have never seen pain borne with such patience. All his family were about him when the end came. His death was caused by a trouble in his head, something of a cancerous growth brought on evidently by catarrhal irritation."

The funeral took place on the 26th June, when the Methodists of Southern California paid, as the *Times* said, "the last fitting tribute to a noble man." A message from the dying dean was read to the students—a message of kindly encouragement. The Trustees of the University through their representative expressed their unbounded confidence in Dr. Cochran's judgment. Dr. MacLay, formerly of Tokyo, spoke of the great good Dr. Cochran had accomplished here. Resolutions expressing the highest appreciation of his services from the College and the students were read. As the last speaker, Dr. Cantine, arose to speak, the sun shining through the stained glass-window threw the shadow of an anchor and a cross on the wall with a beautiful halo of purple light about it. The orator deftly turned it to account as he spoke of the spiritual life of the saintly man who had just passed away with a quiet smile upon his lips in the anticipation of a joyful immortality.

He leaves behind him his mourning widow, Miss Cochran, Mrs. C. I. D. Moore, and Mr. George J. Cochran, for whom in their sore bereavement deep sympathy will be felt by all who know them.

Little remains to be said. The eulogy, pronounced by so many since the news of his lamented death reached us, that he was a very good man, was well deserved. He was a human being, and therefore not faultless, but probably there are very few men in any land, in any profession, free from blemishes and flaws than he. Goodness shone out conspicuously in his whole life and conversation. As he himself said of a deceased friend here in Tokyo, at his funeral, we may emphatically say of him: "He wore the white flower of a blameless life." For such is our confidence in his genuine worth that we may challenge the world:

"Whatever record leap to light,
"He never shall be shamed."

G. M. MEACHAM.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

Traffic receipts on Government railways (Tokaido, Hokuriku, Shinyetsu, Ou, and various other lines), during the ten days ended on the 11th June are reported by the *Nippon* to have decreased by 64,667 yen approximately, in comparison with the figures for the corresponding period of the previous year. Below are the details:—

	This year.	Last year.
Passengers	735,552	811,537
Goods (tons)	44,860	52,141
Receipts from passengers (yen)	286,643	341,953
Receipts from goods (yen)	106,600	115,903

LAW CASES.

In the Yokohama Ku Saibansho on Friday before Judge Tanuma, the hearing was resumed of the suit brought by Mr. W. F. Page against Mr. T. H. Box. Plaintiff claimed from defendant the vacation and delivery of the premises at No. 114 Yamashitacho covering 72 *tsubo* of land.

For the plaintiff it was alleged that he is the owner of the building in question and that as to the land on which it stands he holds a perpetual lease. Plaintiff has never leased either the building or the land to defendant, though the latter continued to occupy them since August 1st, 1900.

Defendant contended that the building was leased to him by Mr. Peterson (to whom it was mortgaged) for two years from Aug. 15th, 1900, with the stipulation that the lessor must give three months' notice in the event of his wishing defendant to vacate the premises.

Mr. C. D. Moss gave evidence as to the usage in regard to the leasing of land and buildings in Yokohama.

After hearing counsel the Court reserved judgment.

Capt. E. Prior Bishop has lost his case against the Maples Hotel, Ltd., Judge Matsuda, of the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho, finding for the defendant. Capt. Bishop sought to recover yen 3,200 with interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum.

The *Japan Gazette* Company are suing Mr. J. H. Ranger in the Local Court to recover the sum of yen 88.47 and interest, the value of certain advertisements and printing done for the Maples Hotel, Limited, at the order of defendant. Defendant denied liability and it was arranged that Dr. Munro and Mr. P. B. Clarke should be called as witnesses.

In the Yokohama Ku Saibansho on Monday, the Singer Manufacturing Company sued Mrs. Endo Fuji, No. 160, Yokohama, to recover a certain sewing machine which she had had attached. Plaintiff hired the machine to a Mr. M. Eugene, No. 129, Yokohama on the hire-purchase system, but the latter failed to make the necessary payments and the plaintiffs endeavoured to take back the machine. When they did so, they found that defendant had obtained an attachment upon it, together with other articles, Eugene owing her money. Defendant now urged that the machine was the property of Mr. Eugene and declined to recognise plaintiffs' claim. After evidence had been heard, the case was adjourned to the 5th July.

Judge Yasuda on Tuesday delivered judgment in the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho in the case brought by Hoshina Bunjiro against Messrs. Ahrens and Co. The plaintiff sought to have 15 cases of alcohol delivered to him, but the Court dismissed his case with costs.

In the case in which Mr. A. M. Apar sought to recover yen 568.75 and a monthly rent of yen 81.25 from February 1901 until June 1903 from Mr. J. B. Bhesania, the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho on Tuesday found for defendant, dismissing the plaintiff's case.

In the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho on Tuesday, the case in which Messrs. Cornes and Co., seek to make Akashi Tokutaro, of Asakusa, Tokyo, take delivery of 15 cases of plush and pay the storage, insurance, and other charges thereon, was advanced a stage. A witness named Kobayashi Sakichi, of Asakusa, Tokyo, was examined on behalf of the defendant. He deposed to having inspected the goods after their arrival and said that he was informed by an interpreter of the firm that if the quality of the article differed from sample the price would be decided upon by referring the matter to the arbitration of foreigners, as stipulated in the contract. Defendant objected to this arrangement and proposed as an arbitrator a Japanese living in Yokohama. This was agreed to.

The hearing was then adjourned till the 12th Sept. at 1 p.m.

The Yokohama Chiho Saibansho has dismissed

the case brought by Mr. Page against Mr. T. H. Box, plaintiff being cast in costs.

Judgment has been delivered in the Kobe Chiho Saibansho, in an action brought by Mr. Fukazawa Takanari against Mrs. Smithers for an increase of the ground-rent on certain property in Nakayamate-dori. Judgment was entered in favour of the defendant, and the Court ordered the plaintiff to bear the costs.

The hearing of a case in which G. Framjee claims from Washio Chozo payment of damages amounting to yen 105 arising out of a match transaction was resumed in the Kobe Chiho Saibansho on Thursday. A settlement out of Court had been tried, but the negotiations fell through. Plaintiff's counsel applied for the attendance of a witness, Wada Ko, to give evidence as to the quotation for matches in Bombay, in order to prove the damage sustained by his client. The Court granted the application and adjourned the case to 2nd July next.

In the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho on Wednesday, before Judge Kano, Messrs. Lowder and Akiyama sued M. N. Gohhai and Co., to recover yen 263.44. Plaintiffs in their pleadings stated that on May 21, 1900, they were instructed by defendants to recover payment of yen 5,286.83, the value of a promissory note issued by Suzuki Toyosuke, of Otamachi, Yokohama. Plaintiffs succeeded in recovering the money and now claimed 5 per cent. commission on the collection. Defendants refused to pay the sum although the 10 per cent. originally fixed had been reduced to 5 per cent. at the application of defendants.

Mr. Sato, who appeared for defendants, said that his clients had instructed Mr. Lowder to write two letters to Mr. Suzuki and they were willing to pay a reasonable sum for such service, but yen 263.44 they thought an extortionate charge.

Judge Kano suggested that the suit had better be compromised out of Court, and meanwhile adjourned the case until Sept. 25th.

FIRES.

The explosion of an engine boiler occurred near Futagawa station early on the morning of the 26th inst. Trains were stopped for two hours until another engine could be brought from Hamamatsu. There was no damage to life or limb.

Fire broke out in a coal mine of the Toyokuni, Tagawagori, Fukuoka Prefecture, on the 29th ult. and is believed to have caused some loss of life. The Himeji and other mines were closed by flooding.

Fire broke out at Yagenbori, Nihonbashi, Tokyo, shortly after 12 o'clock, on the morning of the 1st inst. Three houses were destroyed and one damaged.

Shortly after one o'clock on Saturday morning fire broke out at Kanagawa, and one house was destroyed.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

H.M.S. *Plover* left Nagasaki for Wei-hai-wei on the 1st instant.

The Russian men-of-war *Rossia*, *Navarin*, and *Pollava* arrived at Nagasaki on the 1st inst. from Port Arthur.

The workroom of a factory in Kyoto collapsed at 5 a.m. on July 2nd, and eight women were hurt.

Owing to her absence at Chuzenji the Hon. Mrs. Beethom Whitehead will not be receiving again until September.

The French papers state that M. Klobukowski, at present French Consul-General at Calcutta, is almost certain to receive the appointment of Minister at Bangkok.

Detailed reports from Shimoda show that by the recent theatre accident in that locality seven

men had died up to the 2nd and seventeen had been found to be injured.

Mr. G. T. How, manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, at Penang, who has been seriously unwell for some time past, has been ordered home by his medical advisers.

Among the passengers on the O. & O. steamer *Gaelic* bound for Hongkong is the Honourable Mrs. Wu Ting-fang, wife of the Chinese Minister to Washington—a former well-known Hongkong Chinese resident.

A coolie named Tanaka Takichi, a native of Chiba Prefecture, was arrested by the Tobe police on June 30th. He had entered two houses and stolen a number of articles, stabbing a man who attempted to oppose him.

A telegram has been received at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank at Singapore from the French Consul at Colombo, that stolen notes to the value of \$258,000, have been recovered there; they were shipped in a case by French Mail of 26th May for Pondichery.

The American gunboat *Marietta*, Commander J. V. B. Bleeker, arrived at Singapore on June 13th from Manila and anchored in the roads. After exchanging salutes with the port she saluted the German Admiral's flag. She was expected to leave for Boston, Mass., U.S.A., on June 15th.

Jack McAuliffe, the light weight champion, and Slavin, the Australian pugilist, brother of the famous Frank Slavin, have arrived in Singapore from Rangoon, where they recently gave an exhibition that drew a tremendous crowd of sporting spectators.

An office-boy in the employment of Messrs. Frazar and Co., who was entrusted with *yen* 100 the other day wherewith to pay postage stamps, absconded with the money and spent it in a riot of debauchery. He gave himself up to the police at Kagacho on Monday night.

The Navy Estimates in the new French Budget amount to f.312,000,000, which seems at first sight a reduction of f.15,000,000, but, the colonial troops having been transferred to the War and Colonial Offices, there is really an increase of f.11,000,000. Of this sum, f.6,000,000 is due to the building of new ships, and f.3,000,000 to the new plan of armament.

Real estate at Tientsin is still on the rise. The site of the former premises of the Tientsin Trading Company realised the very high price of Tls. 6,468 per mu the other week. The purchasers were the Yokohama Specie Bank. The price is all the more striking as the lease from the British Government has only some sixty years to run.

A jinrikisha man named Yenomoto Seizo, living at Mannocho, Shitaya, Tokyo, was arrested by the police on the 27th inst. He drew a man named Murase, of Fujimicho, Yokohama, from Yoshinocho to Ryogoku on the night of the 10th inst. Murase left his tobacco pouch, valued at 80 *yen*, in the jinrikisha and Yenomoto instead of giving the article to the police sold it to another man on the 26th.

An official despatch received at Hongkong from Manila states that Commander A. Marix, captain of the port of Manila, issued a notice to mariners on the 11th ult. the substance of which is as follows:—Mariners are notified that typhoon signals will hereafter be shown day or night, as occasion requires, at San Fernando de la Union. The mast is 80 feet high and stands 250 feet east of the wharf. Signals can be seen with glasses from outside of the reef.

We are asked to state that our version of Mr. John Lindsley's evidence in the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho as to the suit by Mr. Yoshida against Mr. W. K. Wilson, of Browne & Co., was not quite accurate. Speaking of the methods of notifying consignees, he stated that there were three methods used for notifying consignees of the arrival of goods, viz., by advertising in the newspapers, by express notices, and by sending out a circular;

that of the three methods he considered advertising in the newspapers the most important.

A burglar entered the station-master's room at the Tatakawa Station, Kōbu Railway, on the night of the 28th ult., secured a cash box and carrying it into a rice field, broke it open and stole some money.

The *Fudo Maru*, a Japanese junk belonging to Takahashi Ichiei, of Chiba, laden with 70 boxes of dynamite and other ammunition, and in charge of two *sendo*, left Yokohama for Tokyo, on the morning of the 26th inst. When near No. 6 fort, Shinagawa, the junk foundered but the two *sendo* and 48 boxes of dynamite were rescued. Two fishermen of Shinagawa found the missing 22 boxes of dynamite and the police returned them to their owner.

A bone-dealer named Nakada Tsurukichi, living at Nishi-hamacho, Minami-ku, Osaka, placed some old bones in a dry well about four years ago. On the 24th inst. when he entered the well for the purpose of recovering the bones he was overcome by the noxious gas which had collected at the bottom. Another man at once went to his assistance and was also overcome, and then three men down together, only to faint. Eventually all were brought up, but the first two have since died.

Mr. Fisher Unwin has just published in his Colonial Library Mrs. Amelia E. Barr's new romance "Souls of Passage." Eden Philpott's new novel "The Good Red Earth" has just been published by Mr. Fisher Unwin in his Colonial Library. Two characters claim particular attention, that of Johnny Fortnight, a unique canting, oily-tongued hypocrite, who beguiled the natives of a Devonshire village into making him their pastor at sufficient salary to enable him to discontinue his trade of pedlar, and the silent Mary Gilbert, a great type of womanhood and wifehood. The story is humorous, often its scenes are dramatic, and its ending is unhackneyed, and breathing through the whole romance is the scent of the orchards and the breath of the country.

The British steamer *Tartar*, says the San Francisco *Bulletin*, made the run from Yokohama to Vancouver in just 14 days, including a detention of six hours in quarantine. The *City of Peking* left Yokohama for San Francisco three days ahead of the *Tartar* arriving one day later, making a difference of four days. But the *Tartar* came straight across, while the *City of Peking* made a detour to Honolulu, where she discharged and received freight. Where time is a consideration with Oriental travellers and shippers, vessels that make the most direct route from the point will have the preference. In order that San Francisco may stand on a more even keel with Northern ports, one or more steamers every month should cut Honolulu. The northern is the shortest and has the cheapest fuel—a further advantage. When the big steamers now building for the Pacific Mail company are placed on the route, and the fires in their furnaces are fed with California oil, and Honolulu is left off the schedule, things will be much more evenly balanced than now on the China route.

The following is the statement given out at the White House on June 11th in which President McKinley expressed his intention not to "run" a third time for President:

"I regret that the suggestion of a third term has been made. I doubt whether I am called upon to give it notice. But there are now questions of the gravest importance before the Administration and the country, and their just consideration should not be prejudiced in the public mind by even the suspicion of the thought of a third term. In view, therefore, of the reiteration of the suggestion of it, I will say now, once for all, expressing a long settled conviction, that I not only am not and will not be a candidate for a third term, but would not accept a nomination for it were it offered me. My only ambition is to serve through my second term to the acceptance of my countrymen, whose generous confidence I so deeply appreciate, and then with them to do my duty in the ranks of private citizenship.

(Signed) WM. McKINLEY.
Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., June 10th, 1901."

AMERICAN TOPICS.

Mrs. Annie Digs, the prophetess of the People's party of Kansas, has had an accession of the "divine afflatus" which enables her to declare that "Tom L. Johnson will be the next President of the U.S."

More than 300 tons of smokeless powder was accidentally ignited at Vallejo, Cal., on June 5th, and before the fire was put out a loss to the extent of \$600,000 was sustained by the Government of the United States.

According to a decision of the United States Supreme Court, corporations that have extended their mining shafts under the city of Leadville must pay for the privilege of working them, and it is estimated the royalty will amount to \$2,000,000 a year. Leadville should do without taxes for the future.

Chancellor F. H. Snow, who has been at the head of the University of Kansas for eleven years, has tendered his resignation. It will be accepted and the retiring scholar will be given the chair of natural history. Chancellor Snow's health broke down a year ago following the death by drowning in the harbour at San Francisco of his son, a newspaper reporter, who had gone out on a tug to receive news from a transport bringing soldiers from the Philippines.

The first "agnostic" marriage in the U.S. occurred at Cincinnati on June 2 and formed the closing feature of the Agnostic Sunday-school that has been established there. The principals were Frederick Federle and Martha Seaman. Justice Alexander Koobling performed the legal part of the ceremony, after which both the principals made their pledges, including one not to resist divorce proceedings. The bride also repeated the words:—"Should I discover that we are uncongenial or mismatched, I hereby pledge that I will not bear children that are not born of affection."

According to Dr. T. J. Vaughn Rys, the Aleutian Islands are soon to be included in the known gold-bearing region of Alaska. Dr. Rys believes that gold discoveries will soon be made on Shumagin, or other of the Aleutians, which will cause a rush of gold seekers thither similar to that to Cape Nome. Two years ago Dr. Rys prospected Unimak Island to see if sulphur deposits there could be profitably worked. He found sulphur in abundance, but could not ship it, as the island had no harbour. At that time several seal hunters and fishermen found placer mining profitable and he was told by other prospectors that the Aleutians contained both placer ground and gold-bearing quartz. Most of the islands have good harbours, which are open the year round, a great advantage in case Dr. Rys' prediction comes true.

Having conferred with many of the most eminent pathologists in the United States as to the best method of setting on foot an original scientific research into the problems of medicine and hygiene, Mr. John D. Rockefeller has placed at the disposal of a body of prominent medical men \$200,000 to be available for immediate expenditure by an association incorporated under the name of "The Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research." The home of this institute, with such laboratories, staff and equipment as may be necessary, will be located in New York. The list of officers is as follows:—Dr. William H. Welch, professor of pathology at Johns Hopkins University, president; Dr. T. M. Prudden, professor of pathology at Columbia University, vice-president; Emmett L. Holt, clinical professor of children's diseases at Columbia University, secretary; Dr. C. A. Herter, professor of pathological chemistry at the University of New York and Bellevue Hospital and Medical College, treasurer. The directors are:—Dr. J. H. Biggs, director of laboratories for the Board of Health of New York city; Dr. Theobald Smith of Boston, professor of comparative pathology at Harvard University; Dr. Simon Flexner, professor of pathology at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

One of the worst cases of lynching ever known

in California occurred on May 31st at Lookout, twelve miles from Alturas, in Modoc county, when an old white man named Calvin Hall, 72 years of age, was hanged by a mob of forty masked men, together with his three sons and a friend, Dan Yantis. Hall formerly lived with an Indian squaw, and by her had three boys aged 26, 19 and 16 years. The family was worthless and lately had been suspected of many petty thefts. Finally a constable went to the house with a search warrant and found hay forks, harness, barbed wire and other things that had been recently stolen. All were arrested, but the old man was released on a charge of simple theft, while the sons and Yantis were kept in custody on charges of burglary because they could not furnish \$300 bail. The neighbours evidently determined to rid the county of the worthless gang, but instead of tarring and feathering them they took all five out at midnight, and, without giving them any chance for defence, hanged them to Pitt river bridge. The Governor of the State has offered a reward of \$5,000 for information that may lead to the arrest of the ring leaders.

A Vancouver telegram of May 31 says—Robert Nixon, a contractor, had a fearful ride, for a time travelling at the rate of a mile a minute, down a water sluice this morning. The recent floods at Nelson carried away the dam from which the city electric light works obtained its power, and repairs were being made to-day. Cottonwood river is a perfect cataract at this point, for it descends 700 feet in a mile-and-a-half run to Cottonway lake. The water power sluice for this distance runs with lightning speed. Nixon was superintending the work of repairs, standing on a suspended timber, when it slipped and he fell backward into the sluice. He went down with the water like a shot and was carried a quarter of a mile almost before his companions realized what had happened. A third of the way down the sluice a log had jammed across, and it was this which saved Nixon's life. He was thrown into an eddy, and, catching hold of the projecting log, hung on until the men arrived and rescued him. Even then he did not dare to let go until two ropes had been thrown around him, and he was hauled out of his dangerous position. Had he gone another half mile he would have dashed over the falls and would undoubtedly have been lost.

THE BANK ROBBERY AT SINGAPORE.

It is perhaps not premature to say that the mystery of the Hongkong Bank robbery is now practically solved (says the *Free Press* of 12th June). The partners in the act appear to have been (1) the Chartered Bank Kling tamby who stole the Hongkong bank reserve duplicate keys deposited at the Chartered Bank for safe keeping; (2) the second Kling tamby of the Hongkong Bank, a man of 25 years good service; (3) the head Kling tamby of Behn Meyer & Co., who acted as go-between and tempter between the first and second parties.

It is ascertained that the Hongkong Bank tamby who took leave to visit his friends in India the other day, has carried off with him the whole bulk of the missing \$50 notes up to about \$250,000 in value. He will arrive alone at one of the Madras ports to-day and will be duly met on arrival by the Indian police. A telegram to this effect may arrive any moment. The steamer in question is the B. I. *Zaida* which left Singapore on the 4th inst. for Penang, Madras, Karikal, and Negapatam. A number of minor Hongkong bank notes and Government notes to the value of about \$15,000 had been deposited with a money-changer in Market Street, a friend of the Hongkong Bank tamby. He in turn placed a small portion, some \$2,000, in charge of another money-changer at the end of Malay Street. The wife of the latter was curious over the sudden accession of capital, and talked. Thus the affair came out.

It is a dramatic detail that in the small hours of the morning Mr. J. D. Taylor and Mr. Hughes of the Hongkong Bank, accompanied by a Malay detective, and a Kling detective, and acting on the confession of one of the implicated, disinterred from a Kling burial ground along the Serangoon Road over \$2,000 of small notes, and a smaller gold bar, formed out of some of the missing sovereigns.

It is an immense satisfaction to the Bank authorities and to the public at large that a robbery framed on so ambitious a scale should terminate by what will prove the virtual restitution of nearly the whole of the lost notes to the Bank.

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF THE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

In the *Shin Bukkyō* we find a concise account of the Buddhist magazines circulating in Tōkyō, which we transcribe here. We have never been able to get at the end of the Buddhist organs published in different parts of the country. Their number has always astonished us. The *Shin Bukkyō* now informs us that they amount to several hundred, and adds that it is not in a position to give anything like an exhaustive account of them, so it confines itself to metropolitan publications, which it proceeds to describe as follows:—Among the magazines that may be designated unsectarian Buddhist organs (1) the *Bukkyō* is the most conspicuous. Mr. Washio Junkei is the editor. It advocates radical reform and devotes itself at the same time to publishing a large amount of historical material. Lately its issue has become irregular and occasionally it skips a month, a sign, we fear, of declining strength.

(2) The *Tsūzoku Bukkyō*, as its title implies, devotes itself to popularising the creed and providing material that can be understood and appreciated by the uninitiated. The editor belonging to the Shin sect, the magazine is coloured accordingly in its editorial pages, but the matter it publishes is so varied and entertaining that the magazine has a large sale. (3) The *Bukkyō Maishū Shimbum* (The Buddhist Weekly) aims at amalgamating old and new Buddhism, but it has not been in existence sufficiently long to show how this end is to be realised. (4) The *三寶叢誌*, *Sambō Sōshi* is some 14 or 15 years old and at one time was a most influential organ, but in recent years the articles contributed by such writers as Shimaji Mokurai and Higashi Kanichi have been quite out of date. It is the organ of the Higashi Hongwanji. (5) The *Chuō Kōron* is a sociological organ with a distinct Buddhist tone, of which Mr. Sakurai Gichō is the editor. As a magazine it is far away ahead of its contemporaries. Mr. Kaai Kiyomaru's *Daidō Soshi* and Mr. Shaku Unshō's *十善寶窟 Jūzen Hōkutsu* are both making valiant efforts to keep life in that doomed system known as ancient Buddhism. Their earnestness excites both pity and admiration. Among purely sectarian organs the Otani-ha organ the *精神界*, *Seishinkai*, which receives contributions from Mr. Kiyosawa Mitsuyuki and many talented young writers, holds the very first rank among Buddhist magazines. The *Tsūzoku Bukkyō Shimbum* (quite a different organ from the *Tsūzoku Bukkyō*), though very conservative in tone, has a large circulation among devout Buddhists. Among sectarian organs, for downright progressiveness of spirit the *Jidō Kyōhō* has no equal. The *加持世界*, *Kaji Sekai* is a Shingon organ, tinged very strongly with neo-Buddhist teaching. The *Kyōyū Zasshi* and the *Nishū Shimpō* are both very feeble Nichiren publications, and are quite eclipsed by the organ of the same sect known as the *Nishū*. The *Myōshū* (Nichiren), published at Kamakura and edited by Mr. Tanaka Chikaku, for brilliancy of style has no rival among Buddhist magazines. The Sōtō Sect's *Shūhō* confines itself to publishing scraps of news. The *和融誌* *Wayūshi* issued by the same sect is extremely controversial in character, despite its title. Besides these, belonging to various sects, are the *Hokkyō*, the *Shinkō* (the Awakener) the *Hōwa*, the *Tōkō* (Eastern Light), and the *Zeshinshu*. The last of these publishes sermons and expositions. The *Zen*, though somewhat heavy, is a well conducted organ. The *政教時報*, *Seikyōjishō* must not be omitted. It is the organ of the Bukkyō Dōmeikai, and publishes the views of young men principally. At one time it attracted a good deal of attention, but its power seems to be on the wane.

Mr. Matsumura Kaisei, in his organ, the *Keisai*, from month to month never wearies of holding up to view what he conceives to be the weaknesses of his fellow-countrymen. Not long ago he published an article entitled *Shihyō sono hito wo motomu* (Wanted a man to act as a model), in which he argues that there is always something

deficient about Japan's great men. He thinks that the greatest Englishman that has ever lived was Nelson, in whose life Mr. Matsumura, owing to his ignorance of certain well known facts, discerns no weakness or imperfection whatever. It would be a profitless task to reproduce all that Mr. Matsumura has to say about the Japanese whom the nation loves to honour. The gist of it all is that no Japanese is absolutely perfect and that the ideal life has never been lived in this country. Mr. Matsumura thinks that he is serving the cause of morality and religion by picking to pieces the models that his own countrymen have set before them for imitation and by preaching the superiority of Nelson to them all. On this point not a few Japanese writers divide issues with him. The appearance of leeches in the Tōkyō waterpipes furnishes Mr. Matsumura with a text for a long sermon on *kōtoku* (public virtue), or rather its absence in this country. Much of what Mr. Matsumura says on this subject is doubtless true, but as the topic has been repeatedly dwelt on in extracts which have already appeared in these columns, we omit further reference to it. Many people weary of Mr. Matsumura's jeremiads. To this writer the appearance of leeches in the Tōkyō waterpipes is a sign of the downfall of the nation: *Suidō tekkan kara hiru ga deta wa Nihon no horobi ni kizashi wo tsuguru mono nari, &c.*

In the *Kyōiku Kōhō* (No. 248) appears a very long report of a speech of Dr. Inoue Tetsujirō's on "Bushidō and Future Morality," which is of considerable interest from several points of view. As is doubtless known to many of our readers, it was Dr. Nitta that first gave wide publicity to the notion that the Bushidō is a suitable basis for present day morality. Dr. Inoue does not altogether agree with Dr. Nitta in the estimate the latter forms of the value of the Bushidō as material for constructing a new system. We proceed to set down the salient points of Dr. Inoue's speech. What is known as Bushidō, or the "Warrior's Way" is in no way connected with the assertion of the principle that physical strength is superior to all other kinds of strength. The term *dō*, or *michi*, indicates a system of morals or religion, and the term Bushidō is to be understood only as the *samurai's* standard of conduct. Now it is important to note that though warriors had the honour of giving a title to a special code of rules of conduct and etiquette, the system of morality called Bushidō was borrowed largely from Buddhism, Shintō and Confucianism. It may be said to represent our distinctively national moral ideas modified by the teaching of the three above-named creeds. There is nothing in the West that precisely resembles it. The stoical principles practised in ancient times in many parts of Europe and the rules of chivalry perhaps approach nearest to it, though the position assigned to woman by the latter constitutes an essential difference between it and the Bushidō. There are those who argue that the Bushidō can be traced back to the mythological age, but as known to us to-day it may be said to have begun in the Ashikaga times and to have reached its fullest development under the Tokugawa Shōguns. Though the despotic government with which it was so long associated has ceased to exist, the national regard for the rule of life known as Bushidō is still very deep, as has been exemplified in our recent wars. The moral sentiments expressed in the Imperial Rescript addressed to the Army on May 5th, 1882, are essentially those of the Bushidō and the Japanese warrior is still controlled by this system of morals and etiquette. If it be asked who was the founder of the Bushidō, the reply is that the system was not founded by any one man as is the case with all the great religions. But to Yamaga Sokō belongs the honour of having given permanent shape to, and organised into a body, moral sentiments that had hitherto floated loosely in men's minds. Yamaga was a disciple of the famous Hayashi Razan, but Yamaga went beyond his master in the extent of his research and studied Shintō, Confucianism and Buddhism with a thoroughness that was rare in those days. While well versed in religion, he was a high authority in military science, and his

superiority in this line was never questioned in the Bakufu age. The Bakufu in his day in all educational matters followed the teaching of the Chutz school of philosophers. In this Yamaga maintained they were quite wrong and published a book on the subject, which brought the authorities down on him. He was banished and his first work was suppressed. He issued a second entitled 配所殘筆, *Haisho Zampitsu* (Lit. the pen, or writing, left in my place of exile) and managed to escape the consequences of such a piece of effrontery. Ako was the place of his banishment, and there he founded a school of thought that lives to this day. His principles were imbibed by the Forty-seven *Rōnin* and by hundreds of other warriors of those times. In later days the famous Yoshida Shōin proclaimed himself to be the disciple of Yamaga. Yamaga was also the author of a work called 武教小學, *Bukyō Shōgaku*, in which the defects of Japanese elementary education are pointed out and the principles of the Bushidō are explained and also of a book called 中朝事實, *Chūchō Jijitsu* (Facts about Japan), in which he condemns the tendency of the Japanese to study foreign books rather than those of their own country. In this work too there is much about the Bushidō. We may say then that no single writer did as much as Yamaga to give permanency to that standard of morals known as Bushidō. In a sense he is its founder. Connected with the Bushidō system there is what is known as *shisetsu*. This refers to the time of death. Yamaga taught that we ought to live in constant expectation of death. When leaving the house we should always act as though we never expected to return to it. The practice of making wills he discouraged, maintaining that the *samurai* who lives as he ought has no need to state in so many words what his wishes are. His every act should declare them. This reminds us of what Kant said about words, acts and rules of conduct being one and the same. His ideal was an extremely noble one; according to which no event in life, however apparently trifling, is without its significance and its bearing on life as a whole. It is the importance that he attached to short periods in life that has led people to speak of his system as *Ichinichi no oshiyē*—"The one-day teaching." The system of education which he advocated was far in advance of his age and contained many excellent characteristics. The Bushidō teaching, he maintained, was as much needed for women and children as for stalwart warriors. He forbade the perusal by women of such purposeless and contaminating works as the *Genji Monogatari* and *Ise Monogatari*, and by this teaching of his he produced a new set of mothers in this country, women who were permeated with the spirit of the Forty-seven *Rōnin*.*

There are writers (Dr. Nitta, for instance) who advocate the revival of the Bushidō and its use as a moral system to-day. This can never be done. We no longer approve of suicide nor of the vendetta. The Bushidō in its old form could never be resuscitated without doing harm to

* This remark of Dr. Inoue we believe to be abundantly justified by facts recorded in Japanese history. Several of the mothers of the Forty-seven *Rōnin* were most remarkable women. The mother of Sugino Harufusa killed herself by biting her tongue, in order to set her son free to join the band led by Oishi Yoshio. And Yukishige's mother followed the same course, having thus spoken to her son before she died:—"And now it does my heart good to hear that you are laying down your life in the discharge of those duties which loyalty to our late lord demands. I rejoice that your name will be enrolled among the faithful who from ancient times have sacrificed their lives in a similar cause. Why should I mourn over such an event? My only regret is that I have not known it before. Hitherto I have not looked on you as one who was cherishing such a noble ambition in his mind, and therefore I have not treated you with the profound respect with which I now regard you." Shortly after she was found lying in a pool of blood. She had died by her own hand. Inscribed on a piece of paper that lay by her side were these words, "As you make the existence of an old woman like myself a reason for not exerting yourself to the full in a righteous cause, I die, and leave you to serve your native province by killing the enemy of your lord. I pass on before you and your brave associates to the world of spirits, not caring to be behind you."—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

morality, but its spirit—this can be utilised to any extent. The spirit of the Bushidō is the old national spirit, which should never be allowed to die out. With this spirit as a basis we ought to be able to build up a system of morals that shall meet the requirements of the times. The Bushidō is a system of general rules or principles. For theoretical application to cases actually arising in daily life the system is deficient. Hence it needs to be replenished and to be developed afresh, in order to serve as an effective means of control in this 20th century life of ours. In the enormous importance it attaches to practical morality the Bushidō is not surpassed, if it is equalled, by any other system of morality.

Mr. Fukuzawa shortly before his death in a series of articles entitled *Yasegaman-no-sensu* accused Count Katsu of having acted contrary to the Bushidō when he handed over the castle of Edo to the enemy.* In our opinion Mr. Fukuzawa's interpretation of the events of that time was a wrong one. We think that in a deeper manner than Mr. Fukuzawa dreamt of Katsu was acting up to the knightly code known as Bushidō. But was not Mr. Fukuzawa guilty of doing precisely what he accused Katsu of performing? In the matter of moral teaching did not Mr. Fukuzawa hand over the nation's castle to foreigners? Was not the system he recommended essentially Occidental? If he thought that there were points in our system that needed altering, why did he not set about altering them instead of abandoning the citadel altogether? This is precisely what Dr. Inoue says here: *Kare (Fukuzawa) wa Seiyō no dōtoku shugi ni sesshite, tadachi ni Nihon yōrai no dōtoku shugi no shiro wo ake-watashi, tachinachi kare (seiyōjin) no shugi ni utsurite, Nihon no dōtoku wo kusatte oru, furui, to iute kōgeki shita, kore Fukudō wa ichido mo tatakaquazu shite jōo no shiro wo ake-watashita.* In this as in so many other things Mr. Fukuzawa's view was superficial. It was only in appearance that Katsu transgressed. Thus we see how important it is to distinguish between the real spirit of Bushidō and its numerous outward forms of manifestation. The point I want to insist on is that the national spirit embodied in the system which I have discussed is still strong to-day and that it should adopt whatever forms of manifestation best suit the age.

Mr. Shaku Mushō is the author of a small book on "The Fundamental Principles of Buddhism" which, though it only covers 100 pages and sells at the Hakubunkan for 10 *sen* per copy, strikes us as a remarkably clear and concise account of the distinctive doctrines of the creed. To any one in search of a comprehensive and lucid explanation of the scores of technical terms to be met with in Buddhist treatises this little tract would prove invaluable. In the introduction, Mr. Shaku justly observes that so many of the works published by Buddhist sects do no more than give the special meaning attached to terms by each sect. But what it is important to make clear is the historical and universal signification of such terms, for instance, as 覺者, *Kakusha*, 正覺, *Shōkaku*, 正知, *Shōchi*, 無自性, *Mujisei*, 天理, *Tenri*, and the like. Towards the end of the *Bukkyō Daigenri* Mr. Shaku deals very adroitly with the argument that it is wise to admit that certain parts of a religion are false and quite unscientific, but still to retain even what are known as superstitions for the sake of the benefits derived by certain people from a belief in them. He absolutely denies that in Buddhism there is any dividing line between *chi* and *toku*, knowledge and virtue. Any information that reaches the mind that is contrary to reason is to be regarded as *jachi*, false intelligence. There is no road to virtue or to high religious attainment of any kind except through the intellect. Mere blind ignorant faith is not true faith at all, *chi naki shin wa makoto no shin ni arazu*. That Buddhism is an irrational superstition can only be asserted by those who know nothing of its real

* The whole of the *Yasegaman* controversy was reproduced in these columns at considerable length at the time of the appearance of the articles referred to by Dr. Inoue.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

nature. To the well-informed Buddhist the notion that Buddhism is a superstition, an allowable pious fraud, is no less ridiculous than repulsive. We hold that lies and deception of any kind can never promote virtue, says Mr. Shaku. . . . It is said that men's character is derived from three sources. (1) It is partly inherited from parents. (2) It comes from prevailing customs and usages. (3) It is derived from education. This is only true of certain people. The exceptions are numerous. Wise parents beget foolish children. Carefully educated lads go to the bad. No customs are strong enough to restrain the wilfully vicious. But the system of cause and effect explained by Buddhism* embraces three worlds and traces back all these apparently abnormal phenomena to causes hidden in the remote past. The theory that, just as our present circumstances are the result of a life lived in the past, so all our present acts will carry with them consequences in the distant future gives to this human life a significance it would not otherwise possess. The acts of our life are like so many ideographs written at night before the lamp is put out. The light goes out (we die), but the characters (the various acts of life) remain to all time ineffaceable.

The Rev. E. Schiller, of Kyōto, has lately published a short tract entitled *Kami no kwanen to Kinsei Tetsugaku* (The idea of God and Modern Philosophy). Mr. Schiller observes on the first page of his work that philosophy is confined to no one country and goes on to observe that there is no reason why any special authority should be wielded by one school of philosophers as against all others. Oriental philosophy and Occidental philosophy differ in many respects, and theories current in the West should be received here only after due examination. Mr. Schiller then proceeds to give a concise account of the teaching of some of Germany's greatest thinkers in reference to the idea of the Supreme Being, whose existence is assumed, reaching the conclusion that the monotheism preached by Christianity is in the main supported by the great leaders of German philosophic thought. Mr. Schiller's little book is issued by the *Shinrishā* and sells at 5 *sen* per copy.

Dr. Inoue Tetsujirō is no less at issue with Dr. Katō Hiroyuki than with the late Mr. Fukuzawa on ethical and philosophical questions. We must confess that after reading a great deal that Dr. Inoue has written we have failed to discover precisely what his standpoint in philosophy and religion is, and we find that we are by no means alone when we confess to being perplexed by the multitude of apparently irreconcilable assertions he has made on these subjects. But as it is our business to reproduce and not to discuss theories in these summaries, we will now turn to Vol. II. of Dr. Inoue's *Tetsugaku Sōsho*, which has already been reviewed in these columns, and extract from it what Dr. Inoue has to say on Dr. Katō's learned work entitled *Dōtoku Hōritsu Shinkeiwa no Riji*. Dr. Katō's fundamental principle, says Dr. Inoue, is distinctly utilitarian, but since somewhat objectionable meanings are apt to be attached to this term, Dr. Katō speaks of the basis of his ethical system as 利他心 *Ritashin*, or Altruism, and thus follows in the wake of Bentham and Mill. In Vol. I. of this series of philosophical essays, I have already pointed out what are the objections to this theory, but there are one or two points dwelt on by Dr. Katō that call for further comment. In the preface to his work Dr. Katō says, since the origin of man can be traced back to animals, there is nothing specially sacred about his nature. This seems to me a very superficial and partial view of man's nature to adopt. Much of man's development has proceeded from the nature of his mind. He has been no mere passive receptacle of external influences, but has himself initiated many of the processes of

* Technically called the *Sanze ingwa ôhō*, Cause and effect, reward and punishment connected with three worlds (the past, present, and future).—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

† For a full notice of this work vide *Japan Weekly Mail*, Aug. 25th, 1900, Art. entitled "Dr. Katō on the Evolution of Morality and Law."—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

development by which he has benefited. No history of evolution that fails to take note of the mental development which man has undergone is complete. The ceaseless activity of man's mind and his many desires for things he does not possess are factors in his progress of the highest importance and no one who has examined the wonderful working of the human mind can fail to stand in awe before the mysteries which enshroud its working. When the whole field of mental phenomena is seriously surveyed, it does not seem to me going too far to say that there is a sacredness about mankind not found in animals. Then Dr. Katô uses some very strong language about the evolutionary character of morality, going as far as to say, *Ware wa tetsu tetsubi shinkwa suru dōtoku aru wo shirite, sensen shinkwa sezaruru rinri naru mono wo shirazaru nari*. But surely there are moral principles in abundance that never change. Even the principle of utility that Dr. Katô advocates is it not essentially unchangeable? So that to say that he knows of no ethics that do not change is only giving one aspect of a subject that has many sides. . . . Dr. Katô is a follower of Hobbes, Shuntz and Sorai, and the system of morals that he advocates lacks the elements essential to render it a great reforming agency. What actual moral good in the world have the Utilitarians effected? What reforms have they inaugurated and carried out? As one among many philosophical explanations of the motives which guide men in actual life, Utilitarianism has its merits, but when it tries to play the rôle of a moral teacher or reformer, as Dr. Katô attempts to make it do, it signally fails, lacking as it does a thoroughly effective motive power for moral action.

* * *

One of the secretaries of the House of Peers, Mr. Kanayama Shōshi, has furnished to the *Taiyō* an account of the Trappist settlement near Hakodate. The Trappists he calls the "Silent anchorites" (*mugon no gyōja*). A short history of the sect and its objects was, some months ago, furnished by L'Abbe P. Ligneul in a little book noticed in these columns at the time of its publication. But Mr. Kanayama gives us the opinion of a Japanese man of the world on the life these monks are living. He first informs us that the settlement near Hakodate consists of 7 Japanese, 9 Frenchmen, 1 Dutchman, 1 Italian and 1 American, who are all comparatively young men in the vigour of health and strength. Part of their time is spent in religious services and part in agricultural labour. The farm produce is sold in Hakodate and thus the little settlement is rendered self-supporting to a large extent. Mr. Kanayama thinks that productive austerities of the kind practised by the Trappists are infinitely superior to the forms of austerity resorted to by Japanese monks and hermits. What he says about the devotion of the Trappists it would be superfluous to transcribe here, as the history of the sect is no doubt well known to our readers. Mr. Kanayama says it is quite evident to all observers that these men are all living for the next world and their self-abnegation cannot but arrest the attention of the careless.

* * *

In that part of the *Taiyō* which is devoted to the discussion of religion there is an article entitled "Humanity and Religion," in which reference is made to the utterances of Mr. Wu Ting-fang, the Chinese Minister to the United States, on the difference between Confucianism and Christianity in the methods of propagation followed, published in American newspapers. Confucianism spread to Korea and to Japan and exercised enormous influence in both countries without the use of special missionaries and without the use of the sword. No trail of blood marks its quiet contest. Its extreme rationality and utility were enough to recommend it. It has never claimed for itself the right to be tolerated, not has it forced itself on unwilling minds. Though Christianity itself is not to be blamed for all that has occurred in China during the past 12 months, says the *Taiyō*, since the nations which have been taking the lead there all boast that they are Christian nations and as such assume a certain amount of superiority to non-Christian countries

like Japan, it is certainly wholesome for them to be reminded that their action in China has gone far to make people hate Christianity. Religion has been dragged in the dirt and made subservient to all kinds of unworthy political designs. When Japan, for very good reasons, hesitated to despatch an army for the relief of Peking, she was accused of lacking the feeling of humanity which Christianity alone is supposed to supply. But take the events that followed the relief of Peking as a test of the amount of humanity possessed by the various nationalities. Have not Christians good reason to hide their heads in shame at the doings of the modern crusaders? Europeans and Americans must not be surprised if they find that they have alienated the feeling of Japanese and Chinese alike by the manner in which they have seen fit to vindicate their religious rights. Though on many points we differ from Mr. Wu Ting-fang, continues the *Taiyō*, yet we think that in the main he is right and the use of force with the object of facilitating the propagation of religion is absolutely indefensible. For the Christian religion to be figuring before the world robbed of the humanity which has always been its mainspring, is indeed an anomaly which calls for the serious consideration of all persons connected with Missions.

Mr. Tomonaga, B.A., writes in the *Taiyō* on the lack of respect in Japan for what may be called impersonal authority. As long as a command or a precept is backed by a great name all bow before it, but principles and precepts are not valued for their own sake. He further adds that there is far too much fuss made in this country over isolated extraordinary acts such as that which specially made Kusunoki Masashige famous in Japan and Wan Tien-shing (文天祥) renowned in China. It is not the accomplishment of one or two heroic actions as much as a life full of goodness that should be held up for public admiration. Both in the treatment of existing evil and in the promotion of virtue, exaggerated language is to be avoided, says the writer we are quoting. Though some people represent the country as on the verge of ruin and social morality non-existent, actual fact tells another tale. The sensational style of writing should be abandoned and the state of morality be described more as it really exists.

* * *

The following analysis of religious belief in Japan we find in the *Chūō Kōron*. Taking the Upper, Middle and Lower Classes separately and speaking generally, the order of preference given to the three prevailing religions in this country may be thus shown. I. *The Upper Classes*. (1) Buddhism, (2) Shintō, (3) Christianity. II. *The Middle Classes*. (1) Christianity, (2) Buddhism, (3) Shintō. III. *The Lower Classes*. (1) Buddhism, (2) Shintō, (3) Christianity. I. Among noblemen Buddhism is greatly in favour, the Nichiren Sect having the greatest number of adherents, the Shingon, Shin and Jōdo sects standing next. Shintō is observed more from a national point of view than any other, and Christianity occupies a very insignificant position, though there are a few Protestant professors among noblemen. II. Among the middle classes Christianity bids fair at some not very distant day to be on a level with Buddhism. The Buddhists of this class are mostly attached to the Shin sect. Christians are far away ahead of Shintoists. III. This class representing the mass of the nation is largely Buddhist, the Shin sect having by far the most adherents. Among Shintō sects the Tenri Kyōha and the Remmon Kyōha are the most popular. The order of popularity of Christian Churches is (1) Roman Catholics, (2) Greek Church, (3) Protestants.

CORRESPONDENCE.

AT ONE ON THE HOUSE TAX.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—Allow me simply to reply that I am glad to know that your present opinion on the above tax seems to be in harmony with most other foreigners who think that there are valid reasons for not paying it.

While it is a long time since I quit the special study of English grammar, yet if a careful examination of your demonstrative adjectives, pronouns, and plural and singular forms don't leave one pretty free to put my interpretation upon your remarks I am very much mistaken. However, a technical question of grammar is of little moment when the parties are agreed. The important point is that the inhabitant of the foreign settlement is going to be taxed unjustly if he is compelled to pay the house-tax in addition to the land tax. As the question is now under diplomatic discussion the essential points should be clearly brought out.

Very sincerely,

SIGMA.

Tokyo, June 27th, 1901.

[It must indeed be a long time since "Sigma" abandoned intelligent reading if he can construe our remarks in such a sense. We really don't know what grammar has to do with the question, except on the principle that what makes cats disagreeable when they get on the roof at night is not their noise but the bad grammar they use.—Ed. J.M.]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—From our past correspondence on the above subject I had about concluded that we were at one on the house tax being unfair towards residents in the foreign concession. From your editorial of today, I fear my conclusion was a little premature.

There, after referring to *finen's* statement, that the buildings must have been included in the original lease since special provision is made in the lease for their confiscation for unpaid ground-rent, you reply that it would be equally rational to assert that furniture is included in a lease of a house because the lessor has a right to seize the lessee's goods and chattels in satisfaction of unpaid rent. More lame logic, Mr. Editor. Deceptive comparison. Did the stipulations in the imaginary lease of a house require that furniture be put in, and does it make special provision for confiscating this furniture in case of failure to pay rent? If so, you have failed to fill out the comparison: if not, your comparison fails. So in either way your contention fails.

Again, you say, "We believe that, according to careful official investigations, the average payment made by the foreigner on these accounts [ground rent, house and municipal taxes] is less than the average payment made by the Japanese."

Where is the proof of this bold, deceptive statement? And where is the man who can explore the catacombish system of taxation in Japan? If you, Mr. Editor, are the man who can do this, you ought to give an intelligible reason for the faith that is within you. It has been my misfortune to be incapable of understanding the matter "according to careful official investigations." I made as careful official investigations as I could (that is, I investigated officials), and I was unable to understand why contiguous lots, apparently the same in physical, social and chemical conditions, should differ so in taxation. Also I have never been able to work out 12 classes and 18 grades of houses in Tokyo; nor to comprehend why a *tsubo* under some houses should be taxed as 3, 6, and even 10 *tsubo*. I live in hopes, though I should die in despair.

I do not positively deny that your assertion might be proved by making a critical analysis of the scientific system of adjustments in force here,—at least proved to the acute intelligence of experts. But these experts pay no taxes; and such proof is of little avail to the plain man who does.

I am glad to conclude my remarks with the thought that we agree that the difficulty will be removed when foreigners are allowed to own land anywhere in Japan.

Very sincerely,

SIGMA.

Tokyo, July 1st, 1901.

LATTER NOTES ON THE CHINESE QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL"

MOTTO:

Was ist aber die grosse aufgabe unserer zeit? Es ist die Emancipation. Nicht bloss die der Irlander, Griechen, &c., sondern es ist die Emancipation der ganzen Welt, absonderlich Europa's das mündig geworden ist.

HEINE "REISEBILDER."

To many people, no doubt, what is called the Far Eastern question means merely the immediate future of the Chinese Empire. But any one who will give a moment's serious thought to the subject, cannot fail to see that the question does not end there. For, rising far above mere economic questions of trade and finance and political questions of peace and war arising out of international disputes over material interests, there is involved in the Far Eastern question also a moral issue; an issue immensely more serious and perhaps more real than the political future of the Chinese Empire.

In the history of the first Christian Crusade in Europe we are told that "at the second Council held

at Clermont in France, the Pope (Urban II.) himself delivered a stirring address to the multitude and as he proceeded, the pent-up emotions of the crowd burst forth and cries of *Deus vult* rose simultaneously from the audience. "To us now the emotions of that crowd seem very inexplicable. Indeed, the Christian Crusades, when we look now with the light of this century at the foolish, religious, and narrow political objects for which they were undertaken, appear to have been extravagant and infatuated enterprises on the part of the people of Europe willfully to disturb the people of the East. But when we study the intellectual and moral development of the people of Europe, we cannot help admitting that the Christian Crusades, wilful and infatuated expeditions of fanaticism and cupidity though they were, had nevertheless a serious moral design and function to fulfil in the civilisation of the human race. There was truly a veritable *Deus vult* (God's will) in that movement, apparently of bigotry and greed. For the eventual result of the Christian Crusades of the middle ages, was, as we know now, the first means of breaking up the then strict monastic civilisation of Europe. After the Crusades, came Martin Luther and the Protestant Reformation. "The final result of the Crusades," says M. Guizot in his History of Civilisation, "was a step taken towards the emancipation of the human spirit."

Looking now at the present movement of the European nations to the Far East, which in Germany is called *Kolonial Politik*—who can doubt but that the Modern Crusade of this Nineteenth Century, although apparently a movement with only grossly material and selfish objects of trade in view, has also a moral design and function to fulfil in the civilisation of the human race. The scene at Kiel in Germany and the strangely mediæval language of the German Emperor when he solemnly pronounced the *Deus vult* upon the modern Crusade, reminded one very strangely of the scene at Clermont in France in 1095. Who knows, then, if the eventual result of the modern Crusade called "*Kolonial Politik*" may not, like the Middle Age Crusades of Christendom, end in modifying, if not entirely changing, the civilisation and structure of society in modern Europe. It was this thought, rather than any idea of the probable future aggressiveness of the yellow race, which inspired the apparently last of the mediæval Emperors of Europe to paint his famous picture of the Yellow Peril (*das gelbe gefahr*).

But, truly, to any one who takes the trouble to study the moral culture and social order of the people of the Far East, it is really inconceivable how the civilisation of the yellow race can in itself be a source of danger to the people of Europe. To Europeans, and especially to unthinking practical Englishmen, who are accustomed to take what modern political economists call "the standard of living" as the test of the moral culture or civilisation of a people, the actual life of the Chinese and of the people of the East at the present day, will no doubt appear very sordid and undesirable. But the standard of living by itself is not a proper test of the civilisation of a people. The standard of living in America at the present day, is, I believe, much higher than it is in Germany. But although the son of an American millionaire, who regards the simple and comparatively low standard of living among the professors of a German University, may doubt the value of the education in such a University, yet no educated man, I believe, who has travelled in both countries, will admit that the Germans are a less civilised people than the Americans.

In fact, standard of living may properly be taken as the condition of the civilisation, but it is not the civilisation itself. To take a physical illustration. Heat is the condition of life and health in an animal body; but the degree of heat in the body is not in itself a true and absolute test of the fineness or coarseness of the structure and organisation of that body. An animal body of really fine structure and organisation may from abnormal causes become very cold. In the same way the standard of living among a people may from economic causes become very low; but that in itself is not a proof that the moral culture or civilisation of that people is a low one. The failure of a potato crop in Ireland and a long period of continued trade depression in Great Britain may very considerably lower the standard of living in those countries, but one would not, judging from that alone, say that the Irish or the British people have become less civilised.

But if mere standard of living is not civilisation—what is civilisation? It is really as difficult to define what civilisation among nations is as to pronounce what real education is among individual men. I will, however, illustrate what I mean by civilisation by a concrete example. Captain Basil Hall, R.N., visiting Korea in 1816, thus gives his impression of an old petty Korean magistrate:

"The politeness and ease with which he accommodated himself, were truly admirable; and when it is considered that hitherto, in all probability, he was ignorant

even of our existence, his propriety of manners would seem to point not only to high rank in society, but also to a high degree of civilisation in that society not confirmed by other circumstances. Be that as it may, the incident is curious as showing that, however different the state of society may be in different countries, the forms of politeness are much the same in all. This polished character was very well sustained by the chief, as he was pleased with our efforts to oblige him and whatever we seemed to care about, he immediately took an interest in. He was very inquisitive, and was always highly gratified when he discovered the use of anything which had puzzled him at first. But there was no idle curiosity, no extravagant outbursts of admiration, and he certainly would be considered a man of good breeding and keen observation in any part of the world."

Now what I mean by civilisation is this. Any state of society that can produce such a type of humanity as Captain Hall in the above describes, is a civilised society. If the above account gives the type of character of the educated or upper classes of society under the civilisation of the people of the Far East, the following description of the characteristics of the Chinese by the late Dr. D. J. Macgowan may serve to show the influence of that civilisation upon the common people:—

"In the foregoing survey of the industrial and mercantile life of the Chinese," says Dr. Macgowan, "the one notable feature to be observed in this people is their capacity for combining, which is one of the chief characteristics of civilised men. To them organisation and combined action is easy, because of their inherent reverence for authority and their law-abiding instincts. Their docility is not that of a broken-spirited enervated people, but results from habits of self-control and from being long left to self-government in local communal or municipal matters; as regards the State, they learn self-reliance. Were the poorest and least cultured of these people placed by themselves on an island, they would as soon organise themselves into a body politic as men of the same station in life who had been tutored in rational democracy."

From the above accounts of the civilisation of the people of the Far East, it should be abundantly evident that such a civilisation cannot in itself possibly be a source of danger to the people of Europe. Nevertheless it must be admitted that there is undoubtedly a conflict of civilisation going on at present between Europe and the Far East. The conflict, however, it seems to me, is not a conflict between the civilisation of the yellow race and the civilisation of the white race. It is rather a conflict between the civilisation of the Far East and what may be called the mediæval civilisation of Europe.

Any one who has given any attention to the study of the spirit of modern institutions in Europe can not have failed to observe that for the last hundred years there has been growing up in Europe under the general name of what is called Liberalism, the consciousness of a new moral culture and notions of a new social order quite distinct from what may be called the old mediæval culture and social order. At the end of the last century, just before the first French Revolution, a Frenchman, Du Clos, said:—"Il y a un germ de raison qui commence à se développer en France." Indeed it is now generally recognised that the ideas and notions of what is now called Liberalism were first properly understood and promulgated by the French philosophical writers of the last century. But it is curious that it should hitherto have remained unrecognised and unsuspected how much the French "philosophers" owe to their study of Chinese books and of Chinese institutions, the knowledge of which was then brought to Europe by the Jesuit missionaries. Any one now who will take the trouble of reading the works of Voltaire, Diderot, and especially *L'esprit des lois* of Montesquieu, can see for himself what an impetus that knowledge of Chinese books and institutions gave, if not to the rise of the "germ de raison" spoken of by Du Clos, at least to the rapid development and expansion of what are now called Liberal ideas. That "germ de raison" developing into Liberal ideas finally, as we now all know, brought about the "culte général" or general breaking-up of the mediæval institutions of Europe in the last century.

What an irony of Providence, I cannot help remarking here, that the Roman Catholic missionaries who came out to China to convert the heathen Chinese, should themselves have been the means of carrying the ideas of the Chinese civilisation to Europe, ideas which were the means of breaking-up that very mediæval civilisation to which those missionaries spent their lives in trying to convert the Chinese!

I have been a long way—but now we have come to the subject of my essay. This conflict of civilisation, or rather the conflict of modern Liberalism and ancient Mediævalism, is the Moral Problem of the Far Eastern question. It is not a conflict of the white race with the yellow race, but it

* Lord Clarendon's letters.

is rather a struggle on the part of the people of Europe to free themselves completely from their ancient mediæval civilisation. It is, in one word, what the Germans call the *Kulturkampf* of the present day.

The source of the mediæval moral culture of Europe is the Christian Bible. The Christian Bible taking it as a book of what Goethe calls world literature (*Welt-Literatur*), like the Iliad of Homer or Æneid of Virgil, is a very grand book and will never be wholly lost to the world. The moral grandeur of the Old Testament and, as Mr. Mathew Arnold points out, the prepossessingness of the personality of Jesus Christ and the directness and simplicity of his teaching in the New Testament—all these have gone into the bones, so to speak, of the best types of humanity which Europe has produced. What is more, it will always remain of permanent force and value to those upon whom Goethe's *Welt-Literatur* can exert an influence. But it is not so with ordinary men. For the average men of Europe, in order fully to feel the force of the Christian Bible, they must be in the same intellectual state as the people who produced the Bible. But now it is, I think, generally admitted that the "germ de raison" of Du Clos has greatly changed the intellectual state of the average men of Europe. For such men the Christian Bible becomes difficult of understanding, if not altogether unintelligible, and as a consequence must cease to be a source of true moral culture. The late Professor Huxley said once at a school board meeting in London that if these (British) Islands had no religion at all, it would not enter into his mind to introduce the religious idea by the agency of the Bible.

In one word, we believe the true moral culture of modern Liberalism, if not so strict perhaps, is a much broader one than the mediæval culture of Europe derived from the Christian Bible. The one appeals chiefly to the passions of hope and fear in man. The new moral culture on the other hand appeals to the whole intelligent powers of man's nature: to his reason as well as to his feelings. The theory about man's nature in the old culture was: "all men are born in sin," i.e. human nature is radically bad. The theory of the modern moral culture is that man's nature is radically good and if properly developed and appealed to, will of itself produce moral well-being and social order in the world. The method of the old culture began with "The fear of the Lord is the beginning of Wisdom." The method of education of modern culture says: "A course of higher education consists in bringing out (*educere*) or developing the intelligent powers of man's nature."

[NOTE.—From the *Ta Hsin*, or the Method of Higher Education by Dr. Legge, and known to foreigners as the Book of the Great Learning. The language of the old culture derived from the Christian Bible is figurative language: language of pictures, symbols, and metaphors. The language of modern moral culture is concrete language: the language of science. In the language of the one it is said: "To him that ordereth his conversation aright shall be shown the salvation of God." In the language of the other it is said: "He who would have good government in his country must begin by putting his house in order, and to do that, he must begin by attending properly to his personal conduct."—*Ibid supra*.]

The above then is a summary of the difference between the old mediæval moral culture and what we have called the modern moral culture of Europe in the theory with regard to human nature, in method of education and in language. The effects of the old and modern cultures of Europe upon the life of the people and their social and civil institutions will, we believe, also be different. The effect of the one upon the people is blind, passive obedience to power and authority. The effect of the modern moral culture will be what Dr. Macgowan, speaking of the characteristics of the Chinese, says, "self-reliance on the part of the people as regards the State." The result of the mediæval moral culture of Europe, in one word, was Feudal Government. The result of the modern moral culture which goes under the name of Liberalism will be what Dr. Macgowan calls "national democracy" i.e. government by free institutions.

Now, European writers are accustomed to speak of the higher Christian civilisation as compared with what is called the Confucian civilisation of the people of the Far East. The object of the two civilisations no doubt is the same: the moral well-being of man and the keeping of civil order in the world. But if what I have said of the old and modern moral culture of Europe is true it must, I think, be admitted that although perhaps the civilisation founded upon a moral culture which appeals to the passions of hope and fear is a stronger and even a stricter civilisation, yet surely the civilisation founded on a moral culture which appeals to the calm reason of man, is if not a higher, yet a broader civilisation, one

more difficult to attain and once attained, more enduring and permanent.

In fact, it seems to me that it is really the difficulty of attaining the new modern moral culture on the part of the people of Europe, and not the civilisation of the yellow race which is at present the real danger not only to the people of Europe, but to the destiny and civilisation of the human race. The population of Europe, having for the most part lost the sense of the force and sanction of their old medieval moral culture and not having sufficiently attained to the modern moral culture to use it as a restraining force for keeping civil order, have now to be kept in order not by any moral force at all, but by sheer physical force of police or what is called Militarism. "The state of modern Europe," said Carlyle "is Anarchy plus a constable." A French writer put it better:—"C'est la force attendant le droit."

But the enormous cost necessary for maintaining this immense scale of militarism in modern Europe is becoming ruinous to the economic well-being of the people. To escape from this ruin, the people of Europe, it seems to me have two courses open to them: either to struggle hard for the attainment of the new modern culture or to return to medievalism. But back to medievalism the people of Europe will never consent to return. "Wir gehen nicht nach hanoesser" the great Prince Bismarck has said. Indeed, the people of Europe, even if they are willing, cannot now get back to the true medievalism of the past. The people of Europe in trying to return to medievalism will only arrive either at the extravagances of the Salvation Army or the jugglery of the Ultramontanism of the Jesuits.

Now if any one would like to know what a force destructive of civilisation and all true moral culture, the extravagances of the Salvation Army may one day become in Europe, he should read the history of the last Taiping rebellion in China. The Chinese Christians of that rebellion losing their national moral culture appealing to reason, went back to the moral culture of medieval Europe which appeals to the passion of hope and fear in the hearts of the multitude, and the result was devastated provinces and the sacrifice of a million lives.

As for the Ultramontanism of the Jesuits, it is even worse than the extravagances of the Salvation Army. The intellectual jugglery of Ultramontanism is an outrage upon human nature. The reaction against such an outrage will be, as Carlyle has pointed out, "widespread suffering, mutiny, and delirium; the hot rage of sansculottic insurrections, the cold rage of resuscitated Tyrannies; brutal degradation of the millions, the pampered frivolity of the units; that awful spectacle 'the throne of Iniquity' decreeing injustice by a law."

In plain language the practical outcome of Jesuitism may be defined as the Gospel, to use a vulgar expression, of knowing on which side your bread is buttered. The social order founded upon such a mean and base mental habit cannot last. After Louis Napoleon of France came *La Débâcle*, the commune of Paris. Who knows what is in store for the people of Europe if they were to go back to medievalism and succeed only in arriving at the ultramontanism of the Jesuits?

I have said that the civilisation of the yellow race can never be a danger to the people of Europe. The danger lies rather, it seems to me, in the ignorant and the wanton way in which the "pampered units," of Europe are urging their governments to deal with this civilisation. The press in Europe, and especially in England, which is the mouthpiece of the "pampered units," unites in urging what is called the gun-boat policy in China and writes with equanimity upon the partition of China. But I wonder if it ever occurred to anyone to calculate how much it would cost the nations of Europe to restore order and police the four hundred million people of China when once the rule of the mandarins is broken up and the population becomes rabid like the people lately in Armenia, in Turkey. The late General Gordon said: "Remember this: an unsatisfied people mean more troops." Whatever may be said of the helplessness and abuses of the rule of the mandarins in China at the present day, their rule is a moral and not a police rule. Militarism is necessary in Europe but not in China. The foreign gun-boat policy has done and will only do harm to the interests of all concerned, foreigners as well as Chinese. In my opinion, the establishment of an International School for the higher study of Chinese history and literature in Shanghai and at the same time the sending of a large number of Chinese students to Europe and America will do more to foster even the interests of foreign commerce than the most powerful fleet the European nations can send out. But if once Militarism becomes necessary in China, the Chinese will have to become a military power or will have to be kept down by military power from outside. In either case the whole world will have to pay for this added military burden of the world.

Militarism is necessary in Europe because the people are unsatisfied. Militarism is the knight or protector of Civilisation—*C'est la force attendant le*

droit. Its true function in the medieval language of Tennyson, is

"To break the heathen and uphold the Christ," i.e. to keep down rowdiness, savagery and anarchy. But the militarism of Europe lately is being made use of, not against anarchy and rowdiness, but against true civilisation, against the good government of the Chinese people. The more the militarism of Europe is thus misused, the more the burden of its cost will increase.

The only possible way therefore for the people of Europe to escape from the ruin resulting from the burden of their militarism, is to struggle for the attainment of what we have called the new moral culture, which now lies under the general name of Liberalism. How long it will take for the people of Europe to attain this, it is impossible to say. Indeed it seems to me that the Liberalism of Europe at the end of this century has retrograded. Lord Beaconsfield, speaking of the Liberalism of the England of his time, said that he was astonished to find that it had become an oligarchy. The Liberalism of Europe to-day, it seems to me has become also an oligarchy: an oligarchy of "pampered units." The Liberalism of Europe of the last century had culture, but the Liberalism of to-day has lost its culture. The Liberalism of the past read books and understood ideas. Modern Liberalism reads only newspapers and makes use of the great liberal phrases of the past only as catch words and cant phrases for its selfish interests. The Liberalism of the last century fought for right and justice. The false Liberalism of to-day fights only for rights and trade privileges. The Liberalism of the past battled for humanity. The false Liberalism of to-day only tries to further the vested interests of capitalists and financiers. If we can imagine one of the great Liberals of the last century who had to do the cruel work of killing kings and almost destroying kingship, rise from the dead, what he would say to the false Liberal of to-day would be in the language of Shakespeare's Brutus:—

What, shall one of us,

That struck the foremost man of all this world
But for supporting robbers, shall we now
Contaminate our fingers with base bribes
And sell the mighty space of our large honours
For so much trash as may be grasped thus?
I had rather be a dog and bay the moon
Than such a Roman.

But we will not be altogether hopeless. I believe the immediate result of the present movement called Kolonial Politik will be a revival of true Liberalism in Europe. M. Guizot, in his lectures on European civilisation, speaking of the design and function of Middle-age Christian Crusades upon Christendom in Europe, says:—

"To the first chroniclers and consequently to the first Crusaders of whom the former were but the expression, Mohammedans were only objects of hatred and contempt; it is evident that those who thus speak of them do not know them. The historians of the later Crusades speak quite differently, it is clear that they look upon them no longer as monsters; that they have to a certain extent entered into their ideas; that they have lived with them; that relation and even a sort of sympathy have been established between them." Thus the kinds of both, M. Guizot goes on to say, but particularly of the Crusaders were delivered from those prejudices which were the offspring of ignorance. "A step," he says finally, "was thus taken towards the enfranchisement of the human spirit."

This modern Crusade of Europe called Kolonial Politik will eventually complete the enfranchisement of the human spirit in Europe and America. The complete enfranchisement of the human spirit will at last produce a universal true Catholic civilisation; a civilisation founded not upon a moral culture appealing merely to the passions of hope and fear in man, but upon a moral culture appealing to the calm reason of man, deriving its sanction not from any power or authority outside, but as Mencius put it, from the innate love in man's nature for mercy, for justice, for order, for truth and for truthfulness.

Under the new civilisation freedom for the educated man will not mean liberty to do what he likes, but liberty to do what is right. The serf or the man not yet civilised does not do wrong because he fears the knout or the policeman's baton in this world and hell fire in the next. But the freed man of the new civilisation is he for whom neither the knout, nor policeman, nor hell fire is any longer necessary. He does right because he loves to do right; and he does no wrong, not from motive or of abject or craven fear, but because he hates to do wrong. In all matters in the conduct of life, he makes the rule not of authority from without but of reason and conscience from within his one rule to follow. He can live without rulers, but he does not live without laws. Therefore the Chinese call an educated gentleman a 君子 Koen zu (君 Koen is the same word as German Koen-ig (or King) a Kinglet or a little king of men.

The American Emerson, relating an incident of his visit to England when he and Carlyle together visited Stonehenge, the oldest monument in that country, says:—

"On Sunday we had much discourse on a rainy day. My friends asked whether there were any Americans:—Any Americans with an American idea. Thus challenged I bethought myself neither of causes nor of congress, neither of presidents nor cabinet ministers, nor of such as would make of America another Europe. I thought only of the simplest and purest minds. I said, 'Certainly, yes; but those who hold it are fanatics of a dream which I should hardly care to relate to your English ears, to which it might be only ridiculous, yet it is the only true.' So I opened the dogma of no-government and non-resistance. I said, 'it is true that I have never seen in any country a man of sufficient valour to stand up for this truth; and yet it is plain to me that no less valour than this can command my respect. I can easily see the bankruptcy of the vulgar musket worship and 'tis certain as God liveth, the gun that does not require another gun, the law of love and justice alone can effect a clean revolution.'"

The future civilisation of the world lies as a "germ de raison" *qui commence à se développer* as Du Clos said of the modern Liberalism, in this American idea of Emerson. What is more, this American idea of Emerson lies at the bottom of the Chinese civilisation, or rather what may be called the Confucian civilisation of the people of the Far East. Herein then lies the moral problem of the Far Eastern question. The solution of that problem does not lie entirely with congress nor with parliaments, neither with emperors, presidents, kings, nor with cabinet ministers. The solution lies, to use Emerson's words, with the simplest and purest minds that are to be found in Europe and America. The poets have sung the hymns of this new civilisation. The German Heine, who calls himself the Knight of the Battle for the Emancipation of the Human Spirit (Ritter des Menschheit-Befreiungs-Kriege's) sings,

Ein neues Lied, ein besseres Lied,
O Freunde, will ich euch dichten:
Wir wollen hier auf Erden schon,
Das Himmelreich errichten.

The Scottish Robert Burns sings,

Then let us pray that come it may,
As come it will for a' that,
That sense and worth; o'er a' the earth,
May bear the gree and a' that:
For a' that, and a' that
It's coming yet, for a' that,
That man to man, the war! o'er,
Shall brethren be for a' that.

Lastly, the French Béranger sees as in a vision what he calls the holy alliance of the people (Sainte alliance des peuples) and sings,

J'ai vu la Paix descendre sur la terre,
Sement de l'or des fleurs et des épis;
L'air était calme et du dieu de la guerre
Elle étouffait les fondres assoupis.
Ah! disait-elle, égaux par la vaillance,
Français, Anglais, Belge, Russe ou German
Peuples, formez une sainte alliance
Et donnez-vous la main. M.M.

THE LATE MR. W. W. TILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—Will you accord me the courtesy of your columns for expressing on behalf of Mrs. Till her grateful thanks to the many friends in Japan from whom she has received letters of sympathy and condolence in her recent loss.

Mrs. Till begs that the kindness shown her, be, if possible, extended to accepting this brief message as an acknowledgment to all.

Thanking you in advance for the privilege of this insertion,

I am Sir, Yours faithfully,

A. G. MOREY WEALE.

Yokohama, July 3, 1901.

WEATHER AT SHOJI.

Below will be found the weather report compiled at the Hotel, Shoji, last week:—

	Air	Temp.	State of	Remarks in
	Max.	Min.	Lake. Weather.	General.
Sunday, 23rd	73°	59°	71°	Fine...
Monday, 24th	72°	60°	71°	Fine...
Tuesday, 25th	60°	61°	71°	Fine...
Wednesday, 26th	68°	60°	71°	Fine...Rain 3:30 p.m.
Thursday, 27th	68°	60°	72°	Rain...
Friday, 28th	71°	62°	72°	Fine...Rain 3:30 p.m.
Saturday, 29th	74°	60°	72°	Fine... till 4 a.m.

FOREIGN TRADE OF JAPAN FOR 1900.

By MR. ARTHUR HYDE LAY.

The lamentable occurrences in China and the continuation of an unsettled state of affairs have acted as a check upon the rapidly expanding export trade of Japan, and her manufacturing industries have suffered in consequence. Moreover, the silk crop, upon which this country in the main relies to adjust the balance of its commerce with foreign countries, was a disappointment. With regard to the import trade, the indications in the autumn of 1899 were that the ensuing year would offer splendid opportunities for business. The result was that large quantities of goods were ordered from abroad which appeared in the returns for 1900, and the year opened with a feeling of over-confidence in commercial circles. It soon became apparent, however, that the outflow of specie, which had already begun, was likely to increase, and that the large arrivals of commodities expected would find an increasingly stringent money market. These are some of the factors which have operated unfavourably upon the trade of Japan.

The scarcity of money available for mercantile purposes, with the high rate of interest, was much felt during the year under review. It may be pointed out here that unproductive expenditure, or expenditure on works only remotely productive, continues to bear an abnormally large ratio to the wealth and resources of Japan. It is true that a large part of such expenditure takes the form of wages paid within the Empire's own borders. The Japanese wage-earner, however, probably saves at present very much less, even in proportion to the amount of his income, than the European and American worker, and but little of the large wage expenditure in connection with defence works, armaments, railways, &c., goes to form capital in aid of production. Under these circumstances the tendency to an excess of imports over exports and consequent drain of specie must continue to exist, and an adequate cash reserve can be maintained only at a sacrifice of ease in the money market, by prudent limitation of the Government bank note circulation and of credit facilities. The flotation of foreign loans can only afford temporary relief in this respect, and bearing in mind the improbability under the most favourable circumstances of any but a quite gradual increase in wealth derived from resources at present undeveloped, it is evident that the palliative of borrowing is one which should be resorted to with the greatest circumspection.

For the whole year the excess of imports amounted to the large sum of £8,455,751. But everything points to a considerable diminution in imports in 1901. Of the goods which are accounted for in the customs returns, however, no small proportion, though sold on contract, have not been paid for, or else, having been brought out on speculation, have, in view of unfavourable markets, remained without purchasers. A considerable accumulation of goods at the open ports has resulted.

OUTFLOW OF SPECIE.—The exodus of gold coin and bullion was so extensive as to revive the financial anxiety entertained with regard to the reserves in 1899, and even to occasion doubts as to whether the Bank of Japan would be in a position to maintain the convertibility of its notes.

Exports of treasure exceeded imports by £4,175,779. The movement of specie and bullion during the past two years was:—

Year.	Exports.	Imports.	Total.
	£	£	£
1900.....	5,791,128.....	1,175,779.....	6,966,907
1899.....	1,141,113.....	2,058,357.....	3,199,470

Gold coin and bullion were exported to the value of £5,283,998, while only £915,402 worth was introduced into Japan in 1900. The outflow has been for the most part to India and the United States. At the time of the disturbances in North China, Shanghai also took a considerable quantity of gold yen.

TOTAL TRADE FOR 1900.—Foreign trade for 1899 had reached the highest figures recorded since Japan first had commercial dealings with other nations. That record, however, was in its turn surpassed by the result revealed by the returns for the year just ended. In 1900 the value of imports was £19,324,646, of exports £20,868,895, giving a grand total of £39,193,541. Japan continues to make constant progress in all directions, and the trade of the country keeps pace with the advancing place, and with the accompanying growth in the national requirements. One is, therefore, led to the conclusion that when the unpropitious conditions at present existing—many of which are in their nature transient—are removed, a great and lasting expansion of the foreign trade of the Empire can be hoped for with confidence, until Japan attains in the commercial world a position more commensurate with the rank she has gained in the sphere of international politics.

IMPORTS.

Under the circumstances which tended to the decrease of imports during the early months of 1899—the taking effect of the new tariff among other causes

—it is but natural that nearly all the principal articles of import, more particularly finished products, should have increased in 1900. Cotton manufactures, woollen manufactures, metals, machinery, dyes, sugar, coal, kerosene oil, flour, meal and starches, and rice all contribute substantially to the increase in volume of the import trade. Raw cotton and wool are exceptions to the rule, and the same is true of beans, peas, and pulse. Locomotive engines and railway carriages show a comparatively slight falling-off in value. The duty of 250 per cent. on alcohol and the Government monopoly of leaf tobacco have caused the returns in the former case to dwindle to less than the proportions they had in 1894 before the abnormal growth in the importation of the spirit commenced, while the returns of leaf tobacco have fallen to less than one-tenth of the sum they represented in 1899. Imports for 1900 exceeded those for the preceding year by £6,825,283. The year under review had an import trade exceeding that of any preceding year with the single exception of 1898, when, when a percentage of 15 per cent. to cover freight, &c., is added to the figures then attained by the imports, still remains the record year.

THE GOVERNMENT IRON FOUNDRY at Yuwata Village, Onaga District, Fukuoka Prefecture in Kyushu, did not commence operations at the contemplated time, namely, July, 1900. Nor has work yet been begun, though the undertaking is well on its way to completion. A trial working of the smelting furnace was made in February with satisfactory results. One reason given for the postponement of initial operations is the scarcity of workmen available in consequence of the great demand for Japanese labour in connection with the Chinese crisis. So it seems likely that it will be well on in 1901 before the foundry will be actually in working order and engaged in the manufacture of rails and sheet-iron. It naturally takes a long time to set in motion the machinery of an establishment of so extensive a nature, and the training of workmen will involve a considerable period. But once it is rightly started experts consider that there is no reason why it should not prove a great success. Twelve Germans are employed on the works, and all the machinery for use there came from Germany. When completed it is expected to give employment to 1,500 or 1,600 workmen.

Provision is made in the Budget for the financial year, commencing on April 1, 1901, for the establishment of works, intended to be supplementary to those just referred to for the manufacture of iron and steel plates in connection with the Naval Arsenal at Kure. The object is, of course, of a military and not of a commercial nature, and the establishment is not necessarily expected to be a financial success.

MACHINERY.—A substantial increase is to be observed in the case of machinery and steam boilers, and engines. The reason for this is that the importation of machinery of all kinds decreased in a significant manner in 1899, owing to the paucity of the contracts entered into the preceding year.

SUGAR.—Interesting as an illustration of the pronounced demand for luxuries which nowadays exists in Japan, is the very large increase in the importation of articles which are classified as such by the customs. The wide-spread consumption of sugar is a case in point. The importation of sugar in 1900 was much greater than in the preceding year, but somewhat short of the returns for 1898. From Hongkong and Germany the supplies, which had greatly diminished in 1899, rose again though not to their former level. Most notable was the large quantity imported from Austria, which practically supplied no sugar to Japan in 1897-98, and about £60,000 worth in 1899. In 1900 that country sent sugar valued at £316,856 to Japan.

FOREIGN FOOD-STUFFS are more and more becoming a necessity for Japan. The yield of agricultural produce, while it fluctuates, does not undergo much permanent change, and the requirements of the people are growing. In 1900 the land under cultivation for wheat and barley was less than in the preceding year, but the harvest was a good one, owing to favourable weather conditions. Flour, meal, and starches, fresh eggs, condensed milk were all imported in much larger quantities in 1900 than during the preceding year.

INDUSTRIES in Japan languished in 1900. Practically no new undertakings were set on foot, and from those interested in already existing ones the complaint of lack of cheap capital was heard. When, as frequently happens, a company has to pay as much as 14 per cent. for money to carry on affairs, it is small wonder that difficulty in continuing in existence is experienced. The great desideratum is the investment of moderately cheap foreign capital in Japanese enterprises, and many attempts have been made to secure or to offer foreign financial co-operation. So far, however, with one or two exceptions, nothing on a large scale has been done in the matter. As individuals many foreigners are naturally holders of shares in Japanese companies, but concerted foreign investment has been rare. But schemes for the introduction of capital from abroad

for various purposes are on foot and may lead to the success of many Japanese industries.

CUSTOMS DUTIES.—Certain classes of goods are now exempt from import duty when imported for the purpose of improvement, provided that they are re-exported within one full year from the date of their importation. The idea is said to be to import, for example, plates from France and have them decorated so as to resemble Kutani ware, and watches from the United States to be enamelled at Nagoya and re-exported.

ABOLITION OF CONVENTIONAL TARIFFS.—A suggestion that the Treaty Powers interested should be approached with a view to the immediate abolition of the conventional tariffs in spite of their comparatively recent conclusion, was made by a journal of much weight in Tokyo. In exchange it was proposed to grant to aliens the right to own real estate in Japan. Until these tariffs were done away with it was felt that Japan had not in reality recovered tariff autonomy, nor could an increase of revenue be obtained at will from customs dues. From what has transpired it can be gathered that the attitude of public opinion in Japan is favourable to a higher customs tariff than is now in force.

EXPORTS.

The export trade of Japan for the year 1900 was larger than that of all preceding years with the single exception of 1899. Considering the abnormal conditions it had to face, this result cannot, therefore, be deemed altogether unsatisfactory. The chief reasons for the decrease in exportation as compared with the year before are the inactivity in the raw silk trade, the set back to the cotton spinning and manufacturing industries, for which the Chinese crisis was largely responsible, bringing down as it did the returns of manufactured products, and the indifferent rice crop of 1899-1900 which left a comparatively small surplus for foreign consumption. The principal remaining articles which show a falling-off are ginseng, matches, seaweed, and European umbrellas. On the other hand, silk, tissues, camphor, copper, sulphur and timber, as in 1899, contributed to swell the volume of exportation, and porcelain and earthenware, lacquered ware, coal, tea, straw plait, silk handkerchiefs, fans, cigarettes and beer were all exported in much larger quantities.

THE CAMPHOR MONOPOLY in Formosa was offered for public competition in March, 1900. The contract was to run for three full years from the date on which it took effect, and the question of its renewal and the future terms were to be decided at least six months prior to its expiration. The quantity to be disposed of was estimated at between 3,968,319 and 6,613,865 lbs. a year. The Government selling rate was to be £9 14s. per 132.27 lbs. for Class A and £8 13s. 7d. per 132.27 lbs. for Class B. Security to the amount of £193,958 in all was to be furnished, £183,750 as security for the contract price and £10,208 as guarantee for the due performance of the contract. The contract was secured by a British firm, Messrs. Samuel and Co., of London and Japan. Camphor exported from Japan in 1900 represented a considerable increase in quantity and in value, the latter being especially noteworthy.

THE COTTON-SPINNING INDUSTRY in Japan has been in an embarrassed condition for the past three and-a-half years. The evil results of the tendency to over-expansion after the China-Japan War, above all lack of sufficiently large capital funds, are acutely felt. 1900 was in particular a very bad year for cotton-spinning in a country which finds the principal outlet for its yarns in China. The difficulties induced by dear cotton and absence of demand for Japanese yarns found a climax in the closing of the North China trade. Manufacturers were able to carry on work only at a loss and strong companies alone could face the situation. It must not be forgotten too that the Japanese mills have been running for some time and that their machinery is becoming worn out. A German company is rumoured to have been formed with a capital of 5,000,000 yen to engage in cotton-spinning in Japan.

COAL.—While the dullness in the manufacturing industry caused stagnation in the coal market at home the great demand for coal for the numerous men-of-war and transports assembled in the Far East by reason of the expedition to China stimulated the exportation of the mineral from Japan. Indeed, the coal industry alone may be said to have profited by the situation in China. About the end of the year the stocks at Moji were estimated at not more than 250,000 tons. Hongkong, British India, China, and the Philippine Islands were the chief consumers of Japanese coal in 1900. But the quantity actually taken by China proper was less than in the previous year.

DIRECT TRADE.—The proportion of the trade, more particularly in the case of exports, which is done direct by the Japanese, is all the time increasing. Imports and exports in the hands of Japanese merchants in 1900 amounted to £18,999,615 in value, as against £30,228,335 worth of commodities imported and exported by foreign merchants. The balance

represents imports by the Government. The figures as regards the export trade were £7,490,939 and £12,727,943 respectively.

NATIONAL TRADE PARTITION.

DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE was in the following proportions:—

Country.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
British Empire—	£	£	£
United Kingdom	7,313,068	1,149,764	8,462,832
Hongkong	1,088,193	3,999,365	5,087,558
British India	2,400,627	888,566	3,289,193
Australia	250,710	258,325	509,035
Canada	32,326	301,213	333,539
Total	11,084,924	6,597,233	17,682,157

China 3,058,492 3,253,556 6,312,048
France 826,448 1,954,938 2,781,386
Germany 2,980,803 362,968 3,343,771
U.S. of America ... 6,406,872 5,366,153 11,773,025

BRITISH TRADE.—The value of the import trade which fell to the share of the United Kingdom was larger in 1900 than in 1899. Figures show an increase in it of 59 per cent. Cotton yarns, shirtings and cotton prints, cotton satins and cotton velvets, Italian cloths, woollen cloths, machinery and engines, locomotive engines and railway carriages, iron, bar and rod, rails, iron and steel (other), and paper are the chief imports in which we are interested.

The Japanese railway companies with few exceptions have discarded American locomotives in favour of those of British manufacture, merely using up but not replenishing their stock of the former, as they have experienced so much trouble from their boilers. It is only by one or two of the smaller railway companies and the Hokkaido Railway that orders for locomotives are still placed in the United States, and for two reasons, cheapness and despatch. While it is probable that those required for future use will be constructed in Japan, the United Kingdom will benefit by supplying the fittings, such as wheels, sole bars, buffers, and springs, which are not made here. The Formosan Railway last year ordered six locomotives from the United Kingdom to be delivered at Kelung, and steel and other materials for bridgework. To save duty the bridges are made at Osaka, and thence sent on to the island.

GERMANY sent to Japan a large quantity of rails in 1900, and her imports of iron, bar and rod, and other iron and steel, showed a considerable development. More than twice as much paper came from Germany as during the preceding twelve months, and a striking growth is to be noted in what is perhaps the most important branch of trade in which that country is interested in Japan—namely, the importation of sugar.

That the import trade from France is seen to be flourishing is accounted for by the very large and increased quantity of mousseline de laine supplied to Japan.

The United States continue to encroach on spheres of trade which were formerly considered under the exclusive control of the United Kingdom or other nations. American competition is now a permanent feature of the import trade of Japan and is worthy of the careful attention of British manufacturers. The geographical situation of the United States with regard to Japan and the eagerness with which American manufacturers are seeking a market in this country will make her a competitor more and more formidable as time goes on. In 1900 Americans again secured a number of valuable contracts for the delivery of goods in 1901, including one for rails which was estimated at £72,000. Among the reasons for the very large figures to which the import trade from the United States into Japan rose in 1900 was the fact that the extensive orders, the execution of which was undertaken there in the preceding year, included 20,000 tons of rails, which at the high price then prevailing would account for, say, £160,000. A large quantity of electrical machinery for tram-lines and electric lighting and bridge work and wire, as well as flour, are also included in the returns. Telephone cable was at one time a United States monopoly, but now German makers are fulfilling large orders for it. British manufacturers, owing to the high prices asked for, have so far been unsuccessful in obtaining any contracts for this material.

TRADE WITH CHINA.—During the past few years there has been a remarkable growth in the trade between Japan and China, occasioned for the most part by the opening up of markets for Japanese manufactures in the neighbouring Empire. While the exports thither in 1895 amounted in value to £989,636, in 1899 they had risen to £4,109,573. Till May, 1900, the trade preserved its customary expansion. Cotton yarns, cotton tissues, matches, European umbrellas—in particular the first-named—are the manufactures of Japan which most readily find purchasers in China. Hence the crisis in China, which almost put a stop for a time to the commercial intercourse of the two countries, was a blow felt in an especial manner by those industries. Imports from China, too, naturally diminished in some cases,

though the sum of them was greater than in 1899. The labour market in Japan was also affected by the withdrawal of numbers of coolies for service, not only with the Japanese troops but also with the forces of more than one foreign nation.

GENERAL.

Yokohama has regained its old position of having a larger foreign trade than any other single port, Kobe (Hyogo), having taken the lead both in 1898 and 1899. But taking the ports of Hyogo and Osaka together, as has always been done in these reports, Yokohama only comes second on the list.

Shimonoseki and Moji exhibit signs of growing commercial activity. The Government iron foundry is only six miles from Moji. Wakamatsu Harbour close by is being dredged, and it is likely to become a busy place in three or four years' time, and may affect the prosperity of Moji. At present vessels of only 12 feet can go alongside the wharf, but by means of dredging it is expected that vessels of 20 feet or so will suffer no inconvenience there before long. Wakamatsu has now one steam crane, handling 1,000 tons a day, a hydraulic crane, handling 1,500 tons, and a coal-loading machine (hydraulic), loading 2,500 tons a day. Two Brown's patent coal-handling machines obtained from the United States are being erected: these will deal with 6,000 tons of coal in ten hours. In view of the important position now occupied by Shimonoseki and Moji a British Consulate is to be opened shortly at the former port, while the office at Hakodate is to be reduced to a Vice-Consulate.

The increase in trade in the case of the Hokkaido ports has also been marked.

SHIPPING.—Japanese shipping is now composed of 846 steam vessels of 528,321 tons and 3,280 sailing vessels of 304,161 tons, 4,126 vessels with a tonnage of 832,482 tons in all. A continuous steady increase is taking place in the numbers and tonnage of vessels flying the Japanese flag, and the Japanese are showing unflagging zeal in the development of their mercantile marine. The leading steamship lines appear as usual to be in a flourishing condition, to judge from the reports presented to the shareholders and the dividends declared. The dividend of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, for example, was at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum for the second half of the last business year.

BRITISH SHIPPING shows an increase of 133 vessels, 499,559 tons, as compared with 1899. The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company have sold their two steamers which used to run between Hongkong and Yokohama carrying passengers and cargo, and, at times, mails. The *Rosetta* and *Rohilla* are now in Japanese hands. It would appear as if the company had found themselves unable to compete with the heavily subsidised German, French, and Japanese mail lines, and had, in the meantime at least, abandoned a struggle which they had for some time carried on at a disadvantage and with little success. Passengers wishing to travel home now by a British mail line must proceed first to Shanghai or Hongkong, either by the "intermediate" vessels of the Peninsular and Oriental, or by vessels belonging to some other line. It is regrettable that the British Mercantile Marine is not better represented in these waters. An inquiry addressed to a passenger intending to proceed to Europe *via* India as to the line he will travel by elicits the almost invariable response "by German mail." The Norddeutscher Lloyd continues to own the most commodious and best appointed vessels on this route.

TRUSTS IN JAPAN.—There was some talk in 1900 of the formation of "trusts" in Japan to control some of the more important fields of industry, such as cotton-spinning, clock and watch making, coal production, &c., but in most cases the proposed combination was not found to be feasible. A Tokyo journalist, commenting on the subject, has given it as his opinion that trusts are a failure in Japan for three reasons. In the first place they are not founded on a strong basis; in the second, they suffer from lack of capital; and lastly, the credit of their promoters is unsound. In the case of coal, however, an exception is furnished to the rule, for the colliery owners signed in November a provisional agreement binding them to fixed rates for the sale of their coal.

FOREIGN CAPITAL.—One of the schemes whereby the Japanese are seeking to attract foreign capital is the granting to aliens of permission to hold shares in Japanese railway companies. It has been decided that there is no objection to the purchase by foreigners of such shares provided that there exist no proviso to the contrary in the bye-laws of a railway company, and the Department of Communications on June 5, 1900, informed eight of the private railway companies, by whom it had been approached on the subject, that they might if necessary alter their bye-laws so as to open the door to foreign co-operation. Many of the Japanese railways have been built in sparsely-populated districts more apparently with a view to military contingencies than with the prospect of adequate return for the outlay. In such of the railways, however, as traverse populous areas and

connect towns of commercial importance the investment of foreign capital would be mutually beneficial, more especially if the foreign shareholders were able to exercise their influence in the direction of greater efficiency of service and the reduction of useless expenditure.

That FORMOSA does not offer many attractions, commercial or otherwise, to foreigners may be gathered from the small number of foreign residents in the Island. The latest statistics place the number at 90. Chinese inhabitants, who are Japanese subjects, are reckoned at 2,625,709 souls, and there are 1,202 Chinese from the mainland there in addition. The principal industries being the subject of Government monopoly, the field for private enterprise is restricted. Railway work in the island is making progress. The line between Tako and Tainan, 40 miles in length, was finished and opened towards the end of 1900. Financially, Formosa improves year year.

CRICKET.

MR. F. E. WHITE'S TEAM V. MR. P. B. CLARKE'S TEAM.

Saturday was a day of blazing sunshine with little or no breeze to temper the heat; it was therefore scarcely surprising that the team which went in to bat last were a trifle languid after a busy afternoon's leather hunting. Still the disparity in the performances of the respective teams is rather pronounced and we hope that next week the "pick-up" may result in a little more evenness of form, both in batting and bowling. E. W. Kilby made the top score of the day with 119, which included twelve boundary hits, ten 3's, and eight 2's; the next best score being compiled by Fradgley, who made 40 before putting himself out by hitting his own wicket. The bowling was not particularly brilliant, and the fielding at times was anything but brisk. Score:—

MR. F. E. WHITE'S TEAM.

Mr. E. W. Kilby, c. Bluet, b. Philip	119
Mr. A. R. Firth, l.b.w., b. F. O. Stuart	7
Mr. F. E. White, l.b.w., b. H. W. Kilby	6
Mr. H. S. Gatham, st. H. W. Kilby, b. P. B. Clarke	9
Mr. F. E. Wilkinson, b. Edwards	2
Mr. J. E. Moss, b. Edwards	0
Mr. E. G. Fradgley, hit wicket, b. Strome	40
Mr. F. Pollard, b. H. W. Kilby	24
Mr. A. W. Read, b. Philip	1
Mr. F. Lammert, c. H. W. Kilby, b. Philip	0
Mr. F. H. Abney, l.b.w., b. F. O. Stuart	22
Mr. E. J. Moss, jun., not out	4
b. 3, l.b. 2, w. 3	8

242

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	R.	R.	M.	W.	WD.
Mr. F. O. Stuart	84	44	2	2	—
Mr. P. B. Clarke	75	75	—	1	1
Mr. H. W. Kilby	42	39	—	2	—
Mr. F. B. S. Edwards	47	38	1	2	—
Mr. O. Strome	54	32	—	1	1
Mr. G. Philip	31	15	—	3	1

MR. P. B. CLARKE'S TEAM.

Mr. P. B. Clarke, c. Read, b. Lammert	12
Mr. F. O. Stuart, b. Fradgley	5
Mr. E. B. S. Edwards, b. Lammert	2
Mr. H. W. Kilby, c. Pollard, b. Lammert	4
Mr. B. Bluet, c. White, b. Fradgley	0
Mr. W. S. Moss, c. Fradgley, b. White	26
Mr. O. Strome, b. White	8
Mr. A. Kingdon, b. White	6
Mr. G. Philip, c. and b. White	7
Mr. W. Graham, c. and b. Firth	0
b. 2	2

72

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	R.	R.	M.	W.
Mr. E. G. Fradgley	42	28	—	2
Mr. F. Lammert	43	18	—	3
Mr. F. E. White	30	15	—	4
Mr. A. R. Firth	26	9	1	1

YACHT RACES TO URAGA.

Eight large racing yachts and cruisers started on Saturday to race to Uruga, for two prizes presented by the Yokohama Yacht Club. Alternative handicaps were provided, one for a northerly and another for a southerly breeze, and a strong south-westerly wind was blowing when they got away at 1.15 p.m., a quarter of an hour after the 21-raters. It was a very close start, the order being as follows:—*Mosquito*, *Spray*, *Sranhill*, *Daimyo*, *Mary*, *Surprise*,

Haidee, Kingfisher, and not more than 15 seconds separated the first and last boats. They passed the Lightship in this order:—*Haidee, Kingfisher, Mary, Spray, Daimyo, Swanchild, Mosquito, Surprise*. They all tacked inshore, to avoid the flood tide apparently, and *Mary* set her gafftopsail and jibtopsail shortly after two o'clock, going very well in the lightening breeze. Down the bay the wind quite dropped and the leaders lay becalmed for some time off Uraga, *Mary* only getting in at 6.21.00, *Spray* at 6.27.04, the latter, of course winning first prize easily on her time allowance. The others got in at all hours, some as late as ten o'clock. A trip had been projected to Misaki on the following morning but the weather was not inviting and *Spray* alone undertook the passage. The others left Uraga for home in the course of the forenoon and the first-comers began to show-up about half-past one before a strong south-easterly breeze and a moderate following sea. The weather was rather miserable, rain falling heavily.

The 21-raters, four in number, were started at 1 p.m. and got on pretty well in the earlier stages of the race, but the calm caught them far from their destination and it would hardly serve any purpose to give their times, except in the case of *Edna*, which arrived first at Uraga about ten o'clock. A good deal of "yuluing" and paddling had to be done, the latter a most dispiriting and fatiguing occupation. *Vixen* was towed home by *Mary*.

LEVIATHANS FOR THE PACIFIC.

"Surveyor" writes to an English paper with reference to the construction of the two vessels for Mr. Hill's Pacific line which will be larger than the *Celtic*. Incredible as it may seem to our notions of running a big undertaking, yet it is a fact that Mr. Charles R. Hanscom, the president of the Eastern Shipbuilding Company, contracted for these vessels, the largest in the world, before he had a yard to build them in or even a plot of land decided upon as the site of his new shipyard! "I think that the signing of a contract involving well-nigh a million pounds for the construction of such tremendous vessels by a competent shipbuilder, as the first contract for his new shipyard—at that time only visionary—is a remarkable and, in British shipbuilding circles, an unheard-of event. Within a few days of signing the contract, Mr. Hanscom had decided upon the location for his works. It is located at the old Groton terminus of the New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railway, and covers an area of about 40 acres. The railway facilities are ideal, the water frontage, about a mile in length, is unrivalled, for, as the works are situated within two miles of the mouth of the Thames River, a channel with a minimum depth of 65 ft. approaches them. I never saw a more ingenious arrangement for handling material over the building ways than is that in use at the New London Yard. I am not at liberty to describe it in detail, but I may say that the scheme consists of a series of steel spars, each supporting a yard about 200 ft. long, a series of cable ways running upon the yards allowing of the distribution of the material to any part of the ship. As the vessels are classed in "Lloyd's Registry," both workmanship and materials are sure to be of the best. The dimensions are:—Length, 630 ft.; breadth, 73 ft.; depth, 55 ft. The main hull is divided into 26 watertight compartments, and the double bottom into 28 more. The vessels are designed to travel at 14 knots, and will be propelled by twin-screw triple-expansion engines, taking steam at 250 lb. pressure from 16 Niclausse water-tube boilers. Each vessel will carry 200 first, 100 second, 200 third, and about 1,000 steerage passengers, as well as about 20,000 tons, dead weight, of cargo. The bunkers will hold 5,000 tons of coal, and there is provision for 3,000 tons of water ballast."

Messrs. Barber and Co., New York, who for some years have regularly loaded and despatched chartered steamers from New York to China, recently decided to build a fleet of large steamers for the trade, and some six vessels are in hand, each with a deadweight capacity of some 6,500 tons. The first of these steamers, the *Satsuma*,

has recently left Sunderland for New York, whence she was to sail about the middle of June for the Straits, China, and Japan. These steamers will fly the British flag, although they are really owned by Americans.

DEATH OF SIR WALTER BESANT.

Sir Walter Besant died on June 9th at his residence in Hampstead, to the north of London, of influenza, with which he was attacked a fortnight before. Sir Walter's death was unexpected and he had been invited to speak at the Atlantic Union dinner on June 10th on the English-Speaking Communities.

Sir Walter was born in 1836, the year before the accession of the late Queen, and was therefore 65 years of age at the time of his death. He was one of the best known and widest read of any of the literateurs of the latter end of the nineteenth century, although he did not commence his novel writing, which gave him his fame, until after thirty years of age. He was pre-eminently a man of letters and as such his fame must rest, with the notable exception of the People's Palace at the East End of London.

He was diffident of his own powers as a novelist and his first works, which sprang instantly into prominence, were undertaken in collaboration with Mr. James Rice. After the death of his literary partner, Mr. Besant, afterwards created Sir Walter, wrote on by himself and by many the idealistic works he then produced are preferred to such powerful novels as the "Seamy Side" and the "Golden Buttery," which came from the joint pens of the collaborators. Indeed it was one of the latter novels, "All Sorts And Conditions Of Men," which gave him a world-wide fame among the people of the proletariat.

Struck with the dead level and mean sameness which characterized the east end of the great metropolis in which he lived, and seeking for a means of an amelioration which should not be charity but should be self-helpful and which at the same time would bring the worker under the higher influences of modern culture, Sir Walter wrote his powerful novel treating of the East End and showing how much could be done to uplift the struggling masses by the building of a palace for the people in which they should have their own entertainments, their music and their recreations, and which at the same time should serve as a museum, a library, an art and a picture gallery and which should be run by themselves for themselves.

This was thought to be a socialistic dream, but was taken up by practical men and has long been an accomplished fact in London, and has been copied in many other European and British centres of population.

It will therefore be safe to say that few men of letters ever exercised the same influence over the toiling millions as did the deceased novelist, although he was never known to exploit their affection. It is more than probable that his funeral will be attended by hundreds of people of all classes of society, despite the fact that Sir Walter never said more of himself than that he was an onlooker and not a worker.

AMERICAN NOTES OF TOWN AND COUNTRY.

These are the happy days when one who has lived in Japan, long enough to have photographs of its lovely scenery impressed upon his memory, is very glad of it. At every springtime, such a memory becomes a fountain of pleasure, for then the flowers native to the island empire bloom afresh in American gardens. Within a yard or two of my study window, is a wistaria vine trained and outspread in the Japanese style. It has bloomed luxuriantly during the last fortnight and held its superb colour in spite of the protracted rainy weather. As its glory begins to pale, "the showers which do not fall from the skies" cover the grass with a temporary carpet, over which the robins hop and chirp in delight. The record of 1901, for continuous cold weather and rain, is something which has not been made in this region for many years. Yet strange as it seems to the common observer, who has become so used to the daily companionship of umbrella and rubber over-shoes that on a sunny day, he feels quite lost without them, it is declared by the scientific that the actual amount of rainfall is not greater than in other years, when perhaps more moisture has fallen during the night and less during the day.

The robin red-breasts that are so abundant in our State and enliven our gardens and streets, being protected by law, all the year round, seem to be well able to hold their own against the English sparrows that have succeeded in driving away most of the other song birds from town and village, besides multiplying their kind to a marvellous and annoying degree. The consensus of opinion is against this sparrow.

Men who are not yet old, remember when this bird did not exist on the American continent. Now the English sparrow has filled all the Atlantic coast cities, towns and villages, and has even advanced westward and is beyond the Mississippi. Without any protection of law he multiplies with amazing rapidity and is able to stand our cold winters, at which time robin red-breast and the fifty or more species of song birds migrate southward.

But though robin red-breast has such a good reputation in the North and is therefore so well protected, his behaviour during his southern hibernation shows that he has a double character, almost suggestive of the story of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde, for among the southern cane brakes, he partakes of what are called "China berries," and, becoming literally intoxicated, behaves in a most reprehensible manner, losing all that dignity and decorum which he shows at his diet of worms, when in more northern regions. Furthermore, the negroes of the South entering his haunts at night, with lanterns or torches, beat down to death hundreds of his fellows to make "robin pie." In factually, however, and with apparently undiminished numbers, the robins arrive in our latitude in March, and by the time the wistaria purples, the robins' fledglings are out of their nests and well able to find their own food.

The wistaria, already a common ornament of our rural gardens and well known as a vine trained on the walls of many of our churches and public buildings, hides fair, in its new environment in America, to become a tree. In Boston, at the Massachusetts Horticultural Society's new and splendid building, recently opened, there was a small group of trees, the trunks of which ranged from two to four inches in diameter, from which hung thick luxuriant clusters of purple fragrant flowers. Some of the visitors could hardly believe the testimony of their eyes and noses, for usually they had seen these plants clinging, and not standard. Almost invariably in our country, as in Japan, the wistaria grows on a vine, which is trained round a pole or tree, and made to spread out on a framework. But under the patient care of Prof. Charles S. Sargent, these wistaria trees are so strong, hearty, and completely set to their new form, that most visitors have to walk around and examine them carefully in order to believe their own eyes. The triumph represents thirty or forty years of patient care. Probably no other horticultural society in America has done so much for the enrichment of our gardens with exotics from Japan as the Massachusetts Society. It seemed thoroughly appropriate at the opening of the new building (which, instead of being on Tremont street in the very heart of old Boston, is now in the "Back Bay," at the corner of Massachusetts and Huntington avenues), that Prof. Sargent's great collection of azaleas, which is known to specialists all over the world, should occupy the main exhibit hall. Some of these glowing masses of colour were four or five feet above the ordinary shrubs. In the central space were twenty-seven giant plants, the conical bushes being fully six feet high. The azalea is one of the most popular of our importations from Asia, though there are many native varieties. While speaking of Boston, I may say that with the new subway and newer elevated railways, one scarcely recognizes parts of the older city, or even that of the "nineties" of the 19th century, when the trolley line was in its development.

The mantle of Asa Grey, the great botanist of Harvard University, who first studied the collection of plants brought home by the Perry Expedition showing the wonderful likeness between the flora of Japan and the eastern or Atlantic coast of America, seems to have fallen upon his pupil, Prof. Liberty Bailey, whose position at Cornell University has enabled him to do so much for the improvement of horticulture and farming in the Empire State. His great cyclopaedia of all that relates to the vegetable world has just been completed in four imposing volumes, and to his various books, which range from the most elementary to the most profoundly scientific, he is to add editorship of a new magazine to be issued in the autumn entitled *Country Life*. The publication of such a serial, by a firm that is among the leaders in discerning popular taste and feeling, is a sign of the times; for, although it is true that population tends to mass itself in the cities, it is also true that the elect and prosperous love more and more to own rural property and to enjoy the pleasures of the garden.

The publishers will tell you that the average novel, even when it is launched with a splash and moves on gaily amid all the waving flags of advertisement, sailing down the steam with an amazing number of admirers, is very apt to founder and sink with a startling suddenness. The copyright law which went into force several years ago has made a market for American fiction, which tempts both the writer and publisher. Within five years past the sale of a number of novels has risen above the hundred thousand, and one came very near the half million mark. Yet the sudden stoppage of sales of the novel that at first takes the public by storm, is one of the surprises of the trade. One publisher in New York was left a

short time ago with a "remainder" of 40,000 copies, and "there is nothing deadlier than a dead book," as a certain bookseller declared. On the contrary, publishers will tell you that a good book on nature sells every day in the year. It is astonishing to note the large number of titles in publishers' announcements and the vast variety of books on the counters in the book shops which treat of plants, animals, birds, fishes and every phase of outdoor life.

Along with this marked change of taste, undoubtedly for the better, proceeds apace the love of sport of every sort and kind. Not only do our newspapers give up a large space of their daily and weekly issues to reporting the games on field and wave, not only are the magazines full of articles on such general subjects, not only are special periodicals devoted to golf, to the bat, the oar, and to whatever through the use of muscle amuses, but social and religious life are profoundly modified by this desire of the average American to be more out in the sunshine and oxygen. Certainly the churches feel it, and Sunday is rapidly becoming a day to be spent in unwallied spaces. The bicycle has not yet had its day as a means of enjoyment, though the fad and the fury are over, but with improvement in construction and equipment and lowering of the price, it is more used than ever as a vehicle of business. It seems to have taken its place along with the necessities rather than the luxuries of life, while the automobile steadily increases in use and number.

We have had our biennial race on Lake Cayuga, when Pennsylvania, Columbia and Cornell Universities entered their "second" crews for a race of four miles. This, the gem of the "finger" lakes of central New York, is superbly fitted for such exhibitions of skill, being long and deep without shoals or islands. The race was rowed so close to the shore that the "observation train," of forty long freight trucks fitted up with tiers of seats, could carry thousands of people to see every foot of space passed over and every minute of strain and skill. Cornell won by over two boat lengths, Columbia coming in second, and Pennsylvania lagging still further behind. Nevertheless Pennsylvania will send her "first" crew across the sea to the Henley races, while Cornell, as usual, will enter her shell and picked eight for the race on the Hudson river. Then the Universities of New England as well as of the Middle States will join for the greatest aquatic event on inland waters during this first year in the new century. Still further off, in public view, is the race for the international cup to take place on the Atlantic between the *Constitution* and the *Shamrock II.* late in August. As the *Constitution* was dismantled in a squall last Tuesday in her trial spin, it cannot be said on either side of the Atlantic that "luck" is either for or against one or the other—British or American.

It is unfortunate in the eyes of the veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic, and also of the organizations known as Sons of Veterans that all sorts of athletics, sports, and general amusements occupy the once sacred Decoration or, as it is now called Memorial Day, and a general movement is now being made toward having the last Sunday in May appointed as Memorial Day. Hard as it is for the rapidly passing generation of the heroes of the civil war to see this beautiful American festival, now observed all over the world, lose something of its original character, the cool student can but see history repeating itself. It is impossible that the new generation can see or feel like the men of another era. To most of those living in the United States to-day, the civil war is decidedly "ancient history,"—a matter of "the last century." Nevertheless, it is believed that while the form changes, the substance will remain. It is also more than probable that the grand example of the people of Scotland and England, that keep alive the memory of their heroes, while uniting more earnestly for new issues and a better national life, will be followed in America. I doubt not but that in the national capital, there will, within a decade or two, stand a statue of the great Confederate leader Robert E. Lee. Doubtless, also, we that once wore the blue and shouldered the musket to drive back Lee's legions will, in laying the wreath and lifting the cheer, be none the less loyal to the Constitution and the best principles taught by the fathers of the republic. W.E.G.

Ithaca, N.Y., June 10th 1901.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

BRITISH ARMY REFORM.

Shanghai, June 27.

Lord Raglan, Under Secretary of State for War, speaking in the House of Lords during the Army debate, said that if the present recruiting inducements proved in-

sufficient, the Government would not hesitate to submit proposals necessary to secure an efficient Army.

LANGUID LEGISLATORS.

The Ministerial supporters latterly, relying on the largeness of the Government's majority, have been very slack in their attendance at the House of Commons, resulting in narrow majorities for the Ministry. The Government whips accordingly threaten to issue a "black list" containing the names of absentees.

MR. KRUGER.

Mr. Kruger, who has been visiting Rotterdam, has received a great ovation.

TROUBLES IN SPAIN.

The anti-clerical movement in Spain is growing in violence.

RUSSIAN MINISTER AT PEKING.

Shanghai, June 28.

It is stated at St. Petersburg that M. de Giers will be recalled from Peking on the conclusion of peace, and that he will be succeeded by M. Lessar, who was concerned in the Afghan Settlement of 1885.

THE CORONATION.

Shanghai, June 29.

King Edward has issued a proclamation announcing that his coronation and that of his Consort will take place in June next.

THE BOERS IN CAPE COLONY.

Commandant Malan, with a large force, attacked the town of Richmond on June 25th. The fighting lasted from dawn till dark. The Boers retired on the approach of reinforcements.

THE COAL TAX.

A later telegram states that the House of Commons has agreed to the Coal Tax.

THE YUNNAN RAILWAY.

The French Chamber of Deputies has adopted the Yunnan Railway Bill.

HEROIC DEFENCE OF RICHMOND.

The Town Guard and the Staffordshire Militia heroically defended the town of Richmond. They twice refused to surrender, though the Boers captured sangars in various parts of the town.

There are now 80,000 mounted men in South Africa.

TO HONOUR BRAVE SAILORS.

Shanghai, June 30.

The King has approved of the institution of a decoration to the called the Conspicuous Service Cross, to be conferred on Naval non-commissioned officers who have performed distinguished service in the face of the enemy.

THE KING'S OATH.

The Committee of the House of Lords has reported in favour of the amendment of the Accession Oath by inserting a declaration affirming the King's disbelief in transubstantiation and declaring the adoration of the Virgin Mary to be contrary to the Protestant religion.

BRITISH ARMY REFORM.

Later.

During a debate in the House of Lords, Lord Lansdowne said that the Government did not intend introducing in the British Army compulsory service beyond the sea. If any increase of pay was necessary it should be in proportion to the length of service.

M. DE GIERS.

M. de Giers, Russian Minister to Peking, has been transferred to Munich.

ATHLETIC RECORDS.

Shanghai, July 1.

At the meeting of the London Athletic Club, the American athlete, A. C. Kraenzlein (Chicago), won the 120 yards hurdle race in 15½ seconds, beating the previous British record of 15½ seconds. The American Baxter won the high jump with a jump of 6 ft. 2 in.

[Note.—The English hurdle race record was held by G. B. Shaw, who covered the 120 yards in 15½ secs. on grass; but A. C. Kraenzlein, running at Chicago on cinders, on July 18, 1898, accomplished the same in 15½ secs. The High Jump amateur record is held in America by M. F. Sweeney, who in 1895, at Manhattan covered 6ft. 5½ in. In England, P. Heahy holds the High Jump record with 6ft. 4½ in.—Ed. J.M.]

AUTOMOBILES AND INTERNATIONAL AMENITIES.

There has been a great motor-car race from Paris to Berlin. It was won by the Frenchman, M. Fournier. The automobilists received a warm reception everywhere in Germany. A remarkable banquet was given by the German Automobile Club at which the Duke of Ratisbor, toasting President Loubet, referred to the great and gracious French nation.

THE PRO-BOER PROPAGANDA.

Shanghai, July 2.

Attempts to organize Pro-Boer meetings throughout the country have been unsuccessful. Violent scenes took place at Leeds, where the speakers were escorted home by the police and followed by huge disorderly crowds.

A NOTABLE TRIAL.

The trial of Earl Russell for bigamy will take place in the Royal Gallery of the House of Lords on the 18th of July, under the Presidency of the Lord High Steward (the Earl of Pembroke).

SOUTH AFRICAN NEWS.

Fouche's commando, seeking remounts, has entered Transkei, which has hitherto been tacitly excluded from the sphere of operations by both sides in consequence of being a native possession.

(RECEIVED AT THE LEGATION OF FRANCE.)

YUNNAN RAILWAY.

Saigon, June 29.

The French Chamber has adopted the project for a railway from Haiphong to Yunnan-sen.

MARQUIS DE LUR SALUCES BANISHED.

Saluces has been condemned to 4 years' banishment and has been conducted to the Belgian frontier.

FRANCE AND THE RELIGIOUS ORDERS.

Saigon, July 1.

The French Chamber has adopted by a vote of 312 to 249, the project of law upon Associations as modified by the Senate.

THE RELIGIOUS CONGREGATIONS.

Saigon, July 2.

The *Journal Officiel* publishes to-morrow the Law of Associations and a notification of M. Waldeck Rousseau ordering that Congregations seeking authorization must submit their statutes and a statement of their personnel and property.

CHESS.

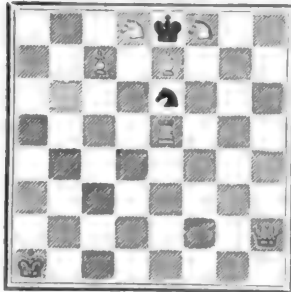
(All communications should be addressed to the Chess Editor of the Japan Mail, No. 55, Main Street, Yokohama.)

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 527.

WHITE. BLACK.
1—B to Kt 5. 1—Any move
2—Q, R, B, Kts, or P mates.

PROBLEM No. 529.

By W. PAULY of Bucharest.
Black—Two Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

White to play and mate in two moves.

GAME No. 643.

The following game is from the Anglo-American cable match:—

GIUOCO PIANO.			
WHITE.		BLACK.	
White—E. M. Jackson.	Black—S. W. Hampton.		
1 P K4	P K4	29 Q Q3	B K5
2 Kt KB3	Kt QB3	30 Q QB3	B K5
3 B B4	B B4	31 Q Q3	B K5
4 P Q3	Kt B3	32 Q QB3	Q Q4
5 P B3	P Q3	33 Q B5	R Q3
6 Q Kt Q2	Kt K2	34 QxQ	RxQ
7 Q Kt3	Castles	35 R R7	RxP
8 Kt Bsq	P B3	36 R K2	R K5
9 P Q4	PxP	37 R Q17	P Kt5
10 PxP	P K3	38 P R4	R (K3) Q3
11 Kt Kt3	P Q4	39 K B2	R B5
12 PxP	Q Kt xP	40 R K7	P B4
13 Castles	P KR3	41 Kt xB	PxKt
14 B K3	B K3	42 R (K7)xP	RxR
15 Kt K3	Q K2	43 RxR	R Q7ch
16 P OR4	OR Ksq	44 R K2	RxRch
17 P R5	B Qsq	45 KxR	P B5
18 P R6	B K3	46 K K3	K B2
19 Q OR4	Kt Q2	47 K Q4	P B6
20 BxKt	BxP	48 PxP	PxP
21 Kt xKt	QxKt	49 KxP	K Kt3
22 B Q2	P Kt4	50 P Kt4	P R4
23 P Kt4	PxP	51 PxPch	K B4
24 B R5	R B3	52 K Q3	KxP
25 BxR	PxP	53 K K2	K Kt5
26 QxRP	P QKt4	54 P R6	PxP
27 Q R3	R Kt3	55 K B2	KxP
28 K B2	Q KB2	56 K Kt2	Draw.

There is nothing special in this game except the ending, which is highly interesting and instructive, beginning with White's 35—R to R7, giving up his isolated Pawn. This part of the game was played in Mr. Jackson's customary style, and the ending will appeal to the connoisseur.

April 29.

It was feared after Friday's *séance* that the trophy, gained last year by the sister Universities, would cross the Atlantic. We started on Saturday, play being resumed at three o'clock, with two lost games from the previous day, and had only one game on the first board to counterbalance this loss. There was no perceptible advantage upon any of the other boards—the positions being as nearly as possible equal.

The unexpected, however, as on previous occasions, happened at a fairly advanced hour, when the American on board No. 5 gave Davidson a chance of equalising the score. Defeat being thus averted, the other boards took matters easy, and kept the draw in hand. America made a final spurt on the last board, Keeler, the reserve man, making a spirited attack; but the Cantab repelled it, so that shortly before the hour fixed for the close of the match a proposal for a draw was cabled simultaneously—the messages crossing each other. The following is the score:—

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY.	
1. C. R. Perry (Columbia).....	0
2. K. G. Falk (Columbia).....	½
3. F. H. Sewall (Columbia).....	1
4. C. T. Rice (Harvard).....	1
5. J. B. Hunt (Princeton).....	0
6. H. A. Keeler (Columbia).....	½
Total.....	3½

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE.

1. F. E. Colman (Cambridge).....	1
2. C. C. Wiles (Cambridge).....	½
3. F. H. W. Lane (Oxford).....	0
4. W. H. Grundy (Oxford).....	0
5. H. F. Davidson (Oxford).....	1
6. J. E. Wright (Cambridge).....	½
Total.....	3

BANK OF JAPAN.

BANKING ACCOUNT.

On Saturday, June 29th:—

	Dr.	Yen.
Share capital fully paid up		30,000,000
Reserve fund and other liabilities to shareholders.....		18,340,839
Amount of convertible notes issued		196,999,729
Government deposits		16,055,565
General deposits		2,394,298
Exchange liability		10,571
Total		263,803,003

	Cr.	Yen.
Discount notes		50,302,223
Foreign discount notes		16,497,412
Loan to Government		33,050,000
General loans		41,225,234
Exchange liability		2,765,725
Government bonds		35,686,681
Property		2,337,413
Bullion and Specie		63,488,311
Total		263,803,003

ISSUE ACCOUNT.

Daily average during past week:—

	Amount of convertible notes	Yen.
Bullion and Specie:—		188,293,653
Gold		61,217,140
Silver		500,000
Total		61,717,140

	Securities:—	Yen.
Government bonds		39,931,206
Government certificates		32,416,667
Government bills		5,439,809
Commercial notes		48,788,831
Total		121,245,467

These accounts, compared with those of the previous week, show:—

	Specie Reserve:—	Increase.	Decrease
Gold		316,626	—
Silver		—	—
General loans		12,967	—
Government deposits.....		—	1,188,860
General deposits.....		—	3,276,144

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line.	Steamer.	Date.
Kurepo.....	N. D. Lloyd	Bayern 1	Sa. July 6
Hongkong.....	O. & O. Co.	Coptic 1	Sa. July 6
Hongkong.....	N. P. Co.	Duke of Fife 3	W. July 10
Hongkong.....	M. M. Co.	Annam 4	W. July 10
America.....	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru 5	Th. July 11
Seattle, Wash.....	N. Y. K.	Kinshu Maru 6	Th. July 11
Hongkong.....	T. K. K.	America Maru 7	Sa. July 13
America.....	P. M. Co.	China 8	Th. July 13
Tacoma, Wash.....	N. P. Co.	Victoria	Su. July 14
Canada, &c.....	C. P. R. Co.	Km. of China	M. July 22
Hongkong.....	P. M. Co.	City of Peking	M. July 22
Hongkong.....	C. P. R. Co.	City of Japan	Th. July 23
America.....	O. & O. Co.	Doric	Su. July 28

- 1 Left Kobe on the 4th inst.
- 2 Left Shanghai on the 3rd inst.
- 3 Left Hongkong on the 2nd ult.
- 4 Left Hongkong on the 3rd inst.
- 5 Left San Francisco on the 2nd ult.
- 6 Seattle, Wash. on the 24th ult.
- 7 Left Hongkong on the 4th inst.
- 8 Left San Francisco on the 24th ult.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line.	Steamer.	Date.
Canada, &c.....	C. P. R. Co.	Km. of India	F. July 5
America.....	O. & O. Co.	Coptic	Tu. July 9
Shanghai.....	N. Y. K.	Kobe Maru	W. July 10
Seattle, Wash.....	N. Y. K.	Riojun Maru	W. July 10
Tacoma, Wash.....	N. P. Co.	Duke of Fife	Th. July 11
Hongkong.....	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru	F. July 12
Australia.....	N. Y. K.	Yawata Maru	F. July 12
Hongkong.....	N. D. Lloyd	Bayern	Sa. July 13
Europe, &c.....	N. Y. K.	Kanagawa Maru	Sa. July 13
America.....	T. K. K.	America Maru	Tu. July 16
Europe, via S'hai.....	M. M. Co.	Annam	Th. July 19
Hongkong.....	P. M. Co.	China	F. July 22
Hongkong.....	N. P. Co.	Victoria	M. July 22
America.....	P. M. Co.	City of Peking	W. July 24
Hongkong.....	C. P. R. Co.	City of China	M. July 22
Hongkong.....	O. & O. Co.	Doric	M. July 29

VESSELS TO ARRIVE.

STEAMERS.

NAMR.	FROM.	REPORTED.	
Acilia	Hamburg	Left S'pore	June 25
Alcinous	Liverpool	Left N'saki	June 27
Alexandria	Hamburg	Passed Canal	June 28
Annam	Marseilles	Leaves H'kong	July 3
Aragonia	New York	Leaves	May 20
Australia	Australia	Leaves H'kong	July 4
Bayern	Hamburg	Left N'saki	July 2
Benalder	London	Leaves H'kong	July 2
Benlawers	London	Left Kobe	July 2
Bingo Maru	London	Left Suez	June 19
Booldana	Madras	Left Rangoon	June 14
C. Fred. Laeisz	Hamburg	Left H'kong	June 12
China	San F'isco	Left	June 29
Crusader	Batoum	Passed Canal	May 17
Deucalion	Liverpool	Left S'pore	June 25
Edderton	Phila.	Passed Gibraltar	May 26
E. F. Ferdinand	Trieste	Passed Canal	June 11
Flintshire	London	At S'pore	June 9
Ernest Simons	Marseilles	At Bombay	June 28
Glamorganshire	New York	Passed Canal	June 4
Glaucus	Liverpool	Left S'hai	June 27
Glenroy	London	Passed Canal	June 10
Heathburn	New York	Left S'hai	July 2
Hiroshima Maru	Bombay	Left	June 25
Hongkong Maru	San F'isco	Left	June 22
Hysan	Liverpool	At H'kong	June 20
Indravelli	Hongkong	Left	June 18
Ixion	Liverpool	Left S'hai	June 28
Jupiter	New York	Passed Canal	June 7
Kaisow	London	Passed Canal	June 6
Kasuga Maru	Melbourne	Left Townsville	July 2
Kawachi Maru	London	Left S'pore	June 28
Kinshu Maru	Seattle	Left	June 24
Klek	Baltimore	Passed Canal	June 4
Malacca	London	Passed Canal	June 4
Oceana	Phila.	Left	May 26
Patroclus	Liverpool	Passed Canal	June 13
Peleus	Liverpool	Left S'pore	June 23
Pioneer	Phila.	Passed Canal	May 28
Puntan	New York	Passed Gibraltar	May 14
Richmond Castle	New York	Leaves	June 25
Sado Maru	London	At Kobe	June 25
Satsuma	New York	Leaves	June 5
Sithonia	Hamburg	Passed Canal	June 18
Silesia	Hamburg	Left H'kong	June 30
St. Dunstan	Phila.	At Kobe	June 23
Tacoma	Tacoma	Left Kobe	June 27
Tamba Maru	London	Left	June 21

UNDER SAIL.			
Akershus (1)	Phila.	Oct. 10	N'saki
Baugalore	Phila.	April 11	N'saki
Crown of India	Cardiff	Mar. 23	N'saki
Elginshire	New York	April 26	Y'hama
Eridan	Cardiff	May 5	Y'hama
Henrietta	New York	May 12	Y'hama
La Fontaine	Barry	April 21	N'saki
Lyndhurst	New York	Loading	Japan
Manchester (2)	New York	Aug. 23	Y'hama
Marshall Davout	Cardiff	Mar. 22	N'saki
Reinbek	Port Tampa	Loading	Y'hama
Renee Rickmers	Phila.	Mar. 16	N'saki
Rickmers Rickmers	Phila.	Mar. 16	N'saki
Robert Rickmers	Phila.	May 19	N'saki
St. Donatien	Cardiff	Mar. 9	N'saki

- (1) Ashore on Sunda Islands on Jan. 16.
- (2) Posted as missing.

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Peru, American steamer, 2,540, A. F. Pillsbury, 25th June.—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 26th June, Mails and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.

Oturu Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,551, T. Sakai, 28th June.—Kobe, 26th June, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Saikio Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,653, C. Young, 28th June.—Shanghai via ports, 22nd June, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shimogawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, Y. Oda, 28th June.—Yokkaichi, 27th June, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Prometheus, British steamer, 3,583, Robt. Day, 29th June.—Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 29th June, General.—Hatterfield & Swire.

Matsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,347, S. Muramatsu, 29th June.—Oturu via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Samimov Maru, Japanese steamer, 867, K. Yada, 4th July.—Yokkaichi, 3rd July, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yamaguchi Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,038, J. Campbell, 4th July.—Kobe, 2nd July, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Empress of India, British steamer, 3,003, O. P. Marshall, 4th July.—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 3rd July, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Friant, French cruiser, 3,739, Capt. Adam, 4th July.—Nagasaki.

Wuerzburg, German steamer, 3,246, Schuder, 30th June.—Hamburg via ports, and Shanghai, 26th June, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Tateyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,347, U. Matsu-moto, 30th June.—Kobe, 28th June, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yamato Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,364, A. E. Moses, 30th June.—Melbourne and Sydney via ports, and Kobe, 29th June, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Empress of Japan, British steamer, 3,003, H. Pybus, 1st July.—Vancouver, B.C., 18th July, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Belgian King, British steamer, 2,170, T. L. Weiss, 1st July.—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 29th June, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Shanghai, British steamer, 2,163, E. Spicer 1st July.—London via ports and Kobe, 29th June, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

Tenshin Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,706, F. L. Pine, 1st July.—Kobe, 29th June General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tosa Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,592, S. J. G. Parsons, 1st July.—Hakodate, 29th June General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kagoshima Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,710, K. Kobori, 1st July.—Bombay via ports, and Kobe, 30th June General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kanagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,813, J. McKenzie, 2nd July.—Moji, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tsuyi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,699, K. Yamamoto, 2nd July.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Benlawers, British steamer, 1,483, Sarchett, 3rd July.—London via ports, and Kobe, 2nd July, General.—Comes & Co.

Guthrie, British steamer, 2,690, Wm. Finch, 3rd July.—San Francisco via Honolulu, 14th June, Mails and General.—O. & O. S. S. Co.

DEPARTURES.

City of Peking, American steamer, 3,128, J. T. Smith, 28th June.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.

Yamaguchi Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,038, S. Yoshizawa, 28th June.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kiautschou, German steamer, 6,720, P. Lueneschloss, 29th June.—Bremen and Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Pera, American steamer, 2,540, A. F. Pillsbury, 29th June.—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, Y. Oda, 29th June.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Wakasa Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,881, J. B. McMillan, 29th June.—London and Antwerp via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Coudon, British steamer, 2,822, P. H. Gore, 29th June.—Muroran, Ballast.—C. Illies & Co.

Otaru Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,551, T. Sakai, 30th June.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sunamoye Maru, Japanese steamer, 867, K. Yoda, 30th June.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tagomoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 541, J. Kuwahara, 30th June.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Maria Valerie, Austrian steamer, 2,644, P. Berberovich, 1st July.—Trieste via ports, General.—Browne & Co.

Matsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,959, S. Muramatsu, 1st July.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Empress of Japan, British steamer, 3,003, H. Pybus, 1st July.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Osborne, British steamer, 2,033, P. Rettie, 2nd July.—Moji via Wada Point, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, Y. Oda, 2nd July.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tateyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,347, M. Matsu-moto, 2nd July.—Niigata, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Saikio Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,652, C. Young, 3rd July.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tenshin Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,706, F. L. Pyne, 3rd July.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, Y. Oda, 3rd July.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Prometheus, British steamer, 3,583, Robt. Day, 3rd July.—London and Glasgow via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per American steamer *Pera*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. G. W. Price, Mr. Ralph Curtis, Mr. H. G. Garrett, Mr. G. D. Clarke, Mrs. G. D. Clarke, Mr. H. I. Playfair, and Miss H. M. Witherbee, in cabin. For San Francisco:—Miss H. L. Bruce, in cabin; 45, in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Saikio Maru*, from Shanghai via ports:—Mrs. Henderson, Mrs. Purcell, Misses Purcell (3), Master Purcell, Mrs. Rowen and child, Mrs. Fardel and 2 children, Bishop Partridge, Miss Partridge, Mr. Denie, Mrs. E. H. Garrisford, in cabin; Mr. Baxton, and Mr. K. Imai, in second class; 56 Japanese, and 4 Chinese, in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Yamato Maru*, from Melbourne via ports:—Mrs. Elwyn, Miss Bracker, Mr. L. Bates, Mrs. L. Bates, Master J. Bates, Mr. Harp, Mrs. Angus, Miss Angus, Mr. Davidson, Mr. Taylor, Lieut.-General Kuroki, Lieut. Tsurumi, Miss N. Smith, Miss C. Cook, Mr. G. H. Read, Mrs. Bichel, and Mr. Bichel and 2 children, in cabin; Mr. Jackson, Mr. Rosset, Mr. Rodger, Mr. Tack, Mr. Ah Cheng, and Mr. Suge, in second class; 4 Europeans, and 13 Japanese, in steerage.

Per British steamer *Empress of Japan*, from Vancouver, B.C.:—Mr. R. D. Robinson, Mr. J. Miyake, Mr. G. H. Mitchell, Miss H. L. Mitchell, Mr. K. Oshima, Mr. C. Heymann, Mr. A. J. Smith, Miss L. Bell, Miss E. Bell, Mr. R. Kellogg, Mr. C. E. Hyman, Mrs. C. E. Hyman, Mr. B. M. Wilson, Mrs. B. M. Wilson, Mrs. John Wilson, Miss H. C. Lyon, Mr. J. M. Lyon, Mr. W. C. Tyler, Mr. and Mrs. C. Gaunt, Judge Lamme, Mrs. Lamme, Mr. A. Michie, and Mrs. A. Michie, in cabin; 7, in intermediate; 1, in steerage. In Transit:—Mr. N. Doherty, Major Osborne, Bishop Coye, Mr. K. S. Freeman, Mrs. Thorpe and child, Mr. A. Harmon, Mr. A. Lawrie, Mr. J. K. Mack, Mr. C. H. Hand, Miss K. Williams, Mr. J. G. Carpenter, and Mrs. J. G. Carpenter, in cabin; 9, in intermediate; 90, in steerage.

Per British steamer *Belgian King*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. Geo. F. Detrick, Mrs. Geo. F. Detrick, Mr. Reighly K. Detrick, Master David K. Detrick, and Miss M. L. Bacon, in cabin. For San Diego:—Mrs. A. B. Thompson, in cabin. For San Francisco:—Mr. J. L. Hess, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Shanghai*, from London via ports:—Mr. Rene Granger, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Guthrie*, from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. Theo. Eckert, Mr. I. P. Purvis, Mr. Victor Marsh, Mrs. Franklin Rogers, Mr. Hsu Choe, Mr. A. S. Cock, Mr. G. H. Millard, Miss Millard, Mrs. H. W. Connor, Mr. S. Ohki, Mr. J. W. Vincent, Mr. G. Paddock, Miss Rogers, Miss M. E. Cock, Mrs. A. S. Cock and 2 children, Mrs. G. H. Millard, and Miss L. Miles, in cabin. For Kobe:—Mr. G. B. McCoy, in cabin. For Nagasaki:—Mr. J. von Wandthausen and valet, in cabin. For Shanghai:—Mr. Jos. Thebaud, in cabin. For Hongkong:—Mr. A. B. Bowers, Mrs. Irving Halsey, Mr. A. Morse, Mrs. Wu Ting-fang, Mr. W. Sarnes, Mr. Paul Floer, Miss J. Morse, Dr. D. E. Mellian, Mr. Fung Wan Ping, and Mr. W. M. Levensaler, in cabin.

DEPARTED.

Per American steamer *City of Peking*, for Hongkong via ports:—Lieut. P. L. Beddy, Mrs. W. Carsley, Mrs. Silva Clifford, Mr. Geo. Gunningham, Lt. A. T. S. Dickinson, Mr. R. E. Gill, Mrs. R. E. Gill, Mr. J. H. Henderson, Mr. K. H. Hoffman, Mr. A. S. Howe, Mrs. M. A. Jewett, Mr. John Johnstone, Mrs. S. Kilop, Mr. J. C. Lenhart, Mr. A. T. McNab, Mr. W. Mitchell, Mr. J. C. McMullen, Mrs. J. C. McMullen, Mr. W. E. Murray, Mr. E. Peterson, Mr. Chan Po Shew, Mrs. H. Tabor, Mr. C. W. Thompson, Rev. A. J. Von Cuelan, and Mr. L. C. Young, in cabin.

Per German steamer *Kiautschou*, for Europe via ports:—Prof. and Mrs. N. Nagai, children and servant, Mr. F. Domballe, Mr. L. Mottet, Mr. A. Kirby, Dr. O. Gumprecht, Mr. Lawrence Keane, Mr. A. G. Mosle, Mr. R. Koops, Mr. C. J. Strome, Miss Claussen, Miss Preister, Master Claussen, Mr. M. J. Sachs, Capt. S. A. C. Taylor, Capt. and Mrs. Tilley, R.E., Mr. G. Oya, Mr. K. Utsunomiya, Mr. P. W. Freichtner, Mr. F. Stencil, Mr. Tameji Ota, Mr. E. Hallier, Mr. Kubota, and Mr. Hahn, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Wakasa Maru*, for London via ports:—Mrs. C. Shiokawa, Mr. and Mrs. N. Takayama, Miss T. Watanabe, Miss C. Watanabe, Mr. and Mrs. C. Watanabe, Miss L. Watanabe, Mr. K. Watanabe, Mr. R. J. Kirby, Rev. C. H. Evans, Mr. H. Shoda, Mrs. S. Okamura, Mr. D. B. Spooner, Dr. Wih. Grevel, Mr. A. J. Crane, Viscount Watanabe, Mr. S. Shiokawa, Mr. B. Mitsunari, Mr. K. Nakamura, Mr. T. Kirby, Com. Nakayama, Lieut. Komatsu, Mr. N. Petkers, and Eng. Ohuchi, in cabin; Mrs. Y. Narikawa, Mrs. A. Akiyama, Mr. L. Hewdung, Mr. L. Mankwan, Mr. C. Fujimura, Mr. S. Nakamura, Mrs. Akiyama, Mr. H. Larell, Rev. H. Yamabe, Mr. D. Watanabe, Mr. T. Buto, and Mr. Torii, in second class; 41, in steerage.

Per American steamer *Pera*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mrs. M. Atkinson, Miss Ida Atkinson, Miss H. L. Bruce, Mr. Maurice Chapin and servant, Mr. Gerard H. Matthes, Mrs. H. S. McLellan, Miss Ida McLellan, Mr. E. Perrault, Mrs. I. R. Rogers, Master Braine Rogers, and Mr. H. von Konigsow, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Empress of China*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Wallace, Rev. D. C. Greene, Rev. H. B. Newell, Capt. Loring, Capt. Warren, R.A., Mr. G. F. Walls and native servant, Lt. Col. Fieberger, U.S.A., Rev. H. Pealey, Miss Greswold, Master Pedley, Gen. and Mrs. R. H. Hall, U.S.A., Dr. A. S. Kundson, Col. and Mrs. Greenleaf, U.S.A., Mr. F. R. Kellogg, Mr. W. Richter, Mr. H. W. Lea, Mr. F. P. Pratt, Col. Faulkner Brown and Mrs. Wheatley, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Saikio Maru*, for Shanghai via ports:—Com. H. Sasaki, Mr. M. Asada, Rev. and Mrs. Steenbuch, Mr. S. Tomoishi, Miss Ada H. Wright, Mrs. D. F. Anglum, Mr. H. E. Campbell, and Mr. Robert J. Fearon, in cabin; Mr. Masuda, Mr. Matsuura, Mr. Matsuyama, Lieut.-Com. Nomura, Mrs. Nomura, Mr. Retzoff, Mr. Matzeff, Mr. Ogareff, Mr. R. Balogonow, and 2 Chinese, in second class; 43, in steerage.

REPORTS.

The British steamer *Guthrie*, Capt. Wm. Finch, reports:—Fine weather throughout from San Francisco, which left on June 14th, Honolulu, on June 21st; arriving at Yokohama on July 3rd.

SILK SHIPPERS.

Raw Silk & Waste shipped per steamer *Kiautschou*:

	RAW.			WASTE.			
	Option.	France.	Lyons.	Italy.	France.	Austria.	New York.
Siber, Wolff & Co.	127	41	...	...	...	...	30
Sulzer, Rudolph	33	...	...	...	...	...	...
O. Reimers & Co.	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jardine, Matheson & Co.	126	...	...	15	...	...	...
Sieher & Co.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
R. Chauvin & Co.	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nabholz & Co.	21	...	...	...	...	...	...
L. Gouffond	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Walsh, Hall & Co.	99	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kaitsu Gomei Kaisha	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Varenne & Co.	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eymard	...	...	...	...	54	...	...
Dell'oro & Co.	...	...	...	6	10	...	...
	322	179	...	21	54	10	30
Total	511	...	...	115	...	...	...

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

The demand is small but prices are firm.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	PER PIR F.
Grey Shirting—8½ lb, 38½ yds, 39 inches	3.00 to 3.75
Grey Shirting—9 lb, 31½ yds, 45 inches	3.40 to 4.40
Indigo Shirtings—24 yards, 14 inches	2.50 to 3.35
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches	3.00 to 5.00
Cotton—Italians and Sateens, Black, 32 inches	0.22 to 0.32½

WOOLLENS.

	PER YARD.
Flannels	Y. 0.20 to 0.32
Italian Cloth, 32 in.	0.35 to 0.50
Mousseline de Laine—Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches	0.24 to 0.33
Cloths—Pilots, 54 (6) 36 inches	0.65 to 0.95
Cloths—Presidents, 54 (6) 65 inches	0.60 to 1.10
Cloths—Union, 54 (6) 56 inches	0.60 to 1.10
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5 lb per lb	0.68 to 0.78
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	9.50 to 12.00
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches	0.96 to 1.20
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0 lb 24/25 yards, 30 inches	2.15 to 2.47½
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 4 lb, 24/25 yards, 32 inches	2.75 to 3.80

COTTON YARN.

	PER BAL.
Nos. 16/24, Singles	Y. 140.00 to 165.00
Nos. 28/32, Singles	Nominal
Nos. 38/42, Singles	Nominal
Nos. 32, Doubles	180.00 to 185.00
Nos. 42, Doubles	190.00 to 195.00
Nos. 2/60, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/80, Plain	330.00 to 340.00
Nos. 2/100, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Gassed	240.00 to 270.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	300.00 to 350.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed	450.00 to 485.00

RAW COTTONS.

American Middling	27.50 to 28.00
Indian Broach	24.00 to 25.00
Chinese	23.50

METALS.

The market is dull and no business is reported.

	PER PICUL.
Round and square $\frac{1}{2}$ inch and upward	Y. 4.50 to 4.80
Iron Plates, assorted	4.80 to 5.20
Sheet Iron	5.00 to 6.60
Galvanised Iron sheets	10.00 to 10.50
Wire Nails, assorted	6.40 to 6.70
Tin Plates, per box	7.00 to 7.50
Pig Iron, No. 3	2.25 to 2.40
Hoop Iron ($\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch)	5.50 to 6.00

KEROSENE.

The Kerosene market is unchanged.

American	\$2.79
Russian	—
Langkat	2.60

SUGAR.

The market for Hongkong Refined has continued quiet. Brown Sugars have an upward tendency.

	PER PICUL.
Brown Takao	Y. 4.85 to 5.90
Brown Manila	5.55 to 7.10
Brown Daitong	4.40 to 5.00
Brown Canton	5.00 to 7.00
White Java and Penang	7.10 to 8.60
White Refined	9.10 to 10.45

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

Statistics for the season just closed show that the export reached 66,597 bales (68,220 piculs) the largest ever known. Quotations refer to new crop and are more or less nominal in the absence of business. Doubtless a reduction could be had with firm offers in hand. Reports as to the extent of our new crop are as usual conflicting; nothing definite can be said at the moment; but the general feeling is that we shall not have such a bumper crop as we did in the season just closed. The country wants money and growers will have to market every bale they can produce. No genuine Shinshu filatures have yet come down; the chops at present on offer are reeled from Iushu cocoons.

QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra, Fine	—
Filatures—Extra, Coarse	—
Filatures—No. 1, Fine	Y. 930 to 940
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse	920 to 930
Filatures—No. 1½, Fine	900 to 910
Filatures—No. 1½, Coarse	870 to 880
Filatures—No. 2, Fine	—
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse	—
Common—Coarse	—
Re-reels—Extra	—
Re-reels—No. 1	850 to 860
Re-reels—No. 1½	840 to 850
Re-reels—No. 2	—
Re-reels—No. 3	—
Kakedas—Extra	—
Kakedas—No. 1	—
Kakedas—No. 1½	—
Kakedas—No. 2	—
Kakedas—No. 2½	—

WASTE SILK.

Sample lots of new fibre, (*Noshi* and *Kibiso*) have arrived, and appear to be of decent quality. No business done or price settled yet. Supplies in bulk are expected during the month and trustworthy quotations may then be given.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	—
Noshi—Filatures, Good	—
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	—
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	—
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	—
Noshi—Shinshu, Best	—
Noshi—Shinshu, Good	—
Noshi—Bushu, Best	Nominal.
Noshi—Bushu, Good	—
Noshi—Bushu, Medium	—
Noshi—Joshiu, Best	—
Noshi—Joshiu, Good	—
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	—
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	—
Kibiso—Joshiu, Good	—
Kibiso—Bushu, Fair	—

TEA.

The market has been comparatively quiet and prices are somewhat easier.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	40 & upwards
Choice	36 to 40
Finest	34 to 35
Fine	30 to 33
Good Medium	29 to 32
Medium	27 to 29
Good Common	25 to 26
Common	22 to 25

COPPER.

Quotations from London are again lower. There is nothing new to report locally. Exports for the week total 5,700 piculs.

FISH OIL.

There has been only a small business, 591 piculs being by the *Wakasa Maru* on June 29th.

BISSET AND URE'S SHARE REPORT.

Yokohama, July 3.

Grand Hotels have sellers at yen 227.50. Offers for Engine and Iron Works are wanted. Oriental Hotels, new ordinaries, are steady at yen 115. Preference shares are obtainable at yen 103.50. Founders' shares can be placed at yen 450. Old shares are steady at yen 125. Offers for Langfeldts are wanted. Helms can be had at par.

Y. U. Club debentures are obtainable at par.

STOCK.	Number of Shares.	Paid Up.	Dividend.	At Working account in last accounts issued.	For term ending.	Closing Quotation.
1. Y'hama Eng. & Iron Works, Ltd.	1,300	50	Yen.	Yen.	1/2 year 30.11.1900	Yen. S.
2. Japan Brewery Company, Ltd.	9,000	50	3.75	R'vce 50,000.00	1/2 year 31.3.1901	130 Sa.
3. Grand Hotel, Limited	3,500	100	9	9.458.78	1/2 year 31.12.1900	250 Sa.
4. Club Hotel, Limited	1,850	100	5	Dr. 372.27	1/2 year 31.3.1900	50 S.
5. Oriental Hotel, Ltd.	740	100	5	B'nce to R'vce ac.	1/2 year 28.2.1901	125 Sa.
do do Founders	80	12.50	37	...	1/2 year 31.8.1900	450 St.
do do New Issue	750	100	...	...	1st year	115 St.
do do Preference	750	100	...	...	do	103 S.
6. Nagasaki Hotel, Limited	1,300	100	None	3,046.38	1/2 year 3.06.1900	60 Sa.
7. Maples Hotel, Ltd.	399	100	None	...	...	Nominal.
do do Preference	350	100	None	...	...	85 N.
8. North & Rae, Limited	250	100	20	...	year 31.12.1900	215 B.
9. Brett & Co., Limited	2,800	10	1	B'ance to R'vce ac.	year 30.6.1900	8.75 B.
10. Langfeldt & Co., Limited	1,500	100	4%	1,306.59	1/2 year 31.12.1900	82 S.
11. Yokohama Steam Laundry, Ltd	700	50	...	Dr. 15,184.78	...	20 B.
12. Helms Bros., Limited	3,720	50	10%	3,291.12	year 31.12.1900	50 Sa.

Debtore Loans.	Amount of Loan.	Face value of debentures.	Rate of Interest.	Interest Payable.	Closing Quotation.
Japan Brewery Co., Ltd.	200,000	100	7 per cent.	1 April and 1 Oct.	108 N.
Oriental Hotel, Ltd., First Issue	75,000	100	7 per cent.	1 Jan. and 1 July	106 N.
Oriental Hotel, Ltd., Second Issue	50,000	100	7 per cent.	ditto	100.50 Sa.
Nrett & Co., Ltd.	12,400	100	7 per cent.	1 June and 1 Dec.	100 Sa.
Yokohama United Club	250,000	100	7 per cent.	30 June and 31 Dec.	100 Sa.
Nagasaki Hotel, Ltd.	170,000	100	7 per cent.	1 Jan. and 1 July	100 S.

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, July 4.

Silver from London $\frac{1}{4}$ lower and China sterling quotations also $\frac{1}{4}$ lower from have caused local rates on China to advance whilst all others remain very firm closing the mail per steamer *Empress of India* as under.

London—Bank T.T.	2/0 1/2
— Bills on demand	2/0 1/2
— 4 months' sight	2/0 1/4
— Private 4 months' sight	2/1 1/4
— 6 months' sight	2/1 1/2
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	258
— Private 4 months' sight	266
— 6 months' sight	268
America—Bank sight	49 3/4
— Private 4 months' sight	51 3/4
Germany—Bank sight	209
— Private 4 months' sight	215 1/2
Hongkong—Bank sight	4 9/16 dis.
— Private 10 days' sight	6 9/16 dis.
Shanghai—Bank sight	75 1/2
— Private 10 days' sight	77
India—Bank sight	151
— Private 30 days' sight	156
Bar Silver (London) 3rd.	27 1/8

B. E. GOEPFERTS

DAILY SHARE REPORT OF THE TOKYO EXCHANGE

	Paid up yen.	July.	Aug.	Sept.
Redemption Loan Bonds	—	—	—	—
War Loan Bonds	—	—	—	—
Tokio City Loan Bonds	—	—	—	—
Nippon Railway	50.00	—	—	—
Nippon Railway, new	19.50	—	—	—
Sanyo Railway	50.00	52.60	—	—
Kansai Railway	50.00	35.00	37.90	36.60
Tanko Railway	50.00	68.70	64.40	70.50
Tanko Railway, new	50.00	—	—	—
Kobe Railway	50.00	—	—	—
Tokai Railway	25.00	—	—	—
Sohu Railway	50.00	—	61.30	—
Boso Railway	50.00	—	6.20	—
Narita Railway	50.00	—	33.00	—
Kioto Railway	31.00	—	20.00	20.30
Kiushu Railway	50.00	—	—	—
Hantan Railway	50.00	—	—	—
Hokuryetsu Railway	50.00	—	—	—
Odawara Electric Tram Co.	50.00	—	—	—
Tokio Electric Car	50.00	—	121.20	—

NOW READY!

THE WORKS OF GOD.

STORIES OF REMARKABLE CONVERSIONS and other INCIDENTS in Connection with the WONDERFUL REVIVAL Meetings in Tokyo, May and June, 1901, with an INTRODUCTORY NOTE giving a brief account of the Origin and Development of the TWENTIETH CENTURY FORWARD MOVEMENT in Japan. Also an APPENDIX giving Statistical Reports of the Churches, Evangelistic Bands, Ministers, &c., engaged in this Union Movement in Tokyo, Tracts and other Printed Matter used in the campaign, amount of money collected, Attendance at Meetings and number of Converts and Seekers whose names were recorded in the several churches.

This little booklet will doubtless be desired by every missionary and friend of Missions in Japan, and will be of great value for distribution among friends in America and Europe. As the work is likely to be in wide demand, judging from the number of advance orders, those wishing to order should be prompt and thus make sure of having their orders filled before the edition is exhausted.

PRICE.

Where less than 10 are ordered	10 sen each.
10 to 50 copies	8 " "
50 to 100 "	7 " "
100 or more	6 " "

Address Orders to Rev. GEO. FUKUDA,

Y. M. C. A. Hall, Kanda, Tokyo.

(FROM THE "JAPAN GAZETTE.")

SILK EXPORTS.

Per P. & O. steamer *Jawa*, for France, June 24:—

	Bales.
Bavay & Co.	20
Longin & Co.	6
Nabholz & Co.	18
Kiito Gomei Kaisha.	2

Total 46

Per Mutual steamer *Ching Wo*, for New York, via Seattle, June 25th:—

	Bales.
Otto Reimers, & Co.	5
Vivanti Bros.	15

Total 20

Per C. P. steamer *Athenian*, for New York, via Vancouver, June 26:—

	Bales.
Nabholz & Co.	5

Total 5

Per N. Y. K. steamer *Kaga Maru*, for New York, via Seattle June 26:—

	Bales.
Vivanti Bros.	25
Kiito Gomei Kaisha.	52
Doshin Kaisha	14
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	43

Total 134

The N. D. L. steamer *Kiautschou*, for Europe, June 29:—

	Bales.
Chauvin, Chevalier & Co.	3
Gouilloud, L.	7
Jardine, Matheson & Co.	126
Nabholz & Co.	21
Pila, Ulysse & Co.	99
Otto Reimers & Co.	20
Siber, Wolff & Co.	168
Siebert & Co.	2
Sulzer Rudolph	33
Varenne & Co.	30
Doshin Kaisha	2

Total 511

Per P. M. steamer *Teru*, for New York, via San France, June 29:—

	Bales.
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	30

Total 30

Per N. Y. K. steamer *Wakata Maru*, for France, June 29:—

	Bales.
P. Dourille	55

Total 55

SILK SHIPPERS FOR THE SEASON 1900-1901.

	Bales.
American Trading Co.	605
Averill & Co.	1,043
Bavay & Co.	1,956
Chauvin, Chevalier & Co.	313
China and Japan Trading Co., Ltd.	1,070
H. Dent & Co.	1,056
P. Dourille	789
Findlay, Richardson & Co.	160
L. Gouilloud	142
C. Guissani	211
Jardine, Matheson & Co.	5,773
Klingen & Suex	86
Longin & Co.	1,260
Middleton & Smith	270
L. Mottet	456
Nabholz & Co.	4,062
Pila, Ulysse & Co.	3,986
M. Raspe & Co.	1
Otto Reimers & Co.	4,748
Robison Silk Trading Co., Ltd.	1,304
Siber, Wolff & Co.	9,092
Siebert & Co.	4,704
W. M. Strachan & Co., Ltd.	334
Sulzer Rudolph	56
Varenne & Co.	3,140
Vivanti Bros.	4,541
Kiito Gomei-Kaisha	9,113
Doshin Kaisha	1,793
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	4,214
I. Ishii	291
Hara Gomei Kaisha	28

Total 66,597

TOTAL EXPORT OF SILK FROM YOKOHAMA.

Season	Season	Season
1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-01.
Europe..... 19,874	21,413	31,449
United States 30,787	34,734	35,148
	50,661	66,597

CUTICURA

REMEDIES

THE SET

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin, CUTICURA Ointment, to heal the skin, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool the blood, is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring skin, scalp, and blood humours, rashes, itchings, and irritations, with loss of hair, when the best physicians, and all other remedies fail.

Millions of Women Use Cuticura Soap

Exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odours. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap, the BEST toilet and BEST baby soap in the world. Sold throughout the world. "All about the Skin," post free of Aust. Depot: R. Towns & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: LERSON LTD., Cape Town. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

Trade Mark on



every Casting.

Macfarlane's Castings,

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

"SHARP, CLEAN, AND FULL OF CHARACTER."

ORNAMENTAL CONSTRUCTIVE WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Verandahs, Balconies, Bandstands, Arcades, Kiosks, Conservatories, Roofs, RAILWAY STATIONS, BARRACKS, FACTORIES, PUBLIC WORKS, MARKETS, Etc.

ELECTRIC LIGHT PILLARS, BRACKETS, AND WIRE STAYS.

NUMEROUS HEIGHTS AND DESIGNS TO SUIT THE DIFFERENT REQUIREMENTS.

MACFARLANE'S GLASS ENAMELLED DRAIN AND SOIL PIPES, A SPECIALITY.

Two Gold Medals, Calcutta Exhibition.

Illustrated CATALOGUES, Price Lists, and Estimates on Application.

Walter Macfarlane & Company, Glasgow, Scotland.

SEASONS.

1897-98.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1894-95.
Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
56,753	48,549	54,744	51,396
1893-94.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1890-91.
Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
44,017	46,855	49,041	33,657
1889-99.	1888-99.	1887-88.	1886-87.
Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
35,505	41,264	38,958	26,370
1885-86.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1882-83.
Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
25,884	25,402	29,907	28,716

DIRECT EXPORT BY JAPANESE INCLUDED IN ABOVE.

Season 1900-01	Season 1899-1900
15,439 Bales.	17,471 "
" 1898-99	12,165 "
" 1897-98	11,804 "
" 1896-97	8,299 "
" 1895-96	9,447 "

A. C. HUTTON POTTS

LOCAL SHARE LIST.

Yokohama, July 3.

Kirin Breweries, buyers at yen 132.50.
Raub Mines have been purchased from Singapore at \$11 1/2.

Kirin Breweries, buyers at yen 132.50.
YEN.

Yokohama E. & I. Works 215 Sales.
Grand Hotel 227.50 Sellers.
Club Hotel 50 Sellers.
Oriental Hotel 125 Steady.
Langfeldt & Co. 80 Sales.
Japan Brewery Co. 132.50 Buyers.

RICE MARKET.

Fukagawa Godowns, Tokyo, July 4.

Sold, Japanese rice 5,847 hyo; arrived Japanese 5,133 hyo; in stock, Japanese, 359,449.

Retail per Yen—First quality 5 sho 4 go; second, 5 sho 6 go; third, 5 sho 9 go; fourth, 6 sho 2 go; fifth, 6 sho 6 go.

Milkmaid Milkmaid Milkmaid



TRADE MARK.

BRAND
Milk

As a guarantee of
Quality, see the
MILKMAID
on every Tin.

**LARGEST SALE
in the
WORLD.**



TRADE MARK.

BRAND
Milk



TRADE MARK.

BRAND
Milk

As a guarantee of
Quality, see the
MILKMAID
on every Tin.

**LARGEST SALE
in the
WORLD.**

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

To further
protect the
public
against
worthless
imitations

Messrs. LEA & PERRINS now
print their Signature in WHITE
across the RED LABEL of each bottle.

Look for the

SIGNATURE.

Anyone copying same will be
proceeded against.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Cure Indigestion,
Bile, Sick Headache, Giddiness,
Palpitation,
and all Internal Disorders.

THESE PILLS

ARE PURELY VEGETABLE;
they contain no deleterious
matter, and may be taken by
the most delicate.

Manufactured only at 78, New Oxford St. (Gt. 153, Oxford St.)
London. Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

MELLIN'S FOOD

For INFANTS and INVALIDS.

When prepared is similar to Breast Milk.

MELLIN'S FOOD WORKS, PECKHAM, LONDON, ENGLAND.

DINNEFORDS

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach,
Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations,
Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure
for Gout, Rheumatic
Gout and Gravel; the
safest and most gentle
Medicine for Infants,
Children, Delicate Fe-
males, and the Sick-
ness of Pregnancy.



MAGNESIA

Sold Throughout the World.
N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.



WATERING APPARATUS

Non-freezing & Ordinary Hydrants
and Street Washers.
Garden Watering Boxes and
Apparatus.
Gun-Metal, Copper, and Cast-
Iron Locks and Valves.

E. GUESNIER, E.C.P.,
Engineer and Clock Mfr.,
(Successor to AGHILLE CADET)
27, Rue des Tailandiers,
PARIS.

Hydropathic and Massage Apparatus
supplied to the Vichy Co.
Vapour Baths (Berthe system).

Apply to Messrs. G. & Co., Agents for
M. GUESNIER & Co., PARIS.

(毎土曜日一回發行)

編輯人 エフ プリントリー
發行兼印刷人 ヌービー プラタン
發行所 横濱市 山下町五十五番
ワヤパン ノール新聞社

The Japan Weekly Mail.

毎土曜日 A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART. 一回發行

No. 2.]

REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O.
AS A NEWSPAPER.

YOKOHAMA, JULY 13TH, 1901.

明治廿五年三月廿日
第三種郵便物認可

[Vol. XXXVI.]

CONTENTS.

Summary of News	25
The Manchurian Disturbance	26
Chinese Situation	26
Mr. Hoshi's Library	28
"The Spoken Language of Japan"	28
Korean News	29
The Lama	29
Plague	29
Mr. Kondo Rempai	30
Political Notes	30
Movements of Tung	30
Breitschuck-Marquardt Concert Company	32
Commander-in-Chief in Chili	32
Enterprises in Echigo	32
The Weather	32
High-Collar Suit for Label	32
The Perry Monument	32
The Law Courts	32
The Local Taxes	32
Prince Michi	32
Tokyo Academy of Music	33
Notes on Current Events	33
School of the Morning Star	33
Leading Article: Germany in Shanghai	36
Imperial University	36
Fourth of July	36
The "Eis" Concert	37
Sequel to the Plagowstschensk Massacre	37
Yachting	37
Fires	37
American Topics	37
News of the Week	38
A. B. C. F. M. Mission	40
Correspondence:—	
The House Tax	41
Kyoto Summer School	41
Mr. Lowder and the House Tax	41
Law Cases	41
Factory Women	41
The Money Market for July	42
The Odawara Electric Railway	42
The late Prince Hohenlohe	42
French Enterprise in Yunnan	42
Telegrams	43
Bank of Japan	44
Latest Commercial	45
Latest Shipping	46

"FAIS CE QUE DOIT ADVENIR QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, JULY 13TH, 1901.

BIRTH.

On the 6th inst., at No. 1, Yokohama, the wife of HENRY KESWICK, of a Son.

DEATH.

On the 8th inst., at Anping, Formosa, FRIDA, the beloved wife of Mr. R. N. Ohly, and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Matsuno. The date of the funeral is not yet fixed.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THE Royal visit to Singapore cost the Colony \$44,418.24.

IT is reported that there are 14 foreigners in the Nagasaki prison.

THE *Kawahiraki* festival will take place on the Sumida river on or about the 20th inst.

THE French barque *Nantes* has made a record run from Cardiff to Nagasaki of 105 days.

A MAN named Ataka Ujuro (35), living at Sekado-mura, Kasuyagori, Fukuoka Prefecture,

shot two of his younger brothers on the 5th inst. after a quarrel which arose about the division of some property.

A LANDSLIP occurred at Ojika-mura, Shimo Ina-gori, Nagano Prefecture, on the 4th inst. and two men were buried.

MR. NAKABASHI TOKUGORO, President of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, will leave for China about the end of next month.

FIFTEEN gamblers were arrested by the Nihonbashi Police on the 4th inst. in a house in Kaki-garacho Ichome, Tokyo.

MR. NAKAJIMA, with twelve Chinese students arrived at Shimonoseki from Peking on the 9th, and left for the capital at once.

A BOILER exploded in a paper mill, at Omiya, Fuji-gori, Shizuoka Prefecture, on the 2nd inst. and several persons were injured.

THE fourth number of a magazine called the *Shonen Shiso*, published in Yokohama, was suspended by the authorities on the 5th inst.

THE Iyo Steamship Co.'s steamer No. 5 *Shiikawa Maru* has been purchased by the Hokkaido Iwanai Steamship Co. The price was yen 76,000.

A DYE worker named Kakuta Gitei, living at Hanazakicho Shichome, Yokohama, who has been mad since last November, hanged himself at his house on the 6th inst.

THE roof of the Buddhist temple Jomanji, Tsurui-mura, Shimoge-gori, Oita Prefecture, fell suddenly on the afternoon of the 5th inst. One man was killed and eight wounded.

A SHAMPOOER named Taichiya Genroku, living at Yoshioka-cho, Yokohama, attempted to commit suicide by drowning at Yamabuki-bashi, on the night of the 3rd inst. He was rescued.

AT a meeting on Friday evening the Kobe Rowing and Athletic Club decided by 32 votes to 13 to raise the subscription from 15 to 24 yen per annum and the entrance fee from 10 to 15 yen.

A BALLAST train of the O-U Railway was derailed at Chitose-mura, Higashi Yamagori, Yamagata Prefecture, on the 3rd inst. Five coolies were badly and several slightly injured, while one is not expected to recover.

A FORMER *soshi* actor named Honda Kametaro living at Zaimoku-cho, Asakusa, Tokyo, murdered another man named Kitsuko Yoshiteru, on the afternoon of the 6th inst. The murderer was arrested by the police.

Two young men named Fujishiro Masakiyo and Hoshimi Saji, of Tokyo, employed by the Vedo-bashi Post Office were arrested by the Nihonbashi Police on the 4th inst. charged with stealing several cheques from letters.

A MAN named Yenomoto Kinjiro (22) living at Sakuragicho Ichome, Yokohama, committed suicide by drowning at Okagawa, near Nagashima-bashi, on the night of the 3rd inst. The body was found the following morning.

WE reported last week that a body tied up in straw had been found in the Atsugi river. The Kanagawa authorities have now learnt that the corpse was that of a rich man named Niimura Bungoro, Tochigi, for information regarding whom a reward of yen 1,000 was advertised in all

the Japanese newspapers. He has been missing for some time. His wife Michi and his brother arrived at Yokohama on the 9th inst. to identify the remains.

A MAN named Uge Shoji ran amok with a drawn sword at Izumochi, Oura, Nagasaki, on the night of the 5th inst. Three police constables were injured before the man was arrested. He subsequently died from self-inflicted wounds.

A MAN named Yagi Utanosuke, a native of Hyogo, was arrested by the Kotobuki-cho police on the morning of the 6th inst. and charged with stealing yen 60 and a gold watch belonging to his father. The man fled to Yokohama on the 6th ult.

THE *Gaulois* learns from Russia that the Imperial Academy of Sciences has organised an expedition to bring to St. Petersburg a mammoth which has been found in Siberia in a perfect state of preservation. Measures are to be taken to preserve the internal organs, as well as the flesh and the hide.

BISHOP FOSS has appointed the Rev. Horace McCartie Eyre Price, M.A., to be Archdeacon in the Diocese of Osaka in the room of the late Archdeacon Warren. Mr. Price, who has served in Japan for eleven years, is now Secretary of the C.M.S. Mission for the diocese, and is also Principal of Holy Trinity Divinity College in Osaka.

A STOKER named Robert Campbell was drowned while bathing from the British cruiser *Terrible* at Kobe on Sunday afternoon. A plucky attempt to rescue him was made by H. Plomer, another stoker, but Campbell slipped from his grasp just as the boat came up to them. The deceased, who had been married but was divorced, was a native of Scotland.

THE British cruiser *Iris* left in somewhat of a hurry on Tuesday morning at daybreak in order to meet the *Terrible* at Kobe and put some of her ship's company on board. The *Iris* goes to Hongkong to refit and once there, of course, by reason of the plague, midshipmen or other officers detailed to other vessels would find difficulty in taking up their new posts.

THE Nippon Yusen Kaisha's tow-boat *Hanvei Maru*, towing eight junks, left Yokohama for Tokyo about 5 o'clock on Sunday morning. Messrs. Jardine, Matheson's steamer *Indravelli*, from Hongkong, was making the entrance of the harbour at the time and she struck one of the junks, which sank at once. The crew was saved. The junk was laden with 983 boxes of herrings and 19 tin boxes. Half this cargo was salvaged.

A TEACHER named Okura Risaburo, living at Midoricho, Honjo, Tokyo, drove in a jinrikisha towards Mr. Mogi Yasuhei's villa, at Oimatsucho, Yokohama, on the afternoon of the 9th inst. The jinrikisha struck a small boy at Nogemachi, Shichome, and the fare was thrown from the vehicle, striking his head on a telegraph post. The police sent the injured man to Noge hospital at once, but he died the following afternoon.

A MAN named Kondo Shozo, Vice-Manager of the Togane branch of the Chiba Shogyo Bank, was arrested by the police at Ishinomaki a few days ago and sent to Chiba on a charge of embezzling nearly yen 10,000 belonging to the Bank. He absconded and taking with him a girl from a Chiba restaurant proceeded to Ishinomaki by steamer. There they attempted to commit suicide by drowning but being able to swim he rescued his companion and they returned to their hotel where the police arrested them.

bond system. But the surplus would be quite insufficient to satisfy any other additional claims, were such put forward. It may be taken for granted that Japan, having hitherto loyally subverted her whole policy to the preservation of union among the Powers and to the restoration of peace, will not now insist on pressing a pecuniary demand to the prejudice of those great objects. But her position is undoubtedly very hard. Not only did she base her demand for indemnity on an honest and accurate calculation of the expenses actually incurred by her in prosecuting the campaign, but she also based it on the supposition of a ready-money payment. When, therefore, she is asked to accept bonds which she can not hope to convert into ready money without incurring a loss of 15 or 20 per cent., she certainly becomes entitled to ask for a commensurate increase of the face value of the bonds. It is not a friendly policy on Russia's part to resist such an obviously just demand. Russia herself might fairly ask for some consideration on the same ground. She, too, will be unable to sell her Chinese bonds without suffering a loss. But it will be a very small loss; not more than 2 or 3 per cent. at most, a bagatelle from Russia's point of view. Besides, if strict justice to herself were her only object, she should have proposed the division of the surplus Indemnity between herself and Japan in sums proportionate to the losses they will probably suffer in selling the bonds. We can only hope that the version of this affair reported to Japan may be modified by subsequent events.

Thursday, July 11.

It is reported that the Chinese Plenipotentiaries have received orders from the Throne to entrust the duty of quelling the Lien-chuan-hui to Governor Yuan Shih-kai and another General, and that these two officers are making preparations to despatch a force for the purpose. The chief of the Lien-chuan-hui is said to be a man of considerable literary distinction, and the insurgents are supposed to be acting in collusion with Liu Tien-ling in Hsian and Tung Fuh-shang in Kiang-su. In fact many of Tung's soldiers are said to be enrolled in the Union's ranks. The flags of the Lien-chuan-hui bear the legend "Save China; expel the foreigner."

No one can be surprised that this rising has taken place. The letter sent to *The Times* by its special correspondent removes all doubts as to the shocking barbarities perpetrated by the foreign troops in the Chili campaign. If the Chinese have any of the sentiments possessed by human beings the world over, they must be boiling with indignation and thirsting for revenge. It is scarcely credible that such things should have happened in the 19th century.

Certainly England ought now to enjoy a respite from the malicious jeers of continental journalists who pretend to be shocked because steps are taken to burn the farm of a Boer after he has violated his oath and taken advantage of British clemency to murder British subjects. Farm burning is a mere bagatelle to the deeds that were wrought in China by the soldiers of the nations which have made themselves most conspicuous in their condemnation of British methods in South Africa. The Anglo-Saxon race comes out of the Chinese trouble with a very bright reputation, and we are glad to think that the Japanese are to be included in the same category.

What is official looting? That is a ques-

tion which calls for consideration at present. It has been freely charged against the Japanese that they did not escape the fever of looting in Peking since their soldiers marched to the Government's treasury and granaries and took everything they found in the shape of grain or specie. Is that looting? Certainly it is, in one sense, but it is looting which still receives the highest sanction. The British are doing it all the while in South Africa, and it has been done in every war recorded by history. The property of belligerent governments has always been regarded as the legitimate spoils of a victorious army. It is when the property of private and peaceful citizens is stolen by soldiers that looting, properly so called, really takes place.

The Imperial Court, having been convinced, it is said, that Tung Fuh-shang is actually moving towards Hsian with rebellious aims, has taken measures to check his progress. The guards available in Hsian, however, are not sufficient for the purpose, and a levy of troops has been invited, with the result that great numbers have flocked from Shensi and Honan to answer the call, and some fifteen or sixteen battalions have been organized. There is a difficulty, however, about arming these troops, and the business of the moment is to collect weapons wherever they can be found.

Friday, July 12.

The *Petit Marseillais* publishes an interview with M. du Chaylard, French Consul at Tientsin, who has just returned home by the transport *Nive*, in the course of which he is represented as expressing the fear that the negotiations with China will not be soon concluded. "One has never finished with the cunning of the Chinese Mandarin, and no one can be blind to the fact that this cunning can be exercised with great effect in presence of eight Powers whose demands are necessarily conflicting. As for the future, what I am about to say will appear paradoxical. Nevertheless, it is true. The Boxer revolution has awakened the sentiment of patriotism among the Chinese and has excited among them fierce hatred of the foreigner. Notwithstanding what certain writers may have thought, that hatred did not exist formerly in the Chinaman in an absolute manner. It interested him to trade with foreigners, and it did not appear to him that the national integrity could be endangered by International trade. The Boxers, who in the first instance constituted nothing but a sect, have aroused a spirit of territorial preservation, which has been all the better understood because it was propagated with fanaticism."

Admiral Seymour, at the farewell dinner given to him at Government House, Hong-kong, made the following reference to the two Viceroy's who have done so much to preserve the peace in the Yangtze regions:—"I cannot sit down without just alluding to the two Chinese Viceroy's of the Yangtze upon whom His Excellency has commented. They are both well known to me, and I have the greatest regard for them. They are honourable gentlemen, and the term patriotic is, I consider, the most suitable that could be applied to their ruling. Such patriotic ruling is to the benefit of China, and will tend to the preservation of peace and that good feeling and harmony which ought to exist."

MR. HOSHI'S LIBRARY.

It is stated that Mrs. Hoshi Toru has decided to present the library of her late husband to the Tokyo Municipality. These

books are the principal asset left by the deceased, but his widow feels that she would be acting contrary to his wishes if she converted the library into cash, though she knows that her husband spent some seventy or eighty thousand yen on its acquisition. This is all the more honourable to Mrs. Hoshi as she is not understood to have been left in affluent circumstances. If Mr. Hoshi derived pecuniary advantage from his political opportunities, as there seems to be little doubt that he did, he never attempted to enrich himself, preferring to divide the money among his followers.

Tokyo journals devote much space to Mr. Hoshi's history. All agree that he was born in extremely humble circumstances, his father having been a plasterer or workman of some kind. Great hardships are said to have been endured by his mother, whose struggles for her son's sake were heroic. She finally succeeded in amassing a sum of 50 ryo, and this enabled her to purchase the child's adoption into a samurai's family, which was almost the only available means within reach of a *heimin* for gaining admission to the ranks of the military class.

"THE SPOKEN LANGUAGE OF JAPAN."

Mr. T. Kuroda, of whose "Petit Cours de Japonais" we have already had occasion to speak in high terms, has now published a volume for affording assistance to English and American students of the language of this country. His method is to give a number of progressive phrases and dialogues, each constructed on a model sentence of which a literal translation is prefixed to each dialogue. We are not prepared to say whether a learner gains much by adopting such a method. Of course it is necessary to understand the construction of a Japanese sentence and to be familiar with the proper order of the words, but we are inclined to think that a lucid verbal explanation ought to accompany object lessons designed to convey that information. Mr. Kuroda does, indeed, add verbal explanations, and they will undoubtedly prove of much assistance. What we think, however, is that he might have extended them with advantage to learners and without making his book too bulky. One very strong recommendation possessed by this little volume is that the dialogues are admirably chosen. Every phrase is of a nature likely to prove useful in daily intercourse. If they are open to any criticism, it is that the English renderings are occasionally not perfectly consonant with their Japanese originals. We do not find what could be called an incorrect rendering, but we do find that a student would sometimes be perplexed to connect the precise words of the English sentences with their Japanese equivalents. For example:—*Ita mo doyo desu ga kore demo kutabirete oru toki ni wa kinu no yagu yori mo kekko ni omowaremasu*, is translated "It feels like a board, yet when one is tired out, one can sleep better on it than on silk ones under more fortunate circumstances." The English words we have italicised do not occur in the original, of which the exact rendering is:—"It is like a board; still when one is tired one can think it finer than even silk bed-clothes." Again, *Kono ichi yen wo korowashite kite morainasho* is rendered "Here is a dollar. Go and have it changed for me," which, though it gives the meaning, can not be acquitted of inaccuracy. A little more care would have made this an admirable book, and even as it stands it can not fail to prove of great assistance to students.

KOREAN NEWS.

Saturday, July 6.

It is reported from Korea that Li Yong-ik, who seems to be generally regarded as pro-Russian and anti-Japanese, has memorialized the Throne in the sense that the small arms purchased by Korea from Japan are not effective weapons. The consequence of this representation is said to be that the Emperor has forbidden the arming of the guards with the Japanese rifle. One might have hoped that such matters would remain outside the eale of political intrigues, but Korea is evidently fated to be a centre of strife.

Monday, July 8.

Li Yong-ik appears to be continuing his intrigues in Söul very vigorously. He is said to be now endeavouring to obtain the post of president of the judicial department in order that he may be in a position to order the arrest of Cho Pyong-sik, who made himself conspicuous in opposing the Yunnan loan.

The original arrangement with regard to the Söul-Fusan Railway was that the Korean Government should buy up the land required for the line, and should hand it over to the Company. But the Korean Government experiences some difficulty in carrying out that arrangement owing to lack of funds. The present idea, therefore, is that the Company should lend the necessary money to the Government. Probably the sum would not be large as the price of the land is estimated at only 360 yen per acre. The company will decide, it is thought, to deal with this question in a resolute manner, as it would be regrettable should such an impediment postpone the building of the line.

France's doings in Korea seem to be attracting some attention in Japan. The *Yomiuri Shinbun* has a strong article on the subject. It charges France with assuming a degree of political activity which can not conduce to the maintenance of peace in the peninsula. Russia is looking on and encouraging France, for Russia does not want anything more than a good harbour in Korea, and she knows that France's influence can not be other than helpful to her in achieving that purpose. But she avoids any open association with French doings, her purpose being to take advantage of them if they succeed and to repudiate them if they fail. The *Yomiuri* bases this estimate of France's activity on the Quelpart affair, the Yunnan loan, and the proceedings of the Roman Catholic Missionaries, but it does not attempt to demonstrate that French statesmen have shown themselves at all aggressive or unreasonable in these cases. It thinks, however, that France allows herself to be made a mere cat's-paw by Russia, and that she will suffer in the long run.

Wednesday, July 10.

Major Nozu, who is credited with an intimate knowledge of Korean affairs, alleges, speaking through the columns of the *Chiuo*, that the Yunnan Syndicate loan may be regarded at an accomplished fact. The chief of the Syndicate has the agreement in his pocket and is now engaged trying to obtain the money in Shanghai. That view is borne out by the last issue of *The Korea Review*, where we read:—"There seems to be little doubt that the French loan will become an accomplished fact. That very many of the highest officials are desperately opposed to it can not be denied, but the Government is in great need of funds, and the pressure brought to bear has been enormous." As for the uses to which the loan will be put, Major Nozu pre-

dicts that the money will be wasted, and that Korea will presently be found as impecunious as ever. He mentions that Li Yong-ik, the chief advocate of the loan, whose pro-Russian proclivities are proverbial, wields great power in Korea, being practically at the head of the finances and of the army. The Koreans, he also declares, are making rapid strides in military matters. They have an excellent school of officers where some 500 students are being trained, and they have fifteen thousand troops in the provincial districts and eight thousand in Söul. Their system of tactics is not in strict accord with that of any foreign country, being, in fact, a modification of their own old methods, but apparently Major Nozu thinks highly of it.

The *Korea Review* gives the following "free translation" of the report sent to the Government in Söul by Yi Cha-ho, the Quelpart Magistrate, in whose district the recent riots took place:—

The difficulty arose from two causes; for two years the tax-collectors have been levying excessive toll on the people of the island and in the second place the Roman Catholic adherents have been playing a very high hand. If the excesses of the tax gatherers, such as plundering houses, seizing fields, binding and beating the people, be not stopped, and if the Roman Catholic adherents be not restrained from forcing people into the Church matters are sure to get beyond control. On May 14th (28th of 3rd moon) the people congregated at a point ten li south of the town of Che-ju and conferred together about their wrongs. Soon two French priests appeared on the scene with 300 armed followers and attempted to scatter the crowd. In this attempt one of the crowd was severely wounded in the leg. The leader of the crowd was seized with five others and carried captive to the Church. The Magistrate forthwith went out of the town and ordered the people to retire. While this was going on the Church party entered the town, seized all the arms and ammunition, barred the gate of the town and terrorized the people by firing upon them and killing one and wounding three others. By this time the people were thoroughly aroused. The sight of blood had made them quite reckless. They called in all the hunters that could be found and attacked the Roman Catholic position, killing eight or nine of them. They forced their way into the town and released the men whom the Church faction had seized. The latter seeing that things were likely to go hard with them scattered and the two French priests by the aid of Kim Heui-ju made their escape.

The people thereupon wrote a circular letter to every town and village and large numbers of Catholic adherents were seized and killed. Forty or fifty a day were massacred and on the 27th of May 250 Roman Catholics were killed. These were men who had scattered throughout the country trying to find a hiding place. Two men, Chang Yun-sun and Ch'oe Sun-hyang, who had been banished to the island, and had joined the Church, were pursued. The former was caught and killed and the latter escaped by boat to the mainland, and sent a telegram from Mokpo to the French Legation in Söul. One hundred soldiers of the Kang-wa guard accompanied by Mr. Sands, of the Imperial Household Department, and one hundred of the Kwang-ju guard went to Quelpart on a French man-of-war and on June 2nd the soldiers landed and were welcomed by the authorities. A second body of 200 troops was sent later but by this time the revolt had been put down and everything was quiet.

Our readers will remember that Cho Pyong-sik was reported originally to be a strong supporter of the Yunnan loan, whereas he subsequently changed his mind and opposed it. We can not discover in the columns of the *Korea Review* any evidence of such a change. Cho Pyong-sik is there represented as "sternly opposed to the floating of the loan." The *Review* confirms the report received in Japan a few days ago that the Korean officials interested in the transaction are endeavouring to have Cho arraigned before the Courts. It sounds strange in modern ears that a statesman should be exposed to criminal prosecution because he opposes a financial transaction which he deems injurious to his country's interests.

The *Osaka Asahi* publishes the following statistics showing the number of Japanese residents in Korea at the end of last month:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Inchhon	2,455	1,977	4,432
Söul	1,332	1,034	2,366
Wönsan	831	652	1,482
Mokpho	526	370	896
Yunsan	296	190	486
Chinnampo	253	143	396
Masan	172	79	251
Pyongyang	105	65	120
Joshin	30	21	51
Total	6,000	4,531	10,531

Friday, July 12.

A Korean General is said to have proceeded from Pyöng-yang to Wiju, taking with him 600 stand of rifles and fifty thousand rounds of ammunition.

The Russian Representative in Söul is reported to have waited on the Emperor of Korea on the 6th instant, and to have informed His Majesty that although Russia was adopting vigorous measures to suppress the outbreak in the Antung district, it was not impossible that the insurgents might cross the border into Korean territory. His Majesty would therefore be well advised to adopt efficient measures for the protection of the frontier.

THE LAMA.

It appears that the Lama who has arrived in Japan is not the Dalai Lama of Thibet, as was originally reported, but the high prelate of the Yung-ho-kung, the chief Lama monastery in Peking, which is under the protection of the Imperial Court and is regarded as a distinguished seat of learning, being, in fact, a species of theological seminary of Lamaism. The arrival of this dignitary with a considerable following of priests is welcomed by the Japanese as an unequivocal evidence that ancient prejudices are disappearing. There is a close resemblance between the doctrines of Lamaism and those of the Shingon (true gospel) sect of Japan, and persistent efforts have been made by disciples of the latter to gain access to Thibet and study the scriptures preserved at Lassa. Failure has been the result in every case, and it is naturally thought that the coming of the Peking Lama may lead to a more liberal attitude on the part of the Thibetan brotherhood. In the suite of the Lama there is a Japanese priest, Mr. Teramoto, who proceeded to Peking some years ago, and, failing to obtain a passport for continuing his journey to Lassa, returned to Shanghai and attempted to achieve his purpose *via* Szechuan. He encountered terrible hardships and had to return *re infecta*. We may remark, *en passant*, that the coincidence of a Tibetan religious mission to Russia and the coming of the Yung-ho-kung Lama to Japan is at least interesting.

PLAGUE.

The Municipal Authorities of Tokyo are evidently determined not to relax their precautions against the plague although no signs of its invading the city are apparent. They have just obtained the City Assembly's permission to commence a new crusade against rats, this time by a system of rewards instead of by paying so much per rat. They offer one prize of 100 yen; eight of 50 yen; eight of 20 yen, eight of 10 yen, forty-eight of 5 yen and four hundred of 1 yen. These prizes will be allotted after the total number of rats captured reaches 200,000.

MR. KONDO REMPEI.

Mr. Kondo Rempei, President of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, speaking on the 5th instant at the meeting of the Japan Club in the Nobles' Club to an audience of about 50 persons, including many distinguished names, dwelt on the truth of the old Chinese saying that to be liked by one's neighbours one must begin by liking them, and in order to obtain profit from one's neighbours, one must endeavour that they also shall profit. He had been reminded of this by the remarkably kind treatment he received at the hands of foreigners during his recent trip to Europe and America. To mention some instances. When crossing the frontier into Canada, the customs officials began to turn out the contents of his trunks in a very rough manner. Observing his annoyance they asked for his card, and on seeing who he was, they immediately apologised and allowed him to pass without further examination. He happened to be in London at the time of the Queen's funeral, and as his hotel was favourably situated for viewing the procession, most of the Japanese in London assembled there. It chanced, however, that the Consul and Mrs. Arakawa were late in arriving, and in order to reach the hotel it became necessary for them to cross the line of procession, an almost impossible feat owing to the enormous crowds. An English gentleman observing their fruitless efforts, went and spoke to the Colonel commanding the troops that guarded the line of route, and that officer at once made arrangements to pass Mr. and Mrs. Arakawa. It was impossible not to contrast such treatment with that which foreigners used to encounter if they attempted to pass a Japanese procession in former times. In Russia, too, Mr. Kondo met with the greatest civility and kindness. He had expected difficulties, but his passport carried him everywhere without the slightest friction. He happened to be travelling by train on the birthday of the Emperor of Japan, and he invited his fellow-passengers into the dining car to drink the health of His Majesty, a toast to which they responded with the utmost enthusiasm. Wherever he went he experienced only kindness and courtesy. His countrymen talked much of the introduction of foreign capital, and no doubt there were many foreigners who regarded Japan as a promising field of enterprise. But when these foreigners attempted to carry their ideas into practice, they found that their motives were misconstrued and their proceedings looked at with suspicion by the Japanese. The introduction of foreign capital would be of the highest value not to individual Japanese only but to Japanese companies and to the country at large. To induce capital to come, however, it was essential that the people of Japan should show a different mood.

It is much to be desired that Mr. Kondo's shrewd and sensible views should find many expounders. If we were asked to name the principal obstacle to Japan's material benefit at the present time, we should have no hesitation in pointing to her people's failure to recognise and act upon the commercial truism that no transaction can be really successful unless it confers benefit upon both the operating parties.

POLITICAL NOTES.

We can not agree that a Japanese Cabinet is very blameworthy now-a-days if it pays a good deal of attention to the mood of political parties, nor do we think that the

leader of the Progressists is in a position to pronounce that criticism, as Count Okuma is represented to have done, speaking to a member of the *Nippon's* staff. Certainly onlookers see plainly enough that the stage has been occupied over long by party interactions and personal adjustments. The audience is growing weary, and public applause would surely be won by a Ministry which, casting away all thought for the permanence of its own tenure of power and for the temper of the Diet, set its hand resolutely to the plough of reform. But we recall two things: first, that the Progressists themselves have always been the most implacable enemies of the Senior Statesmen and have been mainly instrumental in teaching the latter the hopelessness of attempting to administer affairs without political support; secondly, that when the Okuma-Itagaki Cabinet was in power, its useful potentialities were conspicuously hampered by party influences. The time has not come, therefore, for the Progressists to sit in judgment upon that phase of contemporary history.

After all, no one can deny that there has been substantial progress in the political world of Japan during the past ten years. The day has gone when opposition was tolerable merely for opposition's sake. Could the tumult and turmoil of the early parliamentary era be repeated now? Would the country endure the spectacle of a Ministry baited and bullied merely because it is a Ministry? Scarcely, we think. Men have learned now that if they desire a respectable combat, they must have a comprehensible reason, not a mere lust, for fighting. That is something. One consequence is that the present Cabinet will probably remain undisturbed for a longer period than could have been possible had it taken office under similar circumstances a few years ago.

We reported recently that it was proposed to put forward Mr. Tsuzuki Keiroku as successor to Mr. Hoshi Toru for the position of member of the City Council and President of the City Assembly. Mr. Tsuzuki, however, declined to endorse the project, and Marquis Ito then nominated Baron Kaneko as the *Seiyun-kai's* candidate for the two positions. Baron Kaneko showed much reluctance to agree, apparently because he has never approved of the intrusion of party politics into municipal affairs. His scruples were at length overcome, however. There can be no doubt, it is said, that the City Council will nominate him to Mr. Hoshi's position, but the choice which the City Assembly may decide to make is an open question. There is believed to be a strong disposition to elect as president Mr. Suyeyoshi Tadaharu, who has served for many years as a member of the Assembly and whose reputation for integrity is beyond all reproach. Whichever of these two candidates be elected, the system of "boss" politics will come to an end in the affairs of the Tokyo Municipality.

The Hokkaido branch of the *Seiyun-kai* held a meeting in Sapporo on the 5th instant, when addresses were delivered by Messrs. Kataoka Kenkichi, Ozaki Yukiyo and Yokoi Tokiyo. We may remark, *en passant*, that Mr. Yokoi, formerly President of the Doshisha, is now a prominent figure in the world of politics. The meeting passed many resolutions, some being of the stereotyped kind—administrative reform, financial adjustment, and so forth—but others pointing to a vigorous policy for developing the resources of Hokkaido by reclaiming new districts, building railways, constructing

harbours, amending the fishery system, changing the mining laws, establishing a Hokkaido University, organizing a Hokkaido prefectural assembly, and so on.

The *Seiyun-kai's* candidates have been successful at both the municipal elections in Tokyo. Mr. Suyeyoshi Tadaharu having been elected to be president of the City Assembly in opposition to Mr. Shiro Kazuma, the Progressist candidate, and Baron Kaneko having been chosen a member of the Municipal Council in opposition to Dr. Takagi.

The Opposition journals find in this incident an opportunity to charge Marquis Ito with inconsistency, for whereas he has habitually denounced the abuse of importing party politics into local administrative affairs, he nominated Baron Kaneko as a candidate for the Municipal Council. It appears to us that this is a very shallow accusation. There is all the difference in the world between contending, on the one hand, that local administrative interest should not be subserved to the squabbles of political parties and, on the other, that no man connected with a political party should take a share in local administration. The former, as we understand the matter, is Marquis Ito's argument; the latter is what the proposition of his critics means when pushed to its logical conclusion. If all party politicians are to be excluded from the local administrations, it is not easy to see what material would be available. Marquis Ito has certainly never been so extravagant as to allege that association with a political party disqualifies a man to be a member of a municipal council or president of a local assembly. His contention is that party politicians should not allow their party connexions to blind them to interests which have nothing to do with parties. It was left for his critics to display precisely the confusion of mind which shows how necessary his warnings have been. The belief of the journals now attacking him would seem to be that every member of a political party must carry party prejudices and party passions to the discharge of every duty he undertakes.

THE MOVEMENTS OF TUNG.

It is reported that a secret messenger from Tung Fu-shing has been apprehended, and that according to information obtained from him, he was on his way to Tien, the leader of the Lien-chuan-hui, carrying a statement of Tung's plan, which was to set a large army in immediate motion for Tai-yuen. This design has been interrupted by the rainy season, but has not been abandoned, and will be carried out with all expedition so soon as an opportunity offers. The Chinese Plenipotentiaries, Li and Ching, are represented as having expressed the opinion that this capture of a so-called "secret messenger" is a device to obtain a reward from the Throne. Further details are therefore awaited before placing credence in the report.

THE BREITSCHUCK-MARQUARDT CONCERT COMPANY.

We learn that Herr Johann Marquardt, the talented violinist, and Madame Alexandra Breitschuck-Marquardt, the no-less gifted harpist, are on their way to Japan and will arrive on the P. M. steamer *China*, due here on July 17th. They have been playing in Australia and come last from Honolulu on their way home. The lady, it may be noted, is daughter of the celebrated harper, Mr. Herman Breitschuck. Both are written of in eulogistic terms.

THE COMMAND-IN-CHIEF IN CHILI.

The Special Correspondent of *The Times* confirms what has already appeared in Japanese journals, namely, that the only foreign troops which really acted under the orders of Field Marshal Waldersee were the British and the Japanese. The Russians took the practical course of withdrawing their forces from Chili; the Americans from the outset openly declined to recognise the Field Marshal, and the French, though not equally explicit, never pretended to be under his orders. Thus the British and the Japanese alone remained. The correspondent justly points out that in agreeing to place its soldiers under the command of a foreign officer, the British Government ought to have stipulated that the troops of all the Powers should be on the same footing. But no such condition was imposed, and thus the curious spectacle was witnessed of an English force taking its orders from a German General while the French, the Americans and the Russians acted independently. Further, it appears that the Field Marshal construed his appointment as chief in the most literal sense. Although the British effective force was as numerous as the German—namely, 14,000 in the fighting line—the Field Marshal's Staff was composed exclusively of Germans, and he did not consider it necessary to hold any consultation whatsoever with British officers as to the operations he projected. It was thus that, when he made preparations for a general advance at a moment of hesitation on the part of the Chinese negotiators, Lord Cranborne had to admit in the House of Commons that he knew nothing whatever about the intended movement. Naturally this apparent neglect of their position left some soreness in the minds of the British officers. It should be observed, however, that *The Times* correspondent is careful not to prefer any charge against the Field Marshal. He writes:—"I must disclaim at the outset any intention of disputing the construction which Field-Marshal Count von Waldersee has placed upon the powers with which he believed himself to be invested when the British Government agreed to his appointment. The prestige of his rank and reputation remains unchallenged, and the personal tactfulness and friendly spirit with which he has discharged his duties, as he conceived them, towards the British force placed under his command are universally recognized. I wish equally to avoid, as far as possible, saying anything that might offend the legitimate susceptibilities of a great military nation with whom it may be hoped we shall long continue to co-operate on mutually satisfactory terms in China as in other parts of the world."

ENTERPRISES IN ECHIGO.

Count Okuma has been lecturing the people of Echigo upon their thoughtless excitement over the oil question. Every inhabitant of the province thinks he has an oil well in his garden or under the floor of his kitchen. Even were such the case, it is plain that to work that source of wealth successfully, some kind of organization is necessary. The teaching of experience is uniform in such matters. What is too much for the strength of the individual, the family undertakes; what is too much for the family, the company undertakes; what is too much for the company the trust undertakes. But the ideas of the Echigo folks do not

extend beyond individual effort. Every man works for his own hand, the only result being debilitated effort and ruinous competition. Finally the eagle swoops down and carries off the prey. If a great enterprise is to be really successful, the profit of the nation must be considered as well as the profit of the individual.

There is a certain element of obscurity in the Count's utterances as reported by a Tokyo contemporary, but the conclusion formed by his audience, we imagine, is that they were urged to combine against the International Oil Company. Now the International Oil Company is by no means a purely American concern. It is a combination of Japanese subjects and American citizens. It is, indeed, precisely the kind of association which may be regarded as an efficient instrument for developing Japan's resources in the most rapid and successful manner. How many years must have elapsed, we wonder, before unaided Japanese strength would have done in Echigo what the International Company has done in a few months? Japanese business capacity has never struck us as very remarkable, but we have a better opinion of the common sense of the Japanese people than to suppose that they will fight against foreign assistance in conducting enterprises which without that assistance are beyond their strength.

THE WEATHER.

Saturday, July 6.

The chief centre of depression which invaded Japan on the 25th of June, and after deluging Kiushiu, travelled northward via the Kansei districts, seems to have reached Hokkaido on the 2nd of July, so that the north of Japan enjoyed a downpour of rain not less violent and persistent than that experienced in Kiushiu. In the central regions, however, a spell of dry though cloudy weather succeeded the weary days of rain, and on Thursday morning Tokyo saw the sun once more. But the Meteorological Authorities will not suffer us to live in a fool's paradise. They announce that another barometrical depression appeared in Formosa on the 1st instant. Its centre has not been located at this moment, but its vicinity was quickly acknowledged by the mercury in Kiushiu, which fell to 75.2 m.m. on the 2nd instant, and once more the rain descended in floods. Whether this new disturbance will travel along the West of Kiushiu and thence make its way to Korea, or whether it will have the bad grace to shape a course over the mainland of Japan, remains to be seen. In either case the Meteorologists of Tokyo are disposed to think that we must look for more rain.

Monday, July 8.

The rain of Saturday and Sunday resulted from a small depression which appeared in the Sea of Japan on the morning of the 6th, and passed thence to Sado Bay. This is not the Formosan depression from which such bad things were anticipated. The latter seems to have taken a route innocuous to Japan, so that the rain of the 6th and 7th did not visit the south and west, being confined chiefly to the eastern coast. It is therefore expected that we shall soon see clear skies again. The quantity of rain that fell in Tokyo from the 30th of June to 2 p.m. on the afternoon of July 6th was 119 millimeters, being considerably in excess of the average fall during the wet season.

A HIGH-COLLAR SUIT FOR LIBEL.

Mr. Matsumoto Kumpei has lost his suit for libel against the *Asahi Shimbun*, and very sincerely we regret to have to record the fact. The *Asahi* published a most insulting and libellous paragraph, in which it charged Mr. Matsumoto with various doings which, though none of them was criminal, were all inconsistent with the conduct of a self-respecting gentleman. The newspaper made it quite plain that the origin of its animosity was Mr. Matsumoto's predilection for foreign ways. It described him as one of the chiefs of the "High Collar Party," and it strenuously endeavoured to render him an object of public ridicule and contempt. The judge of the District Court nevertheless ruled that the acts attributed to Mr. Matsumoto could not be regarded as falling within the category of *akuiji* (wickedness) or *shūkō* (disgraceful conduct) described by the law of libel, and that his suit must fail. Truly that is a remarkable judgment. Apparently newspapers are to be free in Japan to pen any insults they please against private individuals. We do not know whether Mr. Matsumoto Kumpei occupies a responsible position at present, but we are very sure that he could not possibly hold any such position if a leading journal with a large circulation like the *Asahi* were permitted to intrude into his private affairs and to represent them in a disgraceful light. The result of such judgments is easily foreseen. If men can not obtain from the law courts protection against the unbridled licence and insolence of newspapers, they will inevitably take the law into their own hands.

We observe with much satisfaction that the *Fiji Shimpō* takes the same ground as we did ourselves with regard to the judgment of the Court in the libel suit brought by Mr. Matsumoto Kumpei against the *Asahi*. The *Kokumin* also translates our comments. It is permissible to hope that the efforts of these influential journals will result in obtaining some protection for private individuals against journalistic licence.

The Public Procurator has appealed against the judgment of the Tokyo District Court in the action for libel brought by Mr. Matsumoto Kumpei against the *Asahi Shimbun*. The details of this case have already been published by us.

THE PERRY MONUMENT.

The papers state that as the accommodation available at Kurihama is very limited, it has been decided not to admit to the ceremony of unveiling the Perry monument any persons except those that have subscribed 10 *yen* or upwards. In Yokohama a celebration is to take place in the Oriental Hotel, under the auspices of the Governor. The admission will be 15 *yen*. In Tokyo there will be a similar affair at the Imperial Hotel, Governor Baron Senge presiding.

The *Kokumin Shimbun* has a long and most sympathetic article on the subject of the Perry monument. It notes that the Emperor gave *yen* 1,000, Colonel Buck *yen* 300, the American Trading Company, *yen* 500, the Mitsui Company *yen* 500, and so on, showing that Japanese and Americans have exhibited equal interest in promoting this affair. The United States Government, it is said, is

sending its Admiral on this station and the Governor of the Philippines, to take part in the ceremony, while the Japanese Government is arranging for the presence of the *Hatsuse* (line-of-battle ship), the *Fuso* (2nd class line-of-battle ship), the *Kongo* (3rd class coast-defence ship) and the *Amaki* (2nd class gun-boat). The idea of selecting these vessels is to show the oldest ships of the Japanese navy, the *Amaki*, the *Kongo*, and the *Fuso*, side by side with one of the newest and finest ships not only in Japan but also in the whole world, the *Hatsuse*. The demonstration has become essentially a display of international good-feeling. Our contemporary dwells much on the uniform friendliness shown by the United States to Japan. Its article shows that America's good offices, commencing with Commodore Perry and continuing through the days of Mr. Townsend Harris to the return of the Shimonoseki Indemnity and the attitude of Washington towards Treaty Revision, are duly appreciated by the Japanese people, and that they regard America as their best friend among the nations.

The Governor of the Philippines reached Nagasaki on the 9th inst. and, after a delay of one day, continued his journey to Kobe, whence he will proceed by train to Yokohama in order to be in time for the ceremony of unveiling the Perry Monument on Sunday next.

It is understood that a number of the missionaries have protested against the holding of this ceremony on Sunday. Their protest is intelligible from their point of view, but they can scarcely expect that the principles of strict Christianity should be respected in Japan. In this case, too, we may add the qualifier "Anglo-Saxon Christianity," for in no country of continental Europe would such a ceremony seem improper on the Sabbath.

In connexion with the subject of the Perry Monument, the *fiji Shimpō*, while according to America the full credit of having opened Japan and inaugurated the country's new career of progress, observes that had not Japan's mood been already more or less prepared for the light of Western civilisation, even Perry's coming must have proved comparatively abortive. Who then were the pioneers of that preparation? They were Mayeno Ryotaku and Sugita Gempaku, who, on the 18th of April, 1771, obtained possession of the corpse of a criminal executed at Senju-no-Kotsugahara, and having dissected it, found that the structure of the human body was exactly as described by the Dutch scientists in a book which Sugita had obtained at Deshima. Of course this verification was not a matter of a moment. Mayeno, Sugita and their fellow-students had to render the book into Japanese before they could fully assure themselves of its truth, and the labour of making that translation without the aid of a dictionary and with the knowledge that to be discovered at the work meant imprisonment, if not death, is a record of which the Japanese may reasonably be proud. Doubtless the plates in the book furnished the first indication. The work of comparison and translation was commenced on the 19th of April in the dwelling of Mayeno within the compound of the Okudaira Yashiki at Teppozu (Tsukiji), and the result was a volume called *Rangaku Koto-hajime*, which is preserved to this day in the Okudaira family. The *fiji* suggests that these brave students, the real pioneers of Western civilization in Japan, who commenced their labour just 130 years ago,

deserve some national recognition of their work, and that as the place where they met to conduct their investigations is clearly known, and the original volume which they translated is kept among the treasures of the Okudaira family, a monument should be erected at the spot and the book should be placed under it.

The following is the programme of the ceremony which is to take place at Kurihama on July 14th:—

7.45 a.m. The guests will leave Shimbashi by special train.

8.32 a.m. They will arrive at Yokohama station, whence they will be conveyed at once by junks to the Custom-house Pier.

9.00 a.m. The *Hakui Maru* will leave the Pier with the guests.

11.00 a.m. She will arrive at Kurihama.

The Chairman and members of the Memorial Committee will receive the guests at the entrance of the enclosure where the unveiling will take place.

The guests will take their seats in the enclosure.

The Memorial will then be unveiled and an address given by the President of the Hei-yu-Kyokwai.

Congratulatory addresses will be given by

The United States Minister.

A Minister of State.

The Commander of the United States Squadron.

The Governor of Kanagawa-Ken.

Rear-Admiral Beardslee, U.S.A.

Presenting of arms by the Rifle corps sent as

Guard of Honour from the Japanese Men-of-war.

Refreshments will then be offered.

Music and a display of fireworks will be given in the course of the proceedings.

At 3.00 p.m., the *Hakui Maru* will leave with the guests for Yokohama.

THE LAW COURTS.

Evidently the intention of altering the organization of the law courts is gathering strength. The judges, with one solitary exception, are apparently in favour of a radical change, and Baron Kaneko, when he held the portfolio of Justice, strongly advocated some reform. Several plans are under consideration. The first and simplest is to modify the collegiate system, by reducing the number of judges for the trial of a case in the Court of Cassation from 7 to 5, and in the Courts of Appeal from 5 to 3, while in the Local Courts a single judge, or two or three judges, might adjudicate according to the nature of the case. The second project is either to reduce the number of Courts of Appeal or to equalize the districts over which they exercise jurisdiction. It appears that the jurisdiction of the Nagoya Court of Appeal extends to only three districts, whereas that of the Osaka Court extends to no less than eleven, the result being that the Osaka judges find it impossible to discharge their business within reasonable limits of time, whereas the Nagoya officials are not fully occupied. If it be not possible to equalize the extent of the various jurisdictions, the advocates of this change advise that some of the Courts of Appeal should be abolished altogether. The third plan is the least drastic: it recommends nothing more than the abolition of certain local courts which are now superfluous in practice. Another suggestion is to change the present system of emoluments. Judges and public procurators are now divided into 16 classes and a man's salary depends on the class to which he belongs, the difference between each class being 100 yen annually. It is affirmed that the effect of this system is to make judicial officials over-anxious to rise from class to class, and that the better plan would be to equalize the salaries of all judges and all public procurators. Another criticism is that the judges of the District Courts are too young to discharge the functions of conciliation. There used to be in each District Court a section called the *Chian Saiban-*

sho (Court of Conciliation), charged with the duty of effecting arrangements between suitors before they carried their case into Court. This has been abolished, and the judges now sit for such purposes in chambers, when occasion offers. But litigants are not willing to accept the mediation of such youthful juris-consults, many of whom have only just left college. Therefore it is recommended that special judges of age and experience should be appointed to undertake the work of conciliation, as the number of matters actually coming up for litigation would thus be greatly reduced.

It will be observed that nearly all these proposals are influenced by a desire to expedite the course of justice. Undoubtedly the law's delays are serious at present. There recently came under our own observation a case of a man arrested last fall for pawning and selling goods entrusted to his care. His case has not yet been disposed of, though no further evidence was required, or is sought for, than that collected at the preliminary examination. We are disposed to think that though the present system has its advantages, it has also the drawback of disposing the judges to attach undue importance to the preliminary examinations. A judge shows great reluctance to take up a case with the details of which he has not been acquainted from the first, and one result is that if the judge who has hitherto had charge of the matter happens to fall sick, proceedings are suspended until his recovery. In the Local Courts three judges form a panel, and it is therefore necessary that all three should remain in sound health and at their posts from first to last if a trial is to proceed without interruption. Perhaps that is a defect incidental to the collegiate system rather than to the cause we are here assigning, but at any rate it is a defect which unduly impedes the course of justice. After all, the basic fact is that the number of available judges is insufficient.

THE LOCAL TAXES.

Tokyo journals announce that the recalcitrant land-renters of Yokohama have, for the most part, paid their taxes, and that only some thirty defaulters now remain, against whom the local authorities are preparing to take resolute measures.

In connexion with this incident a curious illustration is furnished of the loose methods of Japanese journalism. On the 3rd instant the *Asahi* published a paragraph describing how Mr. J. F. Lowder had paid his house tax, sending with the money a covering letter in which he frankly declared his conviction that the tax was legally leviable. This action was highly applauded by our contemporary, and referred to as an example of the impartiality of a first-class English barrister. But on the 4th instant—that is to say, in its very next issue—this same *Asahi*, announcing the fact that the Yokohama defaulters had paid up, described Messrs. J. F. Lowder and C. K. Martin as the ringleaders of the recalcitrants. That is certainly a quaint example of inconsistency.

We desire to enter a protest against the assault made upon Mr. Lowder by the *Japan Herald*. Our contemporary condemns Mr. Lowder in vehement terms for paying his house tax, and even goes so far as to accuse him of extreme "self conceit and impudence" in "putting himself in direct opposition" to the Law Officers of the British Crown. Such an accusation sounds strange in the context of the complaint with which

the *Japan Herald* prefaces its article, namely, that this community's reluctance to engage in controversy in the correspondence columns of the local journals betrays a marked deficiency of public spirit. Undoubtedly the community does make little use of the local journals' correspondence column, but is not the cause of that reluctance made evident by the *Japan Herald* itself? If to take a bold stand with regard to any question is to expose oneself to attacks such as that penned by our contemporary against Mr. Lowder, is anything but reticence to be expected? That, however, is a minor point compared with the *Japan Herald's* deliberate and avowed attempt to convict Mr. Lowder of unworthy motives. It attributes his views about the house tax, not to any honest sense of their justice, but to "petty jealousy" of a professional rival who takes the opposite view, and to a desire to "earn the goodwill of the Government whose pensioner he is." Nothing is to be more heartily deprecated than this search for motives and their substitution for logical reasoning. It is a contemptible and disgraceful method of controversy. And in Mr. Lowder's case the injustice is doubly flagrant, for it is matter of public knowledge that could he have sacrificed his convictions to his interest, he would have been entrusted with the very business which he is now accused of grudging to a rival.

PRINCE MICHI.

The little Prince Michi was carried to Count Kawamura's house in Igura on the 7th instant. Great ceremonies attended the affair, and the three districts of Shiba, Azabu and Akasaka were decorated with flags in honour of the occasion. Marquis and Marchioness Saigo received the baby at the entrance of Count Kawamura's house, and conveyed it to the upper storey. A considerable party of Court officials attended the ceremony. It appears that the Count's family have removed elsewhere, and that only he and the Countess remain at Igura to superintend the rearing of the little Prince. It need scarcely be said that a large staff of physicians and other attendants will have their quarters in the house. An addition is about to be built at the Count's Numazu villa for the occasional accommodation of the baby boy. Japanese newspapers, describing the arrangements, mention that the lady who has been honoured with the appointment of nurse will always be obliged to have her face covered when she gives nourishment to the Prince.

The Emperor and Empress paid a visit to the Prince and Princess Imperial at the Aoyama Palace on the 6th instant, to congratulate Their Imperial Highnesses on the birth of Prince Michi. Prince Michi has hitherto been nourished partly by his own mother and partly with preserved milk. He is said to be a very lusty baby. But it has now become necessary to provide a wet nurse. The Prince and Princess Imperial and the little Prince are expected to proceed to Nikko on the 24th or the 25th instant. The Princesses Tsune and Kane are to spend this summer at Hakone, and the Princesses Fumi and Yasu will go to Miyanoshiba.

TOKYO ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The graduating exercises of the Tokyo Academy of Music took place at the Music School, Ueno Park, on the afternoon of the 6th instant. We append the programme. The musical items were excellently rendered, reflecting much credit

upon all concerned. In the matter of individual performers, the laurels of the day were carried off by Miss Mayeda, whose violin solo with pianoforte accompaniment received much applause. All the pieces, however, gave evidence of careful and conscientious preparation, and several of them rose much above the level of ordinary graduation performances.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

- I.—Report.
- II.—Songs by the graduating class.
- III.—Presentation of Diplomas.
- IV.—Vocal duet by the members of the graduating class.
- V.—Address to the graduating class by Riusci Watanabe, Director of the Academy.
- VI.—Address by His Excellency Dr. Kikuchi, Minister of State for Education.
- VIII.—Song by the students of the Academy.

PART II.

- I.—ORCHESTRA :
LargoHändel.
Graduates and others.
- II.—CHORUS :
a. Der alte BarbarossaSilcher.
b. Der Soldat "
Members of Preparatory Course.
- III.—ORGAN SOLO :
Andante Tranquillo (Aus der Sonata III.)
S. Saito (graduate). Mendelssohn.
- IV.—VIOLINS :
a. SarabandaBach.
b. Bourée "
Misses Mayeda, Amano, Yasui (graduates).
- V.—FEMALE CHORUS :
a. Gesang aus Ossian (Fingal)Brahms.
b. Der Gärtner (Eichendorff) "
Students of the Academy.
- VI.—VIOLIN WITH ORGAN :
Adagio CantabileNardini.
Misses Yasui and Wada (graduates).
- VII.—PIANO SOLO :
Menuet a l'antiquePaderewski.
Miss Sakurai (graduate).
- VIII.—CHORUS WITH STRING ORCHESTRA & ORGAN :
Elegischer GesangBeethoven.
Students of the Academy.
- IX.—VIOLIN SOLO :
ConcertinoSitt.
Miss Mayeda (graduate).
- X.—CHORUS WITH ORCHESTRA :
HallelujahHändel.
Students of the Academy.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

The *Asahi* declares that Mr. Schilling's talk of tramping all round the world on foot without once riding on horseback or in a train is all "bunkum." He has been travelling freely by train in Japan, the only precaution taken by him being to enter and leave the carriage at some out-of-the-way station. Our contemporary mentions a number of instances of this kind. The matter is not of much public interest, but inasmuch as this person was more or less lionized in Yokohama and Tokyo, these facts deserve a paragraph.

Steps are being taken to arrange for a parcels post between Japan and the United States. It will be a great convenience when this matter is settled. At present, people wanting to send parcels by post to Europe must choose the Canadian route only, to say nothing of the service to the United States itself.

It is believed that Mr. Kurino, now Japanese Representative in Paris, who is in Tokyo on leave, will succeed Mr. Komura as Minister in Peking, and that Mr. Uchida will retain his position as Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Legation in Paris will probably fall to Viscount Okabe. These changes are not expected to be announced until Mr. Komura actually leaves Peking to take the portfolio of Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Otani Kabei thinks that the formation and successful working of the tea trust would

have the effect of greatly economizing expenses connected with the tea trade. It would, for example, obviate the necessity of sending men every year from Japan to the States to book orders, and on that account alone there would be a saving of some twelve to fourteen thousand yen. It would also enable a very large reduction to be made in telegraphic outlays, which now total from thirty to forty thousand yen annually. He further thinks that under the trust there might be material economies in the cost of preparing, transporting, storing and financing.

The *Fiji Shimpō* strongly advocates the opening of court-martial proceedings in Japan to the public as is the case in England and France, and has become the case even in Germany. Our contemporary's arguments seem to be directly inspired by the recent collision between ships of the Navy, but it discusses the question on broad grounds. We need not follow it into details.

A pamphlet has been published containing the comments of the Berlin press on the performances of the *geisha* who recently visited that city. The brochure's frontispiece is a list of the eight *fraulein* forming the company, and we need scarcely say that all the journalistic notices are highly complimentary. In fact these young girls made quite a sensation in the German capital. They are depicted on the cover of the book, each and all striking most lackadaisical attitudes.

Telegrams from Nagasaki show that the heavy rains have caused considerable damage to embankments and roads in Kiu-shiu. There do not seem to have been any serious inundations, however, nor was there any loss of life.

There is something like a panic at Isezaki in Joshiu, an important centre of sericultural industry. The immediate cause of the trouble is the bankruptcy of Mr. Kogure Eizaburo, head of the Silk Guild of that district. His liabilities are 66,000 yen. Mr. Tomioki, another member of the guild, has also failed.

His Excellency Colonel Buck was received in audience by the Emperor on the 5th instant in consequence of his return from leave. The new Mexican Minister, Mr. Lima, had audience on the same day, and subsequently these diplomats, together with Mrs. Buck and Mrs. Lima, were received by the Empress.

Marquis Ito has returned to Oiso. He is to leave that place on the 11th instant for the purpose of attending meetings of the local branches of the *Seiyū-kai*.

The Foreign Language School of Tokyo held its graduating ceremony on the 6th instant. Among those present were the Minister of State for Education, Marquis Nabeshima, Professors Uyeda and Wadagaki and other distinguished persons. There were 92 graduates, 54 in the regular course of 3 years, and 38 in the special course of two years. Divided according to languages, the numbers were:—Graduates in Chinese 28; in English 16; in German 13; in French and Russian, 12 each; in Spanish and Korean, 5 each, and in Italian 1. The number of graduates in Chinese and Russian is a sign of the times.

The *Nippon* publishes a statement that through the efforts of Viscount Aoki a Belgian Syndicate has agreed to lend a sum of thirty million yen, the rate of interest

being 4 per cent. and the selling price of the bonds, 80, but for what purpose the money is to be given our contemporary says nothing.

A curious disturbance is reported from Shibukawa in Gumma Prefecture. The villagers made a demonstration in force against the police station on the ground that one of the leading residents, suffering from dysentery, had been allowed to enter the ordinary hospital instead of being segregated. These Shibukawa folks have decidedly advanced views.

News comes from Sokotori in Shinano Prefecture that, owing to the heavy and long continued rain, an embankment connected with the local water-works gave way, causing the death of two persons and the injury of seven. Two others are missing.

Prince Konoye has chosen the dog-days to make a trip to China. It is evident that his industry as a public man is independent of times and seasons. A farewell entertainment was given in his honour at the Maple Club on Saturday (6th) under the auspices of the *Kokumin Domo-kai*. Several distinguished publicists not connected with that Society were also present. Mr. Suzuki Shigetō spoke on behalf of those assembled. He dwelt on Japan's close relations with her neighbour, and said that although the two countries had fought last year, Japan's sentiments were thoroughly friendly, and it was her determination to assist in preserving the integrity of the Chinese empire. Prince Konoye replied briefly to the effect that he was about to visit China in his private capacity, but that he hoped to promote the aim which he always advocated, and to establish closer touch between his own fellow-thinkers in Japan and those in China that shared their views. The Prince leaves Tokyo on the 12th, and will visit Chefoo, Tientsin, Peking, Shan-hai-kwan, Newchwang and Korea, returning in the middle of September.

It is a striking fact that the United States appropriates every year a larger sum for the payment of pensions than Japan devotes to the whole of her national outlays. In the year ended June 30th, 1900, the sum paid by the Washington Treasury to pensioners was 1.41 million dollars (gold), approximately, or 282 millions of *yen*. It is also a growing expenditure. Twenty years after the conclusion of the civil war, that is to say, in 1885, the pension list stood at 56 millions of dollars. During the next fifteen years it nearly trebled. America is enormously wealthy. She can afford these wholesale outlays. At the same time, when the small cost of her naval and military services is compared with the heavy burdens borne on these accounts by European nations, it must not be forgotten that she pays on account of an old war more than Germany spends on her army.

The Japanese tea-merchants have compiled a statement of the conditions which they require to have guaranteed by way of preliminary to their joining the projected Tea Trust. Mr. Otani Kakei announced these conditions to a meeting of the tea-men on the 3rd instant. The principal points are that since the main objects of the trust are to promote and protect the Japanese tea-trade and to increase the sale of Japanese tea in Canada and America, it shall be competent for the Japanese associates to break up the trust should they detect any symptoms of a disposition to neglect or defeat those objects. Also that there shall be three, not two, Japanese members on the

managing committee, and that the present Japanese offices of the Central Tea Guild, two in America and one in Canada, shall continue to be employed for the purposes of the trust. These conditions have been transmitted to America, and unless they are accepted in their entirety, the Japanese will not join the trust.

The story of the Chinese in Hawaii, as told by the *Honolulu Republican*, shows that there is at least one signal exception to the rule that Chinese immigrants remain always Chinese in manners and customs and never work with any object except that of returning to China. There are 25,700 Chinese in Hawaii and only 5,979 of them are employed on the plantations, the rest being engaged in trade, manufacturing or agriculture. They have proved themselves not merely good merchants—that was to have been expected—but also skilful and enterprising farmers. Large tracts of land previously regarded as unfit for cultivation and extensive reed-covered swamps have been reclaimed by them, and are now producing fine crops, especially of rice. Industry, however, is not the specially remarkable feature of the record. What is more surprising is to find that the Chinese have, for the most part, adopted Anglo-Saxon modes of life, and that they have their schools, their churches, and their hospitals, all organized and conducted on Occidental lines. They have, in fact, become thoroughly Americanized, not even a baseball team being deficient in their equipment. As tax-payers they are decidedly profitable, for in 1899 the returns showed that \$134,218 was collected from 20,292 persons, or an average of \$6.60 (gold) per head.

Here is a significant paragraph which we take from *The American Silk Journal* for June:—"Years ago already highly educated and intelligent Japanese manufacturers and others holding positions of great honour in their own country were wont to appear in Paterson occasionally (usually escorted by the Japanese Consul at New York), with request to be shown over the principal silk mills. The result of such inspection has been seen in the improved products from Japanese looms, which were either purchased here or made after patterns of those so purchased. Paterson newspapers are telling now of recent visits of Japanese silk workers to the silk mills for the purpose of noting later improvements in machinery and appliances, and proceed to remark: If the rumours concerning the visit here of native Japanese manufacturers are correct, up-to-date machinery will be shipped across the Pacific and installed in the factories in Japan. Prosperous-looking Japs were noticed in town during the week, and it was stated that they were here to inspect the machinery used in the various processes of silk manufacture. They also visited New York and cities 'down East,' and at each place improved machinery was looked at and liberal orders will be given for machinery by the foreigners. Ribbon and broad silk looms, throwing machinery and every other kind of appliance used in the manufacture of silk has been carefully examined."

Baron Shibusawa, speaking at the twentieth anniversary of the establishment of the Meiji Law School on the 6th instant, entered a strong protest against the unpractical tendency of modern laws and their interpreters. With reference to the fact that barristers did not enjoy a high social position in Japan, he reminded his audience of the humiliating

position assigned to merchants under the old regime, and he said that, in his opinion, many people still associated the practice of the legal profession with the ways of the *doshin* and the *yoriki* in Tokugawa days. Those officials, little better than police constables or bailiffs, exercised great power in the law courts, and their assistance could be secured on payment of a small sum of from 3 to 5 *bu*. Further, there was the unfortunate fact that owing to divergent interpretations of the present laws, the plain man of business never knew where he stood. In an age of intellectual progress differences of jurisprudential views were inevitable, but if the disputes of the lawyers continued to distract the people, the latter would end by heartily disliking the former. What was wanted was that practice should take precedence of theory. A case alluded to by Baron Shibusawa as illustrating his point deserves brief reference. The law requires that a promissory note shall have inscribed on its face the place of ultimate payment. But in drawing up these notes the citizens of Tokyo have been in the habit of omitting the word "Tokyo," and writing simply "such and such a street of such and such a ward and such a such a number." The courts of law recently ruled that the omission of the word "Tokyo" invalidated a note. The decision has raised a shout of derision and protest among business men. They ask whether the object of the law is to hold men to their solemn engagements or to provide quibbling pretexts for evasion.

There is now a "tea-gown kimono." It is a new creation, we are told by home journals, but at the same time these writers add that it is "made on the lines of the ever-popular national dress of the women of Japan which their sisters among the Anglo-Saxon and French races have made an important part of their wardrobes." Possibly this will be novel intelligence to some of our Japanese readers. We were not ourselves aware that the Japanese *kimono* had obtained so much vogue in Europe and America. And indeed it must be frankly confessed that the tea-gown *kimono* has not much in common with any Japanese garment known to us, unless it be the *uchikake* of old times, and even there the resemblance is defective since the tea-gown *kimono* reaches only a little below the knees whereas the *uchikake* trailed on the ground. However, both have long sleeves.

Some terrible statistics were recently published in America. They show that during the five years ended in 1900, no less than 651 persons were lynched in the United States, being an average of over 130 yearly, or nearly 12 per month. Out of that appalling total, the white victims numbered 147, the black 504. The statistics reveal something more, too. It has generally been pleaded in excuse for the lynchings of negroes that the latter are punished for brutal assaults upon young girls and women, and that, owing to the black man's extraordinary proneness to commit such crimes, nothing short of the swift stern penalty of lynching can deter him. But the records show that out of 504 negroes lynched within the above period of five years, only 96 had been guilty of rape. Murder was charged against 179, and the remaining 229 were not accused of anything worse than violating contracts, being unpopular, testifying in court or shooting at rabbits. In some instances the records show "no offense," or "offense unknown." It is justly pointed out by American critics that nearly one-half of this

shocking total of lynchings must be set down to race prejudice, pure and simple. The history of the 19th century contains nothing more disgraceful.

We take the following from an exchange:—

The Bishop of South Tokyo, in a recent letter home, says:—"Much that is really ridiculous in the talk about the 'Yellow Peril,' and as mischievous as it is ridiculous, is due to nothing but this—that the people who give expression to such things hardly ever know anything worth speaking about Japan of the present, though they may be acquainted with Japan of the past. That the leaders here are absolutely settled and consistent in their intention that Japan shall be a Western, not an Eastern Power, in its methods and associations, and, so far as Western ideas are good, in its ideas also, seems to me about the most certain and stable fact in Japanese politics. But if this is so, then if Japan were to lead China, which does not look very likely at present, it would only be by regenerating China, and this would be done according to Western ideas except so far as these are deliberately altered for the better by the infusion of what is thought by Japan to be best in the Eastern. I do not think the probability of any such movement on a world-affecting scale likely in the near future, but if it did come, and Japan with China became a leading influence in the world's thoughts and government, it would only be so because Japan, by taking out of its treasures things Eastern and Western, things new and old, had become the best leader for the next stage of human progress. If this is at all a true estimate, then the policy of trying to nip in the bud any such movement, or to prevent by force, and through a scare as to what may come of it in the matter of leadership in the world, the growing influence of Japan, is just the Boer policy of preventing the Uitlanders from having any privileges. The selfishness of such a policy may be excused on the plea of self-preservation, but the meanness of its sacrifice of all the future to one's own vested interests is deplorable."

It appears that there was a very unfortunate display of racial prejudice on the part of the Germans and the French in China. Writing with reference to the Indian troops, *The Times* special correspondent says:—"That they did excellent service in the field during the advance upon Peking is universally admitted. They looked like everybody else during the short period when looting was allowed by the British authorities—a period unduly prolonged in the case of certain other contingents: but, with that exception, their discipline has been admirable and their treatment of the defenceless Chinese population not only humane, but genuinely kindly. They are themselves satisfied—and not without reason—that they could give a good account of themselves if they were ever called upon to meet some of their present allies in the field. But the fact nevertheless remains that our gallant Indian soldiers are better fitted to stand face to face with Continental troops than to rub shoulders with them. Even the German soldiers, in spite of the strictest orders given by the Field-Marshal, have frequently treated our Indian soldiers in a way in which they would never have dared to treat British soldiers; and such is the inherited influence of racial prestige that Indian soldiers hesitate to assert themselves as they properly might and should do in the presence of white soldiers. One of the most serious aspects of the recent troubles in Tientsin was the deliberate course of insult to which our Indian troops were subjected by some of our Continental allies. Taunted day after day with opprobrious cries of "Coolie, coolie," the blood of our Indian soldiers, many of whom are fighting men and gentlemen in a sense which a raw French or German recruit can hardly be expected to understand, was rising rapidly, and many competent judges are of opinion that an explosion was only averted by the prompt despatch of Australians from Peking and Marines from Taku to relieve the Indian guards from a position in which they were

being persistently goaded into acts of retaliation. Such a condition of things it may have been difficult to foresee; but if ever circumstances should again require the co-operation of a British force with Continental contingents, the experience we have acquired in China will have to be borne in mind, and provision at least made for a larger proportion of white troops in combination with our Indian soldiers."

It was stated some time ago that the Nippon Kairiku Hoken Kaisha (Japan Land and Sea Insurance Company) having failed to comply with the requirements of law as to its reserves, had been ordered to bring them to the proper figure at once or to dissolve. The directors then applied for permission to arrange the manner of dissolution at their own discretion. The Company had a branch in London where it did considerable business, and of course the English policy-holders were not a little perturbed on receipt of such news, especially as difficulties were experienced in recovering sums payable by the Company under the circumstances. Finally the policy-holders in London sent out a representative who is now in Kobe. His arrival seems to have roused the directors. They are said to have held a meeting, and to have decided that the assistance of the law must be invoked to compel the payment of calls by shareholders. That seems to be the whole cause of the trouble. If the shareholders paid up, the reserves would at once be carried to a proper figure.

The new naval station at Maizuru is approaching completion and will be formally opened on the 11th instant, according to some journals, but apparently the 11th month is the correct date. This station will have maritime jurisdiction over a length of coast measuring 1,055 miles. The Director of the station is to be Vice-Admiral Tsunoda. The works at Muroran are also said to be progressing rapidly.

The Government, it is said, will submit to the Diet next session a bill for amending the system of State Savings Banks so as to attract small depositors. Nothing seems to be definitely known about the details of the scheme, but the principal idea is reported to be that the rate of interest will depend upon the time for which a deposit is made, and that there will be prizes determined by lottery, as is the case in the Industrial and Commercial Banks.

The time was, not very long ago, when the news of Japan's concluding a new treaty with any Western Power excited a great deal of interest, but probably our readers will not be much concerned to learn that the treaty with the Argentine Republic has now reached its final stages and that the draft is to be submitted to the Privy Council to-day.

The Government's restriction upon emigration is to be removed from August 1st, so far as Hawaii is concerned. This restriction was imposed in consequence of abuses that disfigured the practice of the emigration companies. The companies thereupon formed an union, and drew up a code of regulations which, if strictly observed, can not fail to check the abuses complained of. In consideration of that action, the Authorities have agreed to relax the veto with regard to Hawaii alone.

The Privy Council has approved the draft of the Argentine Treaty. This treaty was concluded between the late Mr. Hoshi Toru,

when he represented Japan in Washington, and the Argentine Minister in that city. It is said to be virtually identical with the Chili Treaty, which also was Mr. Hoshi's work.

The trade returns for the first half of the present year show that the volume of Japan's foreign commerce fell by ten million *yen* as compared with the corresponding figure for last year. This result is regarded with satisfaction by Japanese economists, who consider that it indicates a return to sober business from speculative inflation. Moreover, there are clear indications that the balance between exports and imports is likely to be restored before long. Much comfort is derived from this latter fact, taken in conjunction with the news that the silk crop in France, Italy and China is likely to be short, and that the market price of silk fabrics in America shows an upward tendency. The second half of the year is usually the period of large exports, whereas imports flow in during the first half. Hence the figures for the six months ending June 30th are considered specially gratifying, and as some thirty million *yen* worth of imports are still lying in the godowns at the open ports, it is thought that there will be no further payments on account of foreign goods for some time, and that specie will begin to flow back to the country.

SCHOOL OF THE MORNING STAR.

The annual *Distribution Solennelle Des Prix* was held at the School of the Morning Star in Tokyo on the 10th instant. We append the programme. All the items were performed in a manner reflecting high credit on the methods of the teachers and the diligence of the students:—

PROGRAMME.

Kimi-ga-yo.
Lecture du Rescrit impérial.
Chœur: La Victoire, par Kariwoda.
Here She Goes, There She Goes—
Characters: Allwise Ph. Heege.
Bill the tramp P. Eastlake.
Tom E. Drummond.
Robert, Son of Allwise Ch. Oberlein.
Mike G. Charlesworth.
John the Servant F. Stone.
Doctor Killenquick D. Cameron.
Piano Solo—Allegro de Clémenti R. Brinckmeier.
Yōnen Gakutai, (La jeune Bande).
Distribution aux élèves du Primaire.
Ein schmeres Mort (Dialogue)—
Düfel K. Hahn.
Reife K. Anthor.
Violins—I Pifferari Jean Conte.
1^{er} Violon: J. Brinkley, K. Peacock, E. Andreis.
2^e Violon: L. Sardaigne, F. Stone, A. Irwin.
3^e Violon: J. Mitchell, S. Hornstein, Ch. Oberlein.
Piano: A. Andreis.
Le Sourd ou l'Auberge pleine, par Desforges—
Personnages: M. d'Oliban L. Sardaigne.
d'Orbe D. Corvisart.
M. d'Anières J. Weil.
Legras, aubergiste S. Yamamoto.
Pierre, garçon d'auberge S. Hara.
Un valet d'écurie H. Yoshioka.
Piano Solo—Rondo de Hummel A. Andreis.
Distribution aux élèves des cours préparatoires et du Commerce.
Au Coin du Fen Koehler.
Chanson souabe.
Violons: E. Andreis, F. Stone, A. Irwin, J. Mitchell, Ch. Oberlein.
Piano: R. Brinckmeier.
Yume-bukuro (Sac à Songes)—
Shujin N. Shimaya.
Tarō-kaja S. Oi.
Baku M. Toyama.
Piano à 4 mains—Rondo de Diabelli
A. Andreis and G. Charlesworth.
Chœur: Le Couvre-Feu, par Halévy.
Distribution aux élèves du lycée.

GERMANY IN SHANGHAI.

IT was all very well for the peace-makers to tell us recently that English newspapers were quite unreasonable when they expressed surprise because Germany had suddenly conceived the project of stationing a battalion of troops in Shanghai. A truism often proves useful if it is uttered sufficiently sententiously, and these apologists doubtless satisfied themselves and their audience when they dismissed the matter by saying that Shanghai is not England's property and that she has no title to complain if other Powers make themselves at home there. But the light in which the act should be interpreted by outsiders depends very much upon the light in which the Germans themselves regard it, and we have a guide to that light in the language of the *Ostasiatische Lloyd* of Shanghai. That journal declares not only that Germany has now gained equal rights with England in the Yangtze Valley and that the German acquisition is publicly acknowledged, but also that the German garrison in Shanghai is the guardian of the open door on the Yangtze, and that the maintenance of that garrison is "a sign of particular political shrewdness on the part of the German Government." Englishmen, we are glad to think, are seldom disturbed by bluster. They understand that some of their German friends are suffering badly from the complaint of swelled head, and as the British have been themselves afflicted with more than one epidemic of the same kind, they are disposed to sympathise with sufferers from the malady rather than to rail at them. In all gentleness, therefore, we would point out that these various contentions of the Shanghai German newspaper betray a very un-German-like want of analytical capacity. As to the claims which Germany is now attempting to assert in China, it is easy to understand the difficulty that even the most "patriotic" German must experience in setting them forth. Germany never made her appearance in any character upon the Chinese stage during the half century when England was engaged in opening the Middle Kingdom to the trade of the world, and when, assisted occasionally by France, she bore all the brunt of Chinese conservatism and resistance. Germany had no hand, act, or part in the doings of those times. She can not derive from the past any sort of right to a voice in Chinese affairs. If she has gained equal rights with England in the Yangtze Valley, as the Shanghai journal says, it is not because of anything she has achieved there, but simply by England's sufferance. And when we come to consider the instrument under which Germany claims to have acquired those rights, their assertion seems still stranger. For the instrument was a convention pledging its signatories to abstain from all aggressions against Chinese territory. No reader of ordinary intelligence or ingenuousness could construe it in any other sense. Yet the German journal of Shanghai, and

several journals in Germany, allege that the purpose of the convention was to confer on Germany rights in the Yangtze equal to those possessed there by England. If any significance whatever attaches to such rights, their practical assertion would be directly opposed to the avowed purpose of the convention, which is to preserve the integrity of the Chinese empire. It thus follows that the German interpreters of the document assign to it a meaning entirely subversive of its declared intention. Nor have they ever ventured to pretend that England entertained any such idea when she put her name to the convention. They have stopped short of that attempt, for they could not fail to understand the futility of alleging that England, while pledging herself conventionally to abstain from all aggressive designs in China, really regarded the pledge as an engagement to promote the prosecution of such designs by another Power in conjunction with herself. Every German assigning such a significance to the document must be fully sensible that he is endeavouring to commit England to a purpose wholly foreign to her real object in negotiating the convention. That is a kind of trickiness which will never be endorsed, we are persuaded, in German official circles. It appears to be wholly forgotten, too, by the Shanghai journal that all the other Powers were invited to adhere to the Convention on identical terms, and that several of them actually did adhere. Are we to suppose that the invitation extended to them included some occult reservation in Germany's favour, and that while the document conferred on her certain special rights in the Yangtze Valley, it withheld those rights from all other parties to the agreement? That would indeed be a novel way of interpreting a plain, unequivocal, international engagement. Moreover, we are now told that the German garrison in Shanghai is intended to guard the open door on the Yangtze. To guard it against whom or what? England's invariable and uniform policy has been to throw the door open to every one. She has always admitted all nationalities to an equal share of any commercial or industrial privileges secured either by her diplomacy or by her arms. Can the same be said of Germany? There is only a brief record from which to draw inferences in Germany's case, but it is an eloquent record so far as the Far East is concerned. Her officially avowed policy in Shantung has been to secure for herself a monopoly of all railway-building, mining and industrial concessions throughout that large region, to the exclusion of every other nationality. England's formal protest against such a policy has been presented, but as yet is only a protest on paper. And it is this Germany, the open adopter of a strictly exclusive programme in the one region of China where she exercises any authority—it is this Germany who undertakes to post a garrison at Shanghai for the purpose of guarding the open door to the Yangtze Valley. Of course we have no manner of

title to protest against every legitimate effort on Germany's part to make herself great and powerful. On the contrary, we wish her every good fortune, and we sincerely admire the remarkable ability and perseverance of her people. They deserve success. But is it too much to ask that they should climb without needlessly trampling upon the faces of other folks? England is quite ready to walk hand in hand with them, but she expects that they will not take advantage of that juxtaposition to administer kicks and cuffs to their comrade.

THE IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY.

The graduation ceremony of the Tokyo Imperial University took place on the 10th instant. There were 345 graduates, the greatest number (106) being from the College of Law. Engineering and Science had 94 and 98 respectively, Literature 71, Medicine 40, and Agriculture 15. A special prize in the form of a silver watch was given by the Emperor to the nine most distinguished graduates.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

The American National Holiday was, much to the surprise of most people, graced by splendid weather. Up to a late hour on Wednesday evening the weather was very unpromising, and it seemed to be too much to hope that the clouds would break and afford sunshine for Thursday. But all was changed during the night, and the Fourth opened most propitiously with a nice breeze and not too much heat. American houses were generally closed, and some of other nationalities followed suit as to half the day, though of course the departure of the *Empress* mail kept many at their desks who would otherwise have been at the baseball game or aloft with the yachts. The French cruiser *Friant* from Nagasaki arrived in the harbour during the forenoon, and, after anchoring, dressed ship and took part in the salute that was fired at noon, the U.S. *Petrel* leading, and the British cruiser *Lis* joining in. A number of the ships in the harbour were also decorated with bunting. In the course of the afternoon the schooner yacht *Yamato Damashii*, bearing the flag of the Commodore of the Yokohama Yacht Club (Mr. G. H. Seidmore) returning from a short cruise, sailed round the British and French warships and saluted them, both ensigns being duly dipped in acknowledgment. Next to the fireworks, probably the most generally observed feature of the day's events should have been the yacht racing, but though the boats got away before a fine south-easterly breeze, by about three o'clock it had fallen to a calm and thenceforward the yachts attracted little attention till another breeze from about the same direction sprang up and brought the 21-raters home in good time.

There were bands at all the hotels—Grand, Oriental, and Club; the Grand Hotel had two; and the first gun of the noon salute was the signal for quite a burst of national music, in which the strains of the "Star Spangled Banner" predominated. All the hotels were decorated with flags and lanterns and the Oriental and Grand were largely frequented during the day by people desirous of listening to the music and of, incidentally, quaffing the usual bumpers in honour of the day. In the evening also the verandahs were crowded, (as was that of the Boat-house) by spectators while the fireworks lasted. The Bund was as usual packed with sightseers—chiefly Japanese—who greeted the various pyrotechnical displays with appreciative if impartial approval, the hand-clappings and roar of applause betokening popular interest in the exhibition. In the early part of the evening the police had very considerable difficulty in getting these people to "circulate" freely. Jams were frequent

and often it was all but impossible to gain access to the front of the hotels. In time, however, by stationing constables in the centre of the roadway and so regulating the traffic, the pressure was eased and it became possible to move along the Bund with comfort. The Japanese crowds were of course perfectly good natured and orderly, and it also seemed as if the foreigners celebrating or assisting in celebrating the day took their pleasure with more good feeling and less proneness to occasional differences of opinion than we have witnessed in the past on similar occasions. Of course the fine weather resulted in the bars being less resorted to than would otherwise have been the case.

There was as usual a display of day fireworks about noon and in the evening a very effective exhibition was given off the Bund and the Grand Hotel. There were two set pieces, one being an eagle with elevated wings and the other a design consisting of the American and Japanese flags crossed. The first was rendered almost invisible to most of the spectators by reason of the dense volumes of smoke which, issuing from it, was blown shoreward. When, however, the second piece was set alight the treacherous gale had backed round and blew at nearly right angles to its former course, so permitting those previously shut out to have a good view of the illumination. The air was moist and dense; the smoke from the fireworks hung about, despite the strong wind blowing and many bombs, bursting high above the smoke-clouds were only partially revealed. On the whole, however, the show was quite up to former attempts and was greatly appreciated by practically the whole of Yokohama.

BASEBALL.

A baseball match took place on the Cricket ground in the forenoon between a nine from the Y.C. and A.C., and a team from the U.S.S. *Petrel*. The sky was almost cloudless and the heat intense, — a damp heat unfortunately — nevertheless the game was brisk and was followed with interest from start to finish by a fairly numerous assemblage. The first two innings produced nothing for either side, the fielding being smart both at first and third bases. In the third innings Yokohama piled up three runs, Thorne being the first to get home for his side. He was followed in quick succession by McChesney and Edwards. The fourth innings was a maiden for both teams, but in the fifth five runs were made, three by Yokohama and two by the visitors. Swan, Merri-man and Blake were the scorers for the home nine. In the sixth innings, Swan made a home run hit deep into right field, bringing in Thorne, McChesney and himself, but the side achieved nothing further. The seventh innings saw the *Petrels* put on two runs, owing mainly to errors in the field and some wild throwing-in. In the eighth innings Edwards and Swan both managed to get home, while the visitors made a single. The last man to score in the game was Thorne, in the ninth innings. He had got down to second when a wild overthrow from the *Petrel* pitcher enabled him to make third and then get up to the home plate. The game thus resulted in a substantial victory for the home-side by 12 runs to 5.

Mr. W. S. Stone was umpire. Score:—

Petrels.	R.	1st B.	Y.C. & A.C.	R.	1st B.
Harrington, 2b.	0	3	McChesney, 1f.	2	3
Kearse, 3b.	0	1	Edwards, 3b.	2	4
Kearney, 1b.	0	1	Swan, c.	3	5
Eckhardt, p.	1	1	Merriman, 2b.	1	1
Fuller, s.s.	0	2	Blake, p.	1	2
Hardy, 1f.	1	1	Onderdonk, s.s.	0	2
Murphy, c.f.	2	2	Crowther, c.f.	0	1
Lange, c.	1	1	Kibby, 1st	0	1
McGee, r.f.	0	1	Thorne, r.f.	3	3

Yokohama C. & A.C. 0 0 3 0 3 0 2 1 = 12
U.S.S. *Petrel* 0 0 0 0 2 0 2 1 = 5

YACHTING.

Two races were arranged to take place on the Fourth, the 39-raters being started to sail round the Tsurumi mark, the Lightship, the Kita-Nakane Buoy and back for a first prize presented by the United States Minister and a second prize, while the 21-raters competed for a silver cup presented by Messrs. Goldman and Tucker. The large boats went away at 1, and the others at 2 p.m.

The weather promising fairly well at first. But early in the afternoon the wind fell and the boats lay any way. *Kingfisher*, *Haidee* and *Spray* gave up and came home, but *Maid Marion* and *Mary* stuck to it, coming home in the dark before a rattling breeze. *Mary* got in about 8.20 p.m. and the *Maid* about 9, the prizes falling to them in that order.

The new 21 rater *Edna* seemed to have the heels of her class and was round the Lightship with her handicap well in hand, but when the calm came she stopped and lay motionless while *Sodeska*, bringing up a breeze, walked away with a long lead to the Widow buoy. Thence *Sodeska* was never touched, winning easily. following were the times:—

	h.m.s.	h.m.s.	h.m.s.
<i>Viven</i>	6.19.43	—	6.19.43
<i>Edna</i>	6.20.01	—	6.20.01
<i>Nandeska</i>	Gave up	8.00	—
<i>Sodeska</i>	5.56.20	8.00	5.48.20
<i>Abunai</i>	6.20.42	8.00	6.12.42
<i>Molly</i>	Gave up	13.40	—

Sodeska thus won easily the handsome silver Cup presented by Messrs. H. Goldman and W. Tucker, gaining also two record points, while *Abunai* took second prize and secured one record point.

THE "ISIS" CONCERT.

The disagreeable weather no doubt prevented many from attending the *Isis* smoker on Saturday night, but those who went saw and heard a good show. We give below the programme, but by way of comment on the entertainment it may be said that the best item was the Clog Dance, which was not really a clog dance, but a very clever variation of the exercise beloved by the "man from Sheffield" — and elsewhere. Phillips, A.B., stepped capably even without the music and if his ship returns to this port we shall be glad to see him again. The singing was very good, but perhaps the best number was "The Forty-two," which was given as an encore. Also "The two Nobby Regulars" went splendidly. There is no gainsaying the fact though, that "Jack" is tremendously fond of sentimental songs boasting of plenty of verses and eke long choruses, and those ballads which appealed most strongly to his melodramatic instincts were the ones which the gallery — packed to its limits by the "boys in Navy blue" — trolled rightly lustily on Saturday whenever it had a chance to assist, which was pretty often, and thus the programme tended to be long-drawn-out. The tableau "Our lads in Navy Blue" was very effective. It would not be right to omit from a notice of the affair the performances of the flautist, the shrill instrument being served with conspicuous skill and capacity of execution seldom met with out here. The programme was as follows:—

PART I.

Song (descriptive)
"Break the News to Mother" Knight, A.B.
Song, "Saved by a Stroke of the Pen" Elison, P.O.
Song and Dance
"Fagans the Irish M.P.s" Donnelly and Phillips, A.B.s.
Song (comic).... "15 of 'em on the Parlour Floor" Weller, 2nd Ye. Sig.
Song (comic).... "A Little Bit off the Top" H. Robey.
Song, "The one word, Mother" Fox, A.B.
Song (comic).... "Our Stores" The Unknown Double.
Sketch: "50 Dollars and the old Gymnasium."

PART II.

Song (comic).... "He's never been there before" Clarke, R.M.L.
Song, "Farewell, Regions of Gold" Fox, A.B.
Song (comic).... "There's hair" H. Robey.
Clog Dance Phillips, A.B.
Song, "The Midnight Mail" Knight, A.B.
Song (comic).... "Down Fell the Pony in a Fit" Weller, 2nd Ye. Sig.
Song (descriptive).... "The Football Match" Donnelly, A.B.
Song (comic).... "The Washerwoman" Dan Leno's Unknown Double.

Song (comic)
"The two Nobby Regulars" The Two Macs.
Tableau: "Our Lads in Navy Blue."
God Save the King!

SEQUEL TO THE BLAGOVESTCHENSK MASSACRE.

From an unimpeachable source the *Nagasaki Press* learns that General Gribski, the military governor of Blagovestchensk and districts, committed suicide a few days ago as he was approaching the above city on his return from St. Petersburg.

General Gribski, it will be remembered, was in charge of Blagovestchensk in August, 1900, when that city was attacked by Chinese bandits from Aigun, who from the opposite side of the Amur fired on the Russian city. The presence in their midst of a large body of peaceable Chinese was regarded by the Russians as a grave peril, and instructions were asked from St. Petersburg.

The now historic telegram "Fling Chinese across Amur" was wired from St. Petersburg, and, during the temporary absence of General Gribski, the message was literally interpreted by the Chief of Police, whose Cossacks gathered the Chinese together, men, women, and children, to the number of nearly 5,000, and literally flung them into the water, none of the Chinese escaping.

General Gribski was subsequently recalled to St. Petersburg to explain matters to his Imperial master, and there is reason to believe that he was returning to Blagovestchensk in disgrace and so decided to take his own life. Such is the story now told.

YACHTING.

Three races were fixed for Saturday but the 12-raters did not start, owners wisely considering that the fun derivable from exposure in an open boat to rain and cold was hardly worth the hardships incurred.

The 39-raters went, however, three of them, and made a fairly good race of it in the strong nor'easterly breeze that prevailed. *Mary* tried to change topsails but something must have gone wrong as she sailed great part of the race under lower sail, and *Kingfisher* finished first with comparative ease. The times were:—

	Finish.	Handicap.	Corrected.
<i>Mary</i>	4.26.40	—	4.26.40
<i>Kingfisher</i>	4.19.00	—	4.19.00
<i>Spray</i>	4.24.10	6.30	4.17.40

Spray thus wins the first prize and two record points, *Kingfisher* taking second place with one point.

The 17-raters raced for the Bonito Cup and a second prize, *Wetting* winning the first easily, *Devonia* second.

FIRES.

Fire broke out in the factory of a confectionery store kept by Suzuki Hikotaro at Chojamachi Kuchome, Yokohama, early on the morning of the 6th inst. Three houses were destroyed and seven damaged. The fire was the result of an accident.

Fire broke out in a house occupied by Suzuki Niichiro, at Kogami-mura, Kita Tamagori, Tokyo, early on the 9th inst. One house and a godown were destroyed. One servant was burnt to death.

Fire broke out in a house occupied by Nakazawa Tonehachi, at Mukoyanagiwara, Asakusa, Tokyo, on the morning of the 10th instant. It seems that an employe named Kanbe Setsuji was cleaning the lamps when he spilled some kerosene on the floor. Having been remonstrated with by his employer for similar acts of carelessness, the boy thought to remove traces of his clumsiness by burning the oil. Unfortunately the flames spread to a tin of oil, which exploded. Kanbe was badly injured and has been removed to a hospital, but he is not expected to recover. The owner of the house was seriously burnt about the head and face in putting out the fire.

There were one hundred and twenty-nine cases of dysentery among eight hundred and eighty-five troops on board the American transport *Meade* which arrived at Nagasaki on the 10th instant. She was sent into quarantine at once.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

The fire loss of the United States and Canada for the month of May, as compiled by the *Commercial Bulletin*, shows a total of \$22,380,150.

Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, founder of the Christian Science movement, has voiced the statement that the succession to the headship of that prosperous church after her translation shall be vested in a man.

Miss Ruth Hanna, daughter of Senator Hanna, has accepted an invitation to christen the cruiser *Cleveland*, now being built at Bath, Me. The *Cleveland*, it is understood, will be launched within a short time.

The *New York Journal of Commerce* computes the aggregate capitalization of new companies in New Jersey, New York and Delaware during May at \$177,980,000, against \$215,000,000 in April. The latter figures do not include the capital of the United States Steel Corporation.

An illustration of the increasing liberality of thought is provided in Albany. The congregation of Trinity Methodist church, Troy, N.Y., whose edifice was recently destroyed by fire, is holding its Sunday services in the Jewish Temple Beth Emeth, on the invitation of the officers of that synagogue.

It is represented that in Greater New York over 1,000,000 incandescent and over 30,000 electric lights are burning every night. It is estimated that not less than 200,000 horse-power is employed in their production. This is more than the combined power equipments of the entire Navy of the United States.

The Armour Institute in Chicago has recently received two gifts from Mrs. Armour and her son—\$1,000,000 from the latter and \$250,000 from the former—which, added to the original gift made by the founder, the late Philip D. Armour, represents a total endowment by the family of \$3,900,000. It is designed to make the institute the best school of engineering in the United States.

Canada has granted railroad subsidies up to date amounting to \$88,884,557 and 39,725,130 acres of land. The provinces have also granted \$31,310,170 and the municipalities \$15,884,542, making a grand total of \$136,079,269 of public money in addition to the land. Of this amount the Canadian Pacific's share of the Dominion subsidy amounted to \$62,742,816 in money and 25,000,000 acres of land.

Major O. Wood, Artillery Corps, U.S.A., chief commissary of the Department of California, has been appointed military attache to the United States legation at Tokyo. Major Wood served in Cuba during the Spanish-American War as lieutenant colonel and chief commissary of the Seventh Army Corps, and as chief commissary of the Division of Cuba. He made for himself an enviable record.

The *Street Railway Journal* says:—"There are 905 companies operating electric, cable and horse railways in the United States. The total mileage of single track is given at 20,442 miles, and the total number of cars is 62,918. The aggregate of capital stock for 1900 is \$1,066,196,460, an increase over the previous year of \$75,183,698. The bonded debt of all roads for 1900 was \$866,818,673, an increase over the previous year of \$83,895,202."

A cable to the *New York World* from London says:—"It is reported here that J. Pierpont Morgan is engaged in arranging for the establishment of a great Anglo-American bank with a capital of one billion. It is proposed to abolish all of the principal financial agencies and banks already engaged in the Anglo-American business. The proposed institution, it is said, will be the principal agency for the already vast and rapidly growing banking transactions between Europe and America.

Governor Sanford, of Alabama, died at Tuscaloosa, aged 54, on June 11th. He had been ill since before his inauguration as Governor,

but it was believed immediate danger was passed. While in Tuscaloosa, however, his illness returned with renewed violence, and he became so dangerously sick that the physicians feared to remove him to Montgomery. Governor Sanford was a native of Alabama. He served in the State Senate and in Congress; was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1875 and held other important public offices. He was elected Governor in August of last year and inaugurated December 1st 1900. Mr. W. D. Jolks, President of the State Senate, will succeed him as Governor.

Russia's oil trade with India is rising rapidly to enormous proportions at the rate of about 40 lakhs of rupees a year. Last year the imports of kerosene from Russia were valued at 280 lakhs of rupees. The American oil trade, on the other hand, is falling away with equal rapidity, and in the last two years has dropped from 59 lakhs to 28 lakhs of rupees.

The will of George Q. Cannon, the dead Mormon leader, is an interesting document to the resident of the Far East. The will provides for the four wives of the dead Mormon and gives to each one of his thirty-three children a small portion of his farm of 33,000 acres. After taking care of the offspring in further manner and making sundry bequests of various importance, the residue of an exceedingly valuable estate is placed at the disposal of the George Q. Cannon association, which is composed of the thirty-three children of the decedent, along with some others, near of kin, who have been included. The estate is to be managed by the association for the profit of the members for a series of years.

Dunning by postcard is now illegal in the United States. The owner of some property in Minneapolis sent to a tenant a postcard, on which was written:—"Your rent for this year is past due. It was the same last year. I ask you to be more prompt this year. If I do not hear from you soon the note will be placed in the hands of my attorney." The postal authorities refused to carry the card, and the United States Attorney-General instituted a prosecution. After an argument, in which it was admitted that the card was a usual "hurry-up postal," the Court convicted the defendant. The ground of the conviction was that the law provides very ample means for the recovery of debt: that the post-office is not established for that purpose; and that it is an abuse of postal facilities so to use it.

Returns just completed by the U.S. Geological Survey show that all records were broken in the production of coal in the United States in 1900, and the United States still leads the coal-producing countries of the world. The total output of coal in 1900 was 267,540,000 short tons, an increase over the preceding year of 13,800,000 tons, or a little over 5 per cent. The value of this product was \$297,920,000, an increase over 1899 of \$41,845,000, or about 16 per cent. The value of the coal product in 1900 was equal to nearly one-third of the value of the total mineral product of the United States in 1899. Prior to 1899 Great Britain was the leading coal-producing country of the world, but in that year the United States took first place. The production of Great Britain in 1900 amounted to 225,170,163 long tons, or 252,190,573 short tons, compared with which the United States has a lead of 15,300,000 short tons, or just double that of the preceding year.

According to a story in the *New York Herald*, the gold mine of San Luis d'Anna, located in Venezuela, south of the Orinoco river and near the southern boundary, has been relocated by George Gage, a New Yorker. For a number of years prior to 1811 the mine produced four millions in gold yearly and became the great support of the Spanish city of Ayma, founded as a mission by Capuchin monks in the latter part of the eighteenth century. In 1811 Bolivar began the revolution which culminated in 1817 with the destruction of Ayma and the massacre of scores of monks by the natives whom they had held in bondage for years. The ruin of Ayma was complete, and the mine ceased to be worked and was forgotten. Gage got his first clue from French en-

gineers in Yucatan in 1890. They learned of the old mine from Spanish archives in Madrid. A party was organized and kept up the search unceasingly. Gage claims they discovered, less than six months ago, a mountain three miles from Ayma in which they have every reason to believe the famous lost mine is located.

The U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey has made plans for charting the harbours and coasts of the Philippine islands. It is expected that active work will begin this month and that sufficient data will be collected before the close of the year to make it practicable to publish charts of all the large harbours among the islands. The work, however, will not be confined to the most important ports, but many of the minor harbours that serve as points of distribution for the inter-island trade will also be charted. A considerable number of the small harbours, for example, are known as "the hemp ports" because they are the collecting and shipping points for this unique article of Philippine commerce. As approaches to these harbours are little known, the work of the Coast and Geodetic Survey will be of great usefulness to navigation and commerce.

A chart published by the Geological Survey gives a summary of the mineral products of the United States for the past ten years. The aggregate values have increased by more than one-half in that period, and the figures for 1899 are greater than in any previous year, footing up the enormous total of \$976,000,000. The value of the metallic products of the year is given at \$527,218,084 and of the non-metallic at \$447,790,862. The latter class includes, of course, the coals—\$168,000,000 in bituminous and \$880,000,000 in Pennsylvania anthracite—\$64,600,000 in petroleum, \$20,000,000 worth of natural gas and large value in stone, brick clay and cement, with various other minerals. Of the metals, pig iron is worth almost as much as all others together, the value of the product in 1899 being given at \$25,000,000. Copper comes next with \$104,000,000, and the \$71,000,000 in gold is third. The market value of the silver produced in 1899 was about \$33,000,000 and the lead and zinc together were worth about as much. Quicksilver, aluminium, antimony, nickel and platinum are the other metals that figure in the table.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Nagasaki Customs have granted Mr. W. D. Wentworth, Landing and Shipping Agent at that port, a license to act as Customs Broker.

A coolie has been arrested on a charge of being concerned in an assault on a drunken French bluejacket from the *Friant*, who became rather obstreperous in Chojamachi, Yokohama, on Sunday night.

Mr. Harry B. Wilson, aged 27, an assistant in the firm of Messrs. Guthrie and Co., and a member of the Siamese Consular Staff at Singapore, was drowned whilst bathing in the sea off Tanjong Katong on the evening of the 23rd ult.

The plague is on the wane in Hongkong. For the week ended 29th June there were only 62 cases and 61 deaths from plague, as compared with 155 cases and 152 deaths in the previous week. The totals now are:—Cases 1,495, deaths 1,423.

The permanent garrison which Great Britain proposes to keep at Tientsin will consist of the Hongkong Regiment and the 6th Burma Battalion with Pompoms; at Shan-hai-kwan there will be the 14th Sikhs and 4th Goorkhas, while the Mounted Infantry will replace the Cavalry.

Several gamblers were gathered at the Kuratamura, Iwami-gori, Tottori Prefecture, on the night of the 5th instant, when the police conducted a raid of the premises. One gambler was stabbed and one of the policemen badly wounded in the head during the affray. Many of the gamblers were arrested.

A man named Murayama Kiyomatsu of Kobe, bought on the 6th inst. a railway ticket for a

journey from Kobe to Sannomiya but continued his ride on to Tokyo. When the train was passing Shiha he jumped out of a window and fell on the road, receiving severe injuries. The railway authorities sent him to the Jikei Hospital at Atago.

The *Universal Gazette* learns that the Plenipotentiaries at Peking have given the contract of lighting the streets of Peking to Messrs. Mandl and Co., of Tientsin.

According to latest investigations by the authorities concerned, the total number of applicants for telephones during May last reached 44,913, of which 26,947 will be enabled to have arrangements made and in working order within this year.

A tailor named Ikeda Chiyomatsu, living at Matsukagecho, Yokohama, went to the Yokohama Post Office on the afternoon of the 10th inst. to cash a money order when he suddenly fell, and died immediately.

A man named Hisano Sennosuke, living at Yamane-mura, Higashi Ibaraki-gori, Ibaraki Prefecture, was shot by an unknown person on the night of the 9th inst. The murderer has not yet been arrested.

Owing to an embankment breaking at Yokotomura, Kita Saku-gori, Nagano Prefecture, on the 8th inst., two houses were washed away, two men were killed, seven men were badly injured, and two are missing.

In racing circles in England, it is said that Mr. W. C. Whitney's gifts to Huggins (the trainer) and to Lester Reiff (the jockey) in connection with Volodyovski's victory in the Derby, were £2,000 and £1,500 respectively.

The Hamburg-America line steamer *Deutschland* arrived at Plymouth on June 19, at 8.50 a.m., having beaten her own speed record. She covered 3,082 miles in 5 days 11 hours 51 minutes, at an average speed of 23.38 against 23.36, her best previous speed record.

The Governor-General of Formosa reports to the Home Department that plague returns at Taipei for the 6th inst. were—14 new cases and 10 deaths; at Tainan, 2 new cases and 3 deaths; at Taipei there were, on the 7th inst., 13 new cases and 8 deaths.

Mr. Fisher Unwin has just published another remarkable American success, viz "Quincy Adams Sawyer" by Charles F. Pidgin. It is a novel of new England life, and the success in America has been such that it is said to have made the name and fortune of a new and unknown firm of publishers.

Messrs. Vickers, Sons & Maxim inform the Associated Press that the increase in the firm's capital by £1,000,000 in ordinary shares has absolutely nothing to do with the American amalgamation. The measure is purely of internal finance and was considered necessary for the needs of the English company.

Colonel Garioni, of the Italian contingent in China, in reporting the events in which he participated, expresses the highest admiration for the Indian Cavalry, of which squadrons have often been attached to his troops, the Italians being without cavalry. He says they are the finest and bravest riders he ever saw.

Eight men and women who partook of young bamboo shoots at a house occupied by Yokoyama Sukeyemon, at Kawashima-mura, Hajima-gori, Gifu Prefecture, were poisoned on the 2nd inst. Five died and the remainder are under medical treatment though not expected to recover. The bamboo was served at a tiffin given by their host.

A committee has been formed at Altona to obtain subscriptions for a Sword of Honour for Count von Waldersee. The Field-Marshal was made an Honorary Citizen of the town on the occasion of his former stay there, and the Sword of Honour is to be presented to him on his return in the course of the summer.

The death is announced in home papers of Conn. H. Packe, R.N., at Bordighera. He was

engaged in all the operations at the reduction of the Peiho Forts (1860), and had charge of a division of transports. After the Chinese War, while commanding His Majesty's gunboat *Snipe*, and engaged in the suppression of piracy, he rescued the officers and crew of an American vessel, and received the thanks of the President of the United States.

A telegram from Toulon to the *Petit Journal* says:—The French cruiser *d'Entrecasteaux*, under orders at Toulon for the China Station, has undergone steam trials with very satisfactory results. During gun practice the 240-millimetre gun was fired from the after turret, but at the fifth shot the brake of the gun-carriage fractured at the valve. This will delay the departure of the vessel for her station.

The naval authorities at Portsmouth propose shortly to make some further experiments with liquid fuel, for which the *Surly*, a torpedo boat destroyer, which has been previously used for trials of this nature, and is specially fitted up for the purpose, will be again utilised. Last year American oil was tried, but it proved unsatisfactory, owing to the columns of dense smoke thrown up. This year the Borneo (Koetei) oil will be tried. In the *Surly* experiment the oil fuel will be sprayed on beds of coke, in order to ensure that the whole of the oil is consumed.

Admiral Rodgers, U.S.N., who arrived at Yokohama on Sunday in his flagship, the *New York*, paid a visit accompanied by the U.S. Consul-General, Mr. Bellows, to Governor Sufu and Rear-Admiral Mori, (Harbour-Master) on Monday morning. In the afternoon Governor Sufu, Rear-Admiral Mori, Mr. Egi (a Councillor of the Prefecture), Mr. Umeda (Mayor of Yokohama) and Mr. Otani Kahei (Chairman of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce) went off to the *New York* and called upon the Admiral.

A commission merchant, named M. Nishinomiya, of Moji, was in December last detected by the authorities smuggling 189 boxes of Manila cigars from the *Seiko Maru*. As the result of a close examination, says the *Nagasaki Press*, the local Customs a few days ago imposed a fine of yen 1,678.50 on the offender. When the case was brought to light, the man was in possession of only 99 boxes, the remainder having been sold. The 99 boxes and the money obtained from the sale of the other cigars have been confiscated by the Customs authorities.

The police are reported to be in search of a Frenchman named Luyat who is alleged to have obtained a considerable quantity of property from various persons on false pretences. Among others a Japanese silk merchant allowed him to have *habutai* to the value of over yen 700. The *Coptic* which left on Tuesday for San Francisco was searched but he was not on board.

The Frenchman Luyat, to whose doings in Yokohama we referred on Wednesday, has been arrested at Nagoya. It is asserted that on the 8th he despatched ten cases of champagne, which he had obtained from Messrs. Boyes and Co., and the *habutai* that Mr. Toyoda allowed him to have, to the railway station to be sent by rail to Shizuoka. He left Yokohama on the 9th and was followed the same day by officers, who arrested him at Nagoya on Tuesday night.

The Frenchman Luyat, arrested at Nagoya on a charge of obtaining goods on false pretences, was brought back to Yokohama by the police on Thursday morning. When arrested he drew a loaded revolver and threatened to shoot, but was disarmed by the officers.

Among the passengers who arrived per steamer *Gaelic* on the 3rd instant was Mr. Frank Prior Purvis, recently appointed Professor of Naval Architecture in the Tokyo Imperial University in succession to Mr. Percy A. Hillhouse, who returns to the Clyde in the autumn to resume practical shipbuilding. Mr. Purvis is a fellow of the Royal School of Naval Architecture at Greenwich, M.I.N.A., and Whitworth Scholar, and has enjoyed a long and varied experience of both the theoretical and practical branches of his subject, having

been closely connected with such well-known naval architects as Sir E. J. Reed and the late Mr. Froude, Sir William Pearce and Mr. Philip Watts, besides having accomplished much valuable practical work with Messrs. Denny of Dumbarton, and as managing partner of Messrs. Blackwood and Gordon, Port Glasgow. The Imperial University is to be congratulated on having secured the services of so able and experienced an instructor.

Mr. Purvis takes up his new duties in September, and hopes to be joined in the spring of next year by Mrs. Purvis and one of his daughters, a bonnie Scottish lassie of about ten summers.

After fifty-six years residence in Shanghai, during which long period he has had many varied experiences, Mr. P. H. Purcell, says the *N.-C. Daily News*, is leaving for home to assert his claim to some family property in Ireland, about which there is a dispute as to rightful possession. Mr. Purcell, who is the oldest foreign resident in the settlement, came out to Shanghai in 1845. He commanded one of Dent's steamers in the early days, and was up and down the river during the whole time of the Taiping Rebellion. He afterwards joined the Customs Outdoor Staff, of which he was a well-known and respected member.

There was a rather serious collision at Woosung on the afternoon of July 3rd between the German transport *Cresfeld* and the new blue-funnel liner *Peleus*. Both steamers were coming in, and they collided between the Woosung Spit Buoy and the Fort Buoy, at the mouth of the Huangpu. The *Peleus* has her stem twisted over to starboard and all the plates to which it is fastened are badly buckled down below the water-line. None of them, however, appear to be broken. A good many of the *Cresfeld's* starboard plates are also bent and started and it is thought that ten of them at least will have to be taken out and replaced.

The Tenth General Meeting of the Red Cross Society was held in the gardens of Uyeno Museum, Tokyo, on the morning of the 9th inst. Despite the rain, there were over 40,000 members present, the positions of the branches of the various prefectures being marked off by flags and tents. The Empress arrived at 9.30, Prince Komatsu, President of the Society, receiving her. Baron Hanabusa, Vice-President, then read the report of the society for the previous year, and delivered a long speech. After the election of officers the Empress congratulated the society and Prince Komatsu replied. The business of the meeting was over at 10.20 o'clock. There were over 100 lady members present, and it took two hours and thirty minutes for the crowd to disperse.

Four countries have now entered into keen competition to supply India with matches, says the *Madras Mail*. Three are well-known from the names on the familiar domestic match-box—Japan, Sweden, and Belgium. The fourth, many will be surprised to hear, is the Straits Settlements. At present the fight is mainly between Japan and the Straits Settlements, and the former has a slight lead with R10¼ lakhs a year, against R10 lakhs by the Straits Settlements. But the Singapore trade has for long been steadily increasing, whereas Japan is not doing much more than holding its ground. Of the two other countries, Belgium sent R7 lakhs worth of matches to India last year, and Sweden R4½ lakhs. The English match counts for very little in the struggle.

About one o'clock on Sunday morning two burglars armed with foreign and Japanese swords entered a watch-shop occupied by Fukawa Saizaburo, at Hiratsuka-machi, Nakagori, Kanagawa Prefecture. They tied up the proprietor, his wife, and six employees and then asked for money. The proprietor told them that all his money had been sent to the bank. The thieves, however, broke open a cash box and stole yen 7.50. They then said that as the haul of money was very small, they would require some good clothes and a watch. The proprietor thereupon asked to be untied so that he might get to a chest of drawers, where he kept his clothes. The men agreed to this, but the victim, biding his time, picked up one of the robber's swords and cut at one of the men. He at once fled, leaving Fukawa to deal

with his comrade in accordance with the principles of *Jiu-jitsu*. Both men are still at large.

The crew of the steamer *Cores de Vries*, commanded by Captain Rea, met with some rather exciting adventures on a recent voyage up the river to Hankow, says the *N.-C. Daily News*. Suspicion being aroused, preparations were made to meet probable surprises, and when one of the engineers saw some men, who had shipped aboard as passengers, trying to secrete a box of money, he gave the alarm and a free fight ensued between him and the ruffians. He defended himself for some time with a knife, and then received assistance from the rest of the crew, who were aroused by the noise. The men were eventually overcome, but most of them succeeded in escaping from the ship, and later on the leader of the gang slipped the handcuffs which had been placed on his wrists and jumped overboard, swimming safely ashore. The captured men, two of whom are old offenders, were placed in the Hankow Municipal goal. The engineer who gave the alarm has been rewarded for his courage by the owner of the steamer.

In writing on the trade of Yokohama during 1900 Mr. Acting Consul Chalmers tells us that in past years mention has been made of the unjust claims formulated by dealers when called upon to face losses, and the year under review has proved no exception to the rule, the complaints being numerous, and the allowances claimed—in the majority of cases conceded—being more flagrant than ever. This complaint has been very frequent indeed during the last nine months or so; since, indeed, the Chinese troubles largely closed that market to Japanese exports, and the silk export trade fell away. Japanese have not yet learned that in trade matters honesty is the best policy. They evade and shirk when the market is against them. With misfortune we may sympathise, but not the deliberate means of evasion too often resorted to in Japan.—*L. and C. Express*.

The question of foreign loans is again on the tapis, remarks the *Shingwa*. Rumour says that Mr. Sone, Minister of Finance, has communicated on the subject with a French capitalist; that similar procedure has been taken towards a German capitalist through Viscount Aoki. Another report goes so far as to assert that negotiations are being actually carried on with a foreign merchant, acting as representative of a certain American millionaire. Finally there is talk that a certain foreign merchant was requested to negotiate for loans with a Belgian Syndicate. As the particulars above stated are simply based on rumour, they can hardly be taken as facts, but there is no room for doubt, adds our contemporary, that any scheme for the introduction of foreign capital will be crowned with success.

A. B. C. F. M. MISSION.

The Japan Mission of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions held its twenty-ninth annual meeting recently at Kobe, when the beautiful grounds and building with all the excellent accommodations of Kobe College were generously put at the disposal of the Mission for the seven days of their meeting, beginning from July 3rd.

Of the 52 members of the Mission now in Japan, 42 were present, while there sat as corresponding members six of the Board's representatives in China, also two members of the United Brethren Board. These latter are co-operating with the American Board in theological education work, thereby furnishing an interesting bit of that united effort upon which stress was laid at the Missionary Conference last October.

While the prime object of such an annual gathering is the transaction of Mission business, other elements enter in more or less largely to round out the ideal conception of a Mission Meeting. These are found in the social and the devotional elements, together with the special features which characterized this gathering.

The discussions of the week covered a wide range of topics, including location and relocation of missionaries, inviting new missionaries, financial estimates, school and kindergarten matter, publications, cooperation of Missions in Japan.

In addition to the one or two families soon expected, a call was made for six new families and four ladies—not for opening new work, but for filling up depleted ranks. For the Mission has suffered some losses during the past few years, the most irreparable one being that of Dr. M. I. Gordon, "scholar, teacher, preacher, man of God," who passed to his reward in November of last year.

The healthy growth of the Doshisha at Kyoto since its reconstruction two years ago, and the large increase in numbers at the Women's College in Kobe, make imperative the call for new help to these schools; while the recent development of evangelistic work in connection with the Forward Movement (*Taikyo Dendo*) has shown many deficiencies in equipment for this extra demand.

The recent growth of the Women's College was the cause of considerable discussion, and as expansion seemed most manifestly in the line of its destiny, a committee was appointed to consider ways and means for raising funds, and for securing a new and more extensive site if that should be deemed best.

During the week of the meeting, the social element was not lacking. In addition to the delightful fellowship which marks such a gathering from start to finish, especially where all meet together, as they did here, in a common boarding club, there were several special features that entered in to make bright this side of the occasion. Not to speak particularly of the visit to the United States' warships that chanced to be in harbour at the time,—the *Yorktown* and the magnificent flagship *New York*,—a very pleasant affair was the Fourth of July celebration on Thursday evening. The school chapel was transformed into a very pleasant reception hall by the generous use of bunting, potted plants and various decorative devices, and among the guests and speakers of the evening were United States Consul Lyons, who with Mrs. Lyons honoured the meeting with his presence. Music and addresses and social intercourse together with light refreshments filled out a most delightful and patriotic evening.

The devotional element was, naturally, a large factor in the make-up of the programme. An excellent device has been used for the past one or two of these annual meetings, which combines the reports from the Stations with the devotional exercises of the day. By this plan the first half-hour of each session, morning and afternoon, is devoted to a report from one or more of the thirteen Stations, followed by prayer for this special work. The last half-hour of the morning session from 11.30 to 12 was given up to purely devotional exercises, following a topical programme previously prepared by the Chairman.

Sunday (7th) was a day rich in spiritual things from the morning sermon to the evening Eucharist. The preacher of the annual sermon, Rev. Dr. George E. Albrecht, of Kyoto, spoke upon Mark 1: 11, "Thou art my beloved Son, in thee I am well pleased," taking for his theme the unique place of Christ in the History of Religion. It was a masterly presentation, from the side of reverent, intelligent faith, of the ever recurring Problem of Jesus. And while making the easy affirmation that "the true science of religion has not reduced Jesus Christ to the level of other great religious teachers: He is still the chiefest among ten thousand, untouched by all the giants of the earth, as the sun stands high above the towering snow-capped peaks of the Himalayas," he yet did not hesitate to face the difficult question: In what consists the uniqueness of Jesus? What is it that lifts Him above all the venerated leaders of religions? The working out of the answer to this problem was a splendid piece of exegesis, the backbone of which was contained in the statement: If, instead of saying Jesus Christ was the Son of God, we say Jesus Christ had the consciousness that He was the Son of God, then we have given an absolutely sober, scientific answer, and have at the same time touched the salient point of his difference from all who ever were before, or who have come after Him. In his consciousness of Sonship consists his uniqueness which gives Him his place high above all sages and saints in the realm of the science of religion. This conscious-

ness has two chief characteristics; First, its purity. No sinful or doubtful deed is recorded of Jesus. He never confesses sin, repents, or prays for pardon. Second, its naturalness,—the spontaneity of this consciousness. Not arrived at by a process of reflection. He knew God intuitively. A crucial question then is, was this Son-consciousness an illusion? Whatever test is applied, the old dilemma cannot be escaped: either he was more than man or he was not a good man. The science of Comparative Religion teaches clearly and unmistakably that none has ever had the Son-consciousness which Jesus had; and adoring faith fills out the answer with the statement that it is because none has ever been the Son of God as Jesus was.

In the afternoon an interesting Christian Endeavour meeting was held, which was largely attended, and in which seventeen of the children of the Mission participated. Rev. C. A. Clark quite captivated the children with his address on Steamboats, with the telling and picturesque application of their need of steam, guidance, a pilot, chart and compass. The collections for the past year from the various branches have gone to the Okayama Orphan Asylum.

A vesper service was held, closing with the Lord's Supper, at which time three of the older children were received into church fellowship.

During the week, several interesting breaks were introduced into the routine which were not only highly profitable in themselves, but which were also valuable as the destroyers of any possible monotony; although the earnest and spicy debates that enlivened the business sessions had no particular savor of the monotonous. These breaks were in the form of special addresses, the first of which was a most interesting Annual Survey by Dr. D. W. Learned, rich in facts and statistics, and touching nearly every topic relating to the Mission for the past year, from Kindergartens to Cooperation.

Principal Hirotsu, of the Doshisha, gave a carefully prepared statement in regard to the Schools under his care, and made an appeal for sympathy with those Schools which are gradually winning back their former prestige.

Dr. J. H. De Forest, of Sendai, under the title of "The Religious and Moral Teachers of New Japan" (meaning those outside the Christian circle), gave a keenly analytical and very discriminating review of the life, work and influence of three men in particular,—Prof. Inouye Tetsujiro, Baron Kato Hiroyuki, and Mr. Fukuzawa Yukichi. It is to be hoped that this address may soon find its way into permanent form in print as it deserves.

Another real treat was the speech by Rev. Tasuku Harada, Pastor of Kobe Church, upon "Some Points of Contact with and Opposition to the Gospel in Japanese Character." This was a most illuminating address, finely conceived and thoughtfully wrought out. As, by request of the Mission, this is to be prepared for publication, it is unnecessary to say here more than that four points of contact and three of opposition were dwelt upon, the former being represented by the four Japanese words *Giri* (the sense of ought), *Ho-on* (sense of gratitude), *Renketsu* (moderation, or unselfishness?) and *Chūkō* (loyalty and filial piety); the points of opposition being the Fatalistic, Naturalistic and Pantheistic tendencies in the Japanese character.

A little discussion was indulged in as to the time and place of the next annual meeting, but the final outcome was a repetition of what has happened for many years now, viz., the decision that there is no more convenient time for all concerned than the first week in July, and no more ideal place than the beautiful Kobe College, where lovely outward surroundings are so richly blended with inward, generous hospitality.

H.B.N.

The wife of a rice-shop keeper at Ishikamachi, Niihagori, Ibaraki Prefecture, was awakened early on the morning of July 3rd by a voice crying out and on investigating the cause found her husband mysteriously murdered by some one. No property was missing.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE HOUSE TAX.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—In answer to my letter on this subject in to-day's *Mail*, you have inserted a note alongside about Mr. J. F. Lowder paying up his delinquent house tax after convincing himself that it was just. It is almost incredible that a man of Mr. Lowder's professional reputation should have to spend one year on deciding this question. However, he would seem to be the very man to enlighten us on the questions at issue. I paid this tax last year promptly, with a feeling and protest that it was unjust, and have been giving the matter some attention all along, and I have found no reasons for changing my mind on the subject. One of the Foreign Ministers to Japan who at first advised his nationals to pay the tax has, so I have heard, recommended them since not to pay. It is evident that quite as powerful legal talent as Mr. Lowder's is on the other side, at least it has not yet reached his conclusion. We again ask for some of the lawyer's light.

Very sincerely,
July, 4, 1901.

SIGMA.

[“Sigma” has a very remarkable manner of interpreting a newspaper. We did not insert the note about Mr. Lowder by way of “answer” to “Sigma.” We had no thought whatsoever about “Sigma” when we inserted the note. If “Sigma” can advance any argument in support of his position we shall begin to think about him. But so long as he confines himself to comparisons of the amount paid by Japanese and foreigners, he can not expect to receive serious attention.—Ed. J.M.]

KYOTO SUMMER SCHOOL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—Your readers, especially missionaries and foreign teachers of English, may be interested to learn that parallel with the Student Christian Association Summer School at Kyoto, July 18-27, there will be two hours a day of Bible Study and lectures in English as follows:—

Dr. T. T. Alexander, Amos and Related Themes, four hours;
Rev. Albert Oltmans, N. T. Teachings on the Holy Spirit, four hours;
Rev. S. L. Gulick, Religions of Japan in Relation to Christianity, two hours;
Pro. C. M. Cady, Teaching English to Japanese, two hours;
Rev. R. B. Peery, Ph. D., Japanese Language and Customs, two hours;
Messrs. Helm and Fisher, Personal Work and Bible Study among Students, two hours.
Spontaneous worship, sociability and exchange of thought will form a rich background for the above.
The sessions will be held at the Doshisha at the same time as the Summer School, but will be so arranged as to allow of attendance upon Japanese sessions in which, by the way, all but one of the above lecturers will participate.
Bed and board will be provided at cost, but each guest should bring his own bedding, towels and mosquito net. A nominal fee of one yen will be charged for tuition. Upon arrival guests should go direct to the house next the Doshisha Girls' School, which has been kindly set apart for them.
Inquiries and applications for accommodation should be addressed to the undersigned as early as possible at 6 Ura Sarugaku-cho, Kanda, Tokyo.

Yours respectfully,
July 4, 1901.

GALEN M. FISHER.

MR. LOWDER AND THE HOUSE TAX.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—As a subscriber to both funds which have been raised to protect the rights of property owners in the former foreign settlements and as one who has taken an active part in the arrangements made to obtain legal aid, allow me to correct a misstatement which has crept into your issue of this morning. You are in error when you say that it is a matter of public knowledge that could he (Mr. Lowder) have sacrificed his convictions to his interest he would have been entrusted with the very business which he is now accused of grudging to a rival. It was never proposed to retain Mr. Lowder. It was no question of his convictions, which, at the time both funds were started, were generally understood to be in favour of the property owners' view of the question.

Enclosing my card.

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant,

LEASEHOLDER.

Yokohama, 10th July, 1901.

LAW CASES.

In the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho on Thursday before Judge Yasuda, Messrs. Martin and Co. sued J. H. Ranger to recover yen 372.50, and interest at the rate of 5 per cent. Plaintiffs, in their pleadings, alleged that they let a steam-launch on contract to the Maples Hotel, under the former management, for four months from November, 1899, until February, 1900, at a charge of yen 37.50 per month, and plaintiffs further supplied to the Hotel forty tons of coal valued at yen 222.50 during January and April last year. Payment was never made. The organisation of the Hotel was subsequently changed, and all liabilities of the company were to be met by Mr. J. H. Ranger. Defendant, however, refused payment to plaintiffs.

In defence, it was contended that defendant had settled all the old liabilities of the company, and that his responsibility had ceased. Plaintiffs should now apply to Dr. Munro, who had succeeded defendant, for payment of this account. The hearing was adjourned to Sept. 27th.

Evidence was given in the Yokohama Ku Saibansho on Friday in the case brought by the Singer Sewing Machine Company to recover possession of a machine sold by them on the hire-purchase system to a Mr. Eugene, but which had been attached by a Japanese creditor of the latter. A Japanese employe of the Company stated the conditions under which the machine was lent to Mr. Eugene and the case was adjourned.

A case in which Arai Hikotaro sued Mr. John W. Hall to recover yen 500 and interest at the rate of 5 per cent. came before the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho on Friday. The dispute was in connection with the sale of certain buildings at Ikenoshita, Kuraki-gun, which occurred in February last. Plaintiff in his pleadings said he purchased the buildings for yen 2,700, and deposited with the auctioneer yen 500 as earnest money. At that time he thought the buildings belonged to Namikawa Seikichi and Sasao Shojiro. Subsequently he learned that the property belonged to Hoshi Nao, and he wished to cancel his bargain and get back his deposit.

In defence it was stated that Mr. Hall had been instructed by Sasao Shojiro and Namikawa Seikichi to sell by public auction the buildings at Ikenoshita. Although the property was at present registered in the name of Hoshi Nao, it had been sold by the latter to Sasao and Namikawa.

Sasao Shojiro and Namikawa Seikichi both gave evidence stating that they bought the property from Hoshi Nao, but as they bought it to sell again directly they did not take the trouble to register it in their names.

The case was then adjourned till Sept. 27, for the production of two more witnesses.

In the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho on Saturday before Judge Yasuda, the hearing came on of the petition filed by Mrs. Rosa Barman praying the Court for an order of divorce from her husband, William Barman. The details of the case have already been published, the chief fact being that the defendant (who was not represented in Court) left the plaintiff in July, 1898, and had not since corresponded with her. Judgment was given on Tuesday by Judge Yasuda in favour of plaintiff.

In the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho on Monday morning judgment was given for defendants in the suit brought by Mr. H. B. Bhesania against the P. & O. S. N. Co. Plaintiff was ordered to pay the costs of Court.

In the same Court the hearing was to come on on Monday afternoon of a suit brought by Hans Fiez, of Switzerland, against F. Wagen, but it was adjourned till Sept. 23rd owing to defendant's failure to present a proper answer to the petition of plaintiff.

On Tuesday morning a Chinaman formerly in the employment of the National Bank of China was brought up in the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho and examined by Judge Fujise on a charge

of having uttered a forged cheque. Mr. W. M. Humphreys, of the Bank, was examined as a witness in connection with the case.

In the Yokohama Ku Saibansho on Thursday morning the hearing was resumed of the suit brought by the Singer Sewing Machine Manufacturing Co. against Yendo Fuji. The case was again adjourned.

A wrestler named Hakkaku (formerly Onaruto) and others were arrested by the police at Narutoro, Hanazakicho, Yokohama, on the night of the 6th inst. and charged with gambling.

The hearing of a case, in which plaintiff, a provisioner, sues Mr. K. M. Benedickter, representative of the Russo-Chinese Bank at Kobe, for payment of yen 500 alleged damages, took place in the local Chiho Saibansho on Saturday. It was stated that plaintiff contracted to supply the meals of the passengers for Seattle on board the steamer *Milor* in April, 1900. The contract was re-let to a man, Yasui Kunitaro, who is not concerned in the dispute, and this man with ten assistants carried out the contract. The steamer arrived at Seattle on 4th May, 1900, via Victoria. It had been agreed that a free return passage by the steamer would be given to these employees, but Captain Hills without sufficient cause made the men leave the vessel and take passage home by the *Empress of China*, the men paying yen 500 in all. The men arrived in Kobe on the 29th June, 1900. They subsequently instituted an action against plaintiff and obtained the refunding of the sum of yen 500, which plaintiff now sues for. The case was adjourned.

In the Chiha Chiho Saibansho an action was began on June 24th by Messrs. T. Takagi, G. Koide, and T. Nakamura, counsel for the plaintiff, Mr. Hisaya Iwasaki, head of the Mitsubishi firm, against Mr. M. Shirasugi, President of the Boso Railway Company, for the purpose of obtaining recognition of certain debts contracted by the latter, and also for payment of the same. The facts and circumstances that led to the present complication are reported by the *Yoji*. According to the statement of the plaintiff (the Mitsubishi Co.) a loan was made to the Boso Railway Co. at a time when that corporation was in straitened circumstances, and as the application for the loan was very pressing, it was granted as a special favour. It was given against a promissory note for six months from February to August in the 30th year of *Meiji* to the amount of 200,000 yen. At the expiration of the term, when a demand was made for payment, the defendant (the Boso Railway Co.) was unable to meet it and consequently a postponement was allowed for another six months. This took place several times—each time either the promissory note was renewed or it was duly endorsed—until the 20th of November, 32nd year of *Meiji*, when half the amount was paid but the other half remained unpaid. In consequence of this, whenever the note matured, it was renewed as a special favour until 26th Nov. last when a demand for repayment was made as before. The defendant suddenly assumed an attitude quite contrary to expectation, and not only refused to pay, but openly refused to comply with the demand for endorsement. On this the plaintiff found it necessary to appeal to law although there had been some negotiations with a view to adjusting the difference. These negotiations succeeded so far as to lead to a postponement on condition that the defendant would duly endorse the note, but the latter insisting that there should be given a certificate ensuring postponement till the 37th year of *Meiji*, the plaintiff could not comply. On the part of the defendant (the Boso Railway Co.) it is alleged that although they did actually borrow the sum from the Mitsubishi firm in the 30th year of *Meiji* against a promissory note with interest, in the year following, when they issued their debentures, they paid off the debt with them through the 132nd Bank, and the transaction was duly entered in their books, which showed that the sum of 200,000 yen borrowed of the Mitsubishi Co. was paid in full on the 27th December, 31st year *Meiji*. The fact is that when the Company issued their debentures, there was scarcely any demand for them owing to the unfavourable circumstances, and by far the greatest part of them were taken by the 132nd Bank. The Company's debt was then transferred to the Bank in the form of debentures issued by the Company. These debentures were afterwards taken as security against the debt by the Mitsubishi firm and then taken for payment for one-half of the debt while the other half remained in the form of the note as before endorsed by Mr. Kato, the then president of the Company. Although the note bears an endorsement in the name of Mr. Kato, who was at the same time president of the bank, the Company are under no obligation

to pay the debt as the transaction is not duly registered in their books.

The real feature of the complication will be better understood when one comes to know the financial condition of the Boso Railway at the time when the debt was contracted, and the connection between Mr. Kato, the president of the Company, and the 132nd Bank, of which Mr. Kato was also president. Ever since its establishment the finances of the Company had been in a perplexing state; its debt at one time amounted to half a million yen, and the construction of its line seemed as if it would never be finished. With a view to the settlement of its debts and finishing the line Mr. Kato took measures to issue debentures to the amount of 600,000 yen. There were scarcely any subscribers excepting the 132nd Bank. However, Mr. Kato afterwards issued other debentures to the amount of 200,000 yen in addition to the above, and succeeded in getting the Mitsubishi to subscribe for half the amount of the debt the Company owed them. (At this time the Mitsubishi firm were acting as bankers for the Company.) As to the connection between the Boso Railway Co. and 132nd Bank, both being under the direction of the same president, Mr. Kato, the one was as a matter of fact subservient to the other, and they were in reality one and the same in interest. The debt in question was originally contracted when the late Mr. S. Narukawa was president of the Boso Railway Company. This gentleman had a special connection with the Mitsubishi firm and was elected president of the company with the object of obtaining through his influence a loan of 200,000 yen. In this Mr. Narukawa was successful; he was afterwards made president of the newly organized Teikoku Bank, and Mr. Kato succeeded him as president of the Company. When Mr. Kato set about raising the Company's loan, he made his 132nd Bank take the major part of it, and in the name of the bank he got the Mitsubishi to take the debentures as security for the Company's debt, and afterwards made the Mitsubishi buy debentures to the amount of 100,000 yen in payment of the Company's debt which was consequently reduced to 100,000 yen, for which a promissory note was given bearing the endorsement of Mr. Kato as President of the Boso Railway Company. Since that time the note has been renewed whenever it matured until January in the 33rd year of Meiji, when Mr. Kato was no longer president, his place having been taken by Mr. Shirasugi, the present President, and with him all the directors and auditors of the Company were changed. The new officials, of course, not knowing what had been done by their predecessors except from the records in their books, rejected the demand of the Mitsubishi firm.

The hearing of the case will begin after the summer vacation and will not be concluded in the present year. The case, which presents many complications, has awakened considerable interest.

FACTORY WOMEN.

Discussing the various occupations of females in foreign countries, the *Asiatic* says:—In England the largest number of women are employed in paper mills, book-binding, linen manufacture, and tailoring. Five to ten times as many females as males are at work in factories engaged in the manufacture of buttons, gloves, pens, and straw work. On the whole, simplicity and uniformity are the characteristics of female labour. In Germany, however, the chief employment of women consists in the production of window curtains, shawls, and knit work, which together absorb 84 per cent. of the entire number of women in the respective factories; spinning takes in 60 per cent. and braid 56 per cent. In Germany the proportion engaged in domestic service is 26 per cent.; bookbinding and pasteboard work absorbing 25 per cent., and business transactions securing the same percentage. The fair sex have thus a tendency to concentrate their capacity on things which are delicate and fragile. As to Japan, statistics on the same subject show the following results:—

Ratio borne by females to total males.		Per cent.
Factory.	Female operatives.	
Raw silk	107,348	93
Cotton spinning ..	53,053	79
Matches	11,385	69
Cotton fabrics	10,656	86
Tobacco	7,874	72
Mattings	1,641	59

Of the above total the greater number of operatives under fourteen years of age are employed on tobacco, spinning, and matches. As to the percentage of men and women having no occupation, in the United States, Germany, Italy, and Norway, our contemporary gives the following figures:—

Women per 100 men.	
United States	182
England	180
Germany	175
Italy	168
Norway	140

From the above it will be perceived that in America where the rights of women are, as is well known, recognised to the highest extent, female labour is on a comparatively large scale. Next comes England in this respect; whereas Norway and Italy, though far behind the three countries above mentioned, in point of civilization and development of industries, appear to have a comparatively small number of women unemployed.

THE MONEY MARKET FOR JULY.

Writing on financial movements for this month the *Asiatic* asserts that the settled revenue of the Government in the form of national taxes will aggregate 15,848,961 yen, while calls on companies' shares will amount to 1,498,185 yen, making a total of 17,347,146. As no interest on public loan bonds will be paid during this month, only the dividends of the various companies have to be counted as disbursements, but this sum does not exceed 15,473,684 yen, and there remains a surplus of revenue to the extent of 1,873,462 yen. Of course the fact is not to be overlooked that the amount of annual expenditures which remains unpaid does not fall short of 17,697,628 yen.

As to details of accumulation and distribution, the figures stand as below:—

NATIONAL TAXES.		Amount in Yen.
Land rates for urban house lots for the half-year	870,361	
Sake brewing tax for the 1st period	13,682,420	
Mixed sake (for the 1st period)	134,572	
Soy tax (for the 1st period)	1,096,930	
Patent medicine business tax for the latter half of the year	55,678	
Total	15,848,961	

CALLS ON SHARES AND DEBENTURES.		Period of Amount in payment. Yen.
Osaka Spinning (preference shares) 4th	100,000	
Osaka Railway	120,000	
Tobu Railway	205,000	
Kiwa Railway (new shares)	67,185	
Hankoku Railway (debentures)	940,000	
Total	1,498,185	

DIVIDENDS OF VARIOUS COMPANIES.		Amount in Yen.
Various banks	10,984,554	
Various companies	3,897,737	
Various railway companies	421,816	
Interest on Industrial Debentures distributed	178,522	
Interest on debentures of the Hokkaido Colliery and Railway Company	30,555	
Redemption of debentures of the Industrial Bank	12,500	
Redemption of debentures of the Osaka Beer Company	10,000	
Redemption of the Tsuruoka Hydro-Electric Company	13,000	
Total	16,473,684	

THE ODAWARA ELECTRIC RAILWAY.

At a general meeting of the Odawara Electric Railway Company held on July 2nd, President Nakano, after submitting a report for the 1st half of this year, sought to obtain the temporary approval of the shareholders in regard to the estimates of expenses of proposed work in the form corresponding to the settled accounts for the latter half of last year.

The items of expense of electric works as well as loans from banks, however, were not passed and the dividends for the present term were distributed as follows:—

	Yen.
Net profit for the current term	17,752
To reserves	888
To loans issued	1,775
Balance	15,089
Brought over from the previous account	282
Total	15,371
To rewards for officials	1,000
To dividends (4 per cent. per annum)	11,000
Carried over	371

It may be added that the principal shareholders of the above company are Mr. Wakao (2,940 shares), Mr. J. Watanabe (1,708), Baron Mutsudaira (1,680), Viscount Satake (1,000), and Mr. J. Wakao (1,000). There are five others holding from 840 to 990 shares.

THE LATE PRINCE HOHENLOHE.

The following brief summary of the career of the late Prince Hohenlohe, from *Men of the Time*, will be found interesting:—

Hohenlohe-Schillingsfurst, Clodwig Carl Victor, Prince of, born at Rothenburg, March 31st, 1810, was the second son of Francis Joseph, Prince of Hohenlohe-Schillingsfurst (of the line of Waldenburg). On the death of his father in 1841, Clodwig had just begun his judicial and historical studies in the University of Göttingen. A year later, after having passed his examination with distinction, he took a subordinate position in the public service as Auditor in the Office of Justice at Ehrenbreitstein. He next became Referendary of the Government at Potsdam. While working thus diligently at his post in Prussia, the Landgrave of Hessen-Rheinfels-Rothenburg died, and the princely family of Hohenlohe succeeded to a rich inheritance, including the lordships of Ratibor and Corvey. The event, however, did not alter Clodwig's position. His elder brother took the domains of Ratibor and Corvey, to which the King of Prussia, William IV., added the title of Duke. In 1845, on the death of his brother, Philip Ernest, Clodwig succeeded, with the consent of his elder brother, to the old family seat of Schillingsfurst, and, forsaking the Prussian service, took up his permanent residence in Bavaria. Thus at twenty-seven years of age he became an hereditary member of the Bavarian parliament. The ministry, meanwhile, in Frankfurt, sent him as Ambassador to Athens, Florence, and Rome. In 1849 he returned to Frankfurt. Having married the Princess of Sayn-Wittgenstein, by whom he has a numerous family, he retired for some ten years into private life, paying frequent visits to England, France and Italy. In 1860 the prince again entered upon parliamentary life, and favoured throughout an alliance with Prussia. Towards the end of 1866 the youthful king requested Hohenlohe to prepare and lay before him a programme of the principles which were to serve eventually as a ministerial policy. Prince Hohenlohe fulfilled his commission to the satisfaction of the king, and on Jan. 1st, 1867, succeeded Fierdin as Bavarian Minister. The whole of Germany at last adopted the Hohenlohe programme. In 1868 and 1869, Prince Hohenlohe was elected Vice-President of the Customs Parliament of the German Federation. In his capacity as Foreign Minister of Bavaria, he issued his famous circular of April 9th, 1869, directing the attention of the European cabinets to the serious consequences likely to arise from the decrees of the Oecumenical Council of the Vatican. Hoping to get the Pope to withdraw his political opposition, and viewing mere religious innovations with extreme indifference, the Prussian Government slighted the warnings of the Bavarian minister, and refused to take action against the contemplated decrees. In consequence of this desertion by the principal exponent of the Unity party, Prince Hohenlohe could not hold out against the attacks of the combined Particularists, Catholics, and Austrians, in the Bavarian Parliament, and had to resign (March 7th, 1870). He then resumed his seat in the Munich House of Peers; and in a few months, on France threatening war, made himself conspicuous by insisting upon the participation of Bavaria in the great national feud. Upon the successful termination of the war in 1871, he was elected member of the first German Parliament, and, in recognition of his patriotism, immediately became Vice-President thereof. In May, 1874, after the deplorable exit of Count Harry Arnim, Prince Hohenlohe was chosen German Ambassador in Paris. He was one of the German plenipotentiaries at the Congress of Berlin in 1878. In August of that year he was re-elected to the Reichstag on the second ballot, at Forstheim, Kuhlmbach, Bavaria, polling 9,800 votes, while his Catholic competitor had 8,700. After the death of Marshal Manteuffel, Prince Hohenlohe was appointed Governor of Alsace-Lorraine, a position which he held till Oct. 1894. During his administration he enforced the strictest passport regulations at the French frontier, until in Sept. 1891 the Emperor issued a rescript rendering it somewhat less difficult for Frenchmen to visit Alsace-Lorraine. In Oct., 1894, he was appointed Chancellor of the German Empire and Prussian Prime Minister in succession to Count von Caprivi and Count von Eulenbergh. He retired from public office on October 17th, 1900, when the Emperor bestowed on his aged servant many marks of high esteem.

FRENCH ENTERPRISE IN YUNNAN.

M. Doumer (says the *Strait Times*) is not allowing the grass to grow under his feet in regard to his pet scheme for a railway from Laokai to Yunnanfu, and he has already secured the approval of the French Cabinet to the convention he has made with a syndicate of Paris bankers to build the line at a cost of 70,000,000 francs. This announcement will not be received with unalloyed delight in Tonquin.

where the *Opinion* characterises the entire scheme as the work of a vulture seeking conquest in order to batten on the corpse of the victim. The same journal points out that the cost of construction of the line will greatly exceed the estimates; and, when completed it cannot be commercially profitable, though strategically it will conduce to the annexation of Yunnan by France at the price of considerable blood. The annexation, it further contends, will be of benefit to a horde of officials, but to no one else, and our contemporary winds up by comparing M. Doumer and his colleagues to a pack of vultures, as aforesaid, hovering about in readiness to pounce upon the spoils of Yunnan. At present the greater part of the export and import trade of that province is carried on through the open town of Mengtse, about 150 miles south of Yunnan-fu or Yunnan-sen, as the French call the capital—and quite near the Tonkin border. In actual going, Mengtse is distant from Yunnan-fu eight easy stages for pack animals, over a table land sloping up to northwards. Its climate is excellent; but a day and a half's journey to the south from Mengtse brings the traveller now into the low-lying and tropical valley of the Red River at Manhao, whence there is direct communication with the sea. Goods are brought from Hongkong to Haiphong on the Tonkin coast, and thence up the Red River in junks. Small steamers can reach Laokai on the Chinese frontier whence M. Doumer means to start his railway, but the navigation is so uncertain that shippers prefer junks. The difficulties of navigating the Upper Red River, and the two days' mule transport from the river valley up on the plateau of Mengtse, are serious hindrances to the trade; yet Mengtse is the commercial key of the best districts of Yunnan, and the chief supply town of a district containing a population of about 2,500,000. Its trade has been increasing rapidly. It was valued at only £560,000 in 1897. In 1898 it was valued at £596,804; in 1899 it had jumped to over £854,000, and last year it was probably well over a million. Withal, the town of Mengtse itself is neither large nor wealthy; it is little more than a forwarding station for goods. The Chinese merchants in Hongkong barter their yarns and cottons against Yunnan tin and opium. There are three large warehouses at Manhao, whence the imports are forwarded on mules to Mengtse, whence, again, after passing the Customs, they are commonly sent on into the interior under transit pass on the day of their arrival. There are no banks in Mengtse, and in a town through which over £750,000 sterling of Hongkong trade passes, it is a matter of great difficulty to change a cheque on Hongkong. Its chief product is tin, and it exported nearly £250,000 worth of that metal in slabs during 1899. The mines of Kuo-chiu are conveniently situated near by, so the expense of transport is small. When one figures that the exports of tin from Singapore during 1899 were valued at £1,200,000 while Mengtse—where one cannot change a cheque—exported slabs valued at more than one-fifth our local total for the same period it will be realised that Yunnan very possibly possesses rich mineral resources that may render M. Doumer's railway a commercially profitable as well as a strategically important venture.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

ANOTHER MANCHURIAN AGREEMENT.

Shanghai, July 3.

The *Daily News* correspondent in Berlin learns from St. Petersburg that Russia has entered into a fresh compact with China, which is tantamount to a resurrection of the Manchurian Agreement.

BERESFORD WISHES TO RESIGN.

The *Times* states that Admiral Lord Charles Beresford is anxious to resign his command in the Mediterranean in order that he may criticize the naval and military policy of the Government.

THE INVASION OF THE TRANSKEI.

The Boer invaders of the Transkei attacked the town of Maclear, but in vain, thirty young farmers keeping them at bay till General Dalgety relieved Maclear. The invaders are seeking retreat over difficult routes.

THE LIBERAL PARTY.

Shanghai, July 4.

A meeting of the Liberal Party has been summoned, at which, it is understood, a reso-

lution of confidence in Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman will be proposed.

HEAT WAVE IN AMERICA.

The heat in America continues unabated and is accompanied by an alarming mortality. Business is paralyzed.

STEAMSHIP SUBSIDIES.

The (British) Consul at Nagasaki, testifying before the Steamship Subsidies Commission, urged that the granting of a subsidy for a British service to Japan would be a splendid national investment.

THE BOERS RETREATING.

Fourche is retreating towards the Drakensberg, the invasion of the Transkei having failed in its object.

APPALLING HEAT.

Later.

The heat in America is appalling. In New York there have been 225 deaths out of 307 cases.

COMMERCIAL CRISIS IN GERMANY.

Shanghai, July 5.

There is a commercial crisis in Germany following the failure of the Leipziger Bank.

THE BOERS AND THE WAR.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, replying to questions in the House of Commons regarding the termination of the war, said that Lord Kitchener had wired that the Boer leaders had proclaimed that they were fighting for their independence, which they would never surrender.

SUCCESS OF THE FRENCH SUBMARINE BOAT.

The French Naval manoeuvres have proved a striking success for the submarine boat, which approached the squadron unsuspected, passed along the entire line and torpedoed an ironclad and escaped unsuspected and unscathed.

YUNNAN RAILWAY.

The French Senate have approved of the Yunnan railway scheme.

RACING.

The Princess of Wales' Stakes was won as follows:—

Epsom Lad.....	1
Diamond Jubilee	2
Sigur	3

BRITISH WAR LOAN.

Shanghai, July 6.

The War Loan Bill has been read a second time in the House of Commons.

BOTHIA'S COMMANDO.

Botha is encamped at High Veldt East Springs. It is estimated that over 13,000 Boers remain in the field.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

Between the fifth of July and the second of August eleven vessels will leave England taking 1,000 troops and 5,000 horses to the Cape.

NEW WAR SHIPS.

Shanghai, July 7.

The shipbuilding programme includes three ships of 16,500 tons, six armoured cruisers and ten torpedo-boat destroyers of improved type.

CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The official returns show that in June the casualties in South Africa were: 15 officers and 152 men killed, 42 officers and 444 men wounded, 375 missing.

LORD ROSEBERY.

Lord Rosebery has returned to London.

There is much speculation as to his attitude, and interest is intensified in the Liberal party crisis.

BOERS WRECK A TRAIN.

A Boer force north of Naboomspruit wrecked a train from Pietersburg. Lieutenant Best, nine men of the Gordons, and nine others were killed.

HENLEY.

Leander beat Pennsylvania by a length at Henley for the Grand Challenge Cup. It was a magnificent struggle and the excitement was intense.

AUSTRALIAN DEFENCE.

Later.

The Australian Defence Bill provides for a small force of regulars, with large forces of militia, mounted infantry and volunteers, and also provides for a classification of all adult males.

THE WRECKED TRAIN.

Besides those killed at the wreck of the train, there were 10 Gordons wounded. No details whatever are to hand.

RUSSIA AND THIBET.

Shanghai, July 8.

The Thibetan Mission was ceremoniously received by the Czar at the Peterhof, where they handed over some valuable presents.

THE POPE AND FRENCH POLITICS.

A letter from the Pope in plaintive terms condemns the French Associations Law, just passed, as injuring and impairing the power of the Church.

DEATH OF PRINCE HOHENLOHE.

The death is announced of Prince Hohenlohe, ex-chancellor of the German Empire.

RUSSIAN OPINION ON THIBET.

The *Viedomosti* describes as idle talk the rumours of a Russian protectorate over Thibet. It declares that Thibet must remain a no-man's-land.

UNIVERSITY CRICKET.

The University Cricket Match between Oxford and Cambridge being unfinished, the game has been declared drawn.

[Note.—In 1827, 1844, 1888, 1899, and 1900 the matches were not finished. So far, Cambridge has won 32, Oxford 29, and there have been 6 drawn games. Oxford won in 1898 by 9 wickets; Cambridge won in 1897 by 179 runs.—Ed. J. M.]

AMERICAN COMBATANTS IN THE BOER WAR.

Shanghai, July 9.

Great Britain has declined to release the Americans found among the prisoners of war in South Africa.

[NOTE.—Many of these American prisoners are of Irish extraction and some are in Ceylon at the present moment. The American Ambassador to the Court of St. James first approached the British Government with regard to them last Fall.—Ed. J. M.]

KILLING THE WOUNDED.

Evidence from various sources shows that the Boers killed the wounded lying on the field after the battle of Vlakfontein.

A later telegram says that Lord Stanley has announced that a full enquiry has been ordered into the Vlakfontein allegations.

PLAGUE ON THE M.M. "LAOS."

A case of bubonic plague has been discovered on board the M.M. liner *Laos*, which has just arrived at Marseilles from the Far East. Upwards of 300 passengers and crew are quarantined.

[NOTE.—The only Yokohama passengers on the *Laos*, so far as we can gather, are Madame Mathieu and her two little children—one a baby in arms.—Ed. J. M.]

BRITISH ARMY IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The number of troops present in South Africa is 251,000, whereof 14,000 are sick.

HOW AUSTRALIA WILL ARM.

Shanghai, July 10.

The Australian Defence Bill provides that all male British subjects between 18 and 60 are liable to military service in times of emergency.

RUSSIA AND THIBET.

A Russian official *communiqué* to the press regarding the Thibetan Mission says that it was purely of a religious character and had no political significance.

THE ENGLISH LIBERALS.

Later.

A largely attended meeting of the Liberal party has been held at the Reform Club. The proceedings were entirely harmonious and a resolution of confidence in Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman was adopted.

THE LIBERAL SPLIT.

Shanghai, July 11.

The Liberal meeting is regarded as a mere temporary truce. Despite the semblance of unity it is already recognised that the situation is unaltered by the carefully arranged proceedings.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Scheeters with forty men held Murraysburg for two days. He burned the principal buildings and seized the money in the bank. Two rebels were publicly hanged at Cradock and Middleburg.

(RECEIVED AT THE LEGATION OF FRANCE.)

FRENCH NEWS.

Saigon, July 3.

The Chamber of Deputies has voted by 374 to 71 a supplementary credit of 80 millions of francs for the expedition to China. M. Delcassé declared that France would remain on the route to Peking like the other Powers.

The Commission of secret finance has unanimously adopted the project for the Yunnan Railway.

Saigon, July 5.

The Yellow Book published with regard to affairs in China affirms the moderation of the French troops, which was highly appreciated by the Chinese authorities and the Chinese people who asked to be placed under French administration.

Saigon, July 7.

The Chamber of Deputies has voted the Direct Contributions and has separated from the discussion of the Budget the question of an income tax.

The failure of the Bank of Leipzig has caused panic and involved the failure of some industrial associations. Many administrators have fled, been arrested, or committed suicide.

THE YUNNAN RAILWAY.

Saigon, July 8.

The French *Official Gazette* publishes the Law authorising the construction of the Yunnan Railway.

The Parliamentary session is closed.

THE PLAGUE ON THE "LAOS."

Saigon, July 11.

The *Laos* has been sent to the Lazaret of Frival at Marseilles. Nineteen firemen were attacked by pest between Port Said and Marseilles. Two have died.

FLOODS IN KIANGSI.

There are inundations in Kiangsi. Four thousand persons are believed to have been drowned.

(RECEIVED IN TOKYO.)

NORTH CHINA.

The estimates of the Powers were on the basis of withdrawal on the 1st of July, but as their troops have had to remain, additional expenses have been incurred, and the residue of the sum agreed to by China is consequently much reduced. It had therefore become difficult to find means of satisfying Japan's demands for an increase of her portion on account of the probable loss she will incur in negotiating the bonds, and if, now, Russia and other Powers advance fresh demands, Japan's case will be almost hopeless.

On the occasion of Lieut.-General Baron Yamaguchi's leaving Peking on the 6th instant, the German Minister and all the commanding officers in Peking as well as many staff officers accompanied him to the station. Guards of honour were furnished by England, America and Russia and a band by France. The Lieut.-General left Taku on the 8th at 8 a.m. amid salutes from all the war-vessels of the Powers.

(FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.")

AFFAIRS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Hongkong, June 23.

It is telegraphed from Washington that after the 4th of July until otherwise ordered Judge Taft will exercise authority in civil affairs, under conformity with the instructions given the commission dispatched from the United States in April, 1900, and subject to the approval of the Secretary for War.

The Military Governor will continue to exercise authority in the districts still hostile.

General Cailles is to surrender with six hundred riflemen at Santa Cruz on Monday, the event being converted into a grand *festa*.

AFFAIRS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Hongkong, June 24.

A telegram from Manila announces that General Cailles has surrendered unconditionally with four hundred rifles at Santa Cruz. They all took the oath of allegiance, and were then released.

THE TIENSIN ANNIVERSARY.

Tientsin, June 25.

The banquet and fête last evening in commemoration of the anniversary of the relief of Tientsin were a brilliant success. Mr. A. Zimmermann, the German Consul (who has replaced General Wogack on the Provisional Government), presided, and made special reference to the gallant services of General Wogack, Captains Bayly and Burke, Jim Watts, and the volunteers.

The fireworks included a set piece, which represented a mimic bombardment of Gordon Hall.

General Wogack telegraphed his congratulations.

TUNG FU-HSIANG IN MOTION.

News arrived here yesterday that General Tung Fu-hsiang is marching on Taiyuanfu, and that the Governor of Shansi is soliciting foreign assistance.

THE DEPARTURE OF GENERAL GASELEE.

General Gaselee is expected to leave Peking on the 18th proximo.

DISASTER IN KOWLOON DOCKS.

Hongkong, June 26.

Seven Chinese have been burnt to death on the American water-tender *Arctus* in Kowloon docks, and three seriously injured, through a fire in the shaft tunnel.

FAREWELL TO ADMIRAL SEYMOUR.

Hongkong, July 4.

Admiral Sir E. H. Seymour, G.C.B., was entertained at dinner at Government House on Tuesday, and at luncheon at the Club by the China Association on Wednesday. He left in his flagship, the *Centurion*, for home last night.

A COUNSEL OF DESPAIR.

A petition to Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, asking for the appointment of a commission, accompanied by an independent sanitary expert, to enquire into the sanitary condition of the colony, is being largely signed.

(FROM THE "OSTASIATISCHE LLOYD.")

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Berlin, June 24.

An international Board is about to be formed at Tientsin for the War Loan service, and those connected therewith will also be entrusted to watch over the income of the sea salt gabelle.

The situation in Manchuria is again considered serious at St. Petersburg, as according to late news large bodies of troops, both Mongolian and Manchurian, are reported to be congregating.

Berlin, June 25.

The Leipziger Bank (Capital 48,000,000 marks) has been declared by the proprietors to be insolvent. Creditors to the amount of 87,000,000 marks are involved.

The Treber-Concern (probably the Company for manufacturing the malt, etc. refuse of the brewers into food for animals) at Cassel, with capital of 12,000,000 Marks and Letz (?) have failed.

There is a panic in the Exchange at Berlin and all stocks are falling rapidly.

Berlin, June 26.

The Leipziger Bank is now bankrupt.

Berlin, June 27.

The Secretary of the Navy, Vice-Admiral von Tirpitz, proposes to establish a coaling station in the South Sea and to declare for this purpose all collieries there to be the property of the Government. The Director of the Colonial Office, Privy Councillor Dr. Stöbel, consequently asked the Governor of German New Guinea at Herbertshöhe, von Kenningsen, to make a report on this question.

The liabilities of the Leipziger Bank amount to 92 million marks, the assets to 150 millions, whereof 111 millions come under the heading of sundry debtors. The director of the bank, Mr. Exner, has been arrested.

NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

Peking, June 27.

The question of the method of payment of the Chinese indemnity seems to be still far from settled. France has finally withdrawn her objections to the use of the salt gabelle in payment, but now the Viceroy and Governors make the point that the heavy charge necessary to raise thirty million taels annually from the provinces is more than their revenues can bear.

Chefoo, June 27.

Numerous refugees from Manchuria are arriving here. They report that the whole province of Shing-king is in a state of insurrection. The rebels are overrunning the country, pillaging and burning. Around Moukden all the villages and hamlets have been burned, and hundreds of the inhabitants who offered resistance have been killed. The Russian forces are entirely insufficient to maintain order in southern Manchuria.

BANK OF JAPAN.

BANKING ACCOUNT.

On Saturday, July 6th:—

	Dr.	Yen.
Share capital fully paid up	...	30,000,000
Reserve fund and other liabilities to shareholders	...	18,730,756
Amount of convertible notes issued	...	186,507,218
Government deposits	...	17,203,145
General deposits	...	7,570,000
Exchange liability	...	7,292
Total	...	260,037,502
	Cr.	
Discount notes	...	45,544,658
Foreign discount notes	...	15,727,176
Loan to Government	...	35,000,000
General loans	...	41,049,876
Exchange liability	...	3,542,717
Government bonds	...	53,686,681
Property	...	2,337,415
Bullion and Specie	...	63,148,976
Total	...	260,037,502

ISSUE ACCOUNT.

Daily average during past week:—

Amount of convertible notes	...	189,727,008
Bullion and Specie:—		
Gold	...	61,456,047
Silver	...	500,000
Total	...	61,956,047
Securities:—		
Government bonds	...	37,535,251
Government certificates	...	34,500,000
Government bills	...	5,248,409
Commercial notes	...	50,487,301
Total	...	127,772,961

These accounts, compared with those of the previous week, show:—

Specie Reserve:—	Increase.	Decrease.
Gold	...	238,907
Silver	...	—
General loans	...	175,358
Government deposits	...	1,147,580
General deposits	...	5,184,792

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line.	Steamer.	Date
Hongkong	T. K. K.	America Maru 1	Sa. July 13
America	P. M. Co.	China 1	Th. July 18
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Queen Adelaide 3	F. July 19
Kurepa	N. D. Lloyd	Stuttgart	Sa. July 20
Tacoma, Wash.	N. P. Co.	Victoria 4	Sa. July 21
Canada, B.C.	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of China	M. July 22
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	City of Peking	M. July 23
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of Japan	Th. July 24
America	O. & O. Co.	Doric 5	Th. July 25
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Gaelic	Th. Aug. 1
America	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	M. Aug. 5

- 1 Left Nagasaki on the 10th inst.
 2 Left San Francisco on the 25th ult.
 3 Left Amoy on the 10th inst.
 4 Left Tacoma on the 4th inst.
 5 Left San Francisco on the 9th inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line.	Steamer.	Date
Australia	N. Y. K.	Yawata Maru	F. July 12
Hongkong	N. D. Lloyd	Bayern	F. July 13
Europe, B.C.	N. Y. K.	Kanagawa Maru	Sa. July 13
America	T. K. K.	America Maru	Tu. July 16
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Hakui Maru	W. July 17
Europe, via S'hai	M. M. Co.	Annam	Th. July 18
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	China	F. July 19
Tacoma, Wash.	N. P. Co.	Queen Adelaide	Sa. July 20
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Victoria	M. July 22
America	P. M. Co.	City of Peking	W. July 24
Seattle, Wash.	N. Y. K.	Idzumi Maru	W. July 24
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of China	M. July 22
Canada, B.C.	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of Japan	F. July 26
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Doric	M. July 29
America	O. & O. Co.	Gaelic	Sa. Aug. 3
Hongkong	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	Tu. Aug. 6

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Suminove Maru, Japanese steamer, 867, K. Yada, 4th July.—Yokkaichi, 3rd July, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yamaguchi Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,038, J. Campbell, 4th July.—Kobe, 2nd July, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Empress of India, British steamer, 3,003, O. P. Marshall, 4th July.—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 3rd July, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Frant, French cruiser, 3,739, Capt. Adam, 4th July.—Nagasaki.

Bayern, German steamer, 3,128, H. Bleeker, 5th July.—Hamburg and Bremen via ports, and Kobe, 4th July, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Kobe Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,645, R. Swain, 5th July.—Shanghai via ports, 29th June, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

New Orleans, United States cruiser, 4,140, Capt. C. S. Sperry, 5th July.—Chefoo.

Alcinous, British steamer, 4,278, J. Pulford, 5th July.—Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 4th July, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Sido Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,856, W. Thompson, 5th July.—London via ports, and Kobe, 4th July, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Totomi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,396, Y. Tamuke, 5th July.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Azori, Austrian steamer, 989, D. Rardich, 6th July.—Newchwang via Moji, Beans and Bean Cake.—Simon Evers & Co.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, Y. Oda, 6th July.—Yokkaichi, 5th July, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Coptic, British steamer, 2,744, J. H. Rinder, 6th July.—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 5th July, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

Glaucus, British steamer, 3,350, Thompson, 6th July.—Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 5th July, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Lion, British steamer, 2,271, D. Robinson, 6th July.—Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 5th July, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Silesia, German steamer, 3,138, Bahle, 6th July.—Hamburg via ports, and Hongkong, 30th June, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Indravelli, British steamer, 3,152, Wm. E. Craven, 7th July.—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 5th July, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Yorktown (6), United States gunboat, 1,710, Com. Wm. Swift, 7th July.—Kobe, 5th July.

New York (18), United States Flagship, 8,480, Capt. M. R. S. McKenzie, 7th July.—Kobe, 6th July.

Riojan Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,972, N. Ohno, 7th July.—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 6th July, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Satsuna Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,157, De La Lande, 7th July.—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Duke of Fife, British steamer, 2,416, J. S. Cox, 8th July.—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 6th July, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Tsiman, British steamer, 1,460, O. Anderson, 8th July.—Australia via Hongkong, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Jinsen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,433, Higo, 8th July.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 712, K. Homma, 8th July.—Otaru, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kinsui Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,459, F. W. Horton, 9th July.—Seattle, Wash., 24th June, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Mauban, American steamer, 991, Fidel Arano, 9th July.—Uruga, 9th July, Ballast.—J. Puig.

Cymverline, British steamer, 2,150, J. Edward, 9th July.—Manila, P.I., Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Ocean (16), British Battleship, 12,950, Capt. Hon. A. G. C. Howe, 9th July.—Wei-hai-wei.

Toyei Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,696, K. Yamamoto, 10th July.—Kobe, 8th July, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 437, K. Sudzuki, 10th July.—Yokkaichi, 9th July, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hongkong Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,047, W. E. Filmer, 10th July.—San Francisco via Honolulu, 22nd July, Mails & General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Leila, German steamer, 3,949, von Doehren, 10th July.—Hamburg via ports, and Hongkong, 4th July, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Elba (10), Italian cruiser, 2,780, Capt. Casella, 10th July.—Chefoo.

Terrible (14), British cruiser, 14,200, Captain Percy Scott, 11th July.—Kobe, 10th July.

Annam, French steamer, 2,331, Sellier, 11th July.—Marseilles via ports, and Kobe, 10th July, Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

Phoenix (6), British sloop, 1,015, Com. Nicholson, 11th July.—Kobe, 9th July.

Otaru Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,551, T. Sakai, 11th July.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

Silazie, French steamer, 2,089, Girard, 4th July.—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 347, K. Sudzuki, 4th July.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Toyei Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,696, K. Yamamoto, 4th July.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Mauban, American steamer, 991, Fidel Arano, 4th July.—Uruga, Ballast.—J. Puig.

Gaelic, British steamer, 2,690, Wm. Finch, 5th July.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

Belgian King, British steamer, 2,170, T. L. Weiss, 5th July.—San Diego and San Francisco, Mails and General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Wuerzburg, German steamer, 3,246, Schuder, 5th July.—Havre, Hamburg and Bremen via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Empress of India, British steamer, 3,003, O. P. Marshall, 5th July.—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Suminove Maru, Japanese steamer, 867, S. Yada, 5th July.—Bonin Islands, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Benlawers, British steamer, 1,483, Sarchett, 5th July.—Nagasaki, Ballast.—Cormes & Co.

Yamaguchi Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,038, S. Yoshizawa, 6th July.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kagoshima Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,710, K. Kobori, 6th July.—Bombay via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, Y. Oda, 7th July.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Petrel (4), U.S. gunboat, 890, Com. G. H. Gheen, 8th July.—San Francisco via Honolulu.

Shanghai, British steamer, 2,163, E. Spicer, 8th July.—London via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Glaucus, British steamer, 3,350, Thompson, 8th July.—Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Oyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,158, Kawano, 8th July.—Nemuro, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Satsuna Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,167, De La Lande, 9th July.—Uruga, Ballast.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Alcinous, British steamer, 4,278, J. Pulford, 9th July.—London and Glasgow via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Lis (11), British cruiser, 5,600, Capt. Windham, 9th July.—Kobe.

Hudson, British steamer, 2,376, John Kelly, 9th July.—New York via ports, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Coptic, British steamer, 2,744, J. H. Rinder, 9th July.—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

Indravelli, British steamer, 3,152, Wm. E. Craven, 9th July.—Portland, Oregon, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Matsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,347, S. Muramatsu, 9th July.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Oya Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,158, Kawano, 9th July.—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Silesia, German steamer, 3,138, Bahle, 10th July.—Kobe, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Lion, British steamer, 2,271, D. Robinson, 10th July.—Manila, P.I., Ballast.—Butterfield & Swire.

Cymverline, British steamer, 2,150, J. Edward, 10th July.—San Francisco via Uruga and Mororan, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Riojan Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,972, N. Ohno, 10th July.—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kobe Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,645, R. Swain, 10th July.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Duke of Fife, British steamer, 2,416, J. L. Cox, 10th July.—Victoria, B.C., and Tacoma, Wash., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 712, K. Homma, 10th July.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, Y. Oda, 11th July.—Yokkaichi, 9th July, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Jinsen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,433, I. Higo, 11th July.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tsiman, British steamer, 1,460, O. Anderson, 11th July.—Australia and New Zealand via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, Y. Oda, 11th July.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 437, S. Sudzuki, 11th July.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Azori, Austrian steamer, 989, D. Rardich, 11th July.—Mororan via Uruga, Ballast.—Simon Evers & Co.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per British steamer *Empress of India*, from Hongkong via ports:—Fleet Eng. Allen, R.N., Mr. and Mrs. Bremner, Surg. Gibson, Mrs. H. S. Kine, Mr. H. E. Warrale, Sir J. Carrington, Miss Carrington, Mr. W. B. Inard, Mr. and Mrs. Borthwick and infant, Mrs. Twentyman and 5 children, Mrs. Wardhorst, child and maid, Count Oultremont's valet, Miss Cullen, Mr. D. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Rickman, Miss Rickman, Miss Chadwick, Lieut. Canfield, Mr. A. Humphries, Mr. Koch, Mr. A. Gaffney, Miss Tripler, Mrs. Weydemeyer and 3 children, Mrs. and Miss Cowie, Mr. M. D. Thomas, Miss Clauson, Lieut. Ballard, R.N., Mr. and Mrs. Denny, Mr. G. D. Morgan, Miss Haworth, Rev. Weaver, Mr. J. J. M. Carst, Mr. W. Richter, and Mr. L. Mottet, in cabin. For Vancouver:—Mr. and Mrs. Crystal, Miss Russell, Mr. W. T. James, Mr. C. J. Andries, Mrs. McKean and 2 children, Mrs. and Miss Wright, Mr. J. D. Hutchinson, Major-Gen. Barroce, B.C., Mrs. and Misses (3) Bryan, Master Bryan, Paymaster Lukish, Fleet-Paymaster O'Lorentz, Mr. and Mrs. Morris and child, Mr. Tong Poo Tung, Mr. S. N. Deper, Mr. and Mrs. Hughes 4 children and governess Mr. P. G. de Trerogoff, Capt. Hammond, Mr. J. E. Eastwood, Miss Porson, Mrs. Rolph, Mr. C. J. Lafrentz, Mr. B. Brennan, Mr. E. Collins, Count Hayos, Capt. Chatterton, Lt.-Col. Macdonald, Capt. McSwiney, Mr. A. H. Heath, Mr. C. Schlee, Mr. and Mrs. Ellum, Mr. C. M. Elle, Mr. and Mrs. Melhuish, and Miss G. Suthon, in cabin.

Per German steamer *Bayern*, from Europe via ports:—Dr. C. Wiegand, Mr. Plesch, Mr. Krieg and family, Miss V. Hüllessem, Mr. Holme, Mr. F. Kilian, Mr. F. Grosser, Mr. A. G. Mosle, Mr. W. Gauthoff, Mr. Alfred E. Burha, Mr. G. L. Hosmer, Mr. J. Feike, Mr. J. Wulfsky, and Mr. Wenth, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Kobe Maru*, from Shanghai via ports:—Capt. and Mrs. J. P. Robert, Miss Irvine, Bishop and Mrs. D. H. Moore, Miss Moore, Miss Buchanan, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Piking, Miss Hump, Miss Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. Winston and 2 children, Mrs. Bayne and 2 children, Mr. C. A. Hock, Rev. and Mrs. I. M. T. Winthes, Mr. T. Iyemaga, Rev. and Mrs. C. K. Lippard, Mr. R. J. Kirby, and Mr. Y. Horiye, in cabin; Mr. G. Sponzies, Mr. Zio Payne, Mr. I. de Thignereto, and Mr. S. Tsuboi, in second class; 20 Japanese, and 8 Chinese, in steerage.

Per British steamer *Coptic*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mrs. M. L. Brutton, Miss L. Brutton and amah, Mr. Hutton, Master Clausen, Mrs. F. E. Hutton, Miss Preiser, Miss Clausen, Miss Kate Shaw, Mr. Th. de Berigny, Miss G. C. Glenn, Mr. J. Stewart, and Mr. F. H. Loring, in cabin. For San

Digitized by Google

CARGOES.

Per British steamer *Empress of India*, for Vancouver, B.C.:-

From.	Canada, & West.	Chicago & New York	Pacific & East Coast.	Other Cities.	Total.
Hongkong.	—	—	219	—	219
Amoy.	—	690	540	—	1,230
Foochow.	560	—	—	—	560
Shanghai.	970	3,668	1,265	58	5,961
Kobe.	819	803	839	1	2,462
Yokohama.	2,334	2,713	1,274	1,568	7,889
Total.	4,683	7,874	3,918	1,846	18,321

From.	New York.	South Manchester.	Total.
Hongkong & Canton.	80	—	80
Shanghai.	147	—	147
Yokohama.	220	—	220

Total 447 447

SILK SHIPPERS.

Per British steamer *Shanghai*, for London via ports:—Raw Silk for Europe, 195 bales.

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, July 11.

No alterations from abroad to affect local rates, which are steadily maintained.

London—Bank T.T.	2/05 1/2
— Bills on demand	2/0 1/2
— 4 months' sight	2/0 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight	2/1 1/2
— 6 months' sight	2/1 1/2
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	258 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight	266
— 6 months' sight	268
America—Bank sight	50
— Private 4 months' sight	51 1/2
Germany—Bank sight	209 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight	215 1/2
Hongkong—Bank sight	5 1/2 dis.
— Private 10 days' sight	6 3/4 dis.
Shanghai—Bank sight	76 1/2
— Private 10 days' sight	78
India—Bank sight	152
— Private 30 days' sight	157
Rar Silver (London)	26 1/2

A. C. HUTTON POTTS

LOCAL SHARE LIST.

Yokohama, July 11.

Grand Hotels, sellers at yen 227.50. Kirin Breweries, buyers at yen 132.50. Club Hotels, sellers at yen 50. Laundries, buyers at yen 20. Helms, sellers at yen 50.

YEN.

Yokohama E. & I. Works	215 Sales.
Grand Hotel	227.50 Sellers.
Club Hotel	50 Sellers.
Oriental Hotel	125 Steady.
Langfeldt & Co.	80 Sales.
Japan Brewery Co.	132.50 Buyers.

B. E. GOEPFERT'S

DAILY SHARE REPORT OF THE TOKIO EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Afternoon, July 11.

	Paid up yen.	July.	Aug.	Sept.
Redemption Loan Bonds	—	—	—	—
War Loan Bonds	—	—	—	—
Tokio City Loan Bonds	—	—	—	—
Nippon Railway	50.00	—	—	68.60
Nippon Railway, new	12.50	20.60	—	21.10
Sanyo Railway	50.00	—	—	—
Kansai Railway	50.00	—	—	—
Tanko Railway	50.00	—	67.45	70.05
Tanko Railway, new	50.00	—	—	50.00
Kobe Railway	50.00	—	—	—
Toku Railway	25.00	—	—	—
Sabu Railway	50.00	—	—	—
Boso Railway	50.00	—	—	—
Narita Railway	50.00	—	—	30.00
Kioto Railway	35.00	18.55	18.70	18.95
Kiushu Railway	50.00	—	—	—
Banran Railway	50.00	—	—	—
Hokuyetsu Railway	50.00	—	—	—
Odawara Electric Tram Co.	50.00	—	—	—
Tokyo Electric Car	50.00	118.50	110.50	112.70
Nippon Yusen Kaisha	50.00	66.60	67.40	67.90
Toyo Kisen Kaisha	25.00	—	—	73.50
Imperial Commercial Bank	35.00	—	—	—
Kanaguchi Spinning Co.	50.00	32.70	32.35	32.70
Tokyo Rice Exchange	50.00	—	—	—
Tokyo Produce Exchange	50.00	—	—	—
Tokyo Stock Exchange	50.00	117.10	118.50	110.80

Local.—Offers for Laundries and Helms, wanted.

GOLF HANDS
Red
Rough
Hands

ONE NIGHT CURE.

Soak the hands on retiring in a strong hot creamy lather of

Cuticura
SOAP

For sore hands, red, rough hands, itching, burning palms, and painful finger ends with shapeless nails, the CUTICURA treatment is simply wonderful.

Dry, and anoint freely with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. Wear during the night old, loose kid gloves, with finger ends cut off and holes in the palms.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour, Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure torturing, disfiguring humours, with loss of hair when all else fails. Aust. depot: R. TOWNS & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African depot: LEXSON LTD., Cape Town. "All about the Skin, Hands, and Hair," free. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

Trade Mark on



every Casting.

Macfarlane's Castings,
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

"SHARP, CLEAN, AND FULL OF CHARACTER."

ORNAMENTAL CONSTRUCTIVE WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Verandahs, Balconies, Bandstands, Arcades, Kiosks, Conservatories, Roofs, RAILWAY STATIONS, BARRACKS, FACTORIES, PUBLIC WORKS, MARKETS, Etc.

ELECTRIC LIGHT PILLARS, BRACKETS, AND WIRE STAYS.

NUMEROUS HEIGHTS AND DESIGNS TO SUIT THE DIFFERENT REQUIREMENTS.

MACFARLANE'S GLASS ENAMELED DRAIN AND SOIL PIPES, A SPECIALITY.

Two Gold Medals, Calcutta Exhibition.

Illustrated CATALOGUES, Price Lists, and Estimates on Application.

Walter Macfarlane & Company, Glasgow, Scotland.

TOKUMIYA.

BROKER IN LOAN BONDS, DEBENTURES, SHARES, AND STOCKS.

Cash and time transactions.

No. 1, KABUTOCHO, NIHONBASHI-KU, TOKYO.
TELEPHONE No. 921, NANIWA OFFICE.

MEAN AVERAGE PRICE OF SHARES AND STOCKS FOR CASH DELIVERY OUTSIDE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

Tokyo, July 12.

	YEN.
Redemption Loan Bonds	—
War Loan Bonds	87.50
Tokyo City Loan Bonds	89.60
Nippon Ginko—paid up yen 200	174.00
Japan Industrial Bank—paid up yen 50	61.30
Specie Bank—paid up yen 100	161.00
Specie Bank, new—paid up yen 50	88.00
First National Bank—paid up yen 50	58.80
Third National Bank—paid up yen 50	81.80
Fifteenth Bank—paid up yen 100	89.00
Teikoku Shogyo Bank—paid up yen 35	80.10
Japan Railway—paid up yen 50	67.50
Japan Railway, 7th issue—paid up yen 44	61.00
Japan Railway, 8th issue—paid up yen 12.50	50.00
Koku Railway—paid up yen 45	70.00

Koku Railway, new—paid up yen 25	46.10
Sanyo Railway—paid up yen 47	51.80
Kansai Railway—paid up yen 50	74.60
Hokkaido Colliery Railway—paid up yen 30	68.60
Hokkaido Colliery R'way 2nd issue—paid up yen 33	72.90
Sobu Railway—paid up yen 50	62.00
Narita Railway—paid up yen 50	31.70
Boso Railway—paid up yen 50	5.00
Toyo Kisen Kaisha—paid up yen 50	38.80
Nanai Railway—paid up yen 50	14.00
Hokuyetsu Railway—paid up yen 50	18.40
Kyoto Railway—paid up yen 38	18.40
Chugoku Railway—paid up yen 31	3.80
Toku Railway—paid up yen 13	17.30
Tokyo Electric Car—paid up yen 50	118.50
Tokyo Electric Car, new—paid up yen 40	44.50
Nippon Yusen Kaisha—paid up yen 50	66.60
Osaka Shosen Kaisha—paid up yen 25	21.00
Toyo Kisen Kaisha—paid up yen 25	24.00
Japan Yusen Kaisha—paid up yen 45	25.00
Yokohama Dock—paid up yen 20	32.00
Domestic Transport—paid up yen 60	39.00
Japan Weaving—paid up yen 40	70.50
Osaka Stock Exchange—paid up yen 50	115.50
Tokyo Stock Exchange—paid up yen 50	117.50
Tokyo Rice Exchange—paid up yen 50	110.00
Tokyo Merchandise Exchange—paid up yen 25	41.00
Tokyo Electric Light—paid up yen 50	41.00
Shinagawa Electric Light—paid up yen 70.50	14.00
Tokyo Gas—paid up yen 50	67.00
Tokyo Gas, new—paid up yen 19.50	27.50
Japan Beer—paid up yen 40	91.00
Japan Beer, new—paid up yen 15	37.40

Milkmaid Milkmaid Milkmaid



TRADE MARK.

BRAND
Milk

As a guarantee of
Quality, see the
MILKMAID
on every Tin.

**LARGEST SALE
in the
WORLD.**



TRADE MARK.

BRAND
Milk



TRADE MARK.

BRAND
Milk

As a guarantee of
Quality, see the
MILKMAID
on every Tin.

**LARGEST SALE
in the
WORLD.**

LEA & PERRINS'

Messrs. LEA & PERRINS beg to announce
that, to enable the public to recognise
their world-renowned

Original Worcestershire Sauce,
from others bearing a label in close imitation
of theirs, they are now printing their Signature,
in WHITE, diagonally across the RED LABEL
on each bottle. Anyone copying the
same will be at once proceeded against.

**WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE.**

The Original and Genuine.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

IS A HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY

It cures Rheumatism, Sciatica,
Stiff Joints,

Glandular Swellings,
Sore Throat, Quinsy, Mumps,
Burns, Piles, Fistulas, &c.

**AND EVERY
FORM OF SKIN DISEASE.**

Manufactured solely at 53, New Oxford St. (late 53, Oxford St.),
London. Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

MELLIN'S FOOD

For INFANTS and INVALIDS.

When prepared is similar to Breast Milk.

MELLIN'S FOOD WORKS, PECKHAM, LONDON, ENGLAND.

DINNEFORD'S

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach,
Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations,
Bilious Affections.



**DINNEFORD'S
MAGNESIA**

MAGNESIA

Sold Throughout the World.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

The Physician's Cure
for Gout, Rheumatic
Gout and Gravel; the
safest and most gentle
Medicine for Infants,
Children, Delicate Fe-
males, and the Sick-
ness of Pregnancy.

969



**WATERING
APPARATUS**

Non-freezing & Ordinary Hydrants
and Street Washers.
Garden Watering Boxes and
Apparatus.
Gun-Metal, Copper, and Cast-
Iron Cocks and Valves.

E. GUESNIER, E.C.P.,
Engineer and Cock Mfr.,
(Successor of ACHILLE CADET)
27, Rue des Tailandiers,
PARIS.

Hydropathic and Massage Appa-
ratus supplied to the Vichy Co-
Vapour Baths (Berthe system).

Apply to HAYES & CO., agents for
M. OFFENHEIMER & CO., PARIS.

(毎土曜日一回發行)

經銷人 エフ ブランクリー
發行兼印刷人 ユービー プラザ
發行所 横濱市 山下町五十五番
ジャパニアン ターミナル新設社

The Japan Weekly Mail.

毎土曜日 A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART. 一週發行

No. 3.]

REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O.
AS A NEWSPAPER.

YOKOHAMA, JULY 20TH, 1901.

明治廿五年三月廿日
第三種郵便物認可

[VOL. XXXVI.]

CONTENTS.

Summary of News	49
Chinese Affairs	50
Russia's Telegram	51
Marquis Ito on a Political Tour	52
Russia and Tibet	52
Another Libel	52
Rewards for Japanese Military Men	53
The Lama Mission	53
"A Fool's Paradise"	53
The House Tax Controversy	54
Theft at the Government Printing Office	54
Indebted to Shakespeare	54
Korean News	54
Mr. Kato and the Judges' Strike	55
The late Mr. Uyeda	55
The Emperor and the Returned Troops	55
Fatal Railway Accident	55
Return of General Yamaguchi	55
Garden Party in Tokyo	56
An Incident	56
Millionaires	56
Imperial Steel Works at Wakamatsu	56
Accident in Tokyo	56
Notes on Current Events	57
The Weather	57
Confirmation at Christ Church	57
Yachting	57
Leading Articles:—	
Drunkennes and other Vices in Japan	58
International Intercourse	58
The Perry Memorial	58
Monthly Summary of Japanese Current Literature	61
Some New Books	65
Colonizing Formosa	66
Crickets	67
Baseball	68
China: a Poem	68
National Trade	68
News of the Week	69
American Topics	70
European Topics	70
Correspondence:—	
The House Tax	71
Utsi Pass Accident	73
Mr. A. M. Hornby on Smoking Cricketers	73
Law Cases	73
Marquis Ito on Current Japanese and Foreign Politics	73
The Recent Insurance Case	73
The Formosa Monopolies	74
Formosan Government Ordinance No. 40	74
The P & O Company	75
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	75
Weather at Shoji	75
Bank of Japan	75
Telegrams	76
Chess	77
Latest Commercial	77
Latest Shipping	78

"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, JULY 20TH, 1901.

DEATH.

On the 12th instant, in Tokyo, YASUSABURO WAKEDA, Director of Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, aged 47. Funeral will take place on the 15th at 9 a.m. in Tokyo.

MARRIAGE.

At the Legation of France and subsequently at the Tsukiji Cathedral, on the 17th instant, Monsieur JULES ADAM, Consul of France and First Interpreter of the Legation of France in Tokyo, to Mademoiselle ADRIENNE BOUTARD.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THE Japanese cruisers *Itsukushima* and *Hashidate*, with naval students on board, left Fusan for Gensan on the 11th inst.

A SEAMAN named Sakane Saburohiko, belonging to the war-vessel *Kasagi*, committed suicide on the ship at Fukuoka on the 12th inst.

A *soshi* named Ito Tomojiro, living at Oimatsubo, Yokohama, was arrested by the police on the 11th inst., on a charge of libelling officers.

A MAN named Fujiwara Yasutaro murdered another named Uyeda Yasutaro at Matsumoto-cho,

Higashi Chikumagori, Nagano Prefecture, on the night of the 13th inst. The criminal was arrested at once.

SIR JOHN CARRINGTON, C.M.G., Chief Justice of Hongkong, is enjoying the cool delights of the Nikko mountains. He is staying at the Lake Hotel, Chuzenji.

THE Nikko and Chuzenji hotels are overflowing at the present time with visitors from Shanghai and the China coast ports. So far the season has been very rainy.

AN explosion occurred in a fireworks factory owned by Suwa Daisuke, Nishi Tobemachi, Yokohama, on the 11th inst., by which Suwa's wife and one workman were badly injured.

TWO American stowaways named Edward Hurry (18) and Frank Kelly (17) arrived at Yokohama by the *Hongkong Maru* on the 10th inst. and were handed over to the Harbour police.

A COAL dealer named Aizawa Seijiro, a native of Niigata, was arrested at Shanghai and sent back to Osaka on the 10th inst. charged with uttering several counterfeit bonds in Osaka.

A DEALER in old furniture named Tsuda Kuni-saburo, living at Tobemachi, Yokohama, was attacked by cholera on the afternoon of the 13th inst. and died at Manji hospital the same evening.

A MAN named Furuhashi Sadahachi, living at Kamizuma-mura, Makabe-gori, Ibaraki Prefecture, committed suicide on the 12th by shooting himself after having killed a woman by stabbing her in the throat.

A JAPANESE employer of Messrs. Carl Rohde & Co. was robbed of a bag containing five cheques amounting to 4,500 yen and 16 yen paper money between Shinagawa and Omori, on the morning of the 13th inst.

A COLLISION occurred between a Japanese steamer and a fishing boat in Taga Bay, Ibaraki Prefecture, on the 14th inst. and one fisherman was drowned. The steamer kept on her course and her name is not known.

TWO students named Takino Hyoya (21) and Murata Yeizaburo (24), living at Honjo, Tokyo, were arrested by the police on the 11th instant, charged with stealing several articles from a boarding house on the 7th inst.

A COLLISION occurred between an engine and several ballast cars at Tsubata, on the Hokuyetsu Railway, early on the morning of the 14th inst. Two workmen were injured. The engine and four ballast cars were damaged.

THE German ship *Rickmers* arrived at Nagasaki from Philadelphia on Friday week. The ship covered the whole distance in 110 days. A terrible hurricane was encountered off the Cape of Good Hope and four of the crew were washed overboard.

A DEAD body has been found at a place called Yugakubo, on Mutsumine San, Saitama Prefecture, which is believed to be that of the missing Niimura Bungoro. The supposition that a body recovered from the Atsugi river was his seems to be incorrect.

THE Osaka Shosen Kaisha steamer *Taitai Maru*, 2,700 tons, which was built at the Mitsu Bishi Shipyard, Nagasaki, will be launched on August 3rd. Mr. Nakabayashi, President of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, will attend. The new vessel is to trade on the Yangtze.

A MAID servant named Ogawa Asa (16) living at Kaneda-mura, Naka-gori, Kanagawa Prefecture, was arrested by the Tobe police on the 11th inst.

on a charge of stealing over 100 articles from the house of her former employer at Noge-machi on the 18th ult. and setting fire to the premises to conceal evidence of her guilt.

A YOUNG man named Tatamiya Shichizo, employed in a barber shop at Kamiyacho, Kanda, Tokyo, while cutting a customer's hair on the night of the 10th inst. knocked down a hanging lamp. The oil splashed all over his clothes and he was shockingly burnt. He died the following afternoon.

MR. CAMERON, one of the superintendents at the American gold mines at Un-san, Korea, was brought to Chemulpo recently suffering from a disease whose nature was at first not known, but it soon developed into the most malignant form of smallpox and he died on Saturday, the 22nd June.

SHORTLY before the last train arrived at Shim-bashi station on the 15th, a man jumped from a window of the railway office. He was arrested and handed over to the Shiba police. He was found to be named Kanayama Kinjiro, living at Yonezawa-cho, Tokyo. He had in his pocket yen 250.

FOUR Japanese living at Yokohama, hid in the coal-bunkers of the *Hongkong Maru* and attempted to smuggle themselves out of Japan on the 28th May. The vessel brought the men back to this port on the 10th inst. They were sent to the harbour police first and to the procurator's office the following day.

A MAN named Yamada Suekichi has been arrested by the Water Police and sent to the Court for trial on a charge of having defrauded two natives of Fukuoka Prefecture of yen 100 each on the pretext of securing passages for them to Seattle on board the steamer *Riojun Maru* without passports.

TWO burglars named Ozawa Yasutaro and Yebara Ryuichi were arrested in Saitama Prefecture, on a charge of having entered the house of a blacksmith named Takichi Keijiro, at Yoshioka-cho, Honjo, Tokyo, on Tuesday night last. It appears that they murdered his wife and badly injured her husband.

FORTY-THREE labouring people of both sexes employed on the second fort at Futsu were returning home in three boats shortly after five o'clock on the afternoon of the 12th inst. when between the second and first forts a boat was capsized. The men were rescued at once but three women are missing.

A WOMAN named Hidamura Hisa (18) living at Shiroato-mura, Tachibana-gori, Kanagawa Prefecture, attempted to commit suicide by shooting herself with a pistol belonging to her brother on the afternoon of the 11th inst. She was rescued by her family. The bullet entered the throat and stopped at the back of the head.

A FIGHT occurred on Saturday last between two carpenters employed in the erection of Count Kuroda's residence at Mita, Tokyo, during the course of which one of the men struck his companion a violent blow on the head with a hammer and then escaped. The injured man was taken to the hospital and is not expected to recover.

THE *Government Gazette* of India announces the death on June 18th of Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal. The Viceroy states that for 33 years Her Highness ruled her State with marked ability. Her people have lost a just and considerate ruler, and the British Crown, one of its most faithful feudatories. Having left no son, a daughter will doubtless succeed, thus establishing the unique event in the history of the State of three consecutive generations being ruled by Queens.

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

Saturday, July 13.

General Ma with 15 battalions is reported to have arrived in the vicinity of Peking, which city he will soon enter. It is expected that the duty of dealing with the *Lieu-chuan-hui* will be entrusted to him, in addition to his previously indicated duty of organizing, in conjunction with Governor Yuan, a guard for the Imperial Court.

The British troops in Peking are to be transferred to Tientsin on the 14th instant, when Major-General Gaselee will resign his command to a junior officer.

The Chinese Prince Imperial is said to be about to pay a secret visit to Ninho to meet his father Prince Tuan. Much care is reported to have been taken for the purpose of concealing the fact, but it has nevertheless become known. If the story be credible—which we take leave to doubt—the probability of Tuan's execution in deference to the demand of the Powers, is evidently very remote. Indeed we never could appreciate the wisdom of preferring such a demand, for whether Prince Tuan deserved or did not deserve capital punishment, to ask the Court to pronounce and carry out a sentence of death against the father of the heir to the Throne was to put an altogether excessive strain upon Chinese docility.

Reports are coming in which indicate that the inundations in Kiangsi have assumed disastrous dimensions. Numbers of aged persons and children have been drowned. It is apprehended that the trouble may extend to other regions in the Yangtze Valley.

Lieut.-General Baron Yamaguchi arrived at Bakan on the 11th instant. All the ships at Moji and Bakan were dressed, and a most hearty welcome was given to the returning General. Several interesting assertions are attributed to him. He regards without any uneasiness the outbreak of the *Lieu-chuan-hui*. They are one of the incidents that must always be anticipated in China, and no necessity exists to employ troops against them. At all events, Governor Yuan's trained force, three thousand strong, is now encamped within a few miles of Peking and will be fully able to dispose of all such troubles. Russia shows so evident a disposition to treat Japan with deference that the Russian occupation of Manchuria is not likely to prove permanent if Japan plays her cards discreetly. The chief questions for discussion by the Peking Conference have now been settled, and it is probable that, in the end, Japan's demand for an additional indemnity will be successful. Mr. Komura will doubtless soon return to Japan to take the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, but the date is uncertain and he still has much business on hand. The coming of Na Tung to Japan will probably be subsequent to August. Prince Shun is on the point of setting out for Germany, but things will be arranged so that the two envoys shall arrive simultaneously at the capitals to which their mission of apology is directed. Germany will probably keep her troops in Shanghai. The Japanese civil administration in Peking has long been employing the services of Chinese subjects in various posts except as policemen and has found them very efficient. In Tientsin the case has been the same. As for the Tibetan mission to Russia, it will be difficult for the latter to impart to it any political significance. The Tibetans are disposed to turn rather to Japan. General Yamaguchi comes to Tokyo on the 14th or the 15th. The Imperial Court leaves Hsian on the 1st

of September and will probably arrive at Peking in the beginning of November. Strenuous exertions are now being made to effect restorations at the Palace. Among the Chinese, the people of Szechuan seems to have the most character, but as a general rule everything depends on money and there is therefore very little hope of organizing a really strong military system.

The *Asahi*, writing about the rumour of General Gribski's suicide, interprets it in the sense that Russia has resolved to change her policy of merciless force in dealing with the Chinese. At the same time, our Tokyo contemporary insists that General Gribski was not personally responsible as he only executed the orders of St. Petersburg. But we desire to remind the *Asahi* that nothing of the kind has been proved. It has not been shown that the St. Petersburg Cabinet issued any mandate justifying the Blagovestchensk massacre. Even assuming the accuracy of the alleged telegram—a credulous assumption, we think—“fling Chinese across Amur” can scarcely be construed into the injunction “massacre the Chinese and fling their corpses into the Amur.” If General Gribski has committed suicide, it was probably because he found that under his command an act equally disgraceful to Russia and disapproved by Russian officialdom had been perpetrated.

Monday, July 14.

General Gaselee is expected to come to Japan for a brief visit on his way home from China. We trust that the British residents will do something to show their appreciation of this gallant officer's conduct of the Chili campaign. General Gaselee has shown qualities not usually required from an officer of his rank and position, and if we have not heard much of his doings, it is precisely because he possessed sufficient tact and patience to act a self-effacing part under circumstances of much embarrassment.

Secretary Hay is reported to have expressed the opinion that Japan may justly claim special consideration on account of the loss she must make in selling the Indemnity bonds. He does not think that either Germany or Russia can properly advance any similar claim, seeing that both countries can sell the bonds at par.

A body of about a hundred insurgents are said to have made their appearance at a point northward of Wiju, and the Korean garrison of Wiju has joined the Chinese troops for the purpose of dealing with the marauders.

The Chinese mission of apology to Germany passed through Tientsin for Tongku on the 12th instant.

An edict has been issued from Hsian calling upon the Chinese Ministers in Europe and America to send in the names of any students they can recommend as having graduated in foreign languages and being of sound constitution. It is the intention of the Court to make a selection of such persons for official employment. If this edict be sincere, which we see no reason to doubt, it may mean a great deal.

The rumours about the *Lieu-chuan-hui* bear a remarkable resemblance to those circulated at the outset about the Boxers. Some accounts put their force at fifty thousand men; others insist that they have not more than twenty thousand; some regard them as very formidable; others consider them scarcely worthy of attention. But no one doubts, we imagine, that if the Chinese Authorities undertake the work resolutely, there will be any difficulty in quelling these insurgents. The Boxers

would never have become really dangerous had not they received assistance from the Government. Meantime strange stories are circulated about fresh troubles in North China. It is alleged that Prince Tuan and the Prince Imperial are acting in collusion, and that their immediate purpose is to take possession of Shansi and establish the capital there. Tuan has always been a danger. So long as he lies under sentence of death, and so long as Tung Fushang is similarly prescribed, it is only natural that these two men should endeavour to strike a blow in their own defence.

A Tokyo contemporary states that the prohibition against the despatch of telegrams to China by the Chinese Representative in Berlin was relaxed last month.

Tuesday, July 16.

The latest intelligence from China is that the Empress Dowager, fearing that if the Prince Imperial accompanied the Court on its return to Peking, he might become the centre of intrigues and a source of disturbance, placed him in the hands of a body of trustworthy adherents and sent him from Hsian to join his father in Shansi, or wherever Prince Tuan is sojourning. This step is believed to be preliminary to final removal of the young Prince from his position of heir apparent, and it is thought that Prince Tuan's reputed share in the rebellion of General Tung Fushang is due to indignation on account of his son's deposition. If the Court has been sincere in admitting that Prince Tuan is criminally culpable for his support and encouragement of the Boxers, it would seem a natural step that his son should be deprived of the succession to the Throne, for assuredly the lad can not be expected to grow up with sentiments favourable to the only policy by which the integrity of his country can be preserved. He would have to choose between filial impiety or unpatriotic conservatism, and if the Empress Dowager has the shrewdness attributed to her by common report, she will take care that he is not subjected to such an ordeal.

Wednesday, July 17.

News is said to have reached the officer commanding the French troops at Paoing that the *Lieu-chuan-hui*, hearing of the intention of the Chinese Government to send a strong force against them and of the prospect of cooperation on the part of foreign troops, have taken alarm and dispersed. If this be true it confirms the view taken from the first by many well informed people that the *Lieu-chuan-hui* rising was a matter of trifling importance, and that the only danger threatening the restored peace of North China is the disaffection of Tuan and Tung.

Thursday, July 18.

It is now rumoured that in view of the still unsettled state of Chili, the Powers will not withdraw their forces altogether from North China, but will post a portion of them in Shanghai. This forecast is accompanied by a rider that Mr. Sheng will be appointed to discuss the matter with foreign Powers. The story sounds very apocryphal.

Prince Shun, the Chinese ambassador of apology to Germany, has reached Shanghai en route for Berlin.

Lieut.-General Yamaguchi thinks that the disturbances in North China may be considered as ended for the present, so far, at least, as the employment of troops is concerned. There will be riots on a small scale: that is more or less inevitable in China, where the administration is swayed by rival factions like the Manchus and the

Chinese. The recent complications were comparatively easy to deal with because Southern China took no part in them. The empire was only half alive. Had it exerted its full vitality the trouble would have been enormously magnified. But the Chinese are a strange people. They were actually sorry to say goodbye to the Japanese troops and preferred not a few requests that they should remain. People who can welcome the presence of foreign soldiers on their country's soil are evidently strangers to patriotism. The fact is that the word "China" has very little significance for the Chinese. To govern them by a display of force it would be necessary that the display should be perpetual, for when their enemy takes off his armour for a moment, they immediately become friendly with him. The civil government has been handed over to them. They may not carry it out very well, but they have had some instruction and they will be under foreign supervision. About 3,000 Chinese constables have been fairly well trained and these will doubtless prove very useful. The Chinese evidently wanted to remain longer under Japanese jurisdiction, but of course that was out of the question. There was some hesitation about removing the troops, but finally the step was decided upon, and the number of the guards was definitely fixed for garrisoning the necessary places. It is probable, however, that a considerable force will be retained in Southern China. It is not impossible that complications may arise in Southern China, and Japan will do well to be on her guard. Li Hung-chang is apparently discharging his functions of plenipotentiary, but in truth he is too old to do much and he has moreover lost the confidence of all classes. Prince Ching is behaving in an earnest, straight-forward manner. He seems to be fully sensible of Japan's good-will towards China. Tung Fuh-shang is certainly a power to be reckoned with on account of the military force at his disposal. Few of the Chinese high officials or satraps have much military strength but Tung is a marked exception.

Friday, July 19.

About two thousand of the Lien-chuan-hui are said to have assembled in Shing-teh, and to have distributed circulars calling on the people to cleanse the Chinese empire and purge it of the foreigner. The local authorities seem powerless to check this movement, but doubtless these two thousand insurgents will not display any force of cohesion greater than that shown by their twenty thousand comrades who have dispersed as soon as the shadow of Ma's army loomed in the distance.

A Russian force having landed at Taku-shan and found that the Antung bandits had dispersed, has directed its movements to Fen-hwan where it will be stationed for the present.

A Japanese traveller who has just returned from Wuchang says that there are about 20 Japanese subjects in residence there. The military school was closed before the summer recess, probably because the large sums of money sent by Viceroy Chang to Hsian for the support of the Court obliged him to economise in other directions.

The King of Italy has instituted a new order, to be known as the Knights of Labour, the gold cross of the order being given to those who have helped on the progress of the working classes, and who have invented improvements to assist skilled labour. The cross bears the inscription, "To the Worth of Labour."

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

A correspondent of one of our local contemporaries calls attention to a difference between the versions of a Reuter's telegram given by the *Japan Times* and this journal, and suggests that where the sense of a telegram is doubtful the wisest plan would be to give the message in the original form so that the public may draw their own conclusions. We quite agree with the latter suggestion, and indeed it has been our own habit to indicate that a difficulty of rendering exists when such is the case. But in the particular case that elicited these comments, it did not occur to us that there could possibly be any ambiguity. The words of the telegram were:—"Evidence various sources shows Boers killed wounded lying field after Vlakfontein." We interpreted the telegram to mean that the Boers had killed the wounded as they lay on the field; the *Japan Times* interpreted it to mean that "the Boer killed and wounded were left lying on the field after the battle of Vlakfontein." Subsequent news has confirmed the correctness of our version. But surely the matter never could have been in doubt? It would have been quite farcical for Reuter to telegraph that the Boer killed and wounded were left lying on the field, such an event being a normal incident of warfare. We do not intend to prefer any charge of carelessness against our contemporary. It has happened in the past that telegrams correctly interpreted by the *Japan Times* were rendered wrongly by ourselves. But this is a matter of some importance, for the accusation brought against the Boers is of the gravest nature and, if proved, will create a very ugly feeling against them in England. It will probably not produce any effect at all in Germany and France. The Germans and the French accept as incontrovertible truth every charge brought by the Boers against the British, although lying of the most flagrant description has been proved again and again to be among the chief weapons employed by the Boers throughout this war. But neither the Germans nor the French attach any credence to statements made by the British themselves. They ought to know, if they knew anything about the British, that English officers do not lie and that no British General makes false reports. But their acquaintance with the British officer does not extend to that degree. We anticipate, therefore, that whatever evidence be collected about the Vlakfontein incident, the German and French newspapers will receive it with incredulity.

In connexion with this matter of telegrams, we desire to draw attention to another matter. On Friday morning we published the following telegram:—"Scheepers with forty men held Murraysburg for two days. He burned the principal buildings and seized the money in the bank." The *Japan Times* gave the following version of the same telegram:—"Commandant Scheeper's forty men held Murraysburg two days against the British, burned the principal buildings, &c." Now the words "against the British" did not occur in the original telegram. They make all the difference in the world in the significance of the news. If Scheepers with 40 men held Murraysburg for two days in the face of a British attack, and then succeeded in getting off clear with his little party, he accomplished a most remarkable feat. We do not believe that he did anything of the kind. The obvious meaning of the telegram, we think, is that Scheepers and his forty men were left for two days in Murrays-

burg before a British force could be brought up to drive them out, and that when a British force approached they beat a timely retreat as was right and prudent. That version merely constitutes another illustration of the enormous difficulties experienced by the British in guarding every point of a vast extent of territory against the forays of a mounted enemy, scattered into a number of marauding bands which move with singular rapidity and carry ten days' provisions in their holsters. But these forayers do not attempt to stand against a British attack. To come to blows with them it is necessary to surprise them or to hem them in. Therefore by interpolating the words "against the British" the *Japan Times* effected a radical change in the significance of the telegram.

It appears that the only two Tokyo journals which interpreted the Vlakfontein telegram correctly were the *Chino Shimbun* and the *Nichi Nichi*. The others all represented the Boer killed and wounded as having been left lying on the field by the British, and the *Jiji Shimpō* added a double-headed heading "cruelty of British soldiers." The *Kokumin* made the same error in its morning edition, but corrected it in its afternoon issue. We suspect that the responsibility lay with the *Japan Times*, which probably translated the telegram before distributing it. The mistake was most unaccountable, for it passes our comprehension to understand how any impartial reader could assign such a meaning to the message. However, the point is that the Tokyo journals have been instrumental in publishing a slander most injurious to the reputation of the British, and we suggest that they should lose no time in removing the false impression from their readers' minds.

The *Jiji Shimpō* corrects the mistake made by it in re-producing the Reuter telegram about Vlakfontein. But we do not observe that any of the other erring journals have adopted the same frank course. Apparently they think that to circulate a cruel libel against British soldiers is of less consequence than to admit their own fallibility as interpreters of telegrams.

MARQUIS ITO ON A POLITICAL TOUR.

Monday, July 15.

Marquis Ito, speaking to friends who met him at Umeda Station, ridiculed the statement published by certain newspapers that the Minister of Home Affairs had called on him to advise him not to make speeches calculated to excite the people. No thinking persons believed such a ridiculous story, and it would not have occurred to Marquis Ito to contradict it, we imagine, had not a direct question been put to him. His Excellency also noted the foolish talk of his having sanctioned the introduction of party politics into local affairs. What he has always done is to deprecate anything of the kind. Concerning the opening of Manchuria, he said that Russia would be the Power to approach, not China, but we suspect that the statement was accompanied by some qualification which escaped the reporter. The Marquis alluded to the apparently excessive expenditure of the localities, and said that he had endeavoured to warn people against that danger as a probable result of the war. In the case of harbour works at Kobe, for example, if the enterprise were a small affair demanding little expenditure and capable of being speedily concluded, it might be approached with a light

heart; but as it was a big work requiring large outlay of money and time, the financial programme must be clearly fixed before commencing. Concerning the attitude of the *Seiyun-kai* towards the Cabinet, the Marquis declared that he did not regard it as the duty of a party to oppose a Government merely because the members of the latter were not enrolled in the party's ranks. It would be time enough to discuss the question when the Cabinet's acts presented a text.

Marquis Ito's speech to the Kobe branch of the *Seiyun-kai* has been reported to Tokyo by telegram, but evidently only the outlines have been forwarded. From these we gather that the Marquis laid much stress on the unanimity of purpose with which the nation has applied itself to carry out the intention embodied in the Imperial Oath made at the time of the Restoration. His Excellency observed that whatever may be the quality of a country's rulers, harmonious action on the part of the people is essential to intelligent progress. It was to assist such progress, especially in the matter of carrying out the purpose of the Constitution, that the *Seiyun-kai* was formed. The Marquis spoke also of the necessity for greater circumspection and perspicacity in administering local affairs, so as to secure progress while avoiding debt. Doubtless the speech dealt with practical details, but the meagre nature of the telegraphic report obliges us to be content with a mere sketch.

Thursday, July 18.

Marquis Ito made an interesting speech to a Kobe audience on the 13th instant. He recalled the events of 34 years ago, when at the age of 26 he found himself called on to discharge important official functions in connexion with the coming of foreigners to Kobe and the fracas with the Bizen samurai. We learn from this narrative that Taki Zenzaburo, whose suicide in the temple Yeifuku-ji, in Hyogo, terminated the Bizen incident, was not selected for punishment. He voluntarily declared that the fault of having ordered the soldiers to fire rested with him alone, and that the punishment must fall on him. Marquis Ito had to be present at the suicide. Taki Zenzaburo had been fencing master to the Bizen clan. He died with the utmost dignity and composure.

Another point made clear by the Marquis' speech is that before he set out on his trip to Europe he had become a convert to the anti-Shogun agitation. Rai Sanyo's celebrated work, *Nihon Seiki*, seems to have converted him. He carried a copy of the volume with him to England. It need scarcely be added that his sojourn in Europe, though brief, fully convinced him of the necessity of Japan's abandoning her policy of isolation, and that (on his return home) he became a prominent advocate of foreign intercourse—advocacy which nearly cost him his life on several occasions.

Friday, July 19.

Marquis Ito, addressing the Okayama branch of the *Seiyun-kai* on the 15th instant, made a long and able speech which is fully reported in the columns of the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*. He commenced by tracing the origin and development of political parties in Europe and showed that they all had their beginnings in differences of principle, or of creed, or in unions to struggle against oppression. America was an exception. There party platforms were academical, and it resulted that the parties showed much less mutual animosity. In Japan the curious point is that although there were parties dif-

fering in name, there had originally been no difference in their purpose. They had a common object, the establishment of constitutional government. After the fall of feudalism the country returned to the administrative system that existed before the Kamakura epoch. But it was plain that in order to unify the empire and to carry out the progressive purpose indicated by the Imperial Oath, constitutional government must be introduced, and for the purpose of making preparations a committee of four, consisting of Okubo, Kido, Ito, and Itagaki, was appointed in 1874. Then, in 1881, the date was fixed for the promulgation of the Constitution. Meanwhile political parties had come into existence with the sole object of hastening the advent of parliamentary institutions. There was no reason why organizations mutually antagonistic and calling themselves by different names should have been organized for such a purpose, and in the absence of solid grounds of divergence, their hostility to each other was really very slight. After the Constitution was promulgated and the Diet opened, party Cabinets became the question of the hour, the Government interpreting the Constitution as conferring only limited powers on the Diet, and the Diet seeking to read into its provisions a much larger measure of rights. In short, the question of the time was how to interpret the Constitution. But the prime aim of political parties should be to secure the smooth operation of the Constitution, and it was for that purpose that the speaker, appreciating his special responsibility, had entered the ranks of a party. His platform did not include any such plank as office-seeking. Still less did he seek to gain victories over other parties. On the contrary, he should count party gain an unqualified loss if it involved any injury to national interests. His purpose was to establish harmony between Government and people, to promote the Sovereign's progressive aims, and to educate young men who should conduct State affairs on the lines of the empire's liberal policy. The speech referred to many other matters but the part we have here epitomised seems the most interesting.

RUSSIA AND THIBET.

The latest rumour is that Russia has preferred a demand to China that Thibet should be declared absolutely independent. Of course the public will connect this statement with the recent visit of a Thibetan mission to Russia, which mission was declared by the St. Petersburg Government to be entirely without political significance. Thibet as an independent state is an absurdity, and Thibet obtaining its independence through Russian intervention does not mean a permanently independent Thibet, unless history has abandoned its habit of repeating itself. Nevertheless the scheme is clever, if credible. For China is certainly not in a position to resist any such demand on Russia's part. It would seem that even Viceroy Li's eyes will be opened, before he quits the scene, to the costliness of confidence placed in a Power governed by the impulse of expansion. To be stripped of Manchuria and Thibet within the short space of a twelvemonth by the friend under whose wing Li has sought refuge for his country, is an object lesson which even the old Viceroy must appreciate.

In the suit of the P. & O. Company against The Crown, the King's Bench has decided that under the Merchant Shipping Act, Larca and Europeans must be treated alike regarding the so-called crew space.

ANOTHER LIBEL.

Monday, July 15.

Mr. Matsumoto Kumpei has brought an action for libel against the *Hochi Shinbun*. That journal republished, after an interval of two months, the slanderous matter which appeared originally in the columns of the *Asahi Shinbun*. There can be no doubt that such republication was malicious. Several barristers spoke in defence of the *Hochi Shinbun*, and we are compelled to say that their speeches constitute a flagrant disgrace to the Japanese Bar.

Two of these four barristers applied themselves to prove that sexual immorality is the habit in Japanese society at present and that to accuse a man openly of it could not, consequently, be regarded as a libel. One of them contended that the plaintiff made a habit of openly talking of his own intimate acquaintance with the various forms of social evil in the West, and that he should therefore be pleased rather than annoyed to find the character of a Lothario attributed to him by his own country's journals. In other words, these barristers sought to condone their client's slanders by blackening the reputation of their country and by adding further slanders of their own. A third barrister took the ludicrous ground that as a life of 75 days is proverbially assigned to rumour, a newspaper republishing a story after an interval of 60 days could not be said to have revived a rumour. Such arguments are contemptible. The question is whether newspapers in Japan are to be granted legal license to attack the private life of individuals, and to destroy men's moral reputations with impunity. As for a barrister who can pretend that any Japanese journal would publish slanders like of those of the *Asahi* and the *Hochi* without intending to destroy the fair fame of their victim, or that the conduct attributed to Mr. Matsumoto is of an ordinary every-day character involving no disgrace in Japan—such a barrister deliberately attempts to gain currency for an obvious falsehood. If acts of the kind charged against Mr. Matsumoto had the sanction of custom and were regarded with the indifference claimed for them by the *Hochi*'s legal defenders, neither the *Asahi* nor the *Hochi* would ever have published them. It is impossible to over-rate the importance of this trial, for if the Court adjudicating the libel case against the *Hochi* takes the same view as that taken by the tribunal which judged the *Asahi* case, there will cease to be any hope of protection for the private individual against the cowardly and reckless slanders which newspapers are now only too prone to admit to their columns.

Thursday, July 18.

The Tokyo District Court has furnished a new topic for surprised comment. Our readers are aware that Mr. Matsumoto Kumpei brought a libel suit against the *Tokyo Asahi Shinbun* for publishing a statement plainly intended and unquestionably calculated to destroy his reputation. The case went before the Tokyo District Court, and the Judge ruled in favour of the defendant on the ground that failure to pay debts incurred at restaurants or houses of assignation, and associating with *geisha* and women of easy virtue—such being the things laid to Mr. Matsumoto's charge by the *Asahi*—could not be regarded as disgraceful acts from the stand-point of modern Japanese society, and must therefore be excluded from the conduct which the law forbids a newspaper to attribute publicly to any in-

dividual without incurring the risk of punishment for slander. Against that extraordinary decision Mr. Matsumoto appealed, and his appeal is now awaiting trial. Meanwhile the *Hochi Shimbun* reproduced the *Asahi's* article, and Mr. Matsumoto at once proceeded against it. The case came up for hearing in the same District Court of Tokyo before the same Judge. But on this occasion the result was different. The Public Procurator having strongly argued against the injustice of alleging that such acts are sanctioned by the social canons of the time, and that they are not calculated to injure a man in the estimation of the public, the Judge admitted the propriety of that view and ruled in a sense diametrically opposed to his previous judgment. He conceded that the acts in question were disgraceful and that to impute them to anyone constituted a libel. It will be at once inferred that there followed a decision in favour of the plaintiff. Not at all. The Judge's next plea was that the re-publication of the offensive matter by the *Hochi Shimbun* could not be considered as falling within the significance of the term "uttering" (*teki-hatsu*) used in the law of libel. In other words, the *Hochi* had merely given renewed currency to statements which were already public property, and therefore it could not be held to have "uttered" them, in the sense of the law. A more extraordinary ruling was probably never made by a tribunal of justice. Its effect is that any newspaper is at liberty to re-publish a libel which has appeared in the columns of a contemporary. Apparently the Judge failed altogether to recognise the elementary fact that all newspapers do not circulate in the same section of society, and that as the contents of one journal's columns may, and frequently do, remain entirely unknown to the readers of another journal, the latter's reproduction of statements originally published by the former may, and generally does, mean the bringing of those statements to the attention of a new audience. But even apart from that obvious argument, what is to be said of the doctrine that if one paper has been guilty of a villainous slander, all others may with perfect impunity assist to give publicity to the libel? We wonder if the Judge of the Tokyo District Court imagined that by such a ruling he was upholding the right of free speech. If he entertained any such notion he was lamentably mistaken, for the right of free speech can not be legitimately exercised without a due sense of responsibility on the part of those enjoying it. A system founded on principles such as those enunciated by the Tokyo judge would be absolutely intolerable to any civilized society.

REWARDS FOR JAPANESE MILITARY MEN.

We observe with pleasure that the *Kokumin Shimbun* has a strongly-worded article urging speedy recognition of the conduct of the officers and men that served in the Chili campaign. It is a matter of profound surprise to foreign observers that men like Major-General Fukushima and Colonel Shiba have not yet been rewarded by their Sovereign. Is there on the part of the Japanese a failure to appreciate what these men and Lieut.-General Yamaguchi, as well as the other commanding officers of the expeditionary force have accomplished for Japan? It may be confidently asserted, we think, that the events of the past year have done more to raise Japan in the estimation of the Occident than even her brilliant victories in 1894-5 did. The world was more

or less sceptical about the real value of her achievements in the latter war. People were disposed to attribute the result to Chinese weakness rather than to Japan's strength, and the hysterical outcry raised about Port Arthur undoubtedly had the effect of marring the record. But in the Chili campaign every detail of the Japanese organization came under the close observation of competent military critics of Europe and America, and nothing but unqualified praise was elicited. There were also the facts that Japan saved Peking, that her methods of civil administration were highly laudable, that the conduct of her troops towards non-combatants contrasted most favourably with the conduct of troops representing some of the foremost States of Europe, and that she uniformly abstained from any attempt to assert herself at the expense of the union of Powers. All these things have won for her a strong place in Occidental esteem, and she ought to lose no time in recognising the services of the men that contributed to bring about such results. Very possibly there is a proud feeling on the part of the officers themselves that they only did their duty and that they do not desire to be distinguished above their fellows. But, after all, they are human, and therefore not beyond the influence of rewards which in all nations and ages have proved useful incentives to efficiency.

THE LAMA MISSION.

Tokyo journals say that the Lama, whose arrival in Kyoto took place on the 11th instant, is a personage of even greater importance than was originally reported. They give his name as "Acha," and say that his suite consists of five Thibetan priests and two Chinese. A curious explanation of his visit to Japan is offered. Last year, he was obliged to fly from Peking in consequence of the Boxer troubles, and after his return to that city some of the restrictions hitherto observed at the Lung-ho-kung were relaxed, so that a party of Japanese were able to attend. Among them was Mr. Okoshi, a priest of Hongwan-ji, who went in full canonicals. The Lama, observing him, expressed much surprise and asked whether any believers in Buddhism were to be found in Japan, his impression being that the faith of Shakyamuni had followers in China only. Mr. Okoshi undeceived him, and the Lama, having thus received some inkling of the real state of the world outside China, expressed a wish to visit Japan. We read that at the Chinese Court he is treated as a prince. It need scarcely be said that he received an impressive welcome in Kyoto, and that the great temples of the Hongwan are making every possible effort to convey to his mind a favourable impression of the state of Buddhism in Japan.

Naturally the coming of the Lama to Kyoto is giving rise to some sensational stories. The *Hochi Shimbun* publishes a very circumstantial tale, which nevertheless does not carry complete conviction to our minds. Our contemporary says that the temple of Lamaism in Peking was originally included in the quarter taken possession of by the Japanese troops. The Russians, however, asked to have the district handed over to them. They were clever enough to understand that the Lama Acha being virtually King of Mongolia, great political advantages might accrue from currying favour with him. The Japanese made no difficulty about acceding to their Allies' request, but—so the story runs—the Russians

showed a want of perspicacity in their manner of utilizing the opportunity thus presented, for when two prelates of the Greek Church called upon the Lama in the sanctuary of Lung-ho-kung, they had seven females in their suite of twelve persons, and wine and women being peremptorily excluded from the precincts of the sanctuary, Acha was much offended. To this incident are to be attributed Russia's failure to achieve her purpose and the subsequent readiness of the Lama to be friendly to Japan.

Where did the prelates of the Greek Church find the seven females, we wonder, and since when has it become their custom to include women in their following on state occasions?

The Lama is represented as saying that he comes to Japan to thank the Japanese for the action of their troops in guarding China and in protecting the Lung-ho-kung against being desecrated by foreign troops. He also desires to see the country. Apparently he is making use of his time in Kyoto for the latter purpose.

"A FOOL'S PARADISE."

In view of the recent letter of Lord Charles Beresford and his publicly expressed desire to resign the junior command in the Mediterranean fleet, in order to arouse Great Britain to a sense of the dangers awaiting her in that vast inland sea, the leading article in the June *Fortnightly* by Colonel Willoughby Verner, under the heading given above, is of more than ordinary interest. His intention in writing the article is to show the capital importance to Great Britain of maintaining her strength in the Mediterranean, in ignoring which the nation's leaders allow themselves, he declares, to live literally in a fool's paradise. Few Englishmen, says the writer, realise that this inland sea "is for us a place of arms of supreme importance, and that the very heart of its defence is centred in the island of Malta, with its secure harbours, repairing docks, and stores of ammunition and coal for our warships." The position towards Russia, Colonel Verner argues, has become totally altered by the events of recent years. "Since the Black Sea is tabooed to our warships and is free to those of Russia, the fleets of the latter Power are unassailable by us until they emerge into the *Ægean* Sea. In other words, the Sevastopol of to-day, for all intents and purposes, may be taken as being at the entrance to the Dardanelles, and in consequence is only 450 miles from the route between Malta and Alexandria—a day's steaming, or a little more."

It is well known that Russia has forbidden the Porte to fortify the Bosphorus, and there are very good grounds for assuming that she has already made arrangements for passing her warships through the Dardanelles at her pleasure. What would occur, then, if we found ourselves at war with Russia in alliance with France? It is as clear as noonday that as matters stand a hostile fleet based on the great naval arsenal of Toulon, with an allied fleet practically based on the Dardanelles, and both equidistant from Malta and within two days' steaming of that point, afford a strategic combination greatly to our disadvantage. Added to which these two fleets, in effecting a juncture anywhere near Malta, would derive a welcome support and ample supplies from the new harbour of Bizerta.

It is not a little significant, the writer goes on to observe, that the subject selected for the best prize essay of the French Naval League was "Naval Tactics and Strategy for France in case of a war with England."

The President of this League is Admiral

Bienaimé, the Chief of the French Naval Staff, an appointment corresponding to that of First Naval Lord of our Admiralty. This officer awarded the prize to a young naval lieutenant, who advocated unconditionally, in the event of a war with England, an immediate offensive. It is hardly necessary to point out that the adoption of such tactics is an absolute "volte-face" as regards French precedents. In former days it was ever England who, in a naval war, adopted a vigorous offensive, and yet we here see the first man in the French Navy deliberately approve of a total reversal of the traditional tactics of his country, i.e., the defensive. The question naturally arises, why are the conditions thus reversed? The answer is not hard to find. Simply because our two fighting fleets, those of the Channel and the Mediterranean, are not ready for war, and because the French know this perfectly well.

With regard to the readiness of England's possible antagonist, Colonel Verner says it is an open secret that sundry preparations have recently been made in the Black Sea, and that considerable Russian forces are massed at Odessa, while the Russian Volunteer Cruiser fleet is at hand to convey these troops wherever they may be required. "Alexandria, the strategic key of the Eastern Mediterranean, has remained unfortified ever since 1882, when we destroyed its forts, nor is there a single modern gun mounted to protect the harbour and anchorage." A descent upon Egypt, or even Malta, is therefore a comparatively simple matter, so long as the British Mediterranean Fleet is not supreme; and the writer's final conclusion is that what the British require is "that, firstly, more battleships should be sent to the Mediterranean; secondly, that many more cruisers should be placed on that station; thirdly, that a large additional flotilla of destroyers should be sent out to thwart the French torpedo-boat scheme; and fourthly, that a proper complement of auxiliaries, condensing vessels, repairing vessels, ammunition and store-ships, coal depôts, &c., without which a modern fleet cannot keep the sea, should be at once assembled there."

THE HOUSE TAX CONTROVERSY.

In recent numbers of this journal two letters have been published, one over the signature of "Sigma," the other over that of "Leaseholder." The former expressed surprise that "a man of Mr. Lowder's professional reputation should have to spend one year on deciding this question;" the other affirmed that "it was never proposed to retain Mr. Lowder" as counsel for the property-owners who deny their liability to pay the house tax, and further that when the idea of employing counsel was first mooted Mr. Lowder's convictions were "generally understood to be in favour of the property-owners' view of the question." We have made further inquiries into this matter, and their result enables us to inform "Sigma" that his conception is erroneous as to the time required by Mr. Lowder to come to a decision, for the records of the Kanagawa municipality show that Mr. Lowder paid his house tax for 1899 and also for the first half of 1900 at due dates. It is plain, therefore, that from the first Mr. Lowder entertained no doubt about the legality of the tax, and indeed we have it on his own authority that such is the case. This explanation disposes also of "Leaseholder's" suggestion that Mr. Lowder's convictions were originally different from what they are now. Concerning the other point, namely, the question of engaging Mr. Lowder's professional services on behalf

of the property-holders, the facts, as we understand them, are these:—When the advisability of engaging a legal representative first presented itself, one of the two sections into which the objecting property-holders were divided, applied to Mr. Walford, the other—consisting largely of Germans—to Dr. Lönholm. We do not say that at that time there was any idea of seeking Mr. Lowder's aid for we are not aware that there was. But we do say that Mr. Lowder, from the first mooted of the question, made no secret of his conviction that the recalcitrant property-owners were spending money on a forlorn hope, and we deem it a fair inference that his open expression of these opinions deterred those who would otherwise have liked to have the benefit of his assistance. Subsequently and while the case was still pending, Mr. Walford resolved to leave Japan, and the property-owners did not find themselves in a position to offer him terms such as would induce him to postpone his departure. It was then that, as we are credibly informed, the idea of employing Mr. Lowder would have taken practical shape had not his views as to the legality of the house tax become public property. It is only right that these explanations should be offered since the correspondence demanding them has appeared in our columns, but we have to apologise to Mr. Lowder for discussing topics which do not properly fall within the range of journalistic comment.

THEFT AT THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

On the night of the 13th instant thieves broke into the strong room of the Government Printing Office in Tokyo, and carried off a sum of thirty thousand yen in ten-yen notes, which had just been prepared for delivery to the Bank of Japan. Of the stolen notes, ten thousand were numbered from 754,001 (*nu*) to 755,000 (*nu*); the second ten thousand from 758,001 (*nu*) to 759,000 (*nu*); the last from 822,001 (*nu*) to 823,000 (*nu*). It is alleged that a notice will be issued declaring these notes to be valueless, but really we can not see how such a step would be justifiable. The notes were completely ready for circulation at the time of the theft. Had they passed into the hands of the Bank of Japan, as was intended, they would merely have been registered by the Bank and would not have received any stamp or additional mark whatever. How can the public be asked to distinguish such notes, or find the value of them as a punishment for failing to distinguish them? The general inconvenience caused by any attempt to enforce such a precaution would far outweigh the value of the notes to the Government. It is evident that the thieves must have had full cognisance of the arrangements at the Printing Office or they could not possibly have timed their operations so exactly. The police ought therefore to be able to trace them, and in the meanwhile they must be left to put the notes into circulation as far as they can.

It need scarcely be said that the authorities have decided not to attempt to stop the circulation of the notes stolen from the Printing Bureau. Inasmuch, however, as no notes had previously been issued with the mark *m* (ヤ) over the numeral denoting the number of the note, the public should not have much difficulty in detecting the stolen paper. Any note marked *m* may be considered as part of the purloined batch. Some of the notes have already been changed, and some persons are under arrest.

On Thursday morning, at Byobuzaka, near Ueno, the police succeeded in arresting Kumazawa Kanji (34), who had been in the employ of the Government Printing Office as a workman for over 12 years. In his possession were most of the stolen notes, he having succeeded in uttering 35 of them only. He had absented himself from work on the plea of illness, for 100 days, and was attempting to escape into the country when arrested.

INDEBTED TO SHAKESPEARE.

The by-paths of literature are always entertaining, even to the casual stroller among their solitudes. We therefore feel under a certain obligation to Mr. Volney Streamer and Mr. Louis Francis Eggers for their *dilettante* volume entitled "Book Titles from Shakespeare." The industry displayed in making such a compilation is enormous and perhaps is hardly given its due, while the discoveries one lights upon during a perusal of the book fully repays the labour of reading. It seems only natural that "Hamlet" should have afforded the largest number of titles, for has not one dear old lady who has achieved a name in English literature assured us that "Hamlet" is but "one long string of quotations"? Next in order is "As you like it," and then comes "Macbeth." Among American authors, Mr. W. D. Howells owes the greatest debt to the Bard of Avon. No less than thirteen of his titles are borrowed from the plays. Here is the list:—

A Circle in the Water ("Henry VI").
The Coast of Bohemia ("Winter's Tale").
A Counterfeit Presentment ("Hamlet").
A Foregone Conclusion ("Othello").
A Hazard of New Fortunes ("King John").
A Modern Instance ("As You Like It").
An Open-Eyed Conspiracy ("The Tempest").
The Quality of Mercy ("The Merchant of Venice").
A Sea Change ("The Tempest").
The Shadow of a Dream ("Hamlet").
The Undiscovered Country ("Hamlet").
A Woman's Reason ("Two Gentlemen of Verona").

Mrs. Oliphant, Mr. Frankfort Moore, and Mr. Robert Barr have each taken two titles from Shakespeare, while there are many borrowers of one title. We have only space for a few:

Mrs. Alexander: *Her Dearest Fire* ("Hamlet").
 Grant Allen: *This Mortal Coil* ("Hamlet").
 James Lane Allen: *The Mettle of the Pasture* ("Henry V").
 F. Anstey: *The Giant's Robe* ("Macbeth").
 Gertrude Atherton: *What Dreams May Come* ("Hamlet").
 Rhoda Broughton: *Not Wisely But Too Well* ("Othello").
 F. Marion Crawford: *Love in Idleness* ("A Midsummer Night's Dream").
 Thomas Hardy: *Under the Greenwood Tree* ("As You Like It").
 Julian Hawthorne: *A Fool of Nature* ("Hamlet").

KOREAN NEWS.

The *Shogyo Shimpo* affirms that the Yun-nan-Syndicate loan is not likely to become an accomplished fact, for although the transaction has been actually ratified, official opposition to it is growing in Seoul. The only difficulty is that the Koreans do not know how to meet the Syndicate's demand for an indemnity amounting to 450,000 yen in consequence of breach of contract. This loan has certainly created a great deal more interest than it deserves to attract. We have been hearing about it constantly for nearly two months, and the public must be getting heartily tired of the question.

MR. KATO AND THE JUDGES' STRIKE.

Mr. Kato Takaaki, speaking at the Graduation Ceremony of the Hogaku-in on the 12th instant, dwelt on the unfortunate tendency shown by Japanese judicial officials to adhere with slavish want of intelligence to the letter of the laws they are required to administer. They seem to imagine that laws are made not to promote the welfare of the people but to hamper and annoy them. Japan is now fully equipped with codes, and the one great question is to apply them wisely, recognising that the laws are for the people not the people for the laws. Mr. Kato condemned in unsparing terms the conduct of the Judges and Public Procurators, who, some months ago, organized an agitation for an increase of salaries and actually threatened to strike if their demands were not conceded. It was pleaded by these officials that their present emoluments are not sufficient to enable them to maintain the position and dignity properly attaching to their rank and office, but in truth their conduct in organizing such an agitation did more to impair their position and dignity than any paucity of emoluments could affect. If such a thing happened in London or Berlin, these judicial officials would be expelled from society, whereas, to Mr. Kato's profound astonishment, some of them had been handsomely rewarded.

Mr. Kato Takaaki says to a newspaper interviewer that, in his opinion, a large part of the documents and telegrams passing through the hands of the authorities with reference to foreign affairs might safely be given to the public. Probably the reticence hitherto observed in these matters was due to some trouble caused by an indiscretion. But if proper judgment were exercised the people at large might be kept much better informed than they are. Materials for criticism would probably be furnished by such a method, but so would materials for applause. Mr. Kato might have added that ignorance is the most intolerant critic of all. In ninety-nine cases out of every hundred the strictures penned by journalists are due to imperfect knowledge of the subject they discuss.

Mr. Kato also utters a word of warning against seeking to obtain capital through the medium of any agent that offers his services. Frequently such agents are mere speculators, who have no backing whatever, and whose only hope of success is to go in search of a capitalist after a would-be borrower has been found.

THE LATE MR. UYEDA.

Mr. T. Uyeda, who expired at his residence in Mita, Tokyo, on the 12th instant, enjoyed a high and well deserved reputation as a business man. He had been connected with the great Mitsui Firm for many years, and at the time of his death—which took place at the early age of 47—he held the important position of Director of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha. Some time ago, he had an attack of influenza which was followed by lung trouble, and although hopes of his recovery were not abandoned until a recent date, his state caused the gravest anxiety to his friends and relatives. His death, when many years of useful activity should still have lain before him, will not only be a heavy blow to the eminent firm he so ably represented, but must also be felt by Japanese business circles in general, for he represented the very best type of merchant.

THE EMPEROR AND THE RETURNED TROOPS.

Major-General Nagaoka has carried to Hiroshima an Imperial Message from the Emperor to the Fifth Division, which fought in Chili under the orders of Lieut.-General Baron Yamaguchi. On the 15th instant the Division was drawn up on parade to receive the message, which ran as follows:—"Last year on the occasion of the disturbances in China, you discharged your duties strenuously and earnestly, and in obedience to the instructions given, observed the dictates of strict discipline and propriety, and, working in coöperation with the forces of Europe and America, distinguished yourselves for clemency and brought credit on the flag of your country, to Our profound satisfaction. We trust that officers and men alike will continue to display the same loyalty and assiduity."

We presume that steps are taken to render such a message as the above intelligible to the soldiers. Translated into English it seems simple enough, but we can assure our readers that it is couched in a style so classical as to be quite incomprehensible by other than men of literary attainments. It is surely a strange thing that so many of the matters addressed to the public and intended for general instruction in this country should be disfigured by pedantry which sacrifices the sense to the form.

Each officer was subsequently handed a sum of one *yen*, each non-commissioned officer 50 *sen* and each private 25 *sen*, which gifts may be briefly described as *pour boires*. That is an old Japanese custom which will probably be abandoned before many years are passed. It has never seemed to us entirely congruous with the canons of the *bushi*, nor can we think it an artistic act that an occasion such as the issue of an Imperial Message to an Army returning from an arduous campaign should be marked by small donations of money. If there is to be a merry-making, as it is right and proper that there should be, might it not more fitly take the form of a dinner to the men?

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

A very sad accident occurred on the evening of the 13th instant at 9 o'clock on the Government Railway from Takasaki to Naoyetsu. At the train was entering the 25th tunnel over the Usui Pass, one of the pipes of the engine exploded, and the train began to run backwards. Baron Mori, Chief Engineer of the Nippon Tetsudo Kaisha, was among the passengers. He was proceeding to his villa at Karuizawa in company with his son, a lad of 13. Knowing the dangers that would result if the train's backward motion could not be arrested, he leaped out and called to his son to follow. But the lad hesitated, and Baron Mori, who seems to have forgotten himself in his anxiety to save the child, reached up to the carriage and got the boy into his arms. Just as he did so, however, one of the side-brakes struck his legs and knocked him down. He threw the child from him, clear of the train, but was himself dragged under the carriages and killed. Unfortunately his son also lost his life, for he struck his head so heavily in falling that the injury proved instantly fatal. Two of the stokers, in attempting to reach the brake van, were slightly injured, as was also one of the drivers who leaped from the train. The other driver stood by his post resolutely, and by great exertions and presence of mind managed to bring

the train to a stand. Baron Mori was born in 1849. He was of the family of Mori of Choshu, and his career had been distinguished and useful. He was usually spoken of as the father of railways in Japan, and his most unhappy death will be universally regretted. It would seem from the above account that only one engine was attached to the train though there are usually two. We do not understand, either, why there should have been serious apprehension of the train's gathering reverse velocity, seeing that the line is built on the Abt system.

The fatal accident to Baron Mori, Chief Engineer of the Nippon Railway, who was run over by a train which, owing to a defect in the machinery, had got beyond control at the Usui Pass, has excited wide interest among the foreign communities in Japan. An increasingly large section of the foreign residents of Yokohama, Tokyo, and Kobe, not to mention scores of missionaries scattered throughout the country districts, are making it a practice to spend a week, and if possible a longer period, during the summer at Karuizawa for the sake of its health-laden breezes and refreshing coolness. Now to approach Karuizawa from the Tokyo side it is necessary to use the Usui railway, and we think that, in view of the recent fatality, an obligation devolves upon the Government as well as the Railway Company to publish the result of the official enquiry which will, as a matter of course, be held into the cause of the accident. Besides, the travelling public—Japanese as well as foreign—demand that some effective guarantee should be given that the Railway Regulations regarding the use of two engines on the line should be strictly adhered to, and not altogether ignored as has been the custom, we are assured, up to the present. A frequent traveller over this line informs us that he has seldom seen two engines attached to the Usui-toge train unless it was known that an important Government official was travelling by it. If this statement is correct, it points to the existence of a state of things which amounts to nothing less than a public scandal. We can not credit it, however, though there appears to be no doubt that the train which met with the recent accident had only one locomotive.

RETURN OF GENERAL YAMAGUCHI.

Lieut.-General Baron Yamaguchi returned to Tokyo at 10.45 a.m. on the 17th inst. and was received at the station by Prince Fushimi, Marquises Yamagata and Oyama, Viscount Katsura, Mr. Sone, Viscount Yoshikawa, Generals Nozu, Ito, Terauchi, Okubo, any many other officers of high rank, as well as the Governor of Tokyo and a number of municipal officials. A large crowd assembled at the station with flags waving, and altogether, in spite of the heavy rain, the returning General had a fine welcome. He is to be received in audience by the Emperor to-day when the First Class Order of the Sacred Jewel and the Second Class Order of the *Kinsli* (golden falcon) will be conferred on him. Major Generals Manabe, Tsukamoto and Fukushima will have audience at the same time and will receive the Second Class of the Golden Falcon. Other officers who distinguished themselves in the Chinese campaign will receive lower ranks of the same Order.

Lieut.-General Yamaguchi is credited with saying some interesting things. He remarks on the extraordinary healthful-

ness of Peking. There were a few cases of sun-stroke on the march thither, but after reaching the city the troops enjoyed almost complete immunity from disease, in spite of the heat and the bad water. The Foreign Representatives decided, at a meeting held after the relief, that no troops should be allowed to take up their quarters in any of the buildings forming part of the Imperial Palace, but Field-Marshal Waldersee upset that arrangement, for immediately after his arrival he occupied the I-lang Palace for residential purposes, and thereafter the whole of the forbidden city was guarded by foreign troops. The Lieut.-General makes some comments on the quality of the foreign troops. He pays a compliment to the Germans as being the best disciplined and having the finest physique, but when he comes to speak of the conduct of the foreign soldiers towards civilians, his identifications are replaced by asterisks which deprive the story of all interest. He says that Sir Ernest Satow is remarkable among the Foreign Representatives for moderation and assiduity; that the Russian Minister is changeable and unreliable; that the German Minister is quick, able and influential; and that the Japanese Minister enjoys much confidence, and is always placed on committees. The relations between the Japanese and the British were extraordinarily close. General Yamaguchi remarks that the English assigned the Imperial State carriage to carry him from Peking to Tong-ku, which was more than they did for Field-Marshal Waldersee on the occasion of the latter's departure. Li Hung-chang is pro-Russian, but he is very old and has little power of work. He seems to place his whole reliance on Russia and is always guarded by Russian soldiers. Prince Ching, on the contrary, is pro-Japanese. He has Japanese guards, and in many ways he shows how entirely he trusts the Japanese. He evinces earnest solicitude with regard to national affairs. But the truth is that China is very poorly supplied with statesmen at present. Her most influential and able man seems to be Yuan Shih-kai. His reputation is high and he commands a strong force. Officers of his staff are already in Peking, diligently making arrangements for the return of the Court. Viceroy Li had the intention, at one time, of placing the Palace within the Japanese military sphere after the return of the Court, but the cost of building barracks deterred him.

GARDEN PARTY IN TOKYO.

Dr. and Mrs. Hatoyama entertained a large party on the afternoon of Friday the 12th at their pretty villa in the Otowa suburb of Tokyo. The occasion was to say farewell to their friends in view of the Doctor's approaching departure for the United States, where he is to receive the honorary degree of LL.D. from Harvard University. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Hatoyama, and they expect to be absent from Tokyo for about three months. The weather on Friday morning looked most unpropitious for a garden party, but happily it cleared up at noon, and a very enjoyable time was spent, the guests assembling at four o'clock and breaking up at about six. Among those present were Marquis and Marchioness Nabeshima, Count and Countess Okuma, Mr. and Mrs. T. Kato, Bishop and Mrs. Awdry, Dr. and Mrs. Hamao, Professor and Mrs. Hozumi, Mrs. Buck, and many other distinguished personages.

AN INCIDENT.

There is in Tokyo a scholar of repute named Shinobu Joken. His reputation for erudition is based on skill in literary compositions after the Chinese model. On the 15th instant, the *Niroku Shinbun* published a long poem over this scholar's signature. It abounded in accusations against the late Mr. Hoshi and in applause of his murderer, Iba Sotaro, the former being denounced as a public robber and a corrupter of morals, and the latter extolled as a national hero. Messrs. Saito Jiro and Inouye Keijiro, two barristers who hold Mr. Hoshi's memory in affectionate regard, called on Shinobu Joken, and the result of their interview with him is the publication of a letter in which he apologises earnestly for his poetic effusion. He declares that it does not embody his own sentiments; that he never regarded Mr. Hoshi as a public robber and a corrupter of morals, and that the poem was, in fact, nothing beyond a metrical version of an article which appeared in the columns of the *Yorozu Choho*. He had shown the poem to a friend, who in turn spoke of it to Mr. Watanabe of the *Niroku Shinbun*. The latter called on Mr. Shinobu, saw the poem, praised it highly and asked to be permitted to take a copy. Leave was granted on the express condition that the poem should not be published. Mr. Shinobu avows that he had Mr. Watanabe's explicit promise to that effect and that he afterwards took steps to emphasize the condition. Yet, to his great astonishment, the poem appeared in the *Niroku Shinbun* of the 15th instant, and he has now only to offer a profound apology and to denounce the deceit of which he was the victim.

A pleasant story, is it not, as illustrating the methods of yellow journalism. The *Yorozu Choho* eulogizes an assassin and villipends his victim. A silly, empty-headed student of classical Chinese converts the barbarism of the *Yorozu* into verselets. A member of the *Niroku Shinbun's* staff gets possession of the verses by a lying subterfuge, and prints them in flagrant violation of his promise. And then finally the classical Chinese scholar comes out with an abject apology, declaring that he only intended to be wicked on the sly and that he has been cruelly cajoled: a worthy trio, the *Yorozu*, the *Niroku* and the classicist.

MILLIONAIRES.

It is calculated that there are 3,828 millionaires in the United States. That is to say, one in every twenty thousand of the population enjoys the proud distinction. These 3,828 persons possess sixteen thousand million dollars, or something over 4 millions each, on the average, and their total property is one-fifth of the 81,750 millions representing the wealth of the nation. These figures are the result of calculations made by the *New York Herald*. They are supplemented by statements that in the beginning of the 19th century America had not more than half a dozen millionaires; that 87 per cent. of the present millionaires have built their own fortunes, many of them, however, working on foundations laid by their fathers and grandfathers, and that they have come from all the great industries in the proportion of 19 per cent. from manufacturing, 16 per cent. from merchandizing, 13 per cent. from real estate, 12 per cent. from railways and steamships, 10 per cent. from banking, 6 per cent. from mining, 6 per cent. from farming, and 5 per cent. from other occupations. The ac-

curacy of the *Herald's* figures is denied by other journals but only on the ground that such information can not be collected with any certainty, men of property being proverbially reluctant to declare their exact incomes and the public being proverbially disposed to exaggerate the amounts. But there is no disputing the fact that the accumulation of colossal fortunes is a prominent feature of modern America. The people have discovered some recipe for that species of achievement. Yet though such a great part of the country's total wealth is held by a small fraction of the population, it does not appear that the large fraction suffers from indigence.

IMPERIAL STEEL WORKS AT WAKAMATSU.

A luncheon was given at the Imperial Hotel in Tokyo on the 11th instant by Mr. Wada, Chief Engineer of the Wakamatsu Steel Factory, to celebrate the inauguration of the works. We take from the *Japan Times* the following epitome of Mr. Wada's speech:—

Founded in April 1900 the works commenced partially in February of this year the manufacture of pig iron, and in May the work of manufacturing, also partially—about 40 tons a day to be more exact—Siemen's steel. Next two of the five roll mill plants having been completed, the production of medium and small rails and plates were started towards the end of June. The other plant will be completed by the end of September and the manufacture of large rails and other ware will be started at once. He stated that some accidents had happened to the blasting furnace soon after its opening for operation, but they were soon made all right, and at present pig iron to the extent of about 100 tons was being turned out, the ore used being that obtained at Kamashi, Mimasaku, and Taya (China). The experiments thus far made had proved the efficiency of the works for the purpose intended, and as 90,000 to 100,000 tons of steel could be produced in a year when all the arrangements shall have been completed and the operations can be carried out to their full extent, the Director is confident that the profit realized from the work might cover in a reasonable space of time the capital invested in this important and novel industry of Japan. He added that the works were obliged to be self-supporting in the supply of coke required and, though the coke produced by the works was as good as that generally used in steel works abroad, the failures of the contractors to fulfill their jobs within the stipulated time had constituted a serious drawback in making the preliminary arrangements of the works.

Mr. Wada also stated that from next year the Factory will use iron obtained from Akiya in Echigo, where ore has been found equal in quality to the best imported mineral. This fact is welcomed with much satisfaction for many Japanese had feared that, after all, the Factory would be obliged to depend upon foreign countries for its supply of mineral.

ACCIDENT IN TOKYO.

As the carriage of His Excellency the Spanish Minister was returning from the Tokyo Club on the evening of the 17th instant, it ran over a woman of 57 and inflicted injuries which, it is feared, will prove fatal. Tokyo journals find fault with the driver of the carriage, not for awkwardness in driving but for continuing his progress after the accident without any attempt to stop the carriage until arrested by the shouts of the bystanders.

A bronze medal, on which will be graven an eagle fixing its talons in a dragon and on the reverse side the Emperor's signature, will be conferred upon the officers and men of the German expedition to China. A similar medal in steel will be conferred upon all persons—soldiers, and civilians—who have taken part in the preparation of the expedition or have in other ways contributed to the success of the campaign.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

Telegrams to Tokyo allege that the failure of the Leipziger Bank and the disasters it entailed have produced a panic in Berlin and caused a violent decline in the market price of various securities. London also has felt the event in a similar manner though less acutely.

The *Saratoff* has returned to Nagasaki in the ordinary routine of her voyages, but the officers for whose reappearance the police were waiting had the prudence to be absent from the ship. They were condemned by default, it will be remembered, for taking photographs within the limits of fortified areas, and the police had orders to arrest them wherever they could be found. But they are evidently resolved not to be found, which is as convenient a solution as any other.

Forty-six blue-jackets belonging to the U.S.S. *New York* and *New Orleans*, which came to Yokohama in connexion with the Perry-memorial ceremony, took French leave a few days ago. Twenty of them were arrested and sent back to their ships, but the remainder have not yet been apprehended and it is thought that they are hiding in Tokyo.

A telegram published by the *Chuo Shinbun* says that Japanese four per-cents have had a further drop of ten shillings, being now quoted at £75, and that English Consols have dropped to £92½. No explanation is offered, but it is possible that the weather in Japan has been used by speculators to suggest the danger of a bad rice crop.

The death of Mrs. Ohny has caused great grief in Tokyo where, as Miss Matsuno, she had been known for several years and universally loved. The deceased lady was in the very bloom of her youth, and the sincerest sympathy is felt for her bereaved husband and parents.

Rear-Admiral Rodgers, commanding the United States Squadron in the Far East, was received by the Emperor in audience on the 12th instant.

Count Li, son of the Li Kamon-no Kami, has exchanged visits with Admiral Rogers—who is a grandson of Commodore Perry—and has sent him various presents.

The Customs Authorities in Shanghai are said to have given an order to the Dock Yard in Nagasaki for the building of a steamer. If we are not mistaken this is the first example of a sea-going vessel being built to foreign order in a Japanese yard.

Although the Government has agreed to withdraw, from the 1st of August, the veto on the despatch of emigrants to Hawaii, it has set a limit of 3,000 to the yearly exodus, and has ordered that not more than 3 or 4 batches shall be despatched monthly, and that a ship must not carry more than 60 at a time. That evidently puts an end to the sending of special vessels, for no ship could afford to make the voyage for the sake of 60 emigrants.

The investigations into the claims of Japanese subjects whose houses were destroyed in Hawaii for sanitary reasons seem to be progressing very slowly. There are some 2,600 claimants, but only 5 or 6 claims have been examined in a month. It is plain that at such a rate the process would be interminable and the commissioners are now said to be thinking of striking off an

average sum from each claim and recommending immediate payment of the remainder without further investigation. It appears that 2,500 householders have claimed the same sum—300 dollars—for the destruction of their houses.

As usual the problem of Asiatic labour is again coming upon the tapis in British Columbia. It crops up every summer. The Japanese engaged in the work of salmon catching are not only very skilful but also content with comparatively small wages, and as there are some five thousand of them, the jealousy of the white labourers is not unnatural. It is stated that the number of Japanese is not as great this season as it was last year.

Sixteen persons remain in Yokohama who have not paid their taxes and seem determined not to do so. They are 1 Swiss, 1 French, 6 English, 4 Americans and 3 persons of unknown nationality. The local authorities are about to proceed against them by the method of distraint.

We read in the *Chuo Shinbun* that a large Belgian bank is about to be established in Japan. Mr. Kawamura Junzo is said to have been conspicuously engaged in bringing this about. The bank will commence with a capital of 40 million yen, to be gradually increased as occasion arises. It is to have branches in China and Korea, and it will lend money for enterprises of various kinds.

The same journal alleges that a Belgian Syndicate has lent a sum of 100,000 to Mr. Imai on the security of the Kawasaki coal mine in Buzen. A foreigner is to be appointed over-seer of the mine, and the sale of the coal is to be controlled by the syndicate. The terms are 8 per cent. interest and the repayment of the capital in 8 years.

Consultations continue to be held between the directors of the Land and Sea Insurance Company of Japan and Mr. Malcolm Lyon, who has come out to represent the interest of the British insurers. Apparently the discussion has not reached a conclusion or even been carried within sight of settlement. Neither can we gather clearly from the accounts published by Japanese journals what the nature of each side's proposal is. Mr. Lyon is said to advocate the Company's continuance of its business so far as its existing engagements are concerned, since their abandonment as this juncture would involve a loss of some eighty thousand pounds. But the view of the directors is not stated. Meanwhile a sum of money has been lodged by the Company with the Specie Bank under arrangement that it can not be drawn out without the joint sanction of the directors and Mr. Lyon.

THE WEATHER.

The heavy rain of the past month seems to have done most damage in Shikoku and Kiushiu. Reports from Marugame (Shikoku), Bakan (Shimonoseki), Chikuzen and Saga indicate heavy floods and considerable injury to embankments, roads and bridges. The Chiku-gawa in Chikuzen is said to have risen 24 feet, and the Yana-gawa in the same province, 18 feet.

There is no doubt that the excessive rainfall has greatly impaired the prospects of a good vegetable crop. The rice crop is, of course, too young to suffer. The plants were set out before the wet season began, and there was then some fear that their growth might be seriously stunted

by want of rain. They have now had more than sufficient wet, and a little sunshine is much to be desired. Anything like a failure of the rice crop would be a very grave matter for Japan, since it would have the effect of depleting her stores of specie.

Intelligence is reaching Tokyo of great damage done by floods in the south. Several coal-mines have been inundated. No less than 69 lives were lost owing to that cause at the Katsuki mine in Chikuzen. Fukuoka Prefecture is suffering greatly. There have been burstings of banks, overflowings of rivers, washing away of railway beds, swampings of houses, and considerable loss of life. Two thousand people are said to be in need of public relief.

Disastrous inundations are reported from China. A large part of Hupeh is said to be under water, owing to floods in the Yangtze; Honan is suffering similarly from an overflow of the Tung-ling lake and Kwantung is inundated by the West River. It would seem that China has been visited by weather like that now afflicting Japan.

It is anticipated that the weather will not clear up completely until the end of the month. The state of affairs is compared to that which was witnessed in 1890 and 1896, when the rainy season commenced at the end of June and lasted until the end of July. The Meteorological Authorities are reported to be of opinion that the whole summer will be more or less unsettled, and that there will not be any lengthy spell of very hot weather. The market price of rice is rising rapidly.

CONFIRMATION AT CHRIST CHURCH.

The first confirmation within the walls of Christ Church, Yokohama, took place on Sunday, and despite the drenching rain a good congregation assembled. Before the hour of Morning Prayer, we should first mention, the Right Rev. William Awdry, D.D., Bishop of South Tokyo, confirmed a class consisting of persons "of riper years," the majority of whom were ladies. This service was most solemn and impressive in its quiet simplicity. In the afternoon the youths and maidens who have been preparing under the Rev. Aubrey L. Sharpe gathered in the sacred fane at 3 o'clock. The hymn, "O, happy band of pilgrims" was sung; then the Bishop gave a tender, thoughtful address to the candidates, after which the hymn, "O, Jesus, I have promised" was feelingly rendered. Then followed the sacred rite of the laying-on of hands, the service concluding with the bright processional, "Through the night of doubt and sorrow."

YACHTING.

The 17-raters started at 2.30 on Saturday afternoon and had a fairly good race, the wind, though light, keeping enough strength to carry them home:—

Wettinge..... 4.22.40 | *Bonito*..... 4.37.20
Edna..... gave up |

Both first and second prizes (given by the French Residents) were on handicap, under which *Wettinge* allowed *Bonito* 9 minutes. The first prize and two record points thus went to *Wettinge* and the second with one point to *Bonito*. *Devonia* did not start.

The race for 39-raters and the cruising class resulted in *Spray* winning on time allowance the first prize, presented by Admiral Beardslee, *Swanhill* taking the second prize.

Of the 21-raters only two started and *Edna* won easily the first prize presented by Mr. E. Yamada (Bisansha).

DRUNKENNESS AND OTHER VICES IN JAPAN.

SOME time ago we had occasion to refer to an article appearing in the *New Voice* over the signature of Mr. W. S. JOHNSON. The writer drew a very unpleasant picture of Japan, where he spoke of drunkenness and vice as prevalent, and hinted in very unequivocal terms that missionary labours are handicapped by the indifference of the average missionary to temperance problems. He also alleged that the treaties stand in the way of Japanese legislation to check the import of spirituous liquors. We differed from these views and declared ourselves "at a loss to conceive what Mr. JOHNSON meant by 'the conditions of drunkenness and vice that prevail in Japan.'" He now explains his meaning by reference to our own advertising columns, which, he says, are "soiled with three big illustrated advertisements of so many different kinds of beer of Japanese manufacture, one wine advertisement and two advertisements of rum-selling hotels, all of which institutions have been developed in Japan since the country was opened to 'Christian civilization.'" One would suppose from this explanation that Japan had never possessed any spirituous liquor of her own. Surely Mr. JOHNSON must know that she brews from rice a beverage called *sake*, which is much more intoxicating and deleterious than beer. In fact, if beer could be altogether substituted for *sake* Japan would be greatly the gainer. Such questions, however, are merely side issues. The point is that Mr. JOHNSON's article plainly suggested a flagrant prevalence of drunkenness in Japan, whereas in truth there are few countries where so little inebriety is to be seen. A drunken man is a very rare sight in a Japanese city, and when he does make his appearance, it may be taken for granted that the intoxicant responsible for his condition is neither beer, brandy, gin nor rum, but *sake*. Of course it would be an incalculable blessing for Japan, and indeed for every country in the world, could the use of intoxicants be totally and effectually prohibited. But if any successful campaign is to be conducted against them in Japan, the point of principal attack must be *sake*, not beer, nor gin, nor brandy, nor rum. Concerning the matter of vice, Mr. JOHNSON, as might have been expected, falls into the common error that because the social evil is licensed in Japan, and because its votaries, being collected in one place and confined to it, may be seen in considerable numbers by any one that goes to look for them, therefore that particular form of vice is more prevalent here than in Western lands. It is hardly possible to discuss that subject in such a manner as to reach any definite conclusion, but again we must object that Mr. JOHNSON's writing tends to create a false impression, for it suggests that vice is not only exceptionally prevalent but also painfully flagrant in Japan. It is nothing of the kind. Those that take the

trouble to search for it can find a striking exhibition. But none need have it forced upon his observation as is the case in Western cities. A man may live all his life in Tokyo or Yokohama without witnessing one of the scenes that he can not choose but see every night of the week in London. History shows, as indeed reason indicates, that the Japanese system was adopted for the purpose of limiting the evil and bringing it under official control.

Mr. JOHNSON also preferred a charge against the missionaries. He spoke of Japan as being "weighted down with tipling missionaries," and he alleged that "a large number of missionaries neither preach nor practise total abstinence." The Rev. U. G. MURPHY, who is stationed at Nagoya, has sent to the *New Voice* an able article, in which he shows that out of 721 Protestant missionaries in Japan, representing 29 societies, all the members of 22 of the societies are total abstainers. Thus completely answered, Mr. JOHNSON might have been expected to acknowledge his error, and to express satisfaction that the conditions of which he complained do not exist in Japan. But he does nothing of the kind. His answer is this:—"As to the statistics of the missionaries: I made my statement complained of about the Christian missionaries. Mr. MURPHY confines his investigation to the Protestant missionaries. This excludes the Catholic missionaries, who mostly belong to religious orders, members of which shy out like a young colt at a piece of meat, but are recognized connoisseurs of sherry and rum." Mr. JOHNSON, then, referred to the Roman Catholic missionaries. It was of them he wrote when he said that "Japan is weighted down with tipling missionaries." If so, he certainly did not succeed in making his meaning clear. But are the Roman Catholic missionaries what he describes them to be? Can the epithet "tippling" be applied to them with any pretence of accuracy? Assuredly not. No greater libel could have been penned.

INTERNATIONAL INTERCOURSE.

IN connexion with the unveiling of the Perry monument, somebody, quoted by the *Asahi Shimbun*, says that the difficulty of inducing China to act as Japan has acted towards foreign intercourse is to be attributed to the different methods pursued originally with the two countries. England in attempting to open China has always appealed to the people rather than to the Government. She has proceeded by the *route* of trade, seeking to win the approval of the nation by convincing its units that their interest lies in a liberal attitude. But so long as the Government remains unconvinced, nothing really effectual can be accomplished. In Japan's case, on the other hand, PERRY addressed himself direct to the *Shōgun's* Government, and by intimidating the latter, secured the country's adherence to the new departure. The same critic is evidently anxious to mitigate the obvious

inference suggested by such a retrospect, for he adds a rider that had a British squadron and a Sir HARRY PARKES come to Uraga in 1853 instead of an American squadron and a Commodore PERRY, there would doubtless have been war. It is difficult to reconcile that hypothesis with the previous allegation that England follows the peaceful path of commerce in her dealings with China. But, in truth, the whole retrospect seems faulty. How can any intimidation contrived by Commodore PERRY with his little squadron be compared to England's capture of Canton, to her bombardment of the Yangtze ports and finally to her capture of Peking itself? If a clap of thunder in the ears of Chinese officialdom is needed to shake them out of their conservative rut, England has been playing Jupiter for a great many years. Besides, every careful student of Japanese history knows that the *Shōgun's* Government, whose consent PERRY, and above all HARRIS, won, was overwhelmed largely by its treaty-making liberality, and that not PERRY, nor HARRIS, but Kagoshima and Shimonoeki secured the acquiescence of the MIKADO'S Government, without which acquiescence the implementing of the treaties must have taken place amid torrents of bloodshed.

THE PERRY MEMORIAL.

UNVEILING CEREMONY.

Very disheartening weather attended the ceremony on Sunday of unveiling the memorial erected to commemorate the first landing of Commodore Perry on the shores of Japan forty-eight years ago. The morning opened dull, and rain began falling at an early hour, so that when the *Hakoni Maru*, in which the guests were conveyed to Kurihama, started at 9.15 a.m., there was little promise of good weather. As the steamer got out of the harbour and passed the Lightship, however, the sky cleared a little and it was confidently hoped that the day would resemble that on which Perry landed—in this respect at any rate, that a rainy morning would clear up into a bright and sunny afternoon. Ere the ship reached her anchorage this expectation was effectually dispelled, for the weather settled down into a steady fall of rain. Under these discouraging conditions the landing and re-embarkation of the sight seers were conducted.

The arrangements of the Committee of the Beiyukai had been fully seconded by the naval authorities, who provided for the presence of several warships on the occasion of the event. These were the *Shikishima* and *Hatsuse*, the two most modern of Japanese battleships—they lay a little to the south of the entrance of Uraga harbour, the former, however, being present rather in the capacity of a pleasure craft, for she conveyed the Ministers of State and leading officials from Yokohama. Further south, close to the Plymouth Rocks, was anchored the *Fuso Kan*, a stumpy ironclad which came to Japan from England in 1883, we believe, and has since been included in the first and later the second line of battle. This was certainly not out of courtesy to her traditions, for prior to the war with China even the *Fuso* was not to be despised. On Sunday, however, she merely illustrated the contrast between ancient and modern naval Japan. Two corvettes of old type with the out-of-date clipper bow were also present to emphasize the difference. They were the *Kongo* and the *Anaki*, the latter of which was among the first warships built in Japan, and, being of wood from Amaki, was named accordingly. The *Shikishima*, which had lain for a day or two in Yokohama, proceeded to Kuri-

hama, on Sunday morning having been preceded by the three American warships *New York* (flag-ship), *New Orleans*, and *Yorktown*. The last named anchored off the small village of Kurihama and a very fine sight the combined squadrons presented in their holiday dress, even viewed under such unfavourable atmospherical conditions.

The *Hakui Maru* anchored about eleven o'clock, and at once the work of landing her passengers began, a number of launches taking guests from both gangways. For the accommodation of these a pier constructed of pontoons had been provided, and each consignment of passengers as they landed walked up the gently sloping beach, a large part of which was kept clear by police. Some eighty yards from the water's edge the visitors passed a design intended to represent Commodore Perry in the uniform of an American flag officer, and by his side a Japanese official in full military dress. This was meant for Toda Izu-no-Kami, and it is no discredit to the artist to say that he was much more successful in his delineation of the Japanese than of the foreign figure. These figures stood on a structure covered with black material, being thus representative of a rocky headland. A few yards further brought the visitors under a large *mon*, or gateway, of evergreens, which opened upon an enclosed space some 50 or 60 yards square, at one end of which, facing them, stood the memorial, flanked on each side with booths, one for the reception of Japanese high officials and military and naval officers, and the other to accommodate American diplomatic, consular and naval officers. In the former, dressed in civilian costume, was General Viscount Katsura, Premier; Viscount Enomoto, who wore naval uniform and a mass of decorations, and many other leading Japanese, mostly in official dress. In the other were Baron Kaneko, President of the Beiyu-kai, Admiral Rodgers, commanding the U.S. squadrons on this station, Mr. E. C. Bellows, U.S. Consul-General, Mr. G. H. Scidmore, Deputy Consul-General, and a considerable contingent of officers from the ships. The other sides, except that towards the sea, were occupied by white uniformed Japanese officers, and by the Japanese and foreign civilian guests.

So far as the physical surroundings could be applicable, they were, to say the least, depressing. On their way ashore the strangers had passed a couple of torpedo boat destroyers, half a dozen torpedo boats and other craft, all decorated, but with drooping and bedraggled finery which represented in some sense the depressed spirits of all—except the most optimistic. On their left they saw the yachts of the Yokohama Yacht Club, which, having had a racing cruise to Uraga, and shifted round early in the morning to the berths assigned to them, now lay, headed by their flagship (Mr. Scidmore's *Yamato Damashii*), endeavouring to appear festive and holiday-like. But they also had wet hunting, and though the crews, under penthouse-like awnings, strove to appear jovial, they plainly were not happy. So, on shore, everything was wet and sloppy, and during the space of time which elapsed while boatloads came ashore and tramped moistly to their places, their predecessors sat round glumly and dodged the rain drops that leaked generously through the awnings. But this could not have been avoided, and lest some expression of that kind should be omitted from this notice, it may be said that the members of the Committee absolutely sacrificed themselves to promote the comfort of their guests. Yet it must be remarked regretfully that what might have been a fine and imposing ceremony was shorn of its picturesque features by the terrible weather.

Shortly before noon a Japanese naval band (that of the *Hatsuse*) marched in and took up its station facing the memorial, in front of which was a roofed rostrum and platform from which the addresses were to be delivered. A strong guard of honour, consisting of about five hundred men, landed from the Japanese ships, also arrived and formed up in two large companies behind the band and also fronting the monument.

The latter is a huge slab standing upon a square base of granite, and this again rests upon a large granite foundation rising some four feet above the ground and sloping gently upwards. The

inscription on the side facing the sea was written by Marquis Ito and consisted of gilt characters of which the following are a copy and a translation:—

北米合衆國水師提督伯理上陸紀念碑
大勳位候補伊藤博文

"This monument marks the landing-place of Commodore Perry, of the United States of North America.

"Marquis Ito Hirobumi, Highest Order of Merit."

On the reverse side were characters of which the following is a translation:

"Landed on the 14th June 6th year of Kaei. Constructed on 14th July, 34th year of Meiji."

Below this is a translation of the inscription on the obverse.

It may be added that the monument, which has been built under the supervision of Mr. Otani Kahei, the contractor being Mr. Yokomizo Tomekichi, of Hinodecho, Yokohama, is of material obtained only from the six villages of Sagami. Also it may be noted that the whole work is 33 feet high and weighs 19 tons. The expense has been about 5,000 *yen*. From a pole beside the memorial depended two festoons of flags, and hunting was tastefully disposed in the enclosure and throughout the tiffin tent, the credit of which belongs to a party of bluejackets from the *Amaki*.

The period of waiting was not enlivened by any incident, if we except, perhaps, the arrival of a somewhat jaded looking party of bicyclists, led by a naval officer, who ceremoniously saluted and then disappeared. A solitary policeman with a bicycle aroused hopes of some other distraction, but none came, and the company fanned themselves resignedly with *uchinwa* provided by an enterprising firm of Yokohama haberdashers.

At 12.04 p.m. the proceedings began, the band striking up a Japanese air and Admiral Rodgers being conducted to the base of the monument whence, first uncovering, he "broke out" the cords that had previously held a light cloth in front of the inscription, permitting the characters to appear to the spectators. This was loudly applauded.

Baron Kaneko Kentaro, President of the Society, then read the opening address in Japanese, after which the guard-of-honour presented arms.

On the shore of the District of Miura, Kanagawa, there lies a village called Kurihama, where on the 14th of July, 1853, Commodore Perry of the United States of America, by the order of his Government, first landed and met the special Commissioners of the Shogunate to conclude a Treaty of Amity and Commerce between Japan and the United States. From this humble village, the modern civilization of the Japanese Empire might be said to have sprung up. Rear-Admiral Beardslee, who was then a midshipman in the Fleet commanded by Commodore Perry, came a second time to Japan last year and he went one day to Kurihama to see the place of landing 49 years ago. At a meeting of the American Association of Japan he narrated the condition of our country at that time, when the Empire was strictly adhering to the policy of seclusion from the rest of the world, forming by herself a world of her own, and to-day coming to Japan he found himself in a quite a different country, holding a prominent position among the Great Powers of the world and competing with the nations of Europe and America on the path of modern civilization. The progress of Japan during the half century since confronts the eye of the Admiral as an image of other ages. Kurihama, further remarked the Admiral, was the gate by which all the Western civilizations were introduced into Japan, and therefore a

mark to denote the site should be erected for posterity. The members present were greatly impressed by the narration and at once passed a resolution to erect a monument to Commodore Perry at Kurihama. The Association from the very beginning never meant to erect a grand monument, but on the contrary, designed a simple and modest monument to mark for the future the most important place in the modern history of the Japanese Empire. Therefore only a small area of ground has been allotted for the purpose. When the news of our enterprise was made known, the people of the United States at once showed a keen interest and ardent sympathy and moreover the Government ordered Rear-Admiral Rodgers, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Fleet, to attend the Unveiling Ceremony with three men-of-war. His Majesty the Emperor, having heard of the enterprise of the Association gave a pecuniary donation towards the monument fund. All these have been received by the Association as the mark of an unexampled honour.

But the erection of the monument to commemorate the national epoch for the opening of the whole country should not be carried out by one association alone but by the whole people. Particularly so, when it has been so warmly received both at home and abroad. Having deemed it improper for the Association alone to undertake the task of erecting the monument, we decided to enlarge the scope of our first object so as to comprise all ranks and circles of the Japanese people. But the time was too short to realize the idea of the Association, and moreover we then found that the monumental stone had already been cut and engraved and would not allow of any alteration. Therefore we were compelled to carry out the enterprise according to our original plan.

To-day is the 39th anniversary of the first landing of Commodore Perry at this place—we select the day to unveil the monument and consecrate the dear memory of our benefactor. Fifty years ago when Commodore Perry stepped on this shore, the Japanese Empire had been veiled over by the mist and cloud of seclusion for nearly 300 years and any manner of intercourse with foreign countries had been strictly forbidden. But since the Imperial Restoration of 1868, our Government has introduced laws and customs of western nations and the whole nation has undergone a complete change and has made wonderful progress, and to-day we behold the Japanese Empire, having concluded treaties with foreign Powers on equal footing and having promulgated a system of Constitutional Government, in a prominent position among the civilized Powers of the world. All these come from the wise and enlightened Policy of His Majesty the Emperor, yet we are greatly indebted to the Government of the United States, who first of all the Western Powers, induced our country to open herself to foreign intercourse.

The United States being our nearest neighbour, has kept, in diplomacy, the most amicable relations, and in commerce, the most important position with Japan since the very beginning of our treaty.

Rear-Admiral Rodgers is the grandson of Commodore Perry, who first landed here 49 years ago. What a delightful coincidence that the grandfather sowed the seeds of modern civilization at Kurihama and to-day the grandson is to unveil this Monument.

This Monument is erected to show that our intention is never to forget the friendly feeling of the United States that sent Commodore Perry to induce Japan in a peaceful way to have intercourse with foreign Powers, and besides to show before the world that our amicable relations with the Great Power is happily kept up and that all the western civilization so wisely introduced originated from this humble shore.

The presence of distinguished Naval Officers from the country with whom we enjoy most intimate friendly relations and of Ministers of State and of all the ladies and gentlemen, has greatly honoured the ceremony to-day. We only regret that the limits of space and time have prevented us from extending a more general greeting to all whom we desire to be favoured by their presence. Considering that this place is lacking in almost all facilities of communication both on land and sea, that so many should favour us with their presence here must be deemed a very great honour. On behalf of the Committee who have erected this Monument, I have sketched a brief history of the stone and in conclusion I hereby beg to express my sincere thanks for their presence.

Owing to the illness of Col. A. E. Back, U.S. Minister, the address which he had prepared was read by Mr. J. M. Ferguson, Second Secretary of the Legation, as follows:—

Had some wise man of prophetic vision, a half century ago, foretold that Commodore Perry's coming to Japan with his ships, landing at this place, and having intercourse with the Japanese Government would be followed by so momentous consequences within fifty years as are now manifest, he would have been treated with derision. Nothing would have been more incredible. And yet, if the Commodore had never approached these shores some other similar

incident might have followed with like result. The time was opportune and conditions were favourable for such a departure from the old and the beginning of a new era.

That a nation with its peculiar civilization of more than 2500 years, existing wholly within itself, with little if any contact with the outside world, should have changed its feudal system of government to a constitutional government entirely by its own initiative and by the grace of a wise Emperor within 35 years, is a marvel to the civilized world.

Since the advent of Commodore Perry the Empire of Japan has, within herself and of her own volition, ceased to be a hermit nation; has made treaties of amity and commerce with the nations of the world; has opened the country to the people of all nations, welcoming them within her borders and throughout the land, granting to them like immunities and protection as given to native subjects. She has now become a world power, accepted in full fellowship into the family of nations on an equality with western countries.

In such a short period of time to have evolved an army so disciplined and efficient as to command the admiration of the world; to have built a navy of such strength as to force her recognition as one of the great sea powers, speaks volumes for the wonderful enterprise and ability of this the youngest in the family of recognized civilized nations.

One can only understand this when he comes to know the people—their mental activity, their energy, their endurance, their independent and progressive spirit, their ambition, their pride of country, and their loyalty to their Emperor. Then one will understand how it is, not only that such an army has been created and disciplined and such a navy built, but also the causes that have brought into existence their constitutional form of government; their modern educational system, so enlarged as to provide for all the youth of the Empire; their modern financial system, their new judicial system, their complete postal and telegraph system; their extended railway and light-house systems; their hospitals, so well equipped; their Red Cross Society, so well conducted; their extensive textile manufactures and other thousand and one new industries by which they are successfully competing with western nations in many articles of commerce; their large merchant ships traversing the seas, exchanging products with every country; and the many other evidences to be seen of changed conditions in so short a time so astonishing to the world.

For her progress in the direction of a new civilization the Empire of Japan has had no precedent. No conquering power has ever overrun this country or devastated its coast cities. No foreign power has attempted to conquer her, or has coerced, or in any direction has shaped her course. She does not owe her marvellous progress and prosperity and her constitutional form of government to the control or direct influence of any other country. These grand results have been wrought out by the evolution of a wise people, with inspiring impulses and great masterful courage that overcome the greatest difficulties and that insure to a people independence and power. Nowhere in the history of the world can be found a parallel. No one can foretell or set a limit to that degree of advancement the nation is yet destined to reach. The scroll of her future is not yet open to mortal vision. Of that one can only judge from what her aspirations and ambition have already accomplished.

As an American citizen I express my profound congratulations that these and other wonderful and beneficent consequences have followed Commodore Perry's visit, and I am proud of the fact that from that time the most friendly relations have existed between the United States and Japan, and that the ties binding the two countries have been growing stronger with passing years.

Mr. President and Gentlemen: This shaft of granite that marks the spot where Perry landed, erected by your people in honour of its memory, is the strongest evidence, not only of the recognition of the benefits following his coming, but of the friendship existing between your people and mine.

I thank you and your people for this great tribute to the memory of that heroic naval Commander, an American citizen; a tribute unprecedented, unaccountable to those not familiar with the character of your people and the spirit which animates them.

Under the beneficent rule of a wise Sovereign may your people ever continue in prosperity and happiness and may everlasting peace and goodwill exist between the United States and the Empire of Japan.

A speech in Japanese was delivered by the Premier, Viscount Katsura:—

On this auspicious occasion on which the Beiu Kyokai carry out the ceremony of unveiling the Perry Monument, one naturally turns his thoughts to the coming of Commodore Perry of the United States Navy four decades and some years ago. Since those days the civilization originally possessed by this country has greatly advanced under the benign influence of Western civilization; and it gives me

boundless joy to participate in this grand celebration at this moment when the light of our progress is sending forth its rays with increased brightness. Furthermore we have to-day with us the United States Fleet despatched hither for the special purpose of taking part in the celebration. This act of friendship, always characteristic of the American nation, will be most highly appreciated and will never be forgotten by our people high and low. Considering it a matter of honour to be present on this felicitous occasion I have great pleasure in saying these few words of congratulation.

Admiral Rodgers then addressed the assemblage. He said:—

As I stand here to-day honored by this occasion, and representing together with the officers and men under my command, the Navy of the United States, and appreciating as I do the courtesies and hospitalities extended to us by the Imperial Government of Japan; realizing the sentiments of good will and friendship which inspired, under the leadership of Baron Kaneko and his Committee, the generous originators of this event, I feel for many reasons that it is for me an especially happy occasion. Looking back for nearly half a century I remember the departure from home of my grandfather, Commodore Perry, upon his diplomatic mission to Japan. I remember his return, bringing with him the first specimens of Japanese handwork and art that ever reached the United States and many of these are still treasured in my family. Naturally the Perry family has always cherished sentiments of affection for Japan and the Japanese, and I have been impressed with them from childhood. I also remember the honour tendered to Commodore Perry by his fellow citizens upon his return to the United States, including handsome presents, among others a magnificent service of silver plate in recognition of his successful execution of a delicate diplomatic mission. I believe it to be an interesting fact that Japan in 1854 received the first fully accredited Ambassador from the United States. Commodore Perry had the honour to be the first diplomatic representative of our country empowered with the functions of an Ambassador. The Navy of the United States has always cherished a warm and cordial feeling for Japan and its people. My inclinations have led me to know Japan perhaps as well as any one could who never visited her shores, and no one could be more impressed than I am with the characteristics which have brought Japan with rapid strides to be the peer of the leading military and naval powers of the world. The presence of my friend Rear-Admiral Beardslee is a happy incident of this occasion. We all know of his connection with it and of the interesting fact that he is one of those who landed here nearly half a century ago. May he long be a survivor of it. That the cordial feeling which exists and has always existed between the United States and Japan may continue undisturbed is my earnest hope and I believe that from no country will Japan receive more hearty good wishes than from that in which Matthew Galbraith Perry was born.

Governor Sufu, who was the next speaker, spoke in Japanese, of which the following is a translation:—

The American Association in Japan was, when Rear-Admiral Beardslee visited this country last year, considering about things past and at last decided to erect a memorial to the late Commodore Perry's landing at Kurihama, Mura county. When the association made their resolution known to the public, it was greeted by a great number of people. The construction of the memorial having now been completed, the ceremony of its unveiling is to take place to-day. Let us express our thanks to the Government of the United States, which has ever shown kindness and good-will towards us, for having dispatched, on hearing of the event, the Commander of her squadron in these waters to take part in this ceremony, and our most sincere greeting to Rear-Admiral Rodgers. Although it is not to be disputed that our national principle of opening this country to foreign trade and intercourse and adopting what is good is due to our august Sovereign's virtue, we must acknowledge that Commodore Perry's visit gave a great impetus to the progress of Japan. This monument has been erected to the memory of the distinguished officer who came to these shores 48 years ago; it will serve to cement the friendship of the two countries forever and thus remain as a praiseworthy souvenir. I am very fortunate indeed that this tract of land is within the jurisdiction of Kanagawa Prefecture, the Governor of which, although beyond my merit, I am. It is also a great honour and pleasure to see so many foreign and Japanese excellencies, ladies and gentlemen attending here this ceremony. With these few and inadequate words I make this congratulatory address.

July 14th, 24th year of Meiji.

KOHEY SUFU,
Third-class of the Junior Honorary Rank
and Third-class Order of the Rising Sun.

The last address was given by Admiral Beardslee. We append this which, as will be seen, was in the form of a paper, though the parts spoken were from memory.

PERRY'S EXPEDITION.

In two years a half century will have elapsed since the day, July 8th, 1853, that four large ships, bearing the Stars and Stripes at their peaks, steamed, and were towed into Yedo Bay. Two were side-wheel steam frigates, the *Susquehanna*, and the *Mississippi*, which towed the square ship-rigged sailing sloops of war *Hymouth* and *Saratoga*.

They proceeded slowly and cautiously up the Bay, for in those days there were no reliable charts of Japanese waters, and the sounding leads and lines were kept very busy.

The ships came with guns loaded with shot and shell, their crews at "Quarters," and every officer and man on the lookout, for possible warlike demonstrations, ready to repel if attacked and punish; reader still to give friendly greetings, if unopposed, for the flags at their peaks were harbingers of peace and goodwill.

No exhibition of hostility was encountered, unless the conduct of certain large boats, manned by men in uniform, and commanded apparently by Officers, who wore each a pair of swords could be so considered. These, propelled rapidly by several long oars, sculled from over the stern quarters and beams, made great efforts, apparently, to intercept and impede the ships.

Numerous other craft encountered fled, to the right and left, fleeing from an unknown but suspected danger, as might a bevy of flushed quail before a dog.

One of the largest of the impeding boats gave evidence of a desire to communicate. A richly attired, two-sworded officer held up, and waved a paper, and as the leading ship the *Susquehanna*, nearing Uraga Point, slowed down, preparatory to anchoring, this boat got alongside and the official scrambled on board.

The ships anchored, because night was approaching, dangerous rocks and reefs, had been noticed on the port-bow and beam, there might be others ahead.

As the official reached the deck, the dignified demeanour, which he had lost during his climb (for the side ladders were not yet in place), returned for an instant, but with it a curious mixture of trepidation, and we thought undue obsequiousness.

A group of officers had gathered to receive him, facing them, and with a glance, apparently selecting the most important, he sank to his knees, bowed until his forehead nearly touched the deck, raised his head, and handed to the officer, a document, then resumed his position, until bidden to arise.

Dr. S. Wells Williams, and Mr. Portman, interpreters, were called upon to translate. The paper was written in Japanese and Dutch, and read:—

"Who are you? What is your business here? do not presume to anchor, return to the place from which you come. Act otherwise at your peril."

The warning came too late, the ships had anchored.

Seeing that the bluff was ineffectual, that it provided more fun than fear, the official who, from his dress, was of evident high rank, and who proved to be Yezamon, the Governor of Uraga, unbent from his official austere style and laughed with us.

And he laughed still more, when "grub and grog," as the youngsters irreverently described cakes and whiskey, were served to him and his staff.

Yezamon proved not only a good fellow, but a good feeder. He liked the cakes, but accustomed to diminutive cups of sweet sake the rather stiff glass of grog served to him, choked him; he relieved our apprehensions by asking for more, which he got; and the first step in converting the Japanese to American customs had been taken.

The four ships wore star-spangled ensigns at their peaks; the *Susquehanna*, at her fore the large white star marked broad pennant of the Commodore.

Very little did the Japanese then appreciate the significance to them of those stars; that they were destined to shed over them a bright light which in time would pierce, shatter, and roll away in fragments the dark curtain which for ages had enveloped them, for Perry had come, not simply as a Squadron Commander of high rank, but as the Ambassador of the United States, bearing to their Emperor a letter from President Fillmore, inviting and urging them to abandon their seclusion and to join the family of civilized nations. This invitation, Japan very happily for all concerned accepted, then not content with the back seat, to which alone, as youngest of the group, she was entitled, has with strides, which have excited the admiration and wonder of the world, competed for the front.

Commodore Perry was charged by President Fillmore, to deliver, with all due pomp and ceremony, to which he, as Ambassador, and it, as a President's letter, were entitled, a letter to the Emperor of Japan.

Very properly, he concluded that none less than a

Prince in rank could receive him and the letter; he aimed for one, and he got two.

We were anchored in about twenty-five fathoms of water, not far from Uraga Point, which jutting out from the Western shore divides the long narrow fjord like harbour of Uraga from a bay to the southward, with a long sweep of curved gravelly and sandy beach—Kurihama.

Soon after we anchored, the large Government boats began to anchor in a circle, forming a cordon around us.

This action Commodore Perry deemed insulting, and he directed the Interpreter to so inform Yezamon.

The precise words he used are not on record officially, but according to the "Galley Packets," they were:—"If they don't clear out of that, I will sink every blessed one of them," or words to that effect.

Yezamon, with a sandwich in his grasp, and the tail of his kimono flying in the wind, rushed to the rail, and loudly shouted an order; the boats began at once to weigh anchor, and dispersed, some cutting into Uraga Harbour, some up the bay towards Yedo.

From the eighth of July until the thirteenth, the time of all entrusted with the Diplomatic duties was fully occupied, in daily official conferences, with committees of Japanese officials.

None of these visitors ever caught even a glimpse of the Commodore, who, secluding himself, carried on his business through his staff, which included Captain Frank Buchanan, Commander of the *Susquehanna*, Captain Henry A. Adams, the Chief of Staff, Lieutenant Contee, the Flag Lieut., Dr. S. Wells Williams, a profound Oriental scholar, well versed in the mysteries of Japanese writing and Mr. A. Portman, a highly educated Dutch American.

The language used was mostly Dutch; documents submitted were generally in the literary dialect of China, the conferences were generally followed by refreshments.

There was plenty of work for those not engaged in the conferences. Very frequent were our drills, and many a fine object lesson did the bluejackets furnish to the Japanese, by their skill and celerity in handling the great guns, small arms, bayonets and swords. And there was hardly an hour in the day, that Lieut. Bent with nearly every boat of the Squadron, was not out surveying, a Lieutenant and a Midshipman to each boat, the former to take angles, the latter to record them and the soundings. "From early morn till dewy eve," we were kept at it, with strict orders that we were not under any circumstances to land. At all times Japanese government boats hovered near ours, apparently minding their own business, actually minding ours.

The conferences, were all very much alike; at each, so said the Galley Packets, they began by salutations, and the extremely low bows of all of the Japanese officials relieved Yezamon from the suspicion of obsequiousness, for they all did it. The business usually began by a polite and positive statement by the leading Japanese that a certain point left over from yesterday's meeting for consideration, could not possibly be yielded, for it involved violation of Japanese Law. Met by equally polite and positive assurance that the point at issue must be yielded; they would bow and yield, then, as though relieved from a strain, the strain of upholding until the last moment a point they were glad to yield, they would with great affability take up for discussion the next suggestion.

It was as though they were pulled in opposite directions by two opposing forces; undoubtedly they were, but this was not known to Commodore Perry.

Japan was at the time being torn by contending forces, powerful men among them had wearied of the usurped reign of the Shoguns, with whose representatives ours were dealing. Whichever course these representatives adopted, they were liable to censure and danger.

Japan was ripening for a change: Perry came at the right time.

On the afternoon of July thirteenth, Governor Yezamon announced that as all preliminary points had been satisfactorily arranged, two Princes, representing the Emperor, would the next day receive the Commodore and the letters at a place selected on shore in Kurihama-Ken.

The next morning dawned fair, calm and misty, so calm, that when, wishing the guns of the ships to command the place of meeting, the Commodore made signal to "Shift berth" to place appointed, the sailing ships had difficulty in obeying.

Kurihama is about three miles south of Uraga, has a long broad sweep of beach, and has a range of moderately high hills enclosing it from the rear, two projecting bluffs on each end, somewhat resembling a horse shoe, there is off the mouth of the Bay a group of dangerous rocks, which the *Plymouth* having drifted near, were named after her "Plymouth Rocks."

A river discharges into the Bay, on both sides of which, principally on the south existed and exists, a fishing hamlet,—of low tiled, and straw thatched houses.

On a terrace at the left, stood and stands, prettily tree embowered, a small temple.

Except, for the natural scenery, which is beautiful, and in facilities for landing, which are good, it is doubtful if this first visit to Japanese soil could have been made at a more unpretentious spot.

In honour of the occasion, a large house had been erected, at Yokohama or Tokio, taken down, its parts numbered, transported and re-erected on the low land facing the Bay, contrasting sharply in its white newness with the brown, moss covered buildings of the village, which, from appearances, were hundreds of years old.

The new building, "Reception Hall," was profusely and gorgeously decorated with flags, banners, streamers and lanterns.

At about the centre of the beach, a wharf composed of mat bags filled with gravel and sand, with some loose planks for flooring, had been constructed.

The ships were dressed with flags and bunting, and nearly all of their boats were employed to carry the landing party of over three hundred officers and men. There had been considerable discussion as to who should be members of the landing party, and much emulation, for all wanted to land, but some could not, it was necessary that some stay with the ships, to care for them. The staff officers would naturally accompany the Commodore. The older officers drew lots, to decide. No such privilege was accorded the youngsters. My duty that day was "boat duty," thus in charge of one of the *Plymouth's* boats, I carried a part of her quota to the landing.

The boats mustered off the bow and beam of the *Susquehanna* and "lay on their oars." Signal "form double column" was made, then we straightened out in pairs. This signal was given when Commodore Perry was about to leave the ship for his barge, a twelve-oared boat, under a salute of 13 guns, the band playing the National air:—

"My Country 'tis of thee
Sweet land of Liberty"

Captain Buchanan, who was in charge of the landing party, took the head of the procession in a twelve-oared barge, escorted by a pair of Japanese boats, in each of which was a Governor and Pilot, then came the launches and cutters in pairs, crowded with officers, blue-jackets marines, and bandsmen. Then Commodore Perry in his barge, which was also escorted by two Japanese boats carrying nobles, then a rear guard of a few pairs or boats. All were in full dress uniforms, and undoubtedly presented a fine appearance, but it was very hot work.

When the leading boats reached the wharf, the officers and men disembarked, and were lined up by Captain Buchanan in two ranks, to receive the Commodore, then in fours to march up the beach to Reception Hall. Two athletic bluejackets, and two handsome young sailors were among the personal body guard of the Commodore. The former bore, one the United States ensign, the other the Commodore's broad pennant; the two young sailors bore boxes of rosewood trimmed with gold, on which reposed, opened, the letters from the President, which were on vellum, and from the corners of each (there were two, one being Commodore Perry's credentials) hung suspended, by a gold and silk cord, a large gold seal.

Along the inner side of the beach, where an artificial bank protects the low land from high seas, was arrayed, standing in grim silence, and motionless as statues, four or five thousand Japanese troops, cavalry and infantry.

Quietly attired in chain and plate armour, with black lacquered hats, and scowls, armed with swords, spears, bows, and a few with match-lock guns, the officers with fans; as silent as they, our troops marched past to the Reception Hall, our band playing—

"Hail Columbia."

If on that march some careless bluejacket, perhaps irritated by the scowls with which we were greeted, had made a bit of a mistake with his loaded rifle, what a change would have come into history, for badly armed as they were, recent events have demonstrated that Japanese soldiers are not to be under-rated, and the odds were over fifty to one. For details of what occurred inside of Reception Hall—an incident which occurred to me, not a very creditable one I admit, prevented me from seeing or hearing—I was not admitted.

I must make use of the records of others. There was at the end of the room, opposite the entrance, a dias or platform. On it sat on cushions, the two princes, Toda-Izumu-no Kami; and Ido-Iwami-no Kami. Toda, prince of Idzu, and Ido, Prince of Iwami. At their left were armchairs provided for the Commodore and Staff. As the Commodore entered, the Princes arose and bowed gravely. When all were seated, Tatsunosuke, the Interpreter for the Japanese, arose and asked in Dutch:—

"Are the letters ready for delivery?"

Mr. Portman replied "They are." Then at a signal from the Commodore, the men bearing them took them from the boxes, displayed the writing, signatures

and seals, then laid them on a scarlet lacquer box, provided by the Japanese.

The Prince of Iwami then, through his interpreter, handed to the Commodore a receipt, which was as follows:—"The letter of the President of the United States and Copy thereof arc received, and will be delivered to the Emperor."

"It has been many times intimated that business relating to foreign countries cannot be transacted here, but at Nagasaki."

"Nevertheless, as it has been observed that the Admiral, in his quality of Ambassador of the President would feel himself insulted by a refusal to receive the letter at this place, the justice of which has been acknowledged, the above mentioned letter has been received in opposition to Japanese laws; as this is not a place to negotiate with foreigners, so neither can conference nor entertainment be held; therefore as the letter has been received you can go."

After a brief silence Commodore Perry informed them that he would leave with his ships immediately, and that in a few days he would leave the bay and that he would return for an answer the next spring. Japanese annals claim that he promised to leave Japan at once.

Tatsunosuke now took the letters and left the room, bowing deeply to everybody; as he did so, he informed the Commodore that there was nothing more to be done. After a moments silence, the Commodore rose and left, the two princes arising and bowing as he did so. Except those recorded, no words were spoken during the ceremony, which lasted less than half an hour. The procession of our troops reformed, and all returned to the ships, which immediately got under way, and proceeded up the Bay towards Yeddo, much to the consternation of the Japanese, who had received an impression that they would steer down and out. They went but a short distance, anchoring for the night at "American Anchorage," where I will leave them to give an explanation why it did not fall to me to become a witness of all that I have described, as occurring in Reception Hall.

The matter was of no importance to any one but myself, and not very important to me then, but in later years it has grown into considerable importance, not only to me, but to others, for it has enabled me with truth to claim that I landed with Perry, and with him trod Japanese soil, a claim that has been of much service when in later years I have been advocating certain steps.

When in fact, I was using every argument in my power to induce the Japanese to think as I did that Perry's work among them deserved commemoration, in the form of a Monument. At the first it was very uphill work. Nearly everyone with whom I talked, seemed to approve, but the offers of help were few, until in November last, in Tokyo, I came in contact with the right man, Baron Kentaro Kaneko, in the right place, at a supper given at the Maple's Club by the Heiyu Kyokai, at which I was a guest. Baron Kaneko endorsed my idea so strongly, that, securing the co-operation of the Association it took from my shoulders all responsibility for the work, which it assumed, and the result you see before you the work of Japanese. To Baron Kaneko and the Heiyu Kyokai all Americans and Japanese owe thanks. I tell of my episode with reluctance, for it is a tale of indiscretion upon my part, and a very bad example to younger officers who read this, had I received punishment for my offence, I admit that I richly earned it, but I can with Con, the Shaughran, say: "Be bad 'twas worth it."

I was, as I have stated; a Midshipman in charge of a boat it was beyond question my duty, after reaching the landing, to remain in my boat to see that the boat's crew, or keepers, did so also, and that they got no liquor. As the men landed, I had something to do, and did it, to get my party on shore. As the procession with flags flying, and band playing, began to march up the beach, I began to wish I was with it; wishing grew to longing, as the distance from me increased, and I began to lose details, the longing grew irresistible, I was young, thoroughly excited, and devoured with curiosity—therefore to my shame, be it said, I yielded.

Carefully assuring myself that Captain Buchanan, was so far ahead, that it was not at all likely that he would see me, I first instructing the boat-keepers as to their duty, failed in mine. I left my boat and joined in at the tail end of the procession.

I had hardly marched a hundred yards when a sharp stern hail reached my ears, and set me "tingling" all over. A voice never to be forgotten by a youngster, who "has been caught" by "old Buck," for it was that of Captain Buchanan.

"Mr. Beardslee: are you not in charge of a boat Sir?"

"Yes Sir," I managed to stammer, "but" * * *

"Return to her immediately. Sir, and stay there."

I did not stop to argue or remonstrate, I returned "immediately" and "stayed there," thus this narrative loses the benefit of my "personal experience." For several days, I was in fear and trembling awaiting the report against me, which I was sure would be made, and the very appropriate ensuing

punishment. They did not materialize, Captain Buchanan, whether influenced by a bit of mercy, of which he was capable, or through forgetfulness, which was not one of his characteristics failed to report me. I now for the first time report myself.

"American Anchorage" is one of the many places named by Perry, which names remain until this day.

There was "Mississippi Bay," so-called because when, during our survey work, the boats got beyond Kanon Saki, and out of sight from the ships, the Commodore to ensure their protection, sent the *Mississippi* to protect them, and she found safe harbour in the bay that bears her name, and there were Susquehanna Bay, Saratoga Spit, Rubicon and Treaty Points, Perry and Webster Islands, Macedonian Reef, Reception Bay, and Plymouth Rocks, all named from some incident in the cruise, and the names still adhere.

At daylight on July sixteenth, the squadron moved to "Susquehanna Bay," where a large and pleasant reception was given by the Commodore and officers to the Japanese.

During the two days, the boats were kept busy surveying, under charge of Lieut. Silas Bent, greatly to the annoyance of the Japanese, who, whenever our lines ran toward Veddo, become greatly excited, upon receiving reassurance that no one should land and that we would not go to Veddo, they calmed down. At daylight on the 17th, the squadron left the Bay.

PERRY'S SECOND VISIT.

On the eleventh day of February, 1854, Commodore Perry again came to Veddo Bay, his mission being to receive the expected answer to the letter from the President to the Emperor and also to, if possible, arrange a treaty with the Japanese.

His Squadron was composed of the ships employed on his last (and first) visit, with the exception of the *Plymouth* to which I was still attached. Business detained her at Shanghai, China, where work, in protecting American lives and interests, had developed. A partial account of which is given in *Harper's Magazine* for August 1899, under the title:—"Episodes of the Taming Rebellion."

Perry's Squadron had been augmented, there were now nine ships viz: the side wheel frigates *Porpoise*, *Susquehanna* and *Mississippi*, the first his flagship, and the sailing ships *Saratoga*, *Macedonian*, *Undeleta*, *Lexington*, *Supply* and *Southampton*. They did not stop this time off Uraga, but came directly to "American Anchorage," a far safer harbour.

The Japanese officials promptly came and welcomed the Americans in the most friendly manner, the days of encircling the ships with cordons of spying boats and of other annoyances were passed, but circumlocution still prevailed.

Nearly a month was devoted to discussions on board ship of preliminary points, the main point being the selection of the most suitable place on shore for the delivery of the Emperor's answer to the President's letter.

Commodore Perry preferred Veddo, to which the Japanese most strongly objected, they preferring Nagasaki, to which place the Commodore refused to go; for ages it had been the rendezvous of the Dutch and other traders, thus too cheapened for his use. Place after place, Uraga, Kurihama, Kamakura, Kanagawa, and Yokohama, were considered in turn, to each place not already surveyed, boats and ships were sent to survey, and except in case of Yokohama, to condemn as not suitable.

Yokohama, then a mere fishing village, was finally selected, principally on account of its broad area, of suitable harbour, and comparatively safe anchorage, its good depth of water, from which the ships could command the adjacent shore and protect those engaged in the conferences. Workmen began at once the construction of a suitable building on Treaty Point, which was finished, decorated and ready for its purpose on March 8th, the day set for the ceremonies, but on the morning of that day it, with its banners, flags and lanterns, had disappeared, it had been surrounded with a cloth curtain, which completely hid it. To this concealment Commodore Perry most strenuously objected, and it was removed. At 11.50 a.m. March 8th, twenty seven of the Squadron's boats carried over four hundred officers and men, escorting the Commodore to the appointed landing. As on the previous occasion, Captain Buchanan, was in charge, and the bands played, and guns saluted as before, but all was not as before.

No scowling army confronted our people, simply a Guard of Honour, and on arrival at the building they were welcomed as guests, refreshments were served, and half an hour devoted to social intercourse: then the Commissioners, of whom five had been appointed by the Japanese Government, invited and escorted the Commodore and his staff into an adjacent room, when and where business began by the delivery to the Commodore by the Chief Commissioner of a document, which he said was the answer of the Emperor to the President's letter. This being read and translated by Dr. Williams, proved as a whole satisfactory, the letter terminates thus:—

"It is therefore quite impossible to give satisfactory; answer to all your propositions."

Then certain points for discussion were given, the letter concluded—

"After settling the points before mentioned, the treaty can be concluded and signed at the succeeding conference."

Nearly three weeks, were occupied in discussions, and settling the "before mentioned points," then on the thirty-first day of March, the treaty was concluded and signed by the Commissioners, who were representatives, not of the Mikado, but of the Shogun Iyesada, the *de facto* Emperor.

CHRONOLOGY OF PERRY'S EXPEDITION.

1853.

July 8th—Squadron entered Veddo Bay, anchored off Uraga.

July 14th—Reception of Perry and the President's letter.

July 16th—Squadron moved to Susquehanna Bay.

July 17th—Squadron left Veddo Bay.

1854.

Feb. 11th—Augmented squadron arrived Veddo Bay, anchored at American Anchorage.

Feb. 27th—Squadron arrived Yokohama.

March 8th—Conference at Treaty Point began, Emperor's letter to President delivered.

March 13th-14th—Exchange of presents.

March 31st—Treaty concluded and signed.

April 18th—Squadron left Veddo Bay.

May 12th—Squadron left Shimoda for Hakodate.

The band then played a few bars of a Japanese air and the guard-of-honour marched off headed by buglers.

Behind the enclosure a large marquee had been erected and in this a capital tiffin was set out. The company was very large, for the three hundred who went on the *Hakui Maru* were probably doubled by the contingents from the ships, yet the arrangements were quite successful, remarkably so if one considers the adverse circumstances. At one end of the tent were shown a black lacquer chair stated to have been used by Commodore Perry 48 years ago, and another of red lacquer used by Toda Izu-no-kami. Close by was a screen bearing sketches and pictures showing the Japanese idea of the American naval officer in, and shortly prior to, Perry's day. "It was not complimentary. In this vicinity also could be seen four generations connecting the date of Perry's arrival with the present time. Here was the veteran of 90, who, then 42 years of age, was present at Perry's reception—is indeed asserted to have been the first man to see the foreign ships and to signal their advent upon Japan's national life. Here also were his son, a youth of 70, his grandson, a babe of 48, and his great grandson, a lisping of 18, who might, however, in the ordinary course of events, have secured the attendance of yet another generation.

After viewing these relics and mementoes the company began gradually to return on board ship—if possible a more dismal business than the going ashore had been, for the rain was now coming down in earnest. So far as the *Hakui Maru's* guests were concerned their discomfort ceased as soon as they set foot again on her deck, and no effort was spared by those in charge to make the return trip agreeable. Refreshments of all kinds were provided most bounteously, and while the thanks of all are due to the Reception Committee, recognition should also be made of the generosity of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha in placing the ship free at the disposal of the Beiyu-kai. The officers—Capt. Tsuji, Chief Officer Tominaga, Chief Engineer Kawaji, and Purser S. Sugihara—gave every possible attention. To the last named, especially, foreigners were indebted for acts of kindness, which doubtless in many cases went unappreciated because performed unobtrusively.

The members of the Reception Committee were: Messrs. Y. Murota, Chairman (Minister Resident), B. W. Ariga, treasurer, B. Yamaguchi, assistant treasurer, B. M. Yamamura, and Otani Kahei. These were on board the *Hakui Maru* at Yokohama and took part in the reception of the guests at Kurihama along with the following: Messrs. T. Sagawara, Y. Yamaguchi, S. Tsuraya, Sawaki, C. Suzuki, O. Koinori, S. Sakurai, H. Sawada.

A list of the most important personages present (excluding the foreign ladies who braved the stormy weather) must necessarily be imperfect. We present the following, however: Viscount Katsura, Premier; Viscount Tanaka, Minister of

the Imperial Household Department; Viscount Enomoto, Privy Counsellor; Baron Yamaguchi, Vice-Minister of the Imperial Household; Baron Kaneko Kentaro, President of the Beiyu-kai; Mr. K. Sifu, Governor of Kanagawa Prefecture; Mr. T. Megata, Director of the Revenue Bureau in the Finance Department; Mr. Nagasaki, Chief Secretary of the Imperial Household Department; Mr. Miyaoka and Mr. Kato, Ministers Resident; Mr. Kondo Kenpei, President of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha; Messrs. Ogawa and Iwanaga, Directors of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha; Mr. Okura Kihachiro, Mr. Yoshida, Private Secretary of the Minister for Foreign Affairs; Mr. Umeda, Mayor of Yokohama; Mr. Watanabe, President of Yokohama Sailancho; Mr. Minakami, Superintendent of Yokohama Customs, Capt. Kaburagi, I.J.N., Dr. Takagi, Surgeon-General I.J.N., Mr. J. McLean, U.S. Vice and Deputy Consul-General, Mr. Kurino, Japanese Minister in Paris. These, with the exception of the Premier, went by the *Hakui Maru*, but by the *Shikishima* and other means there also attended: Admiral Yamamoto, Minister for the Navy; Mr. Sone, Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs; Baron Kodama, Minister for War; Mr. Hirata, Minister for Agriculture and Commerce; Field-Marshal Count Oyama, Lieut.-General Terauchi, Vice-Admiral Tsunoda, Mr. Uchida, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs; Rear-Admiral Uriu, Rear-Admiral Uyemura, Capt. Iditi, Chief of Staff of the Squadron, and many others.

The *Hakui Maru* arrived back shortly before five o'clock, her passengers having, owing to the smoothness of the water and despite the rain, had a very pleasant trip.

On Friday evening a dinner in honour of Admiral Rodgers, U.S.N., and the officers of his squadron now in Yokohama, was given at the Oriental Hotel by Governor Sulu, the Mayor of Yokohama, and the Japanese Chamber of Commerce of Yokohama. Beside the Admiral and officers of the American fleet, the guests included Baron Kaneko Kentaro, Rear Admiral Beardsley, U.S.N., retired, Consul-General R. C. Bellows, Mr. G. S. Sedmore and Mr. J. McLean, Messrs. W. T. Payne, J. Landsley, H. C. Howard, A. M. Knapp, and a large number of prominent Japanese officials. Governor Sulu proposed the health of the U.S. President Mr. McKinley and Admiral Rodgers that of the Emperor of Japan, both being duly honoured. The Mayor of Yokohama in a brief speech referred to the fact that Admiral Rodgers was a grandson of Commodore Perry, and the Admiral in reply expressed appreciation of the personal reference and of the cordial relations between American and Japan, which he hoped would for ever endure.

Mr. Otani Kahei, Chairman of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce, proposed the health of the "Officers of the Fleet" in the following words:—

Admiral Rodgers, the Officers of U.S.N. and Gentlemen:—On behalf of the Yokohama Japanese Chamber of Commerce, I beg to express our sincere gratitude for the honour conferred upon us by your presence this evening, and deem it a good fortune in being allowed to say a few words. Our deep slumber of seclusion was suddenly broken by Commodore Perry's knock at our doors at Kurihama. In the midst of difficulties consequent upon the narrow and exclusive ideas of the people in those days, his patience and perseverance prevailed and so the doors were thrown wide open for the commerce of the world. Since then we have derived stimulus and inspiration in our commercial development from America and at last we have gained the day of realization. We are told, Admiral Rodgers, that you are a grandson of Commodore Perry, the benefactor of Japan, and that you are about to attend the unveiling ceremony of the Perry Monument at Kurihama by order of your Government. It is no doubt a matter of great joy for us to have an opportunity of welcoming such a distinguished guest as yourself and therefore we tender this evening a most cordial and heart-felt welcome to you. In closing, I desire that the enlarged commercial relations between Japan and America will knit more firmly the friendship that has always existed among us. I propose now to drink to the health of the Officers of the U.S.N. and Gentlemen present. Captain McKenzie, of the U.S. Flagship *New York*, responded.

The Mayor of Yokohama, Mr. Umeda, proposed the health of Rear-Admiral Beardsley, and the latter in responding remarked upon the changes that have occurred since he accompanied Perry to these shores, and contrasted the Yokohama of to-day with the appearance of its site in 1854 when it was selected as a harbour by Commodore Perry on his second visit.

A dinner party was given, on the evening of

the 15th, at the American Legation, the guests being Admiral Rodgers, U.S.N., the Ministers of State, Baron Senge, Governor of Tokyo-fu, Mr. Matsuda, Mayor of Tokyo, and other diplomatic, military and naval officials, covers being laid for fifty.

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF JAPANESE CURRENT LITERATURE.

Under the title of *Fujin Mondai*, the *Niroku Shimpō* contends that female education in Japan is somewhat overdone when compared with the education of boys. In many cases, says the writer we are quoting, the subjects taught to girls are far too difficult and impractical to suit their mental capacities and to prove useful in after-life to the students. The educational facilities provided by the State for girls are in every way superior to those provided for boys desiring to receive a high class education, if the number of the latter be taken into consideration, as is shown by the following tables:—

GIRLS.			
High Normal Schools.			
	1898.	1899.	1900.
Applicants for admission	166	168	207
Entrances	57	80	76
Proportion of entrances to applicants	3.5	4.8	3.7
Other High Girls' Schools.			
Applicants for admission	69	263	121
Entrances	65	106	66
Proportion of entrances to applicants	9.4	4.0	5.5
BOYS.			
High Normal Schools.			
	1898.	1899.	1900.
Applicants for admission	151	246	308
Entrances	56	57	100
Proportion of entrances to applicants	3.7	2.3	3.2
The First High School.			
Applicants for admission	736	867	1,219
Entrances	306	325	338
Proportion of entrances to applicants	4.2	3.7	2.8

Thus it is seen that whereas the female entrances to high-class schools is in the proportion of from 40 to 90 per cent. of the applicants, those of boys stand between 20 and 40 per cent. of the applicants. Hence what money there is available for education should be devoted to supplying more high-class boys' schools before the question of increasing girls' schools be taken into consideration. It is not high class technical knowledge that Japanese women want so much as general training that shall fit them to discharge the duties of wives and mothers with greater efficiency. There is too great a tendency in modern Japan, says the *Niroku Shimpō*, to fill a girl's head with useless theories instead of preparing her to become a practical, business woman capable of taking charge of the affairs of a household. We are glad to observe, continues the *Niroku*, that the Tokyo Education Society at its April Meeting adopted the following resolutions bearing on female education. (1) That in Girls' Schools the hours given to sewing should be increased. (2) That the number of subjects studied be reduced. (3) That the whole course of study be rendered more practical. (4) That Calisthenics and Music receive more attention. These are all steps in the right direction.

* * *

There are few books that have had a wider circulation in English schools than Forster's *Citizen Reader*. This work some time ago was reprinted by the Sansaidō and is now much used in Middle and High Schools in this country. But we read in the *Jimmin Shimbun* that Mr. Takenokoshi Yosaburō has brought out a Japanese Citizen Reader (*Jimmin Tokuhon*), which is issued by the Kaikakusha and sells at 30 sen per copy. The following notice of the work we take from the *Jimmin Shimbun*:—"The long expected 'Citizen Reader' has been published. We draw the attention of all engaged in education to this work. In its opening pages we find Marquis Saionji turning the words of Confucius, 'People must be made to obey, but not be informed (instructed)'"

(*kore ni yorashimubeshi; kore wo shirashimubekarazu*), upside down and making them read: "People must be instructed and must not be made to obey (blindly)." Whatever Chinese scholars in this country may think of this proceeding, there is no denying that Marquis Saionji is only giving utterance to prevailing sentiment when he condemns the Chinese method of keeping the masses in entire ignorance of the principles and policies which control government administration. There will no doubt be some persons who will maintain that when Marquis Saionji wrote 可使知之; 不可使由之, *kore wo shirashimubeshi; kore ni yorashimubekarazu*, he went too far, and hinted that people are under no obligation to obey. But he is no more to be taken too literally than was Fukuzawa by sensible readers when on one occasion he classed Kusunoki Masashige with Gonsuke (a low-class servant). Exaggerated language is allowable when attacking long-standing abuses. Such language attracts attention in a way that milder terms would not do. The *Jimmin Tokuhon* is eminently fitted to furnish to young students an adequate idea of the methods of government followed in this country as well as the particulars in which the Japanese Constitution differs from the Western Constitutions on which in the main it was modelled. Patriotism is defined and illustrated. The relation of monarch to the subject, the Diet, the franchise, voting, the power of the Diet, and the like, are all explained in turn. The work is intensely modern and represents the ideas of those best versed in present day politics. The only doubt we have in reference to it, says the *Jimmin Shimbun*, is whether the explanations given are simple enough and full enough to be intelligible to young students. It is not without printer's errors, we observe, but on the whole it is a volume that ought to receive a warm welcome in all schools.

* * *

The *Osaka Asahi* publishes the views of several Japanese literary men now studying in Germany on the "Reform of Stage-acting in Japan." The names of those whose views the *Asahi's* Berlin correspondent, Mr. Hayashi Gakunan, gives are those of Messrs. Haga, Fujishiro and Iwaya Sazanami. The first thing that these gentlemen observe is that they are impressed with the superiority of the taste of the theatre-going public in Europe. And they say that the popularity of wrestling, the musical drama known as the *Gidayū*, and of the performances of dancing girls in Japan show that Japanese taste is on a lower level than that of Occidentals. The Japanese theatre as now conducted is not a place to which to take a refined Japanese lady. The necessity of reform is universally acknowledged, but how it can best be effected is a problem that has yet to be solved. Dr. Tsubouchi Shōyō and one or two others at one time wrote much on this subject, but their efforts have resulted in nothing worthy of mention. In order if possible to obtain something satisfactory, the Japanese now residing in Berlin have formed a Society called the *Engeki Kairyō Kenkyūkai*, which, as its name implies, is bent on determining what are the particulars in which reform is most needed. Great efforts are to be made to obtain a large membership. School teachers, musicians, students and literary men are all to be canvassed for, and different branches of the association are to be formed. There are many subjects connected with the proposed reform, say the Berlin promoters of this movement, that will need special discussion. Such are mixed dancing on the stage, the extent to which foreign music should be utilised, the extent to which the best *Nō* performances can be retained. There are several particulars in which all educated people are agreed. One is the necessity of shortening the hours during which a performance lasts, another is the introduction of a higher class of plays than are now in use. The present stage-acting of Japan may be designated *Kawara-shibai*,* that

* The first actors in Japan are said to have been beggars, who performed on the river beach, called *kawara* in Japanese. These actors are known as *Kawara Kojiki*. The title *Kawara Shibai* is applied to the most vulgar class of acting.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

is, a species of acting only suited to the lower class. In Berlin in some of the large theatres there is a Royal box, which is occasionally occupied by the Emperor. Stage-acting in Japan must be raised to a higher level so as to afford real pleasure to the upper classes as well as to the middle and lower orders.

* * *

On June and the *Fiji Shimpō* published an article entitled *Nihon sōsengyō no gensai oyobi shōrai* (Japanese shipbuilding: its present state and its future) by Dr. Miyoshi, the well-known civil engineer. Not so very long ago Dr. Miyoshi visited various docks in Europe and America for the purpose of seeing what was being done in the shipbuilding line in the West, and the essay he has furnished to the *Fiji* gives the conclusions he has reached on this subject after a good deal of investigation; which we reproduce here in an abbreviated form. Though Japan seems to herself to have made great progress in shipbuilding in recent years, compared with what is being done in the West her efforts are very diminutive. Taking the year 1900, the total tonnage of the men-of-war and merchant ships built in the West was 2,420,000, while that of vessels constructed by Japan was 23,000, about 1 per cent. of the whole. England of course heads the list among shipbuilding nations, the tonnage of her ships being 86 per cent. of the total number of tons. If Japan and England be compared, Japan only builds one-seventieth part of the ships constructed in Great Britain. Hitherto Japan has ordered most of her ships in foreign countries, but she must aim at constructing her own vessels as soon as possible. Our docks being comparatively modern, they are equipped with all the new appliances for shipbuilding. But in England at some of the dockyards antiquated machines and appliances are still in use. In the matter of facilities for turning out big vessels Japan is well furnished, but the orders received by the various dockyards are quite insufficient. Hence it happens that when an order is received the cost of construction becomes very great. The capital sunk in this industry is considerable and those who are responsible for the working of the various yards are naturally anxious to be in a position to pay some kind of a dividend to the shareholders. Added to this there is a lack of skilful workmen, which involves great delay in the turning out of ships. Another difficulty is the lack of suitable material for shipbuilding in this country. The iron, for instance, has to be imported from abroad, and this has to be procured after an order has been received involving the delay of nearly a year before the work of construction commences. The present situation is such that unless the Government is prepared to protect the industry to a certain extent there is no chance of its holding its own against foreigners. For years past all important orders have been sent abroad and this is likely to be the case as long as things are left as they are now. That our dockyards are able to turn out big ships in good style is no longer open to doubt, but without some Government help there is little chance of their showing their capabilities just at present. But there are hopeful signs for the future. The Fukuoka foundry is now turning out good iron and the number of skilled shipwrights is yearly increasing and as labour is cheaper in this country than in the West eventually our shipbuilders ought to be able to compete successfully with foreign constructors if they can hold out long enough to effect this purpose. It is on this last point that we have our doubts. If, on account of the reverses they have met with, several of our dockyards should be closed, the outlook for the future would be very gloomy. As examples of countries that by strenuous efforts and State aid have converted themselves into shipbuilding countries Germany and America may be cited. Both of these countries at one time ordered all their ships in England. One of the essential conditions of success in this industry is the power of producing at home the principal part of the material used in construction. It is this that Japan finds so difficult just at present. But with State aid the difficulty can be overcome. We ought to be encouraged by the good work that our dockyards have

already done. The *Hitachi Maru*, a vessel of 6,000 tons, was built here and so were the *Asa Maru* and the *Kaga Maru*. In order to encourage the industry it would be well if a large man-of-war were constructed in a Japanese dockyard. It is most important that we should prepare ourselves for a contingency that is by no means improbable, the closing of foreign dockyards to us on account of a war. Long ago America foresaw that this was a danger to which she too was exposed and took effective measures to meet it. Great naval Powers must become great shipbuilding countries. The only naval Powers that depend on foreign countries for their ships are Russia and Japan. It is impossible that we can compete successfully with other countries in marine transport as long as we order all our vessels from abroad. It would be wise for the Government to refuse to grant large subsidies to companies that purchase all their vessels abroad. The grants made for the encouragement of navigation ought to go to those companies that use home-built steamers. Another difficulty which our shipbuilders encounter comes from the backward state of general industry in this country compared with Europe and America. In England most of the fittings required for a vessel are supplied by special industries at a cheaper rate and more promptly than they could be made at the docks. In Japan such fittings are made at the dockyards, involving extra expense and delay. The present excess of imports over exports is largely owing to our practice of purchasing vessels abroad. The 12 vessels used by the Yusen Kaisha for the European line, the 3 vessels on the Australian line, costing on an average a million yen each, the steamers purchased abroad by the Osaka Shosen Kaisha and the Toyo Kisen Kaisha since the war, running into some 20 million yen, and the constant purchase of men-of-war and armour in foreign countries represent vast sums of money paid into foreign coffers that might with different management be kept at home. The above facts suffice to show that the development of shipbuilding in this country is an urgent question demanding the attention of statesmen and calling for the support of the whole nation.

* * *

The *Kokumin Shinbun* publishes an article on the future of representative government in Europe by Mr. Mizusaki Kiichi, who is now in Scotland, the gist of which we give below:—Though there are a few people in England and America who hold that the representative form of government is by no means an ideal form and that were it possible it would be better for a country to be governed by a mere oligarchy, or what has been called an aristocracy of talent, yet the majority are of opinion that representative government is on the whole better suited to the sentiments of the masses than any other conceivable form. I once consulted an American on this subject and he said that in the United States the loss of the franchise would mean the decay of all energy. The feeling in each breast that the Government is wielded by the people and that anything that they unitedly wish to effect they can bring about is so strong that it is impossible even to conceive of the Americans giving their consent to any other form of government. Representative government implies party government, and that means government by the majority. As Spencer has pointed out, majorities are apt to be both despotic and oppressive. But though it is desirable that the minority should have every opportunity of being heard, to entrust it with the reins of Government in countries like England and America would be quite impossible. But party government as known to the men of a former generation has throughout Europe and America changed; and at present cabinets are formed on the basis of agreement as to certain principles and policies. Imperialism, for instance, figures largely at the council-boards of the great Powers at the present moment. It used to be held that questions of foreign policy should be determined without consulting the mass of the people. But this is found to be no longer possible. In England, Germany and America and even in France the strength of the ruling Cabinets is largely owing to the popularity of the

foreign policy they are adopting, which may be described as Imperialism of one form or another. One very noticeable feature of modern representative government in Europe is the high position held by monarchs. In England, in Germany and in Austria the power of the sovereign is enormous, though in each case exercised within strict constitutional limits. . . . Coming now to Japan we may dismiss the assertion that representative government is not suited to the yellow race as a somewhat silly generalisation. If representative government has succeeded among the Hungarians there is no *a priori* reason why it should not answer with us. At any rate we are now trying the experiment. It is as yet too early to pronounce a final opinion on the matter. It is evident that we have made many mistakes, as we were bound to do at the outset. We are deficient in what may be called constitutional morality; in the feeling of obligation to keep secrets faithfully, in reverence for age, in readiness to combine with others for the carrying out of a purpose, in the separation of public and private interests and the adjustment of our intercourse with each other accordingly. If people ask me what it is that makes representative government such a success in England, I reply without hesitation that the character of the people is such that they can be trusted to alter the constitution to suit new situations. But since the English are governed by reason rather than by feeling very few radical changes in the constitution are made. But in countries like France, which in many respects Japan resembles, the changes made in the constitution by successive legislative assemblies are very great. Japan's constitution has not been changed, but politicians are incessantly altering the forms of administration and replacing old sets of rules by new ones, apparently quite overlooking the fact that successful government depends more on men than on regulations. It is no doubt largely owing to the lack of the proper qualifications for administration in the officials employed that necessitates their being bound down by such a multiplicity of rules as now exist. *Nihon wa rikken teki dotoku shukan no soyô (shitaji) naki tame, keishikiteki hōritsu wa karazaru bekarazaru wa zannen no koto nari.* "It is to be regretted that because Japan lacks the groundwork of constitutional moral habits, she has to rely on formal laws and regulations." Though 33 years have passed since Japan abandoned feudalism, the spirit of feudalism still remains to a very large extent, as is shown by the way in which people rely on the Government for the accomplishment of all great enterprises, and by the servility shown to officials on every hand. All this finds no parallel in England. It has often been said that England's strength lies in the character of her middle classes. Her lower orders are not equal to ours and in the conduct of the upper classes there is much that is open to objection, but the intelligence, refinement and morality of her middle classes differentiate them altogether from us. If we could only get Japanese society permeated with the spirit of our *shizoku* we should be a different people. The trouble with us is that the *shizoku* keep too much to themselves and the commercial and industrial world are allowed to fare as they may. The idea that we could effect anything and everything if we only had a Diet, is no longer entertained by us after 12 years experience. We are the first non-Christian nation that has adopted representative government and naturally there are some that predict failure for us. But there is no reason for despondency. The abuses prevailing among us are by no means irremediable, and it lies with our politicians to make a success of the political institutions we have adopted in the same way as has been done in the world of science, industry and commerce. There is nothing in the reason of things to prevent our being successful.

* * *

In the *Keisei* Mr. Shimada Saburō, under the title of *Russia and America*, compares the rapid progress of the two countries during the past hundred years and the feelings with which they are each regarded by the Japanese nation. In

1796, says Mr. Shimada, Russia had a population of about 36 millions. This has risen to 130 millions. Her acquisition of territory has gone on at such a rate that she now controls about one-seventh of the area of the world. America's population, originally about 3½ millions, has gone on growing at an astonishing pace. In 1870 it stood at 38 millions. In 1880 it had reached 50 millions and in 1900 had exceeded 70 millions. The growth of her large towns has been quite phenomenal. In 1850 there were only about 500 people in San Francisco. The population now is nearly 300,000. The whole of the Pacific trade is likely to be absorbed by America. Japan's attitude to the two countries is very different. Russia she fears, but America causes her no alarm. The reason of this is that we consider that Russia has relied on military power for her progress, but that America's progress has been of an industrial and commercial type. Here I differ from the mass of my fellow-countrymen. In as far as Russia's power has depended on the sword, in so far as she gives us no cause for alarm. It is rather the competition of the practical business-loving Americans that we have to fear. *Ware baryoku no osoresu: jitsugyō no chikara no asari.* A country whose development is chiefly owing to the size of its army and navy and whose people are only partially enlightened is in these modern days in a very unenviable position. Russia spends 40 million pounds sterling annually on her armaments, but only devotes 3 millions to education. America only devotes 10 million pounds to her Army and Navy, but lays out 23 million pounds on education. To America's development there is no limit, because her people are equal to the task of fitting themselves for any enterprise they may wish to undertake. Commerce, agriculture and industry are making strides in that country that astonish Europe, and along with the vast wealth that America is accumulating there will ever be all the military strength that she can possibly need. Having the men and the money wherewith to hold her own against all foes, what need she fear? Yet it is a curious fact that we Japanese have for the most part failed to realize the formidableness of America. Russia has the reputation among us of possessing great military strength, but where are the proofs of it? Have not Russian troops shown considerable inferiority when compared with those of other Powers in the military operations of the past twelve months? And moreover, Russia lacks money and is put to it to maintain the position she has assumed in Manchuria and North China. We have nothing whatever to fear from a country like Russia. But what we have to fear is being left behind in business competition. The country that bears the name of the Mizuhō-no-kuni (The productive country) still has to import its flour from America. The true method of expanding the empire and of extending the prestige of the country is not by resort to arms, but by showing an ever-growing proficiency in the arts of peace.

* * *

The *Keisei* has an article on "Our Army in Northern China," which furnishes information contributed by one whose name is not given but who was in China from the commencement of the trouble there up to April last. We cull the following remarks from this article:—It is a cause for gratification that our troops were not considered weaker than any of those of the allied forces. The point in which we especially showed to advantage was the spirit of the men, which, principally owing to the fact that they all realized that the credit of the nation was at stake, was excellent. But there was one particular in which we felt ourselves to be entirely outdone. That was in the matter of horflesh. Our animals looked ridiculous side by side with the mounts of the allies. We realised our great ignorance in the management of horses. Some of our men were killed by handling restive beasts unskillfully. The whole subject of horflesh and how to produce a good breed must be gone into afresh. During our former war with China the use of coolies by the Army led to many abuses, owing to the impossibility of getting these coolies to obey military law. But in the recent campaign

a portion of the reserve force took the place of the coolies and attended to the transport business, and consequently we had no trouble. The white dress of our soldiers we found to be a mistake, especially when we were attempting to surprise the enemy. In the matter of food Occidentals came off better than our troops on the whole, as though our men were able to eat almost anything, their rice-cooking required time and special arrangements and rice is a bulky thing to carry about. Though for the most part the conduct of our men was such as to lead the Chinese to speak well of us, there were exceptions to this rule. (*Waga mitari, kitari shita tokoro de zuibun warui koto mo, minikui koto mo, kitanai koto mo yatta yô ni omowaru*). But what I regretted most was the entire ignorance on the part of our men of military and civil administration and organisation. This is the result of the strict enforcement of the rule that soldiers are not to concern themselves with politics of any kind. When internal revolution is feared the enforcement of such a rule may be a wise precaution, but when our troops have to act in union with Occidentals, they suffer much from their great ignorance of civil affairs. Even our officers lacked the necessary knowledge of general affairs to enable them to take the lead in suggesting arrangements. Our officers need a different kind of education to that they are receiving in order to be abreast of other nations in the management of non-military business. Their ignorance of foreign languages too caused considerable inconvenience. Our military education is far too narrow in scope and our officers need to be made more men of the world than they now are. Our military men are ignorant of the object of war and hence can do nothing towards carrying out that object (*ikusa wa ikusa no tame suru to omotte oru*). But there were some exceptions. Lieut.-General Yanaguchi was very popular on account of his urbanity and amiableness of disposition. Major-General Fukushima was in great request on all sides on account of his knowledge of foreign languages and of affairs generally. Colonel Shiba gained a high reputation both as a military leader and as a civil administrator. But taking our force as a whole, we realised our deficiency in general knowledge and in diplomacy.

SOME NEW BOOKS.

A Secretary of Legation, by HOPE DAWLISH; London, Methuen and Co.

THE scenes of this story are laid in the capital of Zafia, which, according to the authoress, "is an island in that ocean which is the ultimate region of the Sunrise; it is that spot of farthest East beyond which lies the West. To reach it you must pass out of the realm of England, as the English think; travelling eastward, and leaving behind you the crags and sunny waters of the island of Hongkong. Later, after a few days' journey, you must leave the shore of Japan upon the port bow, steaming on a course thence south-east by east. That is the course which the early Zafians steered their junks long ago, when they left their native country, oppressed by the rule of the god-like Emperor Atamatsusa—god-like in his stern decrees—steering for an unknown land, but carrying with them the customs of the much-loved country they left behind. Zafia in much resembles Japan; the sequence of the flowers in the two countries is, however, not precisely identical."

The principal characters in the book are Henry Dale, "a smart, good-looking young man of eight-and-twenty," lately come as Second Secretary to the British Legation; George Trehearne, First Secretary and *Chargé d'Affaires*; his wife Beatrix, who in her early youth had kept a gambling hell at Budholm, "gayest of gay Northern cities," but who has, she thinks, put her past behind her; Miss Vaughan, a maiden lady with means, who has passed the

sunny side of 40 years; Eileen Murray, niece of the Trehearnes; and a dozen or so of the diplomatic corps of Zafia. In the days when Mrs. Trehearne, as Bella Orme, or Bella Donna, had run her roulette table at Budholm, young Dale had fallen under her influence. A timely promotion to the Legation at Washington took him away before he had "dipped" too deeply, and he had forgotten all about Bella Donna when he unexpectedly renews her acquaintance at the other side of the world, but this time as the honoured and much loved wife of his Chief. Mrs. Trehearne, trusted implicitly by her husband, who knew the sad tale of her youth and had liquidated her debts before marrying her, did not pay him back in his own good coin, and when the story opens, she is pressed for money to discharge obligations which she has contracted unknown to Mr. Trehearne. The appearance of Dale upon the scene leads the woman to resort to the wiles of her youth and to re-establish her former influence over him, and she gets the lad to play roulette at the German legation on her account; play two-handed poker with her; and finally place a large sum on a horse running in the local races for her husband's cup—all with disastrous results so far as Dale is concerned, nearly a thousand pounds sterling passing from his pockets in the course of the various transactions. He is a ruined man, when fortunately George Trehearne hears the whole sordid tale from the lips of his wife, just before she is stricken with a terrible illness. He pays Dale's debts, resigns the service, and takes his wife and niece back to England. While all these things were *en train* Dale had fallen in love with pretty Eileen Murray and the pair become engaged, but the book closes without giving any indication whether they eventually marry. One of the chief actors in the tawdry melodrama is Miss Vaughan, who came out to Zafia to found a sailor's home. On the voyage Dale, a fellow passenger, paid her a great deal of attention, and she falls in love with him. When Dale's troubles thicken he goes to her for financial assistance and she offers him this as well as her heart. But such a gift he cannot accept and as "hell knows no fury like a woman scorned," Miss Vaughan turns and rends him. In other words she precipitates the crisis which leads Mrs. Trehearne to confess all to her husband.

There is no blinking the fact that Tokyo is the only place which fills the landscape set-out in so much detail of flower-seasons, those "firesome treaties," and cognate subjects, throughout the book. But we should be sorry to give any reader the impression that because the author has chosen for her canvas the British Legation of the capital of Zafia, pen-portraits of former residents of Tokyo are to be found in the book. If any person sits down with the intention of finding anything of that nature he, or she, will be disappointed. The book is on sale at Messrs. Kelly and Walsh.

The Siege of the Peking Legations, by Rev. ROLAND ALLEN, M.A.; London, Smith Elder and Co.

THIS is a plain, temperate, straightforward account of the siege of the Peking Legations told by the Chaplain of the Rt. Rev. Bishop Scott, who for some five years has been acting Chaplain to the British Legation in Peking. Residents in the Far East have been surfeited with Diaries of the Siege and the stream of heavy-toned literature which has flowed over the Chinese question during the past twelve-months, but we can honestly recommend this book even to the most jaded

among us. Mr. Allen has lived and worked among the Chinese, and we are therefore not surprised to find him writing:—"From their own point of view, if only one could grasp it, the Chinese had doubtless plenty of justification." He traces the rise of Boxerdom and in calm dispassionate language paints the state of Chinese feeling just prior to the troubles in Shan-si in the early months of 1900, as realised by a few far-sighted men among the foreign missionaries and foreign communities at the treaty ports, which said opinions were flouted by officialdom as unnecessarily alarmist. The story of the siege is well told, Mr. Allen keeping to the diary-form as far as possible. He pays high tribute to the Chinese converts, to the ladies who took part in the nursing, and to Col. Shiba and his gallant band of Japanese. Even to one who has read some dozen siege-diaries, Mr. Allen's story proves very thrilling, and his happy knack of illuminating a situation by a neat phrase shorn of all unnecessary words is a faculty highly to be praised. Messrs. Kelly and Walsh have the book in stock.

In Bad Company, by ROLF BOLDREWOOD; London, Macmillan and Co., Yokohama, Messrs. Kelly and Walsh.

THE versatile Australian magistrate who writes under the pen-name of Rolf Boldrewood has collected in this volume a series of sketches, articles, and stories which he has contributed to various periodicals during the past few years. They are of varying merit, and we do not think that the one which gives its title to the book, though the longest, is the best. One gathers a very good idea of Australian life from these pages, life as varied as one can wish; but on the whole the stories relating to the bush attract the most.

The Silver Skull, by S. R. CROCKETT; London, Macmillan and Co., Yokohama, Messrs. Kelly and Walsh.

MR. S. R. CROCKETT, like another well-known member of his cloth, wields the pen of a ready writer, and his books now make a goodly row upon the shelf. But like the Rev. Sabine Baring Gould, before-mentioned, Mr. S. R. Crockett's books bear a very strong family resemblance to each other, be the scene laid in Scotland, in Northern Germany, or in Italy. The puppets he puts upon his stage have all "too much of a muchness" about them. There is the same amount of mighty muscle and brawn on view; the same quantity of gore to be spilled ere the heroine finds her mate and retires behind the veil of domesticity; the same heroics, the same villainies—and Crockett villainy and heroics at that.

The present story deals with the final crushing by General Church, early in last century, of the "free-companies" which once held unlimited sway in the "heel-of-the-boot" of the peninsula of Italy; the tragic end of the Vardarelli Brothers, the beloved "Robin Hoods" of the peasantry, and the utter extermination of the Decisi, a murder-society which had for its cognisance "A Silver Skull," and its supreme head Ciro Annicharico, *Abate* of Grottaglio, Priest of the Red Eyes, Man of Seventeen Murders. For those that like this style of book, "The Silver Skull" can be recommended.

"BRASSEY'S NAVAL ANNUAL."

WE have again in the 1901 issue of *Brassey's Naval Annual* a record and a text book of the British Navy which still stands univalued. For the second time Mr. F. Leyland acts as editor, but Lord Brassey contributes an introductory article which takes in many points connected with

naval matters. Referring at the outset to the enormous advance in naval expenditure under all the leading administrations, he remarks that France is spending this year £13,500,000 upon her navy, Russia £9,000,000, and Great Britain £30,875,500, which is an increase of £2,083,600 on the amount voted for the year 1900-01, and an increase of £12,000,000 on the total for 1894-95. Lord Brassey at the outset emphasizes the importance of the fleet to England. It is her right arm. But for it she would be a cipher in the councils of Europe, might be denuded of her colonies, and could not hold the Indian Empire for a year. But for it the British working-man might any day find his daily occupation gone, and the price of his children's bread risen to half-a-crown a loaf. Every shilling devoted to it, if expended with economy and judgment, is well bestowed, for it is England's insurance against those great accidental calamities which destroy the happiness and prosperity and sometimes the lives of nations. As the *Spectator* has said, it is, moreover, the one fighting arm in which by the nature of things we have the chance of surpassing all other peoples. It is the form of war most suited to the genius of our race and bound up with the most stirring traditions of our history. And not only is the fleet necessary for defence: it is the surest guarantee of peace. Writing on the well-known paper of the Duke of Wellington in 1847, Lord John Russell said "If both (France and England) are prepared, both will be unwilling to rush into war at the hazard of severe and instant retaliation, or at least of successful repulse." Some observations by M. Fleury-Ravarin, in the report of the Committee of the French Chamber of Deputies on the Navy Estimates for 1901, are quoted to the effect that naval power is an essential instrument in diplomacy, and that if France's policy is expansion, whether colonial or simply commercial, she must have an adequate navy to support it. As to the standard of strength Lord Brassey thinks the maintenance of a force superior to a combination of Germany, Russia and France would be to impose a heavy burden, which cannot be necessary so long as prudent councils direct the policy of the empire.

With these preliminary propositions Lord Brassey proceeds to discuss, first, the manning of the navy. And it is an interesting coincidence, at the moment of writing on this subject, to find that a point drawn attention to by him is being seriously considered by the authorities at home. He holds that our method of relying unduly on a permanent force for manning is extravagant, and that such a force, not supported by reserves, cannot adequately supply the means of reinforcement in time of war. "As a reserve," he says, "standing behind the permanent force of marines and marine artillery, a volunteer force recruited from the classes that were enrolled in the Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers, disbanded by the Admiralty over which Lord George Hamilton presided, seems desirable." And only yesterday we read that the Admiralty are considering the advisability of the establishment of Naval Volunteers and also of a school of naval strategy. Dealing with ships, perhaps his only observation to be quoted is his warning that though our strength is fully up to the standard of equality to any two Powers, a deduction must be made in the case of a fleet which will be expected to act on the defensive. In future estimates the appropriation for battleships must be increased, looking to the mercantile auxiliaries as the scouting ships of our squadrons and the defenders of our commerce. It is therefore necessary to make further provision for auxiliary vessels. There is, next, an instructive chapter on training, in which the results of recent discussions on the subject are summarized. A section devoted to battleships treats of the necessity for a rapid growth in dimensions. It is a reasonable presumption, he says, that the biggest ships are the best, and our ships are the biggest. Turning next to machinery and engine-room personnel, he finds that in the introduction of the Belleville boiler we made too great a rush. In principle we were right, but we had not, and we cannot for some time provide, a fully trained personnel for the engine room complements. "In this respect

foreign navies, and notably the Italian and the Japanese, seem to have done better than ourselves in the avoidance of mistakes of management." There is a chapter on cruisers and an interesting discussion of the question of reconstructing old ships, which opens with a statement that perhaps explains the attitude of the Admiralty on this subject:—"Expenditure on rearmaments, and on the fitting of new machinery to the older types of battleships is not viewed with favour by constructors, to whom it must always be a more grateful task to build from designs of their own than to modernise ships which are becoming obsolete." Within prudent limits, he asserts, no expenditure would yield more immediate results in re-inforcing the navy than that incurred in fitting the sound and not badly protected hulls of the earlier ironclads with effective engines and guns. In war with a first class power the sphere of action of our converted ships would be found in distant waters, in the capture of coaling stations, and in defending our trade with the East by convoy and patrol. He quotes from a paper by Lieut. Dawson, R.N., this striking illustration from a possible meeting between the *Inflexible* with her muzzle-loading guns and a French cruiser of the *Cassard* class with breech-loaders:—

"At a range of 8000 yards, or beyond, the French ship would be in safety against the fire of the *Inflexible's* guns, whereas at this range the French cruiser, with the aid of her modern guns and of modern telescopic sights, would be able to make good practice against the British ship, and, in my opinion, would put her quickly out of action by firing large capacity high explosive and other modern shells. Let us, from this particular illustration, consider further the cost to the country. Each man employed on board ship costs us about £100 per annum, and thus the wages bill for 485 men is at the rate of £48,500 per annum. The up-keep during war of a ship of the *Inflexible* class in the expenditure of coal alone, since it would be at famine prices, would be enormous, and the cost of repairs, etc., greatly disproportionate to the services rendered. But apart from these monetary items there is the far more important question of the ineffective employment of the 485 men, whose training represents a large national asset. And, what would be still more deplorable from more views than one, if these obsolete ships, of which there are very many in the Service, are sunk or taken, a very large and very unpleasant gap would be made in our personnel. Other similar illustrations might be given, but this one surely affords strong reason for either selling the old obsolete ships and expending no more money on them even in peace times or for arming them with modern artillery. The latter course seems to me more advisable, as armaments of a kind can be provided much more quickly than new ships to replace the old vessels, and history has shown the value of reserve ships to fill up gaps in naval warfare, even if they be not quite up to the mark from a ship construction point of view. The nation which can more expeditiously challenge the enemy anew after a hard-fought battle is the more likely to succeed ultimately."

We pass over chapters on torpedo craft and on mercantile auxiliaries, in the latter of which is quoted the opinion of a French admiral, Fourrier, to the effect that "As types of fast cruisers for the destruction of commerce, I know of nothing which more fully meets the requirements than those magnificent trans-Atlantic steamships, the *Lucania* and *Compania*, capable of maintaining a speed of 22 knots an hour with extraordinary uniformity. The *New York*, *Paris*, *St. Louis*, and *St. Paul*, and the English ships *Majestic* and *Teutonic*, possess the same qualities, though in a somewhat lesser degree of perfection. Such ships will in my view, be the destroyers of commerce in the future."

The subject of retarded construction receives some attention. In five years, it appears, the expenditure has been four and a half millions below the sum voted by Parliament. The delay in construction seems to have arisen from difficulties in the manufacture of armour which, according to the First Lord, have now been overcome. As the most serious trouble has arisen over dockyard built ships Lord Brassey thinks it would be advisable to put out construction to contract more largely. Contracts, he asserts, should be given at prices sufficient to yield a fair profit, and penalties for delay should be enforced. In closing Lord Brassey says:—

It is a very agreeable duty to pay a well-merited

tribute of praise to the great departments of the Admiralty. They achieve their enormous task with as large a measure of success as it is reasonable to ask for in all the circumstances of increasing change and progress with which they have to deal. Certainly no foreign administration does better. Under none is there so little wasteful expenditure. No Service produces a finer body of officers and men; none possesses more powerful ships. No Administration is supported with a liberality so large as that which the British Parliament has in late years bestowed on the Navy. It has not been thought necessary to press for additional expenditure on the Navy. A forward movement is certain to be general, leaving the relative position unchanged, while the taxpayer is burdened. In this connection it should not be put out of view that the strength of the British Navy rests on a broad foundation.

Our Empire comprises one-fourth of the population of the globe. The combined trade and revenues are fully proportionate to the numbers of the people. As an evidence of our maritime resources we may compare the 1,502,000 tons of shipping built in 1900 for the British Empire with the combined construction of all other countries.

COLONIZING FORMOSA.

The Private Secretary to the Governor of Formosa has sent us an article of which the following is an exact translation:—

The difficulty of paving the way for colonisation is felt by all nations. Why should Japan be an exception? The only difference, if any, is that the difficulties confronting Japan are comparatively insignificant, and that she has progressed and is still progressing with fair prospects of future success. Under these circumstances it is evident that she must in no way flinch from, or hesitate over the work she has taken on hand. With regard to Formosa it may be remarked that four years prior to the appointment of Governor-General Kodama to the chief post in the island, the actual revenue did not exceed 5 million *yen*, but by the 33rd fiscal year of *Meiji*, namely, last year, the total had swelled to 15 millions. As to the imports and exports of the same year it may be noticed that the former amounted to 22,070,000 *yen*, of which 13,570,000 were realized by foreign and 8,500,000 by Japanese products; while the exports abroad aggregated 10,570,000 *yen* and to Japan 4,330,000 *yen*, making a total of 14,900,000. That was a remarkable increase in comparison with any of the previous years. Indeed the Japanese Government has, in order to facilitate the administration of Formosa, contributed several million *yen* every year by way of supplementing both the military and civil expenditures as well as the funds for various undertakings. These facts are enough to show that the Government has succeeded in realizing a certain amount of profit from the colonization of Formosa, while endeavouring at the same time to bring to perfection the schemes formulated for the development of the island. There could be no greater mistake than to suppose that the Government, having incurred considerable losses every year in connection with the island, is now faltering in the attempt to carry out its future programme. This being the case, we have no hesitation in asserting that correspondence published in the *Hongkong Daily Press* of the 1st June, under the title of "Risks of a Japanese Colony," must be characterised as an extremely absurd disquisition, inconsistent with the principles of arithmetic, if indeed it may not be regarded as the result of an argument deliberately fabricated; inasmuch as any acquaintance with the process of calculation will not admit of the conclusion that Japan has entirely failed in her colonial policy. Indeed, the essay referred to contains figures strikingly erroneous, and it is little wonder that conclusions based on such errors should go far from the point at which they are aimed. It may be stated, by the way, that according to latest statistics the number of Japanese in Formosa, with the exception of Government officials and troops, totalled about 30,000, of whom one-fifth are women.

The statement that the monopolies of camphor and opium, and the tea industry, are unquestionable falling into the hands of the Japanese, is quite true; but in this matter there are certain circumstances to be noted. Formerly foreign-

ers, taking advantage of the ignorance of the natives, secured a most unreasonable amount of profit but since the island passed into the hands of the Japanese Government, strict control has been exercised over them, so that no room is now left for them to carry out their fraudulent schemes. On the other hand, those aliens who from the outset aimed at reasonable profits have been able to continue their occupation up to the present, with apparent satisfaction.

Then, too, remarks are made about the subsidies for navigation. They are based on facts.

The subsidies in question were originally granted to prevent the foreign companies from monopolising, as they had formerly done, the entire profits of navigation for Formosa. The advantages arising from the subsidising policy, therefore, were in fact cosmopolitan. The benefits it conferred could be enjoyed equally by Japanese, Chinese, and aliens without discrimination. That such a policy was in no way the outcome of an anti-foreign spirit seems to be beyond question.

The writer of the essay above referred to did not, in the course of his remarks, hesitate to accuse the Japanese, especially Mr. Goto, President of the Formosa Civil Bureau, of harbouring an anti-foreign feeling, setting forth all conceivable forms of insulting language towards the latter, conduct which cannot but be regarded as the outcome of private malice which a certain discontented foreigner seems to have entertained; inasmuch as the statements made by the writer in question were not only far from the facts, but as they appear to have emanated from feelings of discontent, the inference that may be drawn from them is that they were the result of an attempt to promote the malicious intentions of others if not to further the personal interests of the writer himself. Even readers of the essay may have formed a correct judgment on this point without difficulty. To illustrate the fact that the Formosa Government Office has, instead of harbouring an anti-foreign spirit, been consistently faithful to the pledge it made to adhere to the universal principles of humanity, the entrustment of the sale of camphor to Samuel Samuel & Co. may be taken as unequivocal evidence in this respect. Toward foreigners of good standing, who are known to engage in honest enterprises, the Formosa Government have been extremely liberal, and have, in conjunction with them, endeavoured without hesitation to carry out schemes of reclamation and colonisation. In short, it has been the avowed object of the Formosan authorities to do so.

As for a singular remark to the effect that the Formosa Railway requires 45 millions of yen instead of 28 millions, it has only to be characterised as a gross absurdity, which cannot but excite ridicule and derision. At present the engineer-in-chief, in Formosa, with his unrivalled experience and energy, is expected to complete the work at a cost below the original estimates, which, in spite of the extravagant appreciation in the price of iron throughout the world, after the Diet's approval of the same, are prevented by the caution and foresight of the engineer from being affected, so that the work on hand may be brought to completion in any case. These facts are quite familiar to the public.

What can have persuaded our critic to assert that Chinese who have been ill-treated by the Japanese, and have resolved upon immigration, do not fall short of 50,000 in number? Upon what statistics has he based his opinion? Instances in which wealthy persons have removed from the island are not altogether wanting, but the causes of their departure appear to lie in circumstances which render their permanent residence impracticable, or else in the fact that loss of reputation has necessitated the change of their abode. Such cases are to be found indeed even among Europeans. While they were possessed of landed property in Formosa, their private circumstances did not allow them to enjoy a permanent domicile in the island, and they consequently removed to China. There was even one, we remember, who, having contributed an article to a certain foreign journal, representing himself as a councillor of the Japanese Government, propounded arguments which were as strange

as they were absurd. As a European his conduct betrayed an unusual defect in morality.

The question of camphor defies all controversy by virtue of the existence of a contract with a foreign firm represented by Messrs. Samuel Samuel and Co.; and nothing can be a greater perversion of the truth than to infer, as this critic seems inclined to assert, that as the amount of capital formerly invested by foreigners had reached half a million yen, they ought to have been granted suitable rights by way of remuneration, but that the Government, ignoring all these facts, had not taken steps to confer such rights upon them. If that be true, how is it that no foreigner has ever attempted to make a claim on this point?

Finally a word has to be said about a note published under the heading, "President Dr. Goto's speech at the opening of a dock in Foochow." It was a canard, and that it was so might have been recognised even by the inhabitants of Foochow, inasmuch as the President not only did not attend the opening ceremony of the dock referred to, but never delivered a speech at any public meeting. It is our strong belief that the President is not so injudicious as to commit the folly of creating a spirit of rivalry over the preponderance of influence between the yellow and white races. His personal character and his conduct, which have never betrayed any inconsistency with the principles of civilization, are an ample proof that while directing his attention to the cultivation of intimacy between Chinese and Japanese, he at the same time desires to secure an equal result with regard to Europeans and Americans.

Again, the notion that of the exports from Formosa tea stands foremost, camphor being about 60 per cent. less than tea, is already a thing of the past. Such errors in calculation, however, are too many to be enumerated. At all events, it is not surprising that arguments based on mistaken premises should lead to unsatisfactory conclusions.

CRICKET.

BORN IN JAPAN V. THE REST.

No one with the slightest knowledge of local cricket could have anticipated the "snowing under" which the "Born-in-Japan" sustained on Saturday afternoon at the hands of "The Rest." Five times previously have the Native Born challenged the remainder of the Club, and five times have they proved victorious. But on Saturday they encountered their Marathon—or shall we say their Omdurman, to bring the simile up to date—and were hopelessly defeated. It was but another illustration of the "glorious uncertainties of the game": nothing else can account for it. True the bowling of the older men was a trifle too good for the youngsters and the change from matting to a grass pitch was rather disconcerting, the wicket not being an easy one by any means. Still the Native Born wickets fell a little too easily. "The Rest" went to bat first, Crawford and Firth facing the bowling of Clarke and Kilby. The first wicket fell at 19, but Stuart who filled the vacancy was cleaned bowled by H. W. Kilby before he had broken his duck. White had similar ill-luck, being caught by H. W. Kilby; off Wheeler's second ball. After this a stand was made and the fourth wicket fell just as the century was reached, though Wilkinson gave four chances to the field. Then the bowlers got another chance and three wickets went down at the cost of eight runs. Maitland now joined Fradgley and the score slowly mounted. At 127 the partnership was broken—Maitland had been given a life at 23—Fradgley succumbing to a ball from H. W. Kilby. On Lammert joining Maitland some free hitting was indulged in and the telegraph hoisted 169 ere Lammert was caught at the wicket by Pollard. C. E. Libeaud, the last man in, was clean bowled by E. W. Kilby, first ball, so the side retired, Maitland carrying out his bat for 24, which included two 4's and three 3's. The top score was made by E. B. S. Edwards, 38, who also made two 4's and five 3's. Three men made 24 each—Maitland, Wilkinson and Lammert. H. W. Kilby did the lion's share of

the bowling, sending down 96 balls and taking 4 wickets. Sidney Wheeler with 48 balls took 3 wickets. It was now 4.35 p.m., and the heat of the day had sensibly decreased, a slight breeze blowing across the ground.

Disaster lay in wait for the "Born-in-Japan" at the very outset, P. B. Clarke being bowled by White first ball. H. W. Kilby then joined his brother Edward and with White's fifth ball made a single. The last ball of the over brought down E. W. Kilby's wickets: White's analysis here reads prettily—6 balls, 1 run, 2 wickets. W. S. Moss now joined Harry Kilby, but the partnership was of short duration, Kilby, through over eagerness, being run out when he had only made 4. Kingdon filled the vacancy, and meanwhile Moss put up a few runs. At 14 he lost Kingdon, bowled by White. The new-comer was H. R. Hunt; he made two singles and was then stumped by Duff—five for 18. Then the troubles thickened, Moss and Wheeler both being dismissed without the score being augmented—seven for 18. Strome and Pollard, with the help of a bye, saw 22 hoisted ere they left the field. Graham was the last to go in. He made a single and was then caught by Stuart, the match concluding with the score at 25. A feature of the innings had been the splendid work accomplished by Duff behind the wickets.

There was a rather thin attendance of spectators, though several ladies were present. Score:—

THE REST.

Mr. K. F. Crawford, c. R. Hunt, b. Kilby	25
Mr. A. R. Firth, c. E. W. Kilby, b. H. W. Kilby ..	6
Mr. F. O. Stuart, b. H. W. Kilby	0
Mr. F. E. White, c. H. Kilby, b. Wheeler	0
Mr. F. E. Wilkinson, b. Wheeler	24
Mr. E. B. S. Edwards, c. E. Kilby, b. P. B. Clarke ..	38
Mr. C. M. Duff, b. Wheeler	6
Mr. E. W. Maitland, not out	2
Mr. E. Fradgley, b. H. W. Kilby	12
Mr. F. Lammert, c. Pollard, b. E. W. Kilby	24
Mr. C. E. Libeaud, b. E. W. Kilby	0
Extras	10
Total	169

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.	WIDE.
Mr. P. B. Clarke	24	50	2	1	1
Mr. H. W. Kilby	96	40	2	4	—
Mr. A. Kingdon	42	22	1	—	—
Mr. O. Strome	24	11	—	—	—
Mr. E. W. Kilby	32	9	—	2	—
Mr. S. Wheeler	48	27	1	3	—

BORN IN JAPAN.

Mr. P. B. Clarke, b. F. E. White	0
Mr. E. W. Kilby, c. F. O. Stuart, b. F. E. White ..	0
Mr. H. W. Kilby, run out	4
Mr. W. S. Moss, c. and b. Lammert	12
Mr. A. Kingdon, b. F. E. White	0
Mr. H. R. Hunt, st. C. M. Duff, b. F. E. White ..	2
Mr. S. Wheeler, b. F. E. White	0
Mr. O. Strome, c. Stuart, b. Fradgley	2
Mr. F. Pollard, c. Stuart, b. White	1
Mr. K. van Smith, not out	0
Mr. W. Graham, c. Stuart, b. Edwards	1
Bayses 3	3
Total	25

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Mr. F. E. White	54	14	2	6
Mr. F. Lammert	48	7	3	1
Mr. E. G. Fradgley	12	1	1	1
Mr. E. B. S. Edwards	8	0	1	1

A cricket match between teams "Over Thirty" and "Under Thirty" was played on the Kobe Recreation Ground on Saturday afternoon, and although the elders were without the help of Murray, Edwards and Lightfoot they succeeded in defeating their juniors by 118 runs, the principal scorers being Buckley 43, Stephens 48, and Cabeldu 44.

A man named Shirai Yujiro (25), living at Yamabushicho, Shitaya, Tokyo, was arrested by the Ushigome police on the 17th inst. on a charge of stealing several articles from a house at Kami Rokubancho, Kojimachi, on the 16th inst. The accused has three brothers named Jirokichi (22), who has been seven times arrested, Shotaro (20) four times, and Tokujiro (17) three times. A family of thieves.

BASEBALL.

The baseball team from the U.S. flagship *New York* met a Japanese team on the Yokohama cricket ground on Tuesday afternoon and sustained a beating by 12 runs to 7. The Japanese nine played a capital game all round and rather surprised the sailors at times by some excellent bits of fielding. The teams were—

"NEW YORK."		TOKYO.	
Snyder.....	C.	...	Takato.
Bruff.....	R.F.	...	Y. Matsukata.
O'Brien.....	C.F.	...	Ota.
Hurley.....	S.S.	...	Hirano.
Cogswell.....	I.B.	...	S. Matsukata.
Richley.....	J.B.	...	Kubota.
Vandermaist.....	L.F.	...	Kamei.
Shean.....	P.	...	Moriyama.
Blieler.....	2.B.	...	Nagao.

The Japanese led from the first innings, though towards the end of the game, the naval men pulled themselves together and by making fewer errors kept down the score. But their opponents were too far ahead to be reached:—

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Tokyo.....	2	0	3	0	6	1	0	0	0	=12
"New York"...	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	1	0	=7

"NEW YORK" VERSUS "YORKTOWN."

A game of baseball between the U.S. flagship *New York* and a Japanese nine was arranged for Thursday afternoon on the Cricket-ground, Yokohama, but at the last moment the Japanese players, mostly from Tokyo, found it impossible to keep the engagement. The *New York* then signalled to the fleet and in response the *Yorktown* pluckily offered to pit its nine against the redoubtable flagship combination. A capital game was the result, as a glimpse at the score will show.

The *Yorktown* went to bat first, at 3.30 p.m., but lost their first two batters ere the first base was reached. Then Davis got down to second, being helped by a wild overthrow, but he got no further, for Gasken putting up a fly was held by Snyder, 2nd base, and the side retired without scoring.

Opening for the *New York*, Snyder went under before reaching first, but Cogswell, with a neat hit which just eluded short-stop, took his base easily. Then Hurley brought this player home with a two-bagger, and the crowd cheered. Whereupon Hurley feeling confident, tried to get down to third, only to be forced off, a very weak hit by Bruff being smartly fielded by short-stop. O'Brien going out at first the side retired, Bruff being left at second. Score, one run.

The *Yorktown* failed to score in the second innings, and the *New York* fared similarly. Going in for the third innings, the *Yorktown* added another duck's egg to the list, nothing of special event happening. The flagship also failed to knotch a point and the same tale has to be told of the fourth innings for both teams, the fielding being smart all round. The fifth innings saw a change in the character of the game and before it closed an alteration was necessary among the figures on the telegraph board. To begin with, *Yorktown* lost Dorn at first; then Weiss took a base, upon being hit, and worked down to second. An error on the part of Snyder at second, allowed him to reach third, and then Riley brought him home, the left fielder muffing the ball. Next minute the field were so rattled that a wild overthrow from Lelond enabled Riley to reach the home plate. Two runs were thus made before the side went out. Shean opened proceedings for the *New York* with a hit that short-stop's error converted into a three-bagger; then Lelond brought him home. Some wild overthrowing by the field generally allowed Lelond to get to third, but there he stopped and saw the side go out, Snyder being held on a fly in the right field—a capital catch; and Cogswell failing to get to first, Lelond was forced off third by a smart double-play. The score was now even—two all. The sixth and seventh innings produced nothing, the fielders beating the batters easily. In the seventh innings, by the way, Bruff, the *New York's* catcher, made a brilliant catch behind the plate, holding a foul fly by Shean at the very corner of the net, having to run up the bank to reach it. The crowd gave a deservedly hearty cheer. The eighth innings saw excitement rising high, and the comments of the crowd were getting rarer every minute. *Yorktown* went out without scoring, however. Then the *New York* made their winning run, a two-bagger by O'Brien, assisted by a rattled field, bringing Cogswell to the home plate. The *Yorktown* began their ninth essay by losing Gasken on strikes, Severin was caught by third base. Then Dorn, favoured by an over-throw of third base to first, worked right round to third. Unfortunately Weiss succumbed to strikes and the game was over. O'Brien's pitching was good; and Riley's very pretty. Positions and batting order:—

"NEW YORK."		"YORKTOWN."	
Snyder.....	2B.	Nolan.....	L.F.
Cogswell.....	1B.	Shea.....	C.F.
Hurley.....	S.S.	Davis.....	2B.
Bruff.....	C.	Gasken.....	R.F.
O'Brien.....	P.	Severin.....	S.S.
Richley.....	3B.	Dorn.....	3B.
Vandermaist.....	L.F.	Weiss.....	1B.
Shean.....	C.F.	Kiley.....	P.
Lelond.....	R.F.	Toomey.....	C.

INNINGS.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
"Yorktown".....		0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	=2
"New York".....		1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	=3

CHINA: A POEM.

The following is a transcript of the Rugby Prize poem for this year, written by the nephew of a well known Yokohama resident:—

I dream'd I stood upon a spreading plain,
Bright with the scarlet poppies all around
Waving, as in our cornfields waves the grain,
And, as some cruel fight had stained the ground,
All bloody looked the land; while, far away,
Pagodas, minarets, and temple towers
Caught the fresh splendour of the sun's first ray,
And cast long shadows on the dazzling flowers.
As higher in the heavens rose the sun
The silent air was startled by a cry,
The shout of many voices, joined in one,
One long-drawn cheer that seemed to rend the sky.
And, as I gazed, behold! a mighty host
Sprang from the earth, full armed before my eyes,
Numberless as the sand upon the coast,
Their banners like the stars that deck the skies.
Their captain marshalled them upon the plain,
And to the multitude addressed a stirring strain.

"Land of the rising sun,
Where the blood-red poppies grow,
Spite must be waged and won
Hence with the western foe.
Fight for your wives and homes,
Fight for your own dear land,
Eastward the tyrant comes,
Scatter his arms like sand:
Fight for your father's graves,
Fight for your Empire old,
Drive him across the waves!
Yield not to guns nor gold:
Curse them who caused this strife,
Breaking our old-world peace
With the bustle of western life
And the cares that never cease.
Over the hills they leap,
Over the flowery meads,
Breaking our grand-sire's sleep
With the roar of their iron steeds,
They will take away your gold,
Your liberty, and your land,
Fight for your Empire old,
Scatter them, like the sand!
Land of the rising sun,
Where the blood-red poppies grow,
War must be waged and won,
Hence with the western foe!"

So spake the captain, and the host around
Took up the strain, and made the heavens resound:—

"Land of the rising sun,
Where the blood-red poppies grow,
War shall be waged and won,
Death to the tyrant foe!"

They scarce had ceased their singing, when a change
Came o'er my dream,
I stood again upon the plain, I saw the scarlet gleam,
But it was not now the poppyfields that gave that
hue so bright,

The land was red with the blood that was shed
When the East and the West did fight!
Once more stood an army marshalled there, and
worn and spent were they.

But their eyes shone bright with victory in the glow
of the dying day.

And, as they marched to the city gates, a song of
praise sang they,

For Heaven had blest the arms of the West upon
that hard-fought day.

And this was the song their leader sang, and the rest
took up the strain,

And the earth all red with the blood new-shed echo-
ed the words again:—

"Land of the rising sun,
Where the blood-red poppies grow,
Progress and peace have won,
Stifle your sobs of woe,
Wake from your old-world sleep,
Bury your old-world creed,
Long were your slumbers deep,
Wake, from their thraldom freed:
Wake with the dawn of day,
Error and gloom are o'er,
The night hath passed away,

Passed to return no more,
Land of the rising sun,
Where the blood-red poppies grow,
Christ and His Peace have won,
Stifle your sobs of woe!"

The vision vanished; and behold! I saw a prosper-
ous land,
A city full of plenteousness, and peace on every
hand,

No more the blood-red poppy grew to make brute
beasts of men,
Its baleful power had passed away with the reeking
opium den.

No infant's wailing rent the air by heartless parents
slain.

But from a thankful populace arose the joyous
strain:—

"Land of the rising sun
Offer a hymn of praise
For the reign of Peace begun,
And the dawn of the golden days,
Lands of the setting sun,
Lands of the far-off west,
For the good deeds ye have done
May your names for aye be blest.
Lift up your voice once more,
Sing out the gladsome strain,
Sing! for the night is o'er,
Ne'er to return again.
Land of the rising sun
Offer your hymn of praise
For the reign of Peace begun,
And the dawn of the golden days."

While thus they sang I woke, the vision o'er,
Twas but a dream; I would I were something more!

Rugby, May, 1901.

R. K. D.

NATIONAL TRADE.

Latest investigation shows that the foreign
trade of Great Britain and ten other nations when
reckoned in Japanese currency stands as below:—

Year.	Export Thousand yen.	Import Thousand yen.	Aggregate Thousand yen.
Great Britain.....1900	3,474,500	5,131,603	8,606,103
Germany.....1899	2,006,386	2,776,141	4,872,527
France.....1899	2,213,400	2,339,200	4,552,600
United States.....1900	2,741,526	1,699,882	4,441,408
Holland.....1899	1,266,400	1,532,800	2,799,200
Russia.....1899	939,712	964,167	1,903,879
Austria-Hungary.....1899	912,086	788,312	1,700,398
Belgium.....1899	779,720	904,080	1,683,800
Italy.....1899	574,966	602,624	1,177,590
Spain.....1900	289,547	344,058	644,505
Japan.....1900	224,929	220,401	445,331

Thus in the matter of exports as well as imports Great Britain comes first; Germany second, France third, the United States fourth, and Japan stands eleventh in order and falls short of such nations as Spain by 200 million yen. Now, taking Japan as the basis, the trade of other nations stands as follows; Great Britain has 20 times as much as Japan; Germany, France, and the United States each ten times, Russia, which stands sixth in order, has over 4 times, and Italy, poor as she is, has over 3 times. If we compare them next in relation to their exports only, we see Great Britain still stands first, but Germany and France fall behind the United States. The recent increase in exports of the nation last mentioned is remarkable. The amount of our exports is only one-fifteenth that of Great Britain, and one-twelfth that of the United States, and is short of Spain by 70,000,000 yen.

Viewed from the side of imports Great Britain again comes first, followed by Germany, and then come the United States, by which it will be seen that the imports of the United States are small as compared with her exports; Japan is lowest with regard to imports as well as exports. Her present foreign trade when compared with that of the first year of Meiji has augmented in an extraordinary degree—tenfold—and yet when viewed with that of Great Britain, the United States and others, the aggregate is exceedingly small—hardly even worthy of comparison.

A telegram dated London, 26th June reports:—The breech-block of a twelve-pounder exploded at Freshwater in the Isle of Wight, and Captain Bray and a gunner were killed, and seven men injured. Captain Arthur Le Messurier Bray, whose life has been accidentally sacrificed, served with the Chitral Relief Force in 1895, and received the medal with clasp. He was in his 33rd year, and obtained his present rank in 1893.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Thursday's issue of the *Miyako Shinbun* has been suspended by the authorities.

A violent earthquake was felt in Yokohama shortly before eight o'clock on Thursday night.

The Government Railway between Kushiro and Shirakabe in Hokkaido will be opened on the 20th inst.

The Japanese flagship *Shikishima*, now at Yokosuka, will leave for China with the standing squadron in a few days.

Owing to the heavy rain at Bakan on the 14th inst., 10 houses were destroyed. One man was killed and four men were injured.

Twenty-two families of soldiers killed in China last year, received *yen* 200 each from the Japanese military authorities a few days ago.

An engineer named Kawamoto, employed in the Kagoshima Meteorological Office, committed suicide on the morning of the 15th inst.

The takings of the Tokyo Tramway Company for the two days of the *Bon* festival were; July 15th, *yen* 5,225.55; July 16th, *yen* 8,288.50.

Mr. Segawa, Japanese Consul at Hankow, arrived at Nagasaki on the 16th inst. from Shanghai. He is appointed Consul at Gensan, Korea.

Rear-Admiral Kimotsuki delivered a long speech on the Navy before the students of the Yokohama Commercial School on the 13th inst.

The Tagawa Coal Mine of Fukuoka, belonging to the Mitsui, was flooded by the heavy rain on the 16th inst., and several coolies are missing.

A man named Kitagawa Kichisaburo, living at Sŏn, Korea, has been ordered to leave Korea for three years by the Japanese Consul at Chemulpo.

A young man and a young woman committed suicide by lying down before a train at Uyeno station on the night of the 14th inst. Both were killed.

An old man residing in Honjo, Tokyo, upset a kerosene lamp on the morning of the 15th and was so badly burned that he is not expected to recover.

A well-known character named Yamazakino Matagoro was murdered at Shinjuku, on the night of the 15th inst. The murderer has not yet been arrested.

The editor of the *Matsuyei Nippo*, for libelling the Shimane Prefectural Assembly, has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment with hard labour, and a fine of 10 *yen*.

A boy employed at the Imperial Hotel, who went to Kurihama on Sunday, in connection with the unveiling of the Perry memorial, is missing and search is being made for him.

A San Francisco paper, reporting the detention of the *Carlisle City* in quarantine at St. Diego, states that there had been six deaths from *pneumonia* on board. Nothing is said as to plague.

A former *kazoku* named Takezono Kocho, living at Nihon-yenoki, Shiba, Tokyo, was arrested by the Azabu police on the 15th inst. charged with forging *kukemono*. He was imprisoned for two months in April last.

The Blue Funnel liner *Alcinous* has reported that on the passage from Yokohama to Kobe in lat. 34° 4' N. 137° deg. 43' E. she passed a dismantled junk with masts lying ahead of her. There was no one on board, and apparently she had been just abandoned.

A fracas occurred on Thursday evening in China Town between several blue jackets from the *Ocean* and a number of jinrikishamen. A policeman was badly kicked and two sailors also received minor hurts but were released in the morning after spending the night at the Police Station. It is stated that the police in a very

arbitrary fashion arrested a foreign resident who was endeavouring to persuade the sailors to go with the police.

A man named Harajima Kansuke, living at Sunagawa-mura, Kita Tama-gori, Tokyo, was summoned by the District Office on the 11th inst. for service in the army as a conscript. He refused to obey the call and on the 16th inst. committed suicide by shooting himself in the head with a revolver.

The members of the Yokohama City Assembly, the Municipal Council, and a general representation of the Red Cross Society (Yokohama branch) will receive Lieut.-General Baron Yamaguchi, Commander of the Fifth Division, who will pass Hodogaya by train on the morning of the 17th inst.

H.M.S. *Hermione* had a splendid send-off from Hongkong on the 1st. She calls at Bangkok *en route*, to enable Capt. Cumming to pay his respects to the King of Siam. The *Hermione's* paying off pendant is 470 feet long. Her crew are to be transhipped for home at Malta, where she is to be refitted for this station.

News has reached Aden that in the recent fighting in Arabia, the Sheik of Koweit lost five thousand men, including his brother and two nephews. Ben Rashed lost two thousand men and also several relatives. Ben Rashed is now wreaking vengeance on his vassals who supported the Sheik of Koweit. In Harida he has beheaded twenty men.

A farmer named Nakajima Kichigoro, living at Osawa-mura, Kotama-gori, Saitama Prefecture, murdered his next door neighbour, named Nakajima Keisaku and badly injured his sister Roku, on the 11th inst. All the trouble appears to have been about the keeping of domestic fowls. The murderer was later on arrested by the police.

The Fourteenth of July, the anniversary of the Fall of the Bastille, was very quietly observed on Sunday by the French residents of Yokohama. The tricolour was hung out from all the French houses in the Settlement and on the Bluff; at noon a salute was fired; while at the Oriental Hotel special tiffin and dinner were served; and at night the French cruiser *Friant* was illuminated.

Two carpenters, named Kitamura Kintaro, of Ishikawa-machi, Yokohama, and Tazawa Kumajiro, of Tobe, met in a restaurant at Hisakata-machi, Yokohama, on the 16th inst. to celebrate the *bon* holiday. After drinking a quantity of *sake* Kitamura made an impolite remark to a guest in the house, a gambler named Yoshida Hisakichi, whereupon the latter jumped up and stabbed Kitamura's in the head with a knife. He then escaped but was arrested the following day.

The funeral of the late Baron Mori Jusuke and his son took place at Yanaka cemetery on the afternoon of the 17th inst. Representatives of Prince Mori, Marquis Ito, Marquis Yamagata, Count Inouye, Mr. Utsumi, Minister of Home Affairs, Viscount Nomura, Privy Council, Baron Kohayakawa, Viscount Soga, Baron Suyematsu, Mr. Matsumoto Soichiro, and Mr. Yamada Shigenari, and several hundred persons were present.

A coolie named Hasegawa Torakichi, living at Sugamura, Minami Kanbaragori, Niigata Prefecture, met three other coolies in a coolie house on the 10th inst. After drinking a quantity of *sake* a quarrel began between Hasegawa and the other coolies, and the former left the house. The three men then pursued him and inflicted upon him such severe wounds with a large saw that he died on the spot. Two of the men were arrested the same evening.

The richest nation in the world, proportionally, is not Great Britain, not busy little Holland, nor even the United States. For the greatest average individual wealth, says *Science Shiftings*, we must look to the Australian Commonwealth. Australia is rich in land fit for settlement and industry. Its national prosperity is dependent upon no single product, but embraces pastoral, agricultu-

ral, and mining industries in almost equal degree, and to these are rapidly being added manufactures. Last year the total value of the products of the colonies forming the Australian Commonwealth amounted to fully £110,000,000.

A man found asleep and arrested by the police in a temporary workshop of the higher railway at Yamashitacho, Kojimachi, Tokyo, attempted to escape by jumping into a ditch in Hibiya. He was dead when brought out.

A bluejacket of the battleship *Ocean* while returning from Tokyo on the 15th, lost his cap as the train was nearing Sakuragicho, Yokohama. He jumped off to recover it but was arrested and handed over to the Tobe police, who afterwards released him. The man was not hurt.

During 1900, there were 72 certificates of competency gained at the Examination of Masters, Mates and Engineers in Hongkong. These comprised the following grades:—Master 19, First Mate 23, Second Mate 3, First Class Engineer 27, Second Class Engineer 45. The failures totalled 29, of which 24 were in the test for second class engineer.

Writing on July 8, the *China Mail* said:—The Plague epidemic is now almost at an end. The cases during the past forty-eight hours only total six. These were all Chinese and all were fatal. The figures for the week were 47 cases and 46 deaths. At the beginning of June, when the plague was at its height, the week's cases totalled over 200. The figures now stand as follows:—Cases: Chinese 1,461, other Asiatics 51, Europeans 26; deaths: Chinese 1,424, other Asiatics 34, Europeans 9.

We have received from the Lighthouse Bureau of the Department of Communications, "A List of the Japanese Lighthouses, Lightships, Buoys and Beacons for the 34th year of Meiji." In former years we have spoken in warm terms of the trustworthiness of this useful publication, and we could repeat in all sincerity those eulogiums with regard to the present volume. A chart of Japan showing the positions of the lights, from the far northern Kuriles down to the south of Formosa is appended, as well as a sheet of coloured diagrams describing the varieties of lights used on the coasts of this island empire.

The special edition of the *Illustrated London News*, which Messrs. Kelly and Walsh have on sale just at present, is a splendid specimen of the printers' and engravers' art. It is entitled "The Record of a Glorious Reign;" and contains besides "the Life and Accession of King Edward VII." There are 14 superb photogravures in the volume, besides hundreds of pictures. The letter-press is as good as the illustrations, being furnished by leading writers of the day. We anticipate that Messrs. Kelly and Walsh will soon be sold out, for this souvenir is one of the handsomest things in its line that we have seen.

For the following story the cricket editor of the *Manitoba Free Press* is responsible:—At West Lynn, in the earlier eighties, a Winnipeg scratch team met the West Lynners. C. Rickards, one of the Winnipegers, made a long and lofty hit, but to the astonishment of the long-field, over whose head the ball had been hit and who was hot in pursuit of it, the umpire, a local man, yelled, Lost ball! This strange proceeding caused an indignant remonstrance to be addressed to the umpire, who retorted, in self-defence, "Well, that ball was hit out of Canada into the United States, and I think that entitles any umpire to call 'Lost ball.'" They were playing on the boundary line, and under the circumstances it was held by all playing that the umpire was justified in his action.

A literary lawsuit of much importance is now in its initial stages in England, and according to the *Academy* the matter will certainly be brought to the issue of a trial. The parties are Messrs. Pearson and Mr. Hall Caine. In January of this year Messrs. Pearson started their new sixpenny home periodical, *The Lady's Magazine*. The send-off attraction was the serial production of Mr. Hall Caine's much-

to the Queen for her commands as to their punishment. "Punishment!" said the Queen, "why not even the keepers dare enter those pens. I do not want them punished. Brave boys, I am proud of them." Both heroes of this escapade have served in the present war—one has fallen with honour, the other has returned safe home to England.

The French Government has entrusted Mr. Etienne Richet with an important mission to the Far East. He left Marseilles by the mail steamer *Annam*. The mission is to visit successively Ceylon, Burnmah, Siam, Indo China, China and Japan. The reports of the mission will be published, and the duration of the voyage will be about a year.

The average time occupied by vessels passing through the Suez Canal was 18 hours 32 minutes in 1900, against 18 hours 38 minutes in 1899. In 1900, 360 vessels used the Canal for the first time. In that year the tonnage of the mail boats increased 268,290 tons, whereas that of the exclusively commercial vessels diminished 757,866 tons, and whereas the mail boats represented in 1899 only 23.10 per cent. of the total tonnage of all the vessels using the Canal, the proportion for 1900 rose to 26.30 per cent.

The Official Navy List for 1901 shows that the German Navy now musters two Admirals, seven Vice-Admirals, including Prince Henry of Prussia, 12 Rear-Admirals, 54 Naval Captains, 22 Frigate Captains, 86 Corvette Captains, 208 Lieutenant-Captains, 324 First Lieutenants, and 133 Second Lieutenants, of whom Prince Adalbert of Prussia is the senior. Three Admirals and one Corvette Captain are *a la suite*, and one Rear-Admiral, 28 Captains, and two Lieutenant-Captains are at the disposal of the German Naval authorities. The number of Midshipmen is 426, and that of the Naval Cadets 210. The Marines have one Major-General, two Lieut.-Colonels, six Majors, 31 Captains, 37 First and 60 Second Lieutenants. The Torpedo Corps have 30 officers.

The death occurred recently, in London, of Mr. Henry Brunton, M. Inst. C.E. The treaty negotiated by Lord Elgin with Japan stipulated that the coast should be lighted and buoyed for the safety of general navigation. When Sir Harry Parkes drew the attention of the Japanese Government, in 1868, to this clause, which had not been fulfilled, he was informed that they were perfectly willing to carry out their obligations, but their inexperience made them unable to. Mr. Brunton was selected to aid them, and on his arrival in Japan, he found that the work before him was not so simple as building lighthouses in his native country. Sir Harry Parkes persuaded the British admiral to let him have the use of the despatch steamer *Manila*, and in that Mr. Brunton and his staff made a tour round the coasts of Japan, visiting some 20 sites, and making the necessary surveys and calculations. In ten years' time he had built 50 lighthouses, and had organised a complete Government department for their maintenance. He further reported on, and made the plans for, the removal of the bars at the mouth of the rivers, on which Government officials are even yet working. His design for the harbour in Yokohama Bay was thought too expensive by the Government at the time, but that subsequently adopted was on his lines. It is not too much to say that Mr. Brunton's complete and permanent success in all that he undertook for Japan had much to do with the gradual rise of the feelings of respect and admiration with which the Japanese have viewed England and its institutions.

A Parliamentary paper has just been published in England showing the numbers of commissioned, subordinate, and warrant officers, petty officers, men, and boys of the executive, engineer, and other branches of the Royal Navy, and also of the Royal Marine forces which were borne on the active list of the Royal Navy on April 1, 1900. The return was called for by Sir John Colomb, M.P. From it we learn that the total numbers in the separate branches were as follows:—Executive officers and men, 49,222; en-

gineer officers and men, 25,959; Royal Marine officers and men, 18,461; officers and men of the remaining branches, 12,865; making a grand total of 106,507 of all branches. The return is interesting as showing the enormous increase in the engineer branch compared with the executive branch which has taken place of late years. In the year 1878 there was a total executive personnel of 27,911, and an engineer personnel of 5,627. Twenty years later the executive personnel had increased to 44,336, and the engineer personnel to 22,289. On April 1, 1900, the total number of executive officers and men was as shown by the return just quoted 49,222, and of engineer officers and men 25,959, from which it will be seen that, while the executive branch has not doubled its numbers since 1878, the engineer branch has increased in the same interval by nearly five times. There has, of course, been a general advance in all classes owing to the increase which has taken place in the numbers and sizes of vessels of the Royal Navy, but the phenomenal growth of the engineer branch is due more to the fact that the type of war vessel has completely altered in the period under consideration, and that every function of the modern man-of-war depends for its performance upon machinery of some kind or other.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE HOUSE TAX.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—I entirely agree with your apology to Mr. Lowder in your issue of this morning for discussing topics which do not properly fall within the range of journalistic comment. Mr. Lowder has my sincere sympathy, for I am sure that it was never his intention that his letter to the authorities, covering his cheque for his house taxes, should have been made public and far less was it his intention to provoke a discussion of his motive. However, since the matter has come before the public, it seemed to me right to correct a misstatement of fact and I still deny that, but for Mr. Lowder's views on the house tax question, "he would have been entrusted with the very business which he is now accused of grudging to a rival." Further, I still say that, as far as I am aware, it was never proposed to retain him.

I observe that the records of the Kanagawa Municipality show that Mr. Lowder paid his house tax for 1899 and also for the first half of 1900 at due dates. He appears to have withheld it, however, for the 2nd half of 1900 and the first half of the present year until the 1st inst. because the question was under official debate. Is it not still under official debate? Does not the same reason still hold good? Are we to understand that he did violence to his sense of justice in withholding the amount of the tax and that his conscience has at length compelled him to make amends?

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

LEASEHOLDER.

Yokohama, July 13th, 1901.

TO "LEASEHOLDER," CARE OF THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—In answer to the second paragraph of your letter to the *Japan Daily Mail*, dated the 13th inst., I am indebted to the courtesy of the Editor of that journal to be allowed to say to you, directly, that I refrained from further acting on my own opinion as to the obligation to pay municipal rates, as they became due, for the second half of the year 1900, and onwards, because I had heard that the validity of their imposition was disputed, and that the question had been submitted to the Foreign Representatives for discussion with the Japanese Government.

On learning that so far as the British Government is concerned, the question was no longer under diplomatic discussion, and was likely to be relegated to a forum to which from the first I conceive it rightly belonged, there seemed to me to be very strong reasons why I should no longer abstain from acting on my own conviction of what is just and right in regard to the payment of rates. On your own showing, I do not for a moment presume that those reasons can be of any interest to you; and you will readily understand that I must decline further public explanation or discussion with a correspondent whose identity is unknown to me.

Yours, &c.,

J. F. LOWDER.

Yokohama, July 15th, 1901.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—In reply to Mr. Lowder's letter in your issue of to-day, I beg to say that "Leaseholder" has no

desire to conceal his identity and that he, therefore, writes this letter over his own proper signature.

Mr. Lowder states—on what authority I know not—that "so far as the British Government is concerned, the question is no longer under diplomatic discussion and was (sic) likely to be relegated to the forum to which from the first I (Mr. Lowder) conceived it rightly to belong. I have made enquiries of persons who should be in a position to know, and, as far as I can gather, there is no ground for the statement that the matter is no longer under diplomatic discussion. However, allowing that point to pass at present, the word "Forum" may mean anything from a market place to a Court of Arbitration—or the tribunal of Mr. Lowder's own conscience. Setting the latter meaning aside as unlikely, and supposing that he refers to some properly constituted tribunal—the matter, on his own admission, is still *sub judice* and the position is not materially changed. Why then, should Mr. Lowder volunteer payment of his taxes?

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant,

J. COLE HARTLAND.

Yokohama, July 16th, 1901.

The following letters have been sent to the Editor of the *Japan Mail* for publication:—

To J. COLE HARTLAND, Esq.

SIR,—Assuming the question on which we are at issue to have passed beyond the stage of diplomatic discussion, and that it is likely to come before the Courts, perhaps you will be good enough to inform me in what sense it can be said to be *sub judice*. There is certainly nothing in my letter to "Leaseholder" that can by any possibility be construed into an admission that it is; and it is moreover evident that my position is very materially changed, inasmuch as on the above assumption, my property might at any moment become liable to attachment, and I might have to defend an action against myself, brought for the express purpose of compelling the payment of rates which in my judgment ought to be paid. This answers the question propounded by you to the Editor of the *Japan Mail*, but which I prefer to address to you directly, now that you have enabled me to do so by the disclosure of your name.

Yours faithfully,

J. F. LOWDER.

17th July, 1901.

To J. F. LOWDER, Esq.

SIR,—I am in receipt of your letter of yesterday.

You ask me, assuming the question upon which we are at issue to have passed beyond the stage of diplomatic discussion and that it is likely to come before the Courts, in what sense can it be said to be *sub judice*. As I understand it, it would be quite possible for a matter to have passed beyond the stage of diplomatic discussion and to be in the course of being relegated to another forum *e.g.* Arbitration and yet to be *sub judice*; but had your letter been clear, I should not have committed myself to the statement that the question was, *on your own showing*, still *sub judice*. It was, however, far from clear to what forum you referred or under what circumstances the question was likely to be relegated to it. You will observe that you spoke of the "question" as if it were to be dealt with as a whole and not in the form of particular and individual cases, as would necessarily happen if your forum were a Revenue Court, and I think, on re-reading your letter, you will admit that it lacked explicitness. It is scarcely to be imagined that the British Government, after making a definite demand, will be content to accept an unqualified refusal, and, therefore, it did not occur to me that you could by any possibility mean a relegation of the question to the Japanese Revenue Courts, to which I now understand you conceived it from the first to have rightly belonged.

On the assumption that the question has been entirely abandoned by the British Government, an individual Briton might have considered it expedient to pay his house-tax; but, when he, being a lawyer, accompanies his remittance with a letter giving a gratuitous opinion as to the legality of the impost, it is not surprising that so extraordinary a proceeding should, after the letter has been made public, excite considerable speculation.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

J. COLE HARTLAND.

Yokohama, 18th July, 1901.

18th July, 1901.

To J. COLE HARTLAND, Esq.

SIR,—I am in receipt of your letter of this date. Until reading it, I was unaware that the British Government had made any demand, definite or otherwise, with reference to the house tax. You say, "on the assumption that the question had been entirely abandoned by the British Government, an individual Briton might have considered it expedient to pay his house tax"; well, that is practically the assumption on which I acted;—I say "practically," because, as

I wrote yesterday, what influenced me was the supposition that the question had passed beyond the stage of diplomatic discussion, and was likely to come before the Courts; and that exactly expresses what I understood to be the case. But you go on to say that when that individual Briton, being a lawyer, accompanies his remittance with a letter giving a gratuitous opinion as to the legality of the impost, it is not surprising that so extraordinary a proceeding should excite considerable speculation. For my part I should consider it extraordinary in any one, lawyer or layman, to omit to explain the reason of his delay in making a payment which he had withheld against his own judgment. Here, with your permission, this correspondence must cease; but as it has already partially been made public, I propose to send the remainder to the *Japan Mail*.

Yours faithfully,

J. F. LOWDER.

USUI PASS ACCIDENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—For the satisfaction and assurance of the many foreigners and others who are preparing to spend the summer in Karuizawa, it is specially important that the Railway Company should inform us what steps are being taken to render practically impossible the recurrence of what might so easily have proved a still more terrible catastrophe.

In England in such cases a public inquiry into all the circumstances is often instituted with the best possible results.

Does any Government Board in Japan conduct such inquiries? And if not, why not?

In the above case, happily the brake-power proved able ultimately to arrest the descending train; but there seems to have been strange delay, and something evidently hindered the brake's immediate and effective application! What was it? And why? And how about next time?

Yours truly,

A KARUIZAWA VISITOR.

MR. A. N. HORNBY ON SMOKING CRICKETERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—Last Saturday morning I met one of "The Rest," whose first season in Japan this is, and on my venturing to hope that he would distinguish himself that afternoon, he replied:—"Well, I don't know; I find that I cannot do justice to myself if I smoke a great deal, but, as I have knocked it off the last day or two, I hope to do fairly well."

Strangely enough, the very next day I read the following in *The Australasian*:—"At Whitefield, near Bury, the celebrated veteran Lancastrian, A. N. Hornby, in opening a bazaar in aid of the Stand Cricket Club, said:—"The only game I think worth playing is cricket. Had it not been for cricket it is certain that Australia would not be so well-known as it is now. If I can give any hint to young cricketers coming forward I shall be only too pleased to do so. They must learn to obey in the field, and not smoke until they are of age. My father promised each of his sons £100 if we did not smoke before we reached the age of 21. I was 25 before I smoked my first cigar, and I have never regretted having waited so long. I do not disagree with smoking as a practice, but you can't smoke and play cricket regularly. Don't forget that."

Yours, etc.,

A. P. P.

July 17th, 1901.

LAW CASES.

In the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho on Monday before Judge Kato and Procurator Honda, an employee named Ito Heihachi in the service of Messrs. Boyes & Co., No. 153, Yokohama, was charged with stealing postage stamps and money belonging to the firm. A *banto* named Arai Tatsuji gave evidence and the accused was found guilty of the theft of the postage stamps, and sentenced to three months' major confinement and six months' police surveillance. He was acquitted of the charge of stealing money owing to the lack of evidence.

Mr. J. H. Ranger is reported to have instituted a libel suit in the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho against Mr. P. B. Clarke, of the Maples Hotel, Limited. Plaintiff alleges that defendant uttered slanderous statements against him at a public meeting and subsequently caused the slanders to be published in a newspaper.

MARQUIS ITO ON CURRENT JAPANESE AND FOREIGN POLITICS.

A representative of the *Kobe Herald* met Marquis Ito by appointment on Sunday last in his hotel at Kobe with the view of eliciting the ex-Premier's views on various matters of current concern in Japan and abroad.

The Marquis was offered condolences on the death of Mr. Hoshi Toru, his right-hand man in the organization and conduct of the Constitutional party. Marquis Ito said that while, of course, the death of Mr. Hoshi had caused him the deepest regret, it would make little or no difference to the party—the *Seiyukai*. Mr. Hoshi was a very excellent organizer and an exceedingly able parliamentarian while the Diet was in session, but he (Marquis Ito) did not anticipate any change in the order of affairs in the party through Mr. Hoshi's death. Marquis Ito said he was satisfied with the progress his party was making throughout the country. His present visit to Kobe was undertaken in its interest. He was also proceeding to Okayama, but although he had requests from many other centres for similar visits it was impossible for him to undertake these.

A question was put to the Marquis as to the position of the Katsura ministry which had succeeded his own. It was a fact, he said, that it was in a minority in the House of Representatives, but he thought its prospects at the moment were good on the whole, although this question was not one on which much could be said just now.

The conversation then turned on the question of the progress of representative institutions in Japan. Marquis Ito said he regarded the progress made as satisfactory. Necessarily the responsibilities and privileges of representative government were not so fully realised by the people of Japan as, for instance, by the people of England, but the minds of the people were moving in the right direction. The Marquis, with a laugh, admitted that not a few of the politicians of Japan went into politics from motives of self-interest only. "Of necessity this is so," he said, but again there was reason to think that improvement was going on. It depends upon the leaders, the Marquis said, with some emphasis. "Honest and disinterested leaders will lead the body of the people in the right way." With regard to the China situation Marquis Ito indicated that affairs were now by way of being satisfactorily settled. Japan, he admitted, had every reason to be satisfied with the issue of recent events. Japan's policy was, of course, directed to the maintenance of the integrity of China, and this the Marquis thought, was the aim of all the powers. They were all agreed that this was the only possible policy at present with the exception, the Marquis added, of Russia perhaps. They could not be fully informed at present of the ultimate intentions of the St. Petersburg government. Then as to Manchuria Marquis Ito seemed to think that the Russian authorities would require some sort of understanding or agreement with regard to that territory. He had observed the reports of another secret agreement between Russia and China, but so far as he knew these reports had no foundation in fact. They had Russia's declaration that she was to withdraw from Manchuria when order was restored in China. As to the carrying out of that declaration Marquis Ito could not say much. It might depend on the question as to when "order" was restored, and it was the case that troubles were again occurring in China. The Marquis was unable to say what Japan might do in the event of an attempt to negotiate another Russo-Chinese Agreement or as to the fulfilment of the Russian declaration about the evacuation of Manchuria. He did not think that Russia could expect anything more than some agreement or arrangement with regard to her withdrawal from the province.

The talk came round to England and her international position as affected by recent events. Marquis Ito thought Great Britain retained her supremacy upon the seas, but other powers were now building up their sea strength and factors were thereby coming into being which were bound to affect England's position. The Marquis was asked to state his view on the South African question. He did not doubt that the Boer territories were to come under British rule. As to the causes of the war he thought England, through Mr. Chamberlain, might have acted a little hastily. Why was not the franchise accepted as offered by Mr. Kruger? He thought if England had waited a few years she would have stood better before the world. She had acted a little too precipitately in some respects. In any event he thought the Boers would never make a great nation. As to England's relations with France and other European powers there were no present signs of trouble. At another point Marquis Ito commented on the manner in which the Colonies of England had come to her assistance. When he (the Marquis) was in England at the time of the Jubilee he had spoken with several of the British Colonial premiers and he thought that the action of the

Colonies in connection with the Boer war was to a large extent attributable to the Jubilee celebrations in England.

Returning to Japan a question was asked as to the future of the religious question in this country. Marquis Ito said it was out of the question to suppose that the Japanese Government was ever likely to deviate from an entirely impartial attitude vis-à-vis the various religions in the country. The Government had no thought of acting in any way to the prejudice of one against another form of religion. They were all on equal terms and would remain so. A broader aspect of the question was suggested by the interviewer. It might be said that almost every nation that in history had risen to considerable power or prestige in the world had been animated in a certain degree by the impulse or the inspiration of some form of religion—were it even paganism or superstition. The question was, did Japan propose to ignore that impulse throughout her career or was there any substitute which might serve the ends or meet the needs which elsewhere were satisfied in the religious impulse? Marquis Ito appeared to appreciate the point of the question and said they in Japan looked to the function of religion being fulfilled by culture and science and the inspiration of knowledge. Japan would continue to follow out the paths of western learning and inquiry. That meant her continued abandonment of the example of Chinese literature and learning formerly followed, the Marquis admitting that the process of that abandonment must continue.

Marquis Ito seems interested in the future of America. He expressed the view that in ten years the United States will probably be the formidable power of the world. He had read the accounts of the formation of great trusts in America but he scarcely thought these were practicable in Japan at the present time.

About the current financial situation in Japan Marquis Ito said an early improvement was looked for. The attitude of Europe towards Japanese securities was a matter that gave the Government some concern, however, and it would demand their attention.

Marquis Ito assented to the view that Korea was the most natural outlet for the surplus population of Japan. The climate and living conditions were similar to those of Japan and Japanese emigration therefore must tend in that direction. As time went on the flow of Japanese emigrants towards Korea would render the state of affairs there tantamount to an official occupation of the peninsula by Japan. As to the prospects of an outlet in South America Marquis Ito thought it might be a possible field for a few thousand labourers but little more. Formosa was expected to pay its way in the course of a few years. The outlook for the Japanese administration there was very good. Unlike the Chinese of the mainland the Chinese of Formosa were peaceable and content and this spoke well for Japanese rule.

THE RECENT INSURANCE CASE.

Following is a full copy of the judgment in the above case:—

Plaintiff—Rinhokusen, a Chinese subject, proprietor and manager of the Segiho Hall at No. 139, Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.

Representative of the above in the suit—Akiyama Genzo, a barrister.

Defendant—Norwich Union Fire Insurance Company, London, England.

Representative of the same—Bavner and Co. (ordinary partnership), at No. 209, Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.

Legal Representative of the said company—John Hill Jewett, an American citizen and a member of the said company, at No. 4 of the same street.

Representative of the same in the action—Sawada Shunzo, a barrister.

With regard to an action thus brought before the court for recovery of damages incurred in connection with fire insurance by the parties concerned, the court restricts the argument to a protest advanced by the defendant's representative, and gives judgment as follows:—

The costs of proceedings should be borne by the plaintiff.

FACTS OF THE CASE.

Defendant's representative states that the plaintiff, having, at the outset sued one H. B. Victor Gielen, managing director of Bavner & Co., at No. 209, Yamashita-cho, Yokohama, as a representative of the Norwich Union Fire Insurance Company, caused a legal document to be sent to him, and moreover, after having verbal arguments with him, had a decision made by the court in regard to the disputes which occurred in the interval. Thus restrictions of right have originated, and there is no reason to admit the plaintiff's new statement that the former document of suit should be altered in the sense of representing John Hill Jewett as agent for Bavner & Co.

Although Jewett, because of his being an agent for Bavier & Co., was likewise regarded as a representative of the fire insurance company now defending this case, and as such was summoned to the court for verbal argument, yet as he had not received a legal document satisfying the requirements of the Code of Civil Procedure, being only furnished with a note headed "Statement for the alteration of a legal document," while as a matter of fact law suits can only secure the validity of restrictions in right by the transmission of the legal document above indicated, the case now under prosecution must be condemned as an illegal suit destitute of valid reasons for the limitation of rights. The plaintiff has apparently instituted an action against the Norwich Union Fire Insurance Company of London, England. His assertion virtually amounts to this: that Bavier and Company is the representative of the company for Japan. But the company in question does not in any way represent the fire insurance company referred to. It may therefore be asserted that the latter has no fixed place of establishment within the limits of the Japanese empire. If so, to institute an action in the District Court of Yokohama is a step altogether improper, and at the same time, incompatible with the jurisdiction of the court in question. As a matter of fact Bavier & Co. transacts the business of an agency in matters of fire insurance, but it has no competence to institute a law suit as a representative of the fire insurance company under prosecution as remarked above, or to defend a suit brought against it. The fire insurance company in question reported to the Japanese Government, that according to Article II. of Imperial Ordinance No. 273, issued in the 32nd year of *Meiji*, it had appointed as its agent one Wilfred Worthington Till at No. 50, Yamashita-cho, Yokohama. From the date, therefore, on which such a report was presented no person except Till could possibly exist as the legitimate agent of the fire insurance company referred to.

Moreover, with regard to foreigners engaged in insurance business Article CNV. of the Law for the enforcement of the present Commercial Code, which was in force at the time of the operation of the new treaties, provided that "special rules shall be established by Imperial Ordinance." Accordingly in June of the 32nd year of *Meiji* Imperial Ordinance No. 273 was issued embodying the special rules referred to, and the representatives of insurers were required by Articles I. and II. to forward a report to the Government. The said Imperial Ordinance No. 273 was made to remain valid until the enforcement of another Imperial Ordinance No. 380 issued in September of the 33rd year of *Meiji*, the provisions of Articles I. and II. of the latter being exactly the same as those of the former. Now, as the Norwich Union Fire Insurance Company has nominated the above mentioned Till as its representative in Japan and forwarded a report to that effect, the said Till is, as a matter of course, the legally recognised agent of the company referred to. The present complaint, therefore, ought to have been made against him as the company's representative. That such a procedure was not adopted is unjustifiable, and the case ought to be rejected.

Such were the allegations of the defendants.

Plaintiff's representative, however, protests that the case under notice was brought against Bavier & Co. at No. 209, Yamashita-cho, Yokohama, as a representative of the Norwich Union Fire Insurance Company, and the reason why in the previous legal document the name of H. B. Victor Gielen was mentioned as managing director of Bavier & Co. was because he was wrongly understood to have the capacity to represent the insurance company in question.

Alterations were therefore made in the document, in such a way as to replace the name with that of John Hill Jewett, a member of the said company. But as the plaintiff did not furnish evidence showing that Jewett was really a member of the company a document for alteration was rejected by the court.

The plaintiffs therefore renewed their efforts to forward to the court a statement as to the alteration in the nature of the suit, on the strength of evidence showing Jewett to have the capacity to present Bavier & Co. Properly speaking, anything like a restriction of rights can occur only between the parties in dispute, and not between the representatives of such parties. In a case like the present in which the defendant remains the same, it is not to be deemed an illegal act when alterations are made in regard to the agents of the parties concerned, on the ground of erroneous representation or other circumstances.

As Jewett is competent to act as a representative of Bavier & Co., he has likewise the capacity to represent the fire insurance company in the case under notice.

He was therefore sued in such a capacity, and the case after all did not constitute a separate or fresh prosecution. Again, the legal document having previously been forwarded to Bavier & Co., no separate copy of it was transmitted to John Hill Jewett, as the delivery of a document for alteration should have

sufficed for the present purpose, without anything approaching to imperfection in the legal procedure Jewett ought to respond to the suit as a legal representative of the fire insurance company against which it was instituted.

Although the defendant's representative alleges, that as the fire insurance company referred to had already appointed Till as its agent in Japan, and had presented a report to that effect to the authorities, the said Till alone must be regarded as the agent in question, for no other person could really be found to retain that capacity, yet it must be understood that since the contract for insurance in the present case was concluded prior to the operation of the new Commercial Code, it could in no way come within the purview of the Code in question. Even admitting that it ought to be treated in accordance with the new Code, still it follows that a mere report forwarded as to representation of the company above mentioned will not confer upon the person named any authority to act as a representative, so long as the recognition of the Government was not secured. On the other hand, Bavier & Co. are actually, as agents of the Norwich Union Fire Insurance Company, transacting insurance business, making contracts for insurance, and signing the policies issued therefor. Facts have evidently proved them to retain the capacity of a representative. The defendant's allegation, therefore, concerning the inconsistency in the jurisdiction of the court is anything but justifiable.

On the above grounds the plaintiff desires that all the contentions of the defendant be rejected.

REASONS FOR JUDGMENT.

The limitation of rights in any law suit can be made only between the parties in dispute, and not between the representatives of such parties. Accordingly, when restrictions in rights have resulted between the parties concerned, it is of course impossible to alter such parties. But the alteration of representatives by reason of erroneous statements being made or from other causes, before or after the restrictions in rights have commenced in respect of the defendants who are actually the same party in dispute, does not involve a change either in the original scope of the suit, or in the parties concerned, and the case remains as efficient as before. The plaintiff's statement for correction in the present case is therefore not illegal.

Again, as a certificate of registration presented by the plaintiff contains a statement that John Hill Jewett is an American citizen, and a member of Bavier & Co., it is evident that the said Jewett has the capacity to act as a representative of the company mentioned.

The plaintiff alleges that as the Norwich Union Fire Insurance Company is represented by Bavier & Co., which in turn is represented by John Hill Jewett, the Jewett in question must be regarded as a representative of the fire insurance company referred to.

In making investigation as to whether the said Bavier & Co. really represents the fire insurance company under notice, we find that the former has been transacting insurance business in Yokohama, making contracts for insurance, and signing the policies issued. On this point no contention exists between the parties concerned, as is evident from Exhibits 1 and 2 showing the contracts to have been concluded with Bavier & Co. In cases where business is transacted by any person on behalf of another, the relation of an agency is created to a certain extent, but it can in no way be assumed that the person in such a position is directly the representative or agent of the one for whom he manages the business. Nor can it be admitted that although the person who executes business for another may declare that he is authorized to act as a representative of the latter, his declaration is not to be regarded as showing that the person for whom he transacts business is necessarily to be represented by him. In the present case no evidence exists as to the capacity of representation, and it is therefore impossible to conclude that Bavier & Co. are authorized to represent the Norwich Fire Insurance Company. Then it follows that the suit brought before the court on the ground that Bavier & Co. have the capacity to act as a representative of the insurance company referred to is unjustifiable and ought to be rejected. For these reasons no explanation is necessary in regard to all other arguments or protests advanced, and judgment is given as specified above.

June 25th, 34th year of *Meiji*.

At the 1st Civil Section of the District Court in Yokohama.

Presiding Judge KANO TETSUJIRO,
Judge MATSUDA KOMAO,
Judge TANUMA TAKIJIRO.

THE FORMOSA MONOPOLIES.

The *Kokumin* publishes an interesting article on the above subject of which we translate the following:—

CAMPHOR.

In spite of disturbances created by the natives in the principal manufacturing districts, during the current fiscal year, in consequence of which work was suspended for some time in several places, the aggregate amount of the production for the year shows more or less of an increase in comparison with the preceding year. The amount of revenue from camphor this year is estimated at 4,720,000 *yen*, and, calculating the average for the two classes of this commodity at 86 *yen* per picul, we have a fair prospect of securing an output to the extent of about 70,000 *kin* over the figures for the previous year.

The amount of camphor sold since the establishment of the monopoly in the 33rd year of *Meiji* stands as follows:—

33rd year.	Class A.		Class B.		Total for both.
	Amount in <i>kin</i> .	Value in <i>yen</i> .	Amount in <i>kin</i> .	Value in <i>yen</i> .	
July ...	185,000	176,415	144,700	122,995	339,400
August ...	5,000	4,740	304,500	256,275	316,500
Sept. ...	61,500	58,425	91,500	77,775	153,000
Oct. ...	87,500	81,125	215,000	182,750	302,500
Nov. ...	40,000	38,000	193,500	164,470	372,500
Dec. ...	75,000	71,250	297,500	252,875	—
34th year					
Jan. ...	79,000	75,525	159,500	135,575	239,000
Feb. ...	120,000	114,000	175,100	148,550	295,100
March ...	353,000	335,920	1,059,400	934,400	1,453,300
Total ...	1,007,800	957,410	2,677,700	2,276,045	3,685,500

Beside the above, in March of the 34th year of *Meiji* two other grades began to be produced, one by the process of drying and the other by that of pressure. The figures were:—

	<i>Kin</i> .	<i>Yen</i> .
Class A.....	1,007,800	957,410
Class B.....	2,677,700	2,276,045
Drying Process	40,000	37,700
By Pressure	105,000	131,112

The crude camphor in stock at the Head Monopoly Office and its branches at the end of the 33rd year (fiscal) amounted to about 300,000 *kin*. This with the four classes above mentioned, constitutes the total output in the island for the period extending from July, 1900 to the end of March this year.

Again in the 33rd fiscal year the quantity sold in the form of camphor oil was 1,142,634 *kin*, valued at 467,737,291 *yen*. After November of that year, however, sales of oil were abolished, the oil being delivered to special contractors for manufacture on condition that 45 *kin* of crude camphor for every 100 *kin* of oil should be handed to the authorities, who were thus enabled to secure the output without difficulty to the estimated amount by the current fiscal year. The following figures show the amount of the export for the four years from the 30th to the 33rd year of *Meiji*:—

Year.	Abroad.		Into Japan.		Total.
	value <i>yen</i> .	value <i>yen</i> .	value <i>yen</i> .	value <i>yen</i> .	value <i>yen</i> .
33rd	1,385,645	1,000,938	2,372,138		
32nd	1,732,740	292,261	2,025,041		
31st	1,661,945	334,830	1,996,775		
30th	1,321,116	184,109	1,505,225		

The export of camphor oil as a product, was as follows:—

	Kin.	Yen.		
33rd	—	—	907,089	907,085
32nd	6,440	1,328	1,074,529	1,075,857
31st	15,954	2,679	540,949	543,628
30th	65,573	10,319	437,626	447,945

It is thus an indisputable fact that the amount of the export has been gradually increasing, in spite of the falling off in the price of camphor in the foreign market owing to its over production in the interior. The Formosan Government, therefore, has frequently altered the sale price in view of such a contingency. Still though the fall in value arose from excess in export it did not in any way affect the amount of production in the island.

SALT.

The amount of salt purchased at the various Salt offices in Formosa during the 33rd fiscal year was as follows:—

	<i>Kin</i> .
Shinchiku	511,669
Rako	1,000,000
Hoteishi	14,753,737
Hokumanto	28,704,440
Taku	6,445,923
Tainan	9,545,923

Total

On the above total 17,281,140 *kin* were taken to the interior of Japan by Mr. T. Oguri. The entire value realized by 1st, 2nd and 3rd classes aggregated 112,878,673 *yen*. The forecast as to supply

and demand in the island for this year stood as follows:—

Class.	Amount of salt received in advance. Kin.	Demand in the island.	Amount transported to Japan.
1st.....	16,134,959	—	13,000,000
2nd.....	31,161,296	—	27,000,000
3rd.....	63,430,622	42,633,600	50,000,000

Total..... 110,726,877 42,633,600 50,000,000

The estimated amount of the output is nearly double that actually purchased by the Government during the 33rd year of Meiji. The export to Japan too has considerably increased and Formosan salt, on the whole, having acquired a high reputation in Japan its prospects are in every respect hopeful.

OPIMUM.

The following show the quantity of opium delivered, sold, and retailed in the different districts, the number of smokers, and the average quantity taken by each individual in one day from April to December of the 33rd year:—

Districts.	Delivered to District offices.		Sold to licensed dealers.
	monme.	monme.	yen.
Taipeh.....	11,754,000	11,714,040	969,392
Taichu.....	11,230,800	11,135,110	858,867
Tainan.....	17,209,100	17,134,300	1,308,612
Ilan.....	925,200	918,600	64,738
Taitou.....	394,200	395,643	31,129
The Pescadores.	464,400	464,570	34,003

Total..... 41,977,700 41,776,263 3,266,742

Districts.	Retailed to Smokers.		yen.
	monme.	monme.	
Taipeh.....	11,985,867	11,107,681	—
Taichu.....	9,919,678	867,326	—
Tainan.....	16,280,396	1,313,356	—
Ilan.....	906,795	74,645	—
Taitou.....	397,416	36,409	—
The Pescadores.	364,027	41,032	—

Total..... 399,55,179 3,504,452

The total number of smokers is 165,752, who, classified according to the district to which they belong, may be tabulated as below:—

Districts.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Average per head per day monme.
Tai-peh.....	44,603	3,990	48,593	0.886
Taichu.....	40,700	2,390	43,090	0.825
Tainan.....	61,834	5,557	67,391	0.978
Ilan.....	2,299	423	3,722	1.344
Taitou.....	899	173	1,072	1.000
The Pescadores.	1,615	69	1,684	—
Total.....	152,950	12,812	165,752	—

The material imported for the manufacture of opium during the 33rd year amounted to 60,120 *kin* approximately valued at 3,392,860 *yen*, the average value per *kin* being 56.42 *yen*.

The amount of import during the past four years stood as under:—

Year.	Kin.	Value in Yen.	Average Yen.
32nd.....	369,962	2,715,809	7.503
31st.....	216,754	2,044,392	6.880
30th.....	252,351	1,570,347	6.126
29th.....	117,791	1,164,856	9.889

Thus the three principal commodities under the Formosan Government Monopoly, with the exception of opium, for which a special system was established, are increasing year after year in the amount of their output, thus enabling the Government to adhere to its original policy without interruption.

FORMOSAN GOVERNMENT ORDINANCE

No. 40.

The fees and rents to be paid according to the Rules for the execution of the Formosan Customs Regulations are fixed as follows:—

The present Ordinance will come into operation on and after July 1st in the 34th year of Meiji. Ordinance No. 93 (August, 32nd year of Meiji) is repealed from the date of the present ordinance coming into force.

Fees to be charged for the special opening of the Custom House or its branches at Keelung and Taku:

8 a.m. to 6 p.m.	10 yen per hour.
6 a.m. to 12 p.m.	15 yen "
12 p.m. to 6 a.m.	20 yen "
6 a.m. to 8 p.m.	15 yen "

Special opening of the Custom House or a branch thereof is not permitted for less than 2 hours in the forenoon from 8 to 10, and in the afternoon from 4 to 6, on ordinary days, and for less than three hours on all other days.

The fees in regard to branches (those at Keelung and Taku excepted) are as follows:—

From sun-rise to sun-set—5 yen per hour.

From sun-set to sun-rise—7.50 yen per hour.

When special opening is required simply for the making of a report of a ship's entry or departure, half the amount of the fees will be paid at the Custom House or its branches.

Fees for special permission for lading, unlading, delivering, receiving or transmitting goods at the Custom House or its branches:—

From sun-rise to sun-set—

2 yen for ships of foreign style.

1 yen for ships of Japanese and Chinese type.

From sun-set to sun-rise—

3 yen for ships of foreign fashion.

1.50 yen for ships of Japanese and Chinese type.

Fees for special permission to undertake the inspection of goods outside the Custom House or its branches:—

For each hour or fraction thereof required for inspection, 5 yen.

N.B.—When travelling expenses are required, the actual amount thereof shall be charged separately.

Fees for Foreign Trading Vessels entering or clearing at ports not open to foreign commerce:—

For each time, 10 yen.

Fees prescribed by Article LXXXVI. of the by-laws for the enforcement of the Formosan Customs Regulations:—

Attestations or certificates, 2 yen each. Daily

Returns of articles of export or import, 20 yen per month. All other tables relating to ships and cargo, 5 yen down to 50 yen each.

Rents prescribed by Art. XCVII. of the By-laws for the Enforcement of the Formosa Customs Regulations:—

Boat wharf, 5 yen for each ship per day; Land, 5 to 15 *sen* per *tsubo* per month; Buildings, 20 to 60 *sen* per *tsubo* per month.

For the use of land and buildings, amount of fees for half a month shall be collected for a period up to 15 days in the case of less than one month, and one month's fee be imposed when the period of 15 days is exceeded.

THE P. & O. COMPANY.

The directors in submitting their report for the half year which ended on March 31st, state:—

Three new steamers have been delivered since the last report was issued, namely, the *Plassy*, the *Sicilia*, and *Soudan*. The sister ships of the last

two mentioned vessels, the *Syria* and *Somali*, will be at work within the next two months. A contract has been made with Messrs. Barclay, Curle, and Co., for a fifth steamer of the above (*Sicilia*) class, which appears in the fleet list under the name of *Sardinia*. A more important contract has been arranged with Messrs. Caird and Co. for the construction of two mail and passenger steamers of 10,000 tons and 11,000 horse-power, which have been temporarily named the *Mongolia* and *Moldavia*. It is with deep regret that the directors have to report the loss of the *Sobraon*, by stranding on a reef on the coast of China during a fog on April 24. At the moment of writing this report, the full particulars of this casualty are not to hand, but a Board of Trade inquiry will be held respecting it in due course. Happily, there was no loss of life. Apart from this unfortunate occurrence, all the services have been carried on with the customary efficiency. Several vessels have been engaged temporarily in the conveyance of troops during the past six months, and the following steamers are at present under charter with the Government, namely, the *Assaye*, *Simla*, *Carthage*, *Formosa*, and *Manila*. This work has been carried out successfully at all points. To fill the place at the Board rendered vacant through the resignation of the Earl of Selborne, mentioned in the last report, the directors have nominated Lord Burghclere, who will offer himself for election at the annual meeting. The freight revenue of the half-year shows a large decline. While the outward business has on the whole been satisfactory, the homeward trade has been disappointing in every direction, except from Australia, where the receipts show a moderate increase. The intercolonial trade between Bombay and China and Japan exhibits a serious loss, owing to the collapse of the spinning industry in Bombay which was alluded to in the last report. The freight returns of the half-year show a diminution of nearly £100,000, compared with the corresponding period of last year. The passenger business has

been good, notwithstanding a certain irregularity, which is no doubt due to the continuance of the war in South Africa. The numbers of passengers carried in almost every direction have exceeded those of last year. The expenditure has risen largely. Coals, labour, provisions, and stores generally, show marked advances on the figures of recent accounts. It may therefore be understood that if the accounts for the half year show on the whole a favourable result, which happily is the case, it is owing, in a large measure, to the transport work, in which so many of the ships have been engaged during the period to which this report refers. In conformity with the resolution passed at the special meeting of Dec. 7, and confirmed at a subsequent meeting on the 28th idem, the directors have declared the payment of an interim dividend on the preferred stock at the rate of five per cent. per annum, and on the deferred stock at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable on and after June 7.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK.

The Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation in Yokohama has received the following telegram from the Head Office, Hongkong:—

"Subject to Audit, Bank dividend for the half year will probably be 30/-.

"Added to Reserve Fund \$7½ lacs; carried forward to next half year \$14¼ lacs."

WEATHER AT SHOJI.

Below will be found the weather report compiled at the Hotel, Shoji, last week:—

	Alr.	Temp.	State of	Remarks in	
	Max.	Min.	Lake.	Weather.	General.
Sunday, 7th	66°	59°	70°	Fine	{ Lake rose 4ft. 6in. during last week.
Monday, 8th.....	65°	57°	70°	Fine	{ Rain at night.
Tuesday, 9th	62°	56°	70°	Rain	—
Wed sday, 10th.....	67°	58°	71°	Overcast	—
Thursday, 11th.....	68°	59°	71°	—	{ Rain at night.
Friday, 12th.....	71°	62°	71°	Fine	—
Saturday, 13th	74°	63°	72°	Fine	—

BANK OF JAPAN.

BANKING ACCOUNT.

On Saturday, July 13th:—

	Dr.	Yen.
Share capital fully paid up	30,000,000
Reserve fund and other liabilities to shareholders.....	...	18,782,677
Amount of convertible notes issued	184,545,478
Government deposits	17,219,228
General deposits	7,184,280
Exchange liability	17,123

Total

	Cr.	Yen.
Discount notes	42,593,842
Foreign discount notes	13,663,750
Loan to Government	37,500,000
General loans	41,572,778
Exchange liability	2,469,384
Government bonds	53,686,681
Property	2,349,415
Bullion and Specie	63,860,935

Total

ISSUE ACCOUNT.

Daily average during past week:—

	Yen.
Amount of convertible notes	184,251,553
Bullion and Specie:—	
Gold	61,663,432
Silver	500,000
Total	62,163,432
Securities:—	
Government bonds	35,566,084
Government certificates	36,500,000
Government bills	5,202,909
Commercial notes	44,818,128

Total

These accounts, compared with those of the previous week, show:—

	Specie Reserve:—	Increase.	Decrease.
Gold	207,385	—	—
Silver	—	—	—
General loans	522,903	—	—
Government deposits.....	16,083	—	—
General deposits.....	394,810	—	—

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

NAVAL MANOEUVRES.

Shanghai, July 12.

The naval manoeuvres commence on July 16th; 163 warships are to participate.

RUSSIA IN CENTRAL EUROPE.

Russia's increasing friendship towards Serbia and Bulgaria is causing some anxiety to Austria.

SOUTH AFRICAN AFFAIRS.

Mr. Brodrick, speaking at a banquet of the Conservative Association said that the mistakes of the Government are due to excess of consideration for the enemy. The Government trust Kitchener and will place no obstacles in his way.

Kitchener has informed Mr. Brodrick that seven men testified that they saw the Boers shoot the wounded on the field at Vlaaksfontein. He has ordered that sworn evidence be taken.

A MEETING OF POTENTATES.

Shanghai, July 13.

The Continental Press is discussing the likelihood of a meeting between the Emperor William, the Czar, and King Edward at Mainz during the autumn manoeuvres.

AUSTRALIA AND WHITE LABOUR.

The Australian Senate has rejected a proposal that vessels carrying the Imperial mails shall be exclusively manned by white men.

REWARDING HIS SOLDIERS.

Shanghai, July 14.

King Edward presents war-medals to 3,000 of the Imperial Yeomanry at the Horse-Guards parade on the 26th July.

GREAT HEAT IN AMERICA AND EUROPE.

Intense heat is damaging the American crops.

Tropical heat is general throughout Europe.

THE LIBERAL SPLIT.

The cleavage in the Liberal party seems widening.

BRITISH NAVAL POLICY.

The British Admiralty are considering the advisability of the establishment of Naval Volunteers, and also a school of naval strategy.

SERIOUS NEWS FROM CANADA.

FIGHTS BETWEEN JAPANESE AND WHITE FISHERMEN.

Serious conflicts have occurred at Vancouver between white and Japanese salmon fishermen. The latter number 3,000. Both sides are armed with rifles. Boats have been destroyed.

[NOTE.—When the last mail left Vancouver, feeling was running very high between the two parties. The white fishermen had struck for higher wages, demanding 12 cents a salmon, while the masters offered 10½, and the Japanese were working for the lower rate. Racial prejudice was also developing very strongly to intensify the situation.—Ed. J.M.]

AMERICA AND JAPAN'S INDEMNITY.

Later.

Mr. Secretary Hay has instructed Mr. Commissioner Rockhill in Peking to support Japan's application for an increase of her indemnity.

ANOTHER FRENCH SUCCESS.

A successful experiment has been made with a navigable airship. Leaving St. Cloud, the airship rounded the Eiffel Tower and returned to St. Cloud.

RUSSIA AND BULGARIA.

Shanghai, July 15.

Much comment is caused by a lengthy visit to Varna (in Bulgaria) by a Russian squadron with the Grand Duke Alexander.

NARROW ESCAPE OF STEYN.

General Broadwood's brigade has surprised Reitz, capturing the so-called Orange River Government, Steyn's brother, and papers. Steyn escaped in his shirt-sleeves.

BRITISH AT ZEERUST.

The British reached Zeerust with the loss of one officer killed, and three officers and 24 men wounded.

HARROW DEFEATS ETON.

Harrow defeated Eton at cricket by ten wickets.

PLAYERS BEAT GENTLEMEN.

At the Oval the Players beat the Gentlemen by ten wickets, Abel making 247.

[NOTE.—In 1900, Harrow won the great Public School match by one wicket; in 1899, the match was drawn. Harrow has now won 32 times, Eton 28, and there have been 16 drawn games.

The Players won the Oval match in 1900 against the Gentlemen by 37 runs, the totals being, Players, 302 and 253 (Abel not out 153; Hayward 94); Gentlemen, 205 and 313 (C. J. Burnip, not out, 123; C. McInchey, 68).—Ed. J.M.]

THE REITZ ENGAGEMENT.

Shanghai, July 16.

Colonel Broadwood took 29 prisoners at Reitz, including Generals Wessels, Clonure and Dward and three Government officials. It is believed that De Wet is among those that escaped.

THE SHOOTING OF THE WOUNDED.

Mr. St. John Brodrick has read a despatch from Lord Kitchener in which the latter says he is forwarding to Commandant Delarcy sworn depositions with regard to the shooting of the wounded at Vlaaksfontein.

GENERAL FRENCH.

General French has captured a Boer laager in the Graaf Reinet district but Commandant Scheeper's main body has escaped.

TO EXPLOIT CHINA.

Shanghai, July 17.

The *Standard's* Brussels correspondent telegraphs that a Belgian-Franco-Russian syndicate is being formed, for the purpose of building railways in China, with a capital of a thousand million francs.

INDIAN LOAN WITHDRAWN.

The Indian loan of £3,000,000 sterling has been withdrawn, the applications being inadequate. This is attributed to the tightness of the money market, which is depressing Consols and other gilt-edged securities.

[NOTE.—The Indian £3,000,000 loan was offered at £98, and was to bear interest at 3 per cent.—Ed. J.M.]

BRITISH ARMY MOVEMENTS.

Mr. St. John Brodrick, Secretary for War, has stated that the report of the withdrawal of troops from South Africa and other changes of plan are wholly inaccurate, but he is not in a position to make any statement.

LORD ROSEBURY.

Shanghai, July 17.

Replying to a request from the City Liberal Club for a pronouncement, Lord Rosebery writes that he will never voluntarily re-enter politics. He believes that the Liberal attitude of neutrality in a war to which the whole Empire rallied spells Liberal impotence.

CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The casualty list shows that seven Connaught Rangers were killed and three lieutenants and 17 men were wounded near Aliwal North on July 14th.

(RECEIVED AT THE LEGATION OF FRANCE.)

THE PLAGUE ON THE "LAOS."

Saigon, July 14.

Two more stokers of the *Laos* have died, but the crew and passengers are not attacked. The doctors think that the epidemic will be localized among the Arab stokers.

FRENCH NEWS.

Saigon, July 16.

M. Baille, Mayor of Hanoi, has been named Inspector of the Indo-Chinese Civil Service.

No additional death nor any fresh case of pest has occurred among the stokers of the steamer *Laos*.

The National fete passed off with much eclat in Paris. The review was brilliant and the President was much cheered.

Saigon, July 18.

Madame Obywska, a Pole by birth, fired a shot with a revolver at M. Boudin, Minister of Public Works, who was proceeding in his carriage to the Elysée. She missed her aim. She declared that she had wished to fire at M. Delcassé, as she pretends that the Minister of Foreign Affairs refused to pay her important sums which she claimed.

(SPECIAL TO THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

GENERAL MACARTHUR.

Kobe, 7.40 p.m., July 12.

General MacArthur arrived on the *America Maru* and landed at 9 a.m. He was met by Mr. Consul Lyon and a few Japanese officials and proceeded to Kyoto by the noon train with his staff, consisting of Colonel Crowder, and Captains Brown and Kernan.

THE ACCIDENT FROM THE "TERRIBLE."

The body of the stoker drowned from the *Terrible* was washed ashore at Suma this morning. The cruiser *Isis* sent a launch for the body in the afternoon and the burial takes place at 7 a.m. to-morrow.

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line	Steamer	Date
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Queen Adelaide 1	F. July 19
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Stuttgart 2	Sa. July 20
Tacoma, Wash.	N. P. Co.	Victoria 3	Su. July 22
Canada, &c.	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of China 4	M. July 22
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	City of Peking 5	M. July 22
Hongkong	M. M. Co.	—	W. July 24
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of Japan 6	Th. July 25
Seattle, Wash.	N. Y. K.	Kamakura Maru 7	F. July 26
America	O. & O. Co.	Doric 8	Sa. July 28
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Gaelic	Th. Aug. 1
America	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	M. Aug. 5
Hongkong	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru	Th. Aug. 8
America	P. M. Co.	Peru	Tu. Aug. 13

- 1 Left Kobe on the 18th inst.
- 2 Left Nagasaki on the 19th inst.
- 3 Left Tacoma on the 4th inst.
- 4 Left Vancouver on the 6th inst.
- 5 Left Hongkong on the 3rd inst.
- 6 Left Hongkong on the 19th inst.
- 7 Seattle, Wash. on the 10th inst.
- 8 Left San Francisco on the 9th inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer	Date
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	China	Sa. July 20
Tacoma, Wash.	N. P. Co.	Queen Adelaide	Sa. July 20
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of China	M. July 22
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Victoria	M. July 22
America	P. M. Co.	City of Peking	W. July 24
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Saikyo Maru	W. July 24
Seattle, Wash.	N. Y. K.	Idzumi Maru	Th. July 25
Canada, &c.	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of Japan	F. July 26
Hongkong	N. D. Lloyd	Stuttgart	Sa. July 27
Europe, &c.	N. Y. K.	Saio Maru	Sa. July 27
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Doric	M. July 29
America	O. & O. Co.	Gaelic	Sa. Aug. 1
Hongkong	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	Tu. Aug. 6
Australia	N. Y. K.	Kamakura Maru	F. Aug. 9
America	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru	Sa. Aug. 10

CHESS.

(All communications should be addressed to the Chess Editor of the Japan Mail, No. 55, Main Street, Yokohama.)

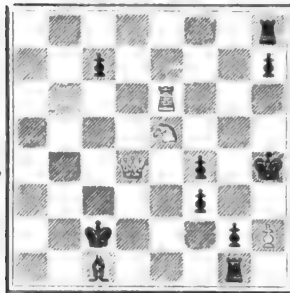
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 528.

- WHITE. BLACK.
 1—P to Q 4 1—K takes Q P
 2—R to Q B sq 2—Any move
 3—R mates 1—K takes B P
 2—K to Q 3 2—K to B 6
 3—R to B sq mates.

PROBLEM NO. 530.

By Dr. PALKOSKA.

Black—Nine Pieces.



White—Five Pieces.

White to play and mate in three moves.

GAME NO. 644.

RUY LOPEZ.

White—Dr. Zukertort. Black—Capt. Mackenzie.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1 P K 4	P K 4	21 Kt x P	Kt B 5
2 Kt K B 3	Kt Q B 3	22 B B 3	P B 3
3 B K 5	P Q R 3	23 Kt Q 6	Kt x Kt
4 B R 4	Kt B 3	24 Q x Kt	K K 2
5 P Q 4	P x P	25 P K R 3	P K K 4
6 Castles	B K 2	26 B x P	B x B P
7 P K 5	Kt K 5	27 Q Q 2	B K 3
8 Kt x P	Kt B 4	28 B B 3	P R 3
9 Kt B 5	Castles	29 P B 4	Q R Q sq
10 Q K 4	P K K 3	30 Q K B 2	R x R ch
11 B x Kt	O P x B	31 R x R	B O 6
12 Kt x B ch	Q x Kt	32 P x P	P x P
13 Q K 3	R K sq	33 P K R 4	P x P
14 R K sq	B B 4	34 Q x P	B K 3
15 Kt R 3	P B 3	35 R K B sq	R Q 3
16 P K 4	Kt Q 2	36 R B 3	Q K 2
17 Q O B 3	Kt x P	37 K R 2	K B 2
18 B K 2	Q B 2	38 Q R 6	P Q B 4
19 Q K K 3	P O R 4	39 P R 4	R R 3
20 P K 5	P x P	40 P R 5	Q B sq

Drawn game

9..... Castles is the correct move. If Black captures the Bishop, White proceeds with 10—Kt takes P ch, K to B sq; 11—B to R 6, K to Kt sq; 12—Q to K 4, and the attack wins. Other variations are equally favourable for White. Captain Mackenzie was evidently quite familiar with this variation, for he again makes the right move with 10—P to K Kt 3. The more tempting 10.....Kt to K 3 would be followed by 11—B takes Kt, Q P takes B; 12—R to Q sq, B to Q 2; 13—B to R 6 again with advantage. Black having repelled the attack, White has to be on the defensive; but he dexterously managed to change off pieces, and to remain with Bishops of different colour, when with a Pawn behind a draw was the result of this instructive game. It might be pointed out that if 26.....R takes B, then 27—R takes R, Q takes R; 28—Q to B 7 ch, and Q takes R.

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

A7ek, Austrian steamer, 2,486, Kissielick, 11th July, —Baltimore via Suez Canal, Coal.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
Shikishima Kan (50), Japanese battleship, 15,095, Capt. Ito Yoshigoro, 12th July, —Yokosuka.
Hakui Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,419, S. Tsuji, 12th July, —Shanghai via ports, 6th July, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Sagami Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,169, C. Christiansen, 12th July, —Uraga, 12th July, Ballast.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
America Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,256, P. H. Going, 13th July, —Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 12th July, Mails & General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.
Estro, British steamer, 1,924, Carr, 14th July, —Iloilo via Moji, Sugar.—Seamen & Co.
Totomi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,396, Y. Tamuke,

13th July, —Kobe, 11th July, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Imogen, British steamer, 2,545, Smyth, 13th July, —Kure via Wada Point, 12th July, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
Molacca, British steamer, 2,615, E. G. Andrews, 14th July, —London via ports, and Kobe, 13th July, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.
Jupiter, British steamer, 2,199, James Reid, 14th July, —New York via Singapore, 30th June, Kerosene Oil.—Standard Oil Co.
Hitaka Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,200, S. Watanabe, 14th July, —Kobe, 12th July, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tateyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,347, M. Matsumoto, 14th July, —Niigata, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, Y. Oda, 14th July, —Yokkaichi, 13th June, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Shikishima Kan (50), Japanese battleship, 15,095, Capt. Y. Ito, 14th July, —Kurihama.
Yorktown (6), U.S. gunboat, 1,710, Com. Wm. Swift, 14th July, —Kurihama.
New Orleans U.S. cruiser, 4,140, Capt. C. S. Sperry, 14th July, —Kurihama.
New York (18), U.S. flag ship, 8,480, Capt. M. R. S. McKenzie, 14th July, —Kurihama.
Tenshin Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,706, F. L. Pyne, 14th July, —Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 437, K. Sudzuki, 15th July, —Yokkaichi, 14th July, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hyson, British steamer, 4,232, J. A. Davis, 14th July, —Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 14th July, General.—W. M. Strachan & Co.
Bennington (6), U.S. gunboat, 1,710, Com. A. K. More, 15th July, —Shanghai via Kobe.
Kongo Kan (19), Japanese Coast Service Vessel, 2,284, Capt. Ichii, 15th July, —Yokosuka, 15th July.
Booldana, British steamer, 2,144, H. Brooks, 16th July, —Madras via ports, and Manila, 8th July, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
Knight Companion, British steamer, 2,620, C. E. Froggat, 16th July, —Portland, Oregon, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
Jinsen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,433, I. Higo, 16th July, —Kobe, 14th July, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Oyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,158, Kawano, 16th July, —Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Sakuma Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,152, De La Lande, 16th July, —Uraga, Ballast.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Deucalion, British steamer, 4,484, Geo. D. Keay, 17th July, —Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 16th July, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
Yamaguchi Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,038, S. Yoshizawa, 17th July, —Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Kawachi Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,782, J. S. Thompson, 17th July, —London via ports, and Kobe, 16th July, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Heathburn, British steamer, 2,740, H. R. Kelley, 18th July, —New York via ports, and Kobe, 16th July, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, Y. Oda, 18th July, —Yokkaichi, 17th July, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

Kinshu Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,459, F. W. Horton, 12th July, —Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hongkong Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,047, W. E. Filmer, 12th July, —Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.
Yasuda Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,364, A. F. Moses, 12th July, —Sydney and Melbourne via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tsuyi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,699, K. Yamamoto, 12th July, —Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Otaru Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,551, T. Sakai, 12th July, —Kobe via Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tosa Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,592, S. J. G. Parsons, 12th July, —Hongkong via Moji, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Bavaria, German steamer, 3,128, H. Bleeker, 13th July, —Bremen and Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.
Kanagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,813, J. McKenzie, 13th July, —London and Antwerp via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hakui Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,419, S. Tsuji, 14th July, —Kurihama.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
New Orleans, United States cruiser, 4,140, Capt. C. S. Sperry, 14th July, —Kurihama.
Yorktown (6), United States gunboat, 1,710, Com. Wm. Swift, 14th July, —Kurihama.
New York (18), United States Flagship, 8,480, Capt. M. R. S. McKenzie, 14th July, —Kurihama.

Shikishima Kan (50), Japanese battleship, 15,095, Capt. Y. Ito, 14th July, —Kurihama.
Sagami Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,169, C. Christiansen, 14th July, —Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Imogen, British steamer, 2,454, Smyth, 14th July, —San Francisco via Uraga and Muroran, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
Shikishima Kan (50), Japanese battleship, 15,095, Capt. Y. Ito, 14th July, —Yokosuka.
Friant, French cruiser, 2,739, Capt. Adam, 15th July, —Kobe.
Totomi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,396, Y. Tamuke, 15th July, —Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, Y. Oda, 15th July, —Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tateyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,347, Y. Matsumoto, 15th July, —Niigata, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Auchenard, British steamer, 2,351, J. Peat, 16th July, —Kuchinotsu via Moji, Ballast.—T. M. Laffin.
America Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,256, P. H. Going, 16th July, —San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.
Mauban, American steamer, 791, Fidel Arano, 16th July, —Karatsu, Ballast.—J. Puig.
Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 347, K. Sudzuki, 16th July, —Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hitaka Maru, Japanese steamer, 735, S. Watanabe, 16th July, —Otaru, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Ocean (16), British Battleship, 12,950, Capt. Hon. A. G. C. Howe, 17th July, —Wei-hai-wei via Kobe.
Tenshin Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,706, F. L. Pyne, 17th July, —Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hakui Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,419, S. Tsuji, 17th July, —Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Booldana, British steamer, 2,144, H. P. Brooks, 17th July, —Madras via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
Satsuma Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,157, De La Lande, 17th July, —Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Oyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,158, Kawano, 17th July, —Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Acilia, German steamer, 3,940, von Doehren, 18th July, —Havre, Hamburg and Bremen via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.
Annau, French steamer, 2,331, Sellier, 18th July, —Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.
Hyson, British steamer, 4,232, J. A. Davies, 18th July, —Seattle, Wash., General.—W. M. Strachan & Co.
Knight Companion, British steamer, 2,620, C. E. Froggat, 18th July, —Hongkong via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
Jinsen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,433, Higo, 18th July, —Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Japanese steamer *Hakui Maru*, from Shanghai via ports:—Admiral Y. Ito, Colonel S. Sakamoto, Major T. Shitsuda, Lieut. K. Anbo, Mr. K. Nanebu, Mr. S. Fukano, Lieut. Godham, Miss Mackie, Miss Cox, Miss Roberts, Mrs. Kurow, Miss Kibby Krets, Miss Lawrence, Mrs. Krets, Capt. Sparke, Mr. Moreer, Mr. R. McCance, Mr. C. J. Strome, Mr. Schreden, Mr. D. Amretasoli, Dr. Horr, Mr. H. Stockton, and Mr. Geoji Keats, in cabin; Miss Leackshens, Mrs. N. Sakamoto, Mr. K. Sakamoto, Mr. T. Sakamoto, Miss T. Uyemura, Mr. K. Yuge, Mrs. T. Mino, Mr. G. Murahashi, and Mr. H. Yoshii, in second class; 24 Japanese, 11 Chinese, and 1 European, in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *America Maru* from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. W. Kidd, Mr. F. W. Brookes, Mr. J. W. Copmann, Mr. C. Furuta, Mr. J. M. D'A. Remedios, Miss E. H. Remedios, Mr. E. H. Irwine, Mr. J. Moreau, Major Oggen Rafferty, Mr. T. W. Tuckey, Mrs. A. M. A. Evans, 2 children and governess, Major Crampton, U.S.A., Mr. H. J. Neville, Mr. J. A. F. Hull, Miss Hull, Mr. J. H. Hannan, Capt. E. V. Smith, U.S.A., Mr. S. M. Fox, Mrs. C. A. Clark, 3 children and 2 amahs, Miss Cora McCandlish, Miss E. D. Ogden, Mr. E. C. Baugher, Mr. P. Nicolle and Mr. R. L. Beckwith in cabin. For San Francisco:—Mr. Lee Kong Ni, Mr. E. Jones, Mr. F. M. Tucker, Col. Meissner, Mrs. G. F. Herr, Miss B. Marley, Mr. D. Parr, Col. Chevalier de la Serre, Mr. A. Sydenstricker, Mrs. A. Sydenstricker, Mrs. A. Sydenstricker and 2 children, Capt. Pooloff, Mr. J. Fryer, Capt. Crain; Mrs. Crain, and infant, Mr. F. E. Emery and Mr. J. Asada in cabin.

DEPARTED.

Per Japanese steamer *Hongkong Maru*, for Hongkong via ports:—Dr. F. L. Benton, U.S.N., Mrs. L. C. Cartwright, Mr. Hsu Chao, Mr. J. Lewis Crew, Mr. A. Crowley, Mr. J. S. Fitch and 2 children, Mr. A. S. Foster, Mr. A. J. Geis, Mr. Nathan Holstein, Rev. E. J. Hardy, Mr. E. Hieber, Lieut. C. D. Hutchins, Dr. O. Malley Irwine, Mrs. A. B. Jeffers, Mrs. Wm. Jeffers, Mr. Lam Soy Kaw, Mrs. S. A. Mitchell, Mrs. A. E. Moses, Miss Alice Roberts, Miss Una Roberts, Mr. Jos. S. Spear, Jr., Mrs. Jos. S. Spear, Miss A. L. Squire, Mrs. C. W. Thomson and child, Mr. Waldemar Toritch, and Mr. Jos. Thebaud, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Yawata Maru*, for Australia via ports:—Lieut. T. C. Burke, Lieut. R. G. Baker, Mrs. A. Towar, Mrs. T. S. Cochen, Mrs. Hughes, Mrs. W. H. Arthur, Mrs. Heizayemon, Miss Thompson, Mr. A. L. Dodge and 2 children, Mrs. T. H. Stevens, Mr. C. E. Blair, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Gaunt, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Ray, two children and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. Michie, Miss E. Anderson, Mr. S. Boyce, Mr. Frank A. Hyland, Mr. and Mrs. S. Atherton, in cabin; Mr. K. Katayama, Mr. S. Indo, Mr. M. Indo, Mr. S. Soga, Mr. S. Imai, Mr. K. Minami, Mr. H. Yamada, Mr. M. Atsumi, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Rodgers, and three children, Mr. M. A. Hill, Dr. Seaman, Dr. E. T. Anderson, Mr. C. Saito, Mr. H. J. Blake, Mr. A. Nakane, Mr. T. Ito, Mr. N. Asakawa, Mr. Yamazaki, Mr. C. Togo, Mr. T. Shimokuni, Mr. T. Kimura, Mr. K. Matsushita, Mr. G. G. Ohtori, and Mr. R. Takayama, in second class.

Per German steamer *Bavaria* for Europe, via ports:—Miss H. Partridge, Bishop Partridge, Mr. S. Komor, Mr. F. Kilian, Mr. Aug. Junker, Mrs. Webber, and anah, Mr. K. M. Benedickter, Mr. R. Finch, Mr. A. Humphries, Dr. H. M. Hiller, Mr. A. C. Harrison, Mr. J. A. M. de Jesus, Mr. Paul L. Gerhard, Mr. V. Klewski, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Serper in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *America Maru*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. C. S. Armstrong, Mr. I. Asada, Mr. D. Biddle, Mr. D. Birnie, Mr. G. W. Bramhall, Master W. O. Bramhall, Prof. Alfred E. Burton, Mr. C. C. N. Byvack, Mr. Oliver Carre, Mrs. Oliver Carre, Mr. Admont G. Clark, Mr. W. D. Corcoran, Mrs. W. D. Corcoran, Capt. C. H. Crain, Mrs. C. H. Crain and child, Miss J. Cullen, Mr. J. Cunningham, Mrs. J. D. Davis, Prof. F. E. Emery, Mr. J. Fryer, Mr. J. Girmes, Mrs. E. M. Harrah, Rev. B. C. Haworth, Mrs. B. C. Haworth and child, Miss Frances Haworth, Master Wallace Haworth, Miss Chlo Haworth, Mrs. M. Herr, Mr. Geo. L. Hosmer, Mr. E. Hutton, Mrs. E. L. Hutton, Miss Tame Inai, Mr. R. Isaacs, Miss Bella Isaacs, Miss Mabel Isaacs, Mr. E. Jones, Mr. K. Kamahara, Mr. H. F. Korte, Miss A. A. Lewis, Mr. C. P. Low, Miss B. Marley, Col. Meissner, Mr. J. Moreau, Mr. Lee Kong Ni, Mr. A. P. Niewkamp, Miss Masuye Nobuchi, Mr. S. Okabe, Mrs. S. Okabe and maid, Dr. D. Parr, Col. Pavloff, Mr. W. C. Patterson, Mrs. W. C. Patterson, Miss Patterson, Mr. W. B. Powell, Miss Rice, Col. Chevalier de la Serre, Mr. A. Sidenstricker, Mrs. A. Sidenstricker and 2 children, Mr. F. M. Tucker, and Miss A. B. West, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Hakuai Maru*, from Shanghai via ports:—Mrs. T. Hamada, Consul and Mrs. Futakuchi, Capt. and Mrs. C. Hamilton, Mr. Zuchike, Mr. Hedemann, and Capt. J. R. Roberts, in cabin; Mr. I. Nonaka, Mr. T. Nonaka, Mr. Y. Nonaka, Mr. Yajima, Mrs. S. Hayashi, Mrs. T. Uga, Mr. and Mrs. Tahara, and Mr. T. Matsumoto, in second class; 25, in steerage.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

Again a very dull market.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	PER PIECE.
Grey Shirting—8½ lb, 38½ yds, 30 inches	3.00 to 3.75
Grey Shirting—9 lb, 31½ yds, 45 inches	3.40 to 4.40
Indigo Shirtings—24 yards, 14 inches	2.50 to 3.35
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches	3.00 to 5.00
Cotton—Italians and Satteens, Black, 32 inches	0.22 to 0.32½

WOOLLENS.

	PER YARD.
Flannels	Y. 0.30 to 0.32
Italian Cloth, 32 in.	0.35 to 0.50
Mousseline de Laine—Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches	0.24 to 0.33
Cloths—Pilots, 54 (6) 36 inches	0.65 to 0.95
Cloths—Presidents, 51 (6) 65 inches	0.90 to 1.10
Cloths—Union, 54 (6) 56 inches	0.60 to 1.10
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5 lb per lb	0.68 to 0.78
	PER PIECE.
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	9.50 to 12.00
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches	0.96 to 1.20
Turkey Reds—28 to 30 lb 24/25 yards, 30 inches	2.15 to 2.47½
Turkey Reds—38 to 41 lb, 24 25 yards, 32 inches	2.75 to 3.80

COTTON YARN.

	PER BALL.
Nos. 16/24, Singles	Y. 140.00 to 165.00
Nos. 28/32, Singles	Nominal
Nos. 38/42, Singles	Nominal
Nos. 32, Doubles	180.00 to 185.00
Nos. 42, Doubles	190.00 to 195.00
Nos. 2/60, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/80, Plain	330.00 to 340.00
Nos. 2/100, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Gassed	240.00 to 270.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	300.00 to 350.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed	450.00 to 485.00

RAW COTTONS.

American Middling	27.50 to 28.00
Indian Broach	24.00 to 25.00
Chinese	23.50

METALS.

There has been some business in galvanised and plain iron sheets and some bar steel has been sold from stock.

	PER PIECE.
Round and square ½ inch and upward	Y. 4.30 to 4.60
Iron Plates, assorted	4.80 to 5.20
Sheet Iron	5.30 to 6.70
Galvanised Iron sheets	10.25 to 11.00
Wire Nails, assorted	6.70 to 7.00
Tin Plates, per box	7.80 to 8.30
Pig Iron, No. 3	2.00 to 2.15
Hoop Iron (¾ to 1½ inch)	5.50 to 6.00

KEROSENE.

The Kerosene market is slightly firmer.

American	\$2.79
Russian	—
Langkat	2.60

SUGAR.

There has been a small business in Hongkong refined at quotations, and a fair volume of transactions in brown sorts, the market closing with an upward tendency.

	PER PIECE.
Brown Takao	Y. 4.85 to 5.90
Brown Manila	5.55 to 7.10
Brown Datong	4.40 to 5.00
Brown Canton	5.00 to 7.00
White Java and Penang	7.10 to 8.60
White Refined	9.10 to 10.45

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

The market is as yet scantily supplied and transactions have been limited. Holders are firm and at every sale put prices up.

QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra, Fine	Y. 920 to 940
Filatures—Extra, Coarse	920 to 930
Filatures—No. 1, Fine	900 to 920
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse	880 to 890

Filatures—No. 1½, Fine	890 to 900
Filatures—No. 1½, Coarse	870 to 880
Filatures—No. 2, Fine	—
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse	860 to 870
Common—Coarse	—
Re-reels—Extra	870 to 880
Re-reels—No. 1	860 to 870
Re-reels—No. 1½	840 to 850
Re-reels—No. 2	830 to 840
Re-reels—No. 3	800 to 820
Kakedas—Extra	860 to 870
Kakedas—No. 1	830 to 840
Kakedas—No. 1½	810 to 820
Kakedas—No. 2	800 to 810
Kakedas—No. 2½	750 to 760

WASTE SILK.

In Waste Silk there is nothing doing. Holders are firm. Settlements are 500 piculs, *Kibiso* 200 and Sundries 300. Stock is estimated at 2,765 piculs.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	—
Noshi—Filatures, Good	—
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	—
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	—
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	—
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best	—
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	—
Noshi—Bushi, Best	Nominal.
Noshi—Bushi, Good	—
Noshi—Bushi, Medium	—
Noshi—Joshi, Best	—
Noshi—Joshi, Good	—
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	—
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	—
Kibiso—Joshi, Good	—
Kibiso—Bushi, Fair	—

TEA.

Second crop tea has been coming in freely and some activity has been manifested. Owing to the rains the leaf is large, coarse and of faulty preparation. Settlements to date are 127,600 piculs against 131,300 at the same date last year.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	40 & upwards
Choice	36 to 40
Finest	34 to 35
Fine	30 to 33
Good Medium	29 to 32
Good	27 to 29
Good Common	25 to 26
Common	22 to 25

COPPER.

There is no change in the Copper market. Shipments under old contracts continue.

FISH OIL.

Small business is reported at unchanged prices.

BISSET AND URE'S SHARE REPORT.

Yokohama, July 18.

Kirin Breweries changed hands to-day at yen 132.50. Engine and Iron Works were sold to-day at yen 215; a few more shares can be placed at the same rate. Club Hotels can be had at yen 50, while buyers offer yen 40. Offers for Langfeldts are wanted. Helms are obtainable at yen 50. Laundries have buyers at yen 20.

Y. U. Club debentures can be had at par.

STOCK.	Number of Shares.	Paid Up	Divid. end.	At Working account in last ac. counts issued.	For term ending.	Closing Quotation.
			Yen.	Yen.		Yen.
1. Y'hama E. & Iron Works, Ltd.	1,300	50	10	21,420.81	½ year 30.11.1900	215 Sa.
2. Japan Brewery Company, Ltd.	9,000	50	3.75	R've 50,000.00	½ year 31.3.1901	132.50 Sa.
3. Grand Hotel, Limited	2,500	100	9	9,458.78	½ year 31.12.1900	250 Sa.
4. Club Hotel, Limited	1,850	100	5	Dr. 372.27	½ year 31.3.1900	50 Sa.
5. Oriental Hotel, Ltd.	740	100	5	B'nce to R've ac.	½ year 28.2.1901	125 Sa.
do do Founders	80	12.50	37	...	½ year 31.8.1900	450 N.
do do New Issue	750	100	...	...	1st year	115 St.
do do Preference	750	100	...	...	do	103 S.
6. Nagasaki Hotel, Limited	1,300	100	None	3,046.38	½ year 3.06.1900	60 Sa.
7. Maples Hotel, Ltd.	399	100	None	...	...	Nominal.
do do Preference	350	100	None	...	...	85 N.
8. North & Rae, Limited	250	100	20	...	year 31.12.1900	215 B.
9. Brett & Co., Limited	2,800	10	1	B'ance to R've ac.	year 30.6.1900	8.75 B.
10. Langfeldt & Co., Limited	1,500	100	4½	1,306.59	½ year 31.12.1900	82 S.
11. Y'hama Steam Laundry, Ltd.	700	50	...	Dr. 15,184.78	...	20 B.
12. Helm Bros., Limited	3,720	50	10½	3,291.12	year 31.12.1900	50 Sa.
Debenture Loans.	Amount of Loan.	Face value of debentures.	Rate of Interest.	Interest Payable.	Closing Quotation.	
					Yen.	
Japan Brewery Co., Ltd.	200,000	100	7 per cent.	1 April and 1 Oct.	108 N.	
Oriental Hotel, Ltd., First Issue	75,000	100	7 per cent.	1 Jan. and 1 July	106 N.	
Oriental Hotel, Ltd., Second issue	50,000	100	7 per cent.	ditto.	100.50 Sa.	
Brett & Co., Ltd.	12,400	100	7 per cent.	1 June and 1 Dec.	100 Sa.	
Yokohama United Club	250,000	100	7 per cent.	30 June and 31 Dec.	100 Sa.	
Nagasaki Hotel, Ltd.	17,000	100	7 per cent.	1 Jan. and 1 July	100 S.	

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, July 18.

No change in silver from London and in allotment of Indian Council Bills, China sterling quotations 3/4 lower, but no alteration made in local rates.

London—Bank T.T.	2/05 8
— — Bills on demand	2/0 10
— — 4 months' sight	2/0 10
— — Private 4 months' sight	2/1 3/4
— — 6 months' sight	2/1 7/8
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	258 1/2
— — Private 4 months' sight	266 @ 5 1/2
— — 6 months' sight	268 @ 7
America—Bank sight	50
— — Private 4 months' sight	51 1/2
Germany—Bank sight	209 3/8
— — Private 4 months' sight	215 3/8
Hongkong—Bank sight	6 9/10 dis.
— — Private 10 days' sight	7 1/2 % dis.
Shanghai—Bank sight	77
— — Private 10 days' sight	78 1/2
India—Bank sight	152
— — Private 30 days' sight	157
Bar Silver (London)	267 1/4

A. C. HUTTON POTTS

LOCAL SHARE LIST.

Yokohama, July 18.

Grand Hotels, sellers at yen 227.50. Kirin Breweries, buyers at yen 132.50. Club Hotels, sellers at yen 50. Laundries, buyers at yen 20. Helms, sellers at yen 50.

YEN.

Yokohama E. & I. Works	215 Sales.
Grand Hotel	227.50 Sellers.
Club Hotel	50 Sellers.
Oriental Hotel	125 Steady.
Langfeldt & Co.	80 Sales.
Japan Brewery Co.	132.50 Buyers.

B. E. GOEPFERT'S

DAILY SHARE REPORT OF THE TOKIO EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Afternoon, July 18.

	Paid up yen.	July.	Aug.	Sept.
Redemption Loan Bonds	—	—	—	—
War Loan Bonds	—	—	—	—
Tokio City Loan Bonds	—	—	—	—
Nippon Railway	50.00	—	—	68.70
Nippon Railway, new	11.50	2.40	—	91.00
Sanyo Railway	50.00	50.83	51.75	51.50
Kansai Railway	50.00	35.70	35.55	35.80
Tanaka Railway	5.00	62.15	69.70	70.50
Tanaka Railway, new	50.00	—	—	—
Kobe Railway	52.50	—	—	—
Tokai Railway	25.00	—	—	—
Sobu Railway	50.00	—	—	—
Boso Railway	50.00	—	—	—
Narita Railway	54.00	—	—	—
Kioto Railway	35.00	—	18.50	18.85
Kinshin Railway	50.00	—	—	—
Hantan Railway	50.00	—	—	—
Hokuyetsu Railway	30.30	—	—	—
Odawara Electric Tram Co. ...	50.00	—	—	—
Tokio Electric Car	50.00	116.10	—	118.00
Nippon Yusen Kaisha	50.00	66.60	67.70	67.90
Toyo Kisen Kaisha	25.00	—	—	—
Imperial Commercial Bank ..	35.00	—	—	20.50
Kanagawachi Spinning Co.	50.00	31.20	—	31.75
Tokio Rice Exchange	25.00	—	—	—
Tokio Produce Exchange	25.00	—	—	—
Tokio Stock Exchange	50.00	116.60	118.00	119.00

TOKUMIYA.

BROKER IN LOAN BONDS, DEBENTURES, SHARES, AND STOCKS.

Cash and time transactions.

No. 1, KABUTOCHO, NINONBASHI-KU, TOKYO.
TELEPHONE No. 921, NANIWA OFFICE.

MEAN AVERAGE PRICE OF SHARES AND STOCKS FOR CASH DELIVERY OUTSIDE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

[We have prepared an English translation of the Articles of Association of the Tokyo Stock Exchange and rules of business procedure. A copy will be sent at once on application.]

Tokyo, July 16.

	YEN.
Redemption Loan Bonds ..	22.00
War Loan Bonds ..	82.91
Tokyo City Loan Bonds ..	80.60
Nippon Ginko—paid up yen 200 ..	332.00
Japan Industrial Bank—paid up yen 50 ..	61.30
Specie Bank—paid up yen 100 ..	161.60
Specie Bank, new—paid up yen 50 ..	88.00
First National Bank—paid up yen 50 ..	50.80
Third National Bank—paid up yen 50 ..	61.80
Fifteenth Bank—paid up yen 100 ..	89.00

SORE HANDS

Red, Rough Hands, Itching
Burning Palms and Painful
Finger Ends

ONE NIGHT TREATMENT

Soak the hands on retiring in a strong, hot, creamy lather of CUTICURA SOAP. Dry, and anoint freely with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. Wear, during the night, old, loose kid gloves, with the finger ends cut off and air holes cut in the palms. For red, rough, chapped hands, dry, fissured, itching, feverish palms, with shapeless nails and painful finger ends, this treatment is simply wonderful.

Millions of Women Use Cuticura Soap

Exclusively, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sensitive antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odours. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap, the BEST toilet and BEST baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour, Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching and irritation and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. Aust. Depot: K. TOWNS & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: LEANOR LTH, Cape Town.

Trade Mark on



every Casting.

Macfarlane's Castings,

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

"SHARP, CLEAN, AND FULL OF CHARACTER."

ORNAMENTAL CONSTRUCTIVE WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Verandahs, Balconies, Bandstands, Arcades, Kiosks, Conservatories, Roofs,
RAILWAY STATIONS, BARRACKS, FACTORIES, PUBLIC WORKS, MARKETS, Etc.

ELECTRIC LIGHT PILLARS, BRACKETS, AND WIRE STAYS.

NUMEROUS HEIGHTS AND DESIGNS TO SUIT THE DIFFERENT REQUIREMENTS.

MACFARLANE'S GLASS ENAMELLED DRAIN AND SOIL PIPES, A SPECIALITY.

Two Gold Medals, Calcutta Exhibition.

Illustrated CATALOGUES, Price Lists, and Estimates on Application.

Walter Macfarlane & Company, Glasgow, Scotland.

Teikoku Shogyo Bank—paid up yen 35 ..	89.40
Japan Railway—paid up yen 50 ..	67.33
Japan Railway, 7th issue—paid up yen 44 ..	61.70
Japan Railway, 8th issue—paid up yen 12.50 ..	80.60
Kobe Railway—paid up yen 45 ..	76.90
Kobe Railway, new—paid up yen 25 ..	46.10
Sanyo Railway—paid up yen 47 ..	57.00
Kansai Railway—paid up yen 50 ..	41.80
Kyushu Railway—paid up yen 45 ..	35.20
Hokkaido Colliery Railway—paid up yen 50 ..	68.60
Hokkaido Colliery R'way—paid up yen 33 ..	71.20
Sobu Railway—paid up yen 50 ..	58.00
Narita Railway—paid up yen 50 ..	31.10
Boso Railway—paid up yen 50 ..	5.00
Toyokawa Railway—paid up yen 50 ..	38.80
Nanai Railway—paid up yen 50 ..	14.00
Hokuyetsu Railway—paid up yen 50 ..	17.00
Kyoto Railway—paid up yen 38 ..	18.40
Chugoku Railway—paid up yen 31 ..	3.50
Toku Railway—paid up yen 13 ..	11.40
Tokyo Electric Car—paid up yen 50 ..	116.00
Tokyo Electric Car, new—paid up yen 12.50 ..	44.50
Nippon Yusen Kaisha—paid up yen 50 ..	66.93
Osaka Shosen Kaisha—paid up yen 25 ..	81.60
Toyo Kisen Kaisha—paid up yen 25 ..	24.00
Nippon Shosen Kaisha—paid up yen 45 ..	25.00
Yokohama Dock—paid up yen 3 ..	34.00
Yokohama Dock, new—paid up yen 50 ..	37.00
Domestic Transport—paid up yen 60 ..	39.40
Japan Weaving—paid up yen 40 ..	7.00
Osaka Stock Exchange—paid up yen 50 ..	1.50
Tokyo Stock Exchange—paid up yen 50 ..	116.00
Tokyo Rice Exchange—paid up yen 50 ..	116.00
Tokyo Merchandise Exchange—paid up yen 25 ..	48.50

Tokyo Electric Light—paid up yen 50 ..	41.00
Shinagawa Electric Light—paid up yen 31.50 ..	85.00
Tokyo Gas—paid up yen 50 ..	67.00
Tokyo Gas, new—paid up yen 12.50 ..	77.50
Japan Beer—paid up yen 40 ..	91.00
Japan Beer, new—paid up yen 15 ..	37.40
Kanagawachi Cotton Spinning—paid up yen 50 ..	31.70
Tokyo Warehouse—paid up yen 40 ..	78.00
Ishikawajima Dock Yard—paid up yen 50 ..	28.00
Tokyo Tatemono Kaisha—paid up yen 25 ..	20.00
Tokyo Fire Insurance—paid up yen 12.50 ..	13.30
Imperial Marine Insurance—paid up yen 50 ..	39.00
Tokyo Street Railway—paid up yen 50 ..	1.00

TEA MARKET.

Yokohama, July 17.

Arrivals of new Tea—414 boxes.
Purchases of Tea—80,200 lbs.

RICE MARKET.

Fukagawa Godowns, Tokyo, July 17.

Sold, Japanese rice 17,067 hyo; arrived Japanese 24,601 hyo; in stock, Japanese, 290,337.

Retail per 1/2 hyo—First quality 5 sho 3 go; second, 5 sho 5 go; third, 5 sho 8 go; fourth, 6 sho; fifth, 6 sho 3 go.

Milkmaid Milkmaid Milkmaid



TRADE MARK.

BRAND
Milk

As a guarantee of
Quality, see the
MILKMAID
on every Tin.

**LARGEST SALE
in the
WORLD.**



TRADE MARK.

BRAND
Milk



TRADE MARK.

BRAND
Milk

As a guarantee of
Quality, see the
MILKMAID
on every Tin.

**LARGEST SALE
in the
WORLD.**

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

To further
protect the
public
against
worthless
imitations

Messrs. LEA & PERRINS now
print their Signature in WHITE
across the RED LABEL of each bottle.

Look for the

SIGNATURE.

Anyone copying same will be
proceeded against.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Cure Indigestion,
Bile, Sick Headache, Giddiness,
Palpitation,
and all Internal Disorders.

**THESE PILLS
ARE PURELY VEGETABLE;**
they contain no deleterious
matter, and may be taken by
the most delicate.

Manufactured only at 72, New Oxford St., (E. to 733, Oxford St.)
London. Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

MELLIN'S FOOD

For INFANTS and INVALIDS.

When prepared is similar to Breast Milk.

MELLIN'S FOOD WORKS, PECKHAM, LONDON, ENGLAND.

DINNEFORD'S

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach,
Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations,
Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure
for Gout, Rheumatic
Gout and Gravel; the
safest and most gentle
Medicine for Infants,
Children, Delicate Fe-
males, and the Sick-
ness of Pregnancy.



MAGNESIA

Sold Throughout the World.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.



WATERING APPARATUS
Non-freezing & Ordinary Hydrants
and Street Washers.
Garden Watering Boxes and
Apparatus.
Gun-Metal, Copper, and Cast-
Iron Cocks and Valves.
E. GUESNIER, E.C.P.,
Engineer and Cook-Mfr.
(Successor of ACHILLE GADET)
27, Rue des Taillandiers
PARIS.
Hydrophatic and Massage Appa-
ratus supplied to the Vichy &
Vapour Baths (Bertie system).
Apply to BOVIN & Co., Agents,
11, Ouenne Street, London, W.

(毎土曜日一回發行)

總發行所 東京市山手町一丁目五番地
支店 大阪市東區南船場一丁目
支店 神戶市東區三宮一丁目
支店 横濱市東區山下町一丁目
支店 名古屋市中區錦町一丁目
支店 京都府京都市中區錦町一丁目
支店 大阪市東區南船場一丁目
支店 福岡市東區博多一丁目
支店 仙台市青葉區一番町一丁目
支店 新潟市東區西區一丁目
支店 金沢市東區一丁目
支店 富山県富山市一丁目
支店 石川県金沢市一丁目
支店 福井県福井市一丁目
支店 滋賀県彦根市一丁目
支店 岐阜県岐阜市一丁目
支店 愛知県名古屋市一丁目
支店 静岡県静岡市一丁目
支店 愛媛県松山市一丁目
支店 高松市一丁目
支店 徳島市一丁目
支店 高知市一丁目
支店 香川県高松市一丁目
支店 岡山県岡山市一丁目
支店 広島県広島市一丁目
支店 山口県山口市一丁目
支店 長門県下関市一丁目
支店 大分県大分市一丁目
支店 熊本県熊本市一丁目
支店 鹿児島県鹿児島市一丁目
支店 沖縄県那覇市一丁目

The Japan Weekly Mail.

毎土曜日 A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART. 一回發行

No. 4.]

REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O.
AS A NEWSPAPER.

YOKOHAMA, JULY 27TH, 1901.

明治廿五年三月廿七日 [VOL. XXXVI.
第三種郵便物認可

CONTENTS.

Summary of News	81
The Indemnity	82
Chinese Affairs	83
Count Itagaki on Modern Journalism	84
Troops in China	85
Disastrous Floods in Japan and China	86
Professor Kikuchi and Mr. Kikaz Noroku on Education	87
Mr. Joseph Lindon Smith's Pictures	88
The Usui Toge Accident	89
Marquis Ibi's Tour	90
American Locomotives	91
The Lama in Tokyo	92
Rewards to Officers	93
The late Mr. A. O. Gay	94
A Deputation	95
Korean Affairs	96
Major-General Reid	97
Vladivostok and Maitani	98
The Emperor	99
Notes on Current Events	100
New Books	101
Weather at Shoji	102
King Alfred's School, Wangan	103
Reception on the U.S. Flagship	104
Japanese Prison Statistics	105
The late Mr. Hermann Marcuse	106
Dr. Watanabe on the Future of Japanese Industry	107
The Marquis's Concert	108
Baseball	109
Swimming Races	110
Yachting	111
The "Kinshu Maru"	112
Collision at Wosung	113
Foreign Looters Punished	114
News of the Week	115
American Topics	116
The Karuzawa Engineer Fund	117
Correspondence	118
Unlodge Accident	119
The Social Evil	120
The Perry's Expedition	121
Yokohama Seamen's Mission	122
Asiatic Society of Japan	123
The Banking Regulations	124
The Financial Position of Japan	125
The Tokyo Beer Brewery Company	126
The Nagasaki Hotel, Limited	127
Yokohama Engine and Iron Works, Limited	128
The "Kumano Maru"	129
Civil Government of the Philippines	130
The Messagerie Maritime	131
Henley Regatta	132
Auto-mobile Racing	133
Telegrams	134
Bank of Japan	135
Latest Commercial	136
Latest Shipping	137

"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, JULY 27TH, 1901.

BIRTHS.

On the 19th inst., at No. 26-D, Yamate-cho, Yokohama City, the wife of J. E. DE BECKER, of a daughter.

On the 19th inst., at Kagoshima, the wife of Rev. H. V. S. PERKE, of a son.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

MR. FRED. L. PYNE wishes to announce his engagement to MRS. M. TOUSSAINT, formerly of New York.

DEATHS.

At his residence, No. 237, Bluff, on the 20th inst., ARTHUR OTIS GAY, in his 82nd year.

At No. 83 Kitano-cho, Nishone, Kobe, at 2.15 a.m. on 22nd July, HERMANN MARCUS, aged 33 years.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

MR. UYEKI SHICHI, M.P., for Hyogo, resigned on the 22nd inst.

THERE was heavy rain at Sendai on the 22nd inst., and several houses were flooded.

THE *Moniteur Universel*, founded in 1798, and until 1871 the official organ of the French Gov-

ernment, announced on July 1st that it would cease to appear.

DYSENTERY is spreading in certain districts of Kanagawa Prefecture, and people are getting alarmed.

A TRAIN on the Nippon Railway was derailed at Tomobe on the night of the 20th inst. One man was killed.

PRINCESSES KITASHIRAKAWA MITSUKO, Sadako, Takeko, and Hiroko left the capital for Nikko on the morning of the 22nd inst.

HAIR fell at Ochiai-mura, Tsuga-gori, Tochigi Prefecture, on the afternoon of the 22nd inst. Great damage was done to crops.

THE Shanghai press is informed that the Russo-Chinese Bank has declared a dividend for the year 1900 of 15 roubles a share, equal to 8 per cent.

THREE newspapers named the *Hokai Fji*, the *Hokumon Shimpo*, and the *Hokkaido Mainichi Shinbun*, published at Sapporo, are to be amalgamated.

SHORTLY after ten o'clock on the night of the 23rd inst. fire broke out in a waste-paper shop at Yoshiokacho, Ichome, Yokohama. Eight houses were partly damaged.

THE census return shows the population of Paris to be 2,660,000, against 2,411,000 in 1896. Paris will consequently be entitled at the next election to 40 deputies instead of 37.

AN old woman named Iwasa Tama, living at Banhamachi, Honjo, Tokyo, was drowned in a pond at the residence of Viscount Ota, at Sendagicho, Honjo, Tokyo, on the 19th inst.

THE last plague returns in Formosa show at Tainan one new case and one death, at Taipeh eight new cases and twelve deaths. Total new cases from January 4, 1901 and deaths 3,268, all men.

THE cruisers *Itsukushima* and *Hashidate*, with naval students on board, now stationed in Korean waters, will arrive in Yokosuka on the 4th or 5th August. They left Yokosuka on the 25th April last.

A MAN named Murata Kinotsuke, employed in a house at Kobikicho, Kyobashi, Tokyo, threw stones at a launch passing under Toyotama-bashi on the 21st inst. and injured a passenger. He was arrested.

SEVERAL natives of Formosa have forwarded contributions towards building a tomb for Mr. Mizuno Son, formerly chief of the Formosan Administration Office. Nearly yen 20,000 has already been contributed.

THE local office of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs, whose presence in Hongkong and Kowloon has long been a grievance in the colony, is shortly to be moved to Chak-wan, in Chinese territory, just beyond Deep Bay.

A CARPENTER named Hirai Harukichi a native of Shizuoka, was arrested by the Isezaki-cho police on the 23rd inst. charged with stealing several clothes and yen 14.20 from a public bath house at Suyeyoshi-cho, Yokohama.

A MAN named Minakoshi Hachiro, of Omiya-machi, Saitama, attempted to murder his father, by stabbing him on the night of the 17th instant. He at once confessed at the Urawa police station. The old man is not expected to recover.

A MAD dog has been biting several persons at Yamadacho, Yokohama, since the 18th inst. The Kotobukicho police were sent to search and they eventually killed the animal. Another dog

belonging to a foreigner in Yamashitacho was attacked by hydrophobia a few days ago and after being examined by Mr. Masuda of Motomachi, the animal was killed.

FIRE broke out in a matting-shop occupied by Takahashi Iyemon, at Tansumachi, Yotsuya, Tokyo, shortly after 2 o'clock on the morning of the 19th inst. Sixteen houses were destroyed and seven damaged. One man was hurt.

LANDSLIPS caused by rain occurred at Tomita and Ishizaka, Yamataki-gori, Chiba prefecture, on the afternoon of 21st inst. Two men were buried and one woman badly injured. Several houses were, at the same time, washed away by a flood.

A MAN named Miyamura, member of the Tokyo City Assembly, wounded a young man named Inomata Toyojiro on the afternoon of the 21st inst. at Fukagawa, by beating him with an umbrella. Miyamura was arrested by the police at once.

THE body of a young woman, found floating in the Creek some days ago, proves to be that of a daughter of one Shoji Kinsaku living at Uchida-cho, and has been handed over to the deceased's parents. She appears to have drowned herself over a love affair.

A boy named Harada Masaji (6), and four other boys were playing with some Chinese fireworks at Miyashitacho, Azabu, Tokyo, on the night of the 19th inst. when a bundle of the crackers caught fire and the boy was badly burnt on the face and hands.

A COOLIE named Higurashi Kichitaro employed at Shimbashi station, was repairing the permanent way at Shibaura on the afternoon of the 19th inst. when a train ran past from Shinagawa. Just as he stepped aside to avoid it another train came up on the other track and struck him. The body was sent to the Jikei Hospital at once.

THE *China Gazette* understands that the Germans intend to establish three permanent camps in Shanghai, i.e., one on the Bubbling Well Road, one on the Jesfield Road, and the third on the Yangtsepoo Road. At present there are some 2,000 German troops in the place, but whether they are all going to remain or not is unknown.

A YOUNG man named Nakamura Sankuro, living at Kami Negishi-machi, Shitaya, Tokyo, was arrested by the Koishikawa police on the 22nd inst. He borrowed a bicycle worth yen 150 at a bicycle shop on the 16th inst. and after riding round the streets sold it for 55 yen at a house at Konyacho, Kanda. Then he travelled to Nikko.

THE Yokohama Shooting Club's monthly match took place at the Club Grounds at Tsurumi on Sunday. In the general match Mr. Nakajima and Mr. Sudzuki won the first and second gold medals, with scores of forty each out of a possible of fifty points. In an extra match as arranged by the Club, Mr. Yano, Mr. G. Hewett and Mr. Negishi won the first, second and third gold medals.

DR. LOUIS ROBINSON notes in *Blackwood* the curious fact that the ordinary plebeian nose with a low bridge and wide nostrils, which in good English society is looked down upon, so to speak, is really the nose which is proper to mankind. The whole human race possesses it in infancy, and it is everywhere found among all types of character. The straight, clear-cut nose of the patrician type is not natural; it is the result of hereditary culture.

THE INDEMNITY.

The statement is repeated by Japanese journals that Japan has withdrawn her claim of an additional sum to cover the difference between the amount of indemnity estimated by her as a ready-money payment and the amount she would be likely to realize were the payment made in four-per-cent. bonds. But our own information does not bear out that assertion. There has not, we believe, been any withdrawal. Japan's claim stands, and, what is more, it has been recognised as just by all the Powers. Whether it will be satisfied, however, is another question. There was originally a considerable surplus after deducting the united claims of all the Powers from the 450 million taels which China had agreed to pay. But that surplus has subsequently been swallowed up by additions made to the various claims in consequence of the protracted stay of the troops in Chili and other unforeseen causes. Hence, in order to provide funds for satisfying Japan, it would be necessary that all the Governments should agree to a *pro-rata* reduction of the sums demanded by them, and it is of course problematical whether their sense of justice will take that practical form.

As to the tariff question, it is incorrect to allege, as many journals have alleged, that Great Britain has refused to agree to an increase bringing the average to 10 per cent. Great Britain's position in this matter is neither illiberal nor irrational. She is quite willing that the rate should be raised to an effective five per cent., articles now paying more than that figure being reduced to it—with the exception of opium—and articles paying less than it being raised—with the exception of rice. She is also willing—and this is where the newspapers misrepresent her—that the tariff should be raised to an effective 10 per cent., but she insists that the additional five per cent. must be conditional on the actual abolition of *likin*, and that, instead of definitely devoting the proceeds of the increase to the payment of the Indemnity, its appropriation to that purpose should depend upon the sincerity shown by China in implementing her promise to abolish *likin*, should such a promise be obtained from her. No one can pretend to think that an engagement given by China to abolish *likin* would be certainly effective, for however good the faith of the Central Government, the localities are so much interested in the collection of this duty that its genuine abandonment could not be anticipated without much greater display of efficiency on the part of Peking than experience warrants us in expecting. Therefore the condition proposed by England seems a wise precaution. But, on the other hand, it obviously excludes the proceeds of the increased tariff from the list of assets definitely available for paying the Indemnity, since the money would only be conditionally allottable to that purpose. It is there that the difference of opinion arises. All the other Powers without exception desire that the tariff should be raised to an effective 10 per cent., and that the sum realized should be unconditionally set aside as collateral security for the satisfaction of the Indemnity. England therefore finds herself in a minority of one; an unusual state of affairs where such matters are under discussion. To our mind her position seems to be at once logical and practical, but apparently the Powers do not take that view. Meanwhile it has been agreed by all that the free list shall be virtually abolished in the import tariff. The free list contains such items as wines, wear-

ing apparel, tobacco, &c.; in short, articles mainly used by the foreign communities. Statistics show that the imports under these various headings now average from six to seven million taels annually, and there does not seem to be any valid reason for exempting them from duty. Rice also stands on the free list, and with regard to it also a difference of opinion has arisen, Great Britain insisting that it should remain on the free list as a famine import, whereas the other Powers take a different view. The trade returns show that the annual import of rice into China averaged six million taels approximately, during the five-year period ended in 1900. It is difficult to reconcile that figure with the theory of a famine import, though an extensive failure of the home crop might at any moment alter the conditions. France ought to be interested equally with England in this matter, for Indo-China would become, in common with India, a source of supply in the event of crop failure.

The sums involved in these questions about the free list and rice being comparatively insignificant, an inference is suggested that the Representatives are perplexed to find funds sufficient for the service of the Indemnity. Such seems to be the case. The increase of the tariff to an effective 5 per cent.—imports alone being concerned—, together with the abolition of the free list, is expected to give an additional revenue of some 3 million taels only. As for the monies already collected by the Customs, the greater part of them is already pledged, and not much more than from one to two million taels remain available for the Indemnity. Then there is the domestic customs. The Chinese authorities put the revenue available from that source at one million taels. But they are probably much under the mark. At all events, the Foreign Representatives are understood to think that if these customs were under efficient management, the return would be fully 3 million taels annually, and at that figure the asset has been included in the estimates. Concerning the salt gabelle, great differences of opinion exist with regard to its possible yield, the estimates varying by many millions of *yen*. Sir Robert Hart is understood to have remarked with regard to this tax, when the project of impounding it was first mooted, that there are not foreigners enough in China to collect it. But he appears to have subsequently agreed to the feasibility of the project, and the tax is now entered in the programme at a sum of ten millions. It will be seen that the figures here set down amount barely to 18 million taels, which is just the sum required for paying interest at 4 per cent. on the Indemnity of 450 millions. As for the sinking fund, it is to be obtained by appropriating the Customs revenues as they are gradually released from obligations to which they are now devoted. The whole programme looks like very close financing but there is a strong probability that the estimates will prove to have been very conservative, and that the various assets will be found much more productive than they are now expected to be. The Chinese Government will of course find itself in somewhat straitened circumstances. It will doubtless be driven to the imposition of fresh taxes. Rumour says that a house tax is not improbable.

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

Saturday, July 20.

The Chinese Plenipotentiaries have informed the Foreign Representatives that the Lien-chuan-hui are losing strength daily,

and that the Chinese forces are fully able to deal with them.

It is stated that Italy has again applied to China for a lease of Sammun Bay, but that the Court at Hsian has directed its plenipotentiaries in Peking to courteously reject the demand.

A service for the souls of the men that lost their lives in the siege of Peking, was performed on the 18th instant in the Hongwan Temple at Tsukiji, Tokyo. Baron Nishi read an address to the spirits of the departed, and Count Otani Kosen, Lord Abbot of Nishi Hongwan-ji, presided. About 300 persons were present, including Viscount Katsura, Baron Kodama, Admiral Yamamoto, Viscount Yoshikawa, Mr. Sone, Mr. Kioura, Mr. Hirata, Mr. Utsumi, Marquis Saigo, a representative of Marquis Oyama, General Nozu, Marquis Hachisuka, Marquis Kuroda, Count Matsukata, &c.

Monday, July 22.

Simultaneously with the withdrawal of the foreign troops from Peking, five thousand soldiers of Yuan Shih-Kai's army are to enter the city. That arrangement has been consented to by the Foreign Representatives.

Prince Konoye reached Tientsin on the 18th instant.

A telegram from Shanghai says that the Hsian Court is in communication with its Plenipotentiaries in Peking concerning the despatch of the Tibetan mission to Russia, which probably causes uneasiness in China as it does elsewhere, though no one seems to pay any attention to the coming of a mission to Japan.

It appears that a Reuter's telegram to Europe attributed very strained relations to the Representatives in Peking, but that it has been contradicted by a special message subsequently sent from another quarter, which states that the relations of the Representatives are excellent and that there is every hope of the negotiations being brought to a satisfactory termination.

At a meeting of the Foreign Representatives held on the 18th instant in Peking, a comparatively simple plan with regard to the payment of the Indemnity is said to have been introduced and passed without dissent. This new method abolishes the project of a six-years' interval before commencing redemption, and in other respects modifies the old scheme, but the exact details are not published. Nothing seems to have been yet settled, however, with regard to the question of the tariff or of Japan's demand for an additional number of bonds.

The Court at Hsian strongly objects to any increase of the areas of the Legation compounds in Peking, and has further instructed its Plenipotentiaries to endeavour to procure the posting of the guards outside the wall. But if it be true that a section of the wall has already been demolished, the utility of this last demand is not apparent.

Tuesday, July 23.

A very circumstantial rumour is now circulated with regard to the Court's return to Peking. The story is that Liu Tien-ling memorialized the Throne to the effect that whatever advice might be given by Viceroy Li, Prince Ching and others, it would be unsafe for the Court to return to Peking so long as Russia remains in possession of Manchuria, since that Power might seek to force an objectionable agreement upon China, and the result would be another flight from Peking. To that the Empress-Dowager is reported to have answered that inasmuch as the departure of the Court from Hsian has already been announced by Im-

perial Decree, a change of programme would be difficult. Liu Tien-ling's answer was that the best plan would be for the Court to set out from Hsian, as announced, on the 1st of September, and to proceed as far as Hai-phong, there taking up its residence until an agreement can be concluded for the evacuation of Manchuria by Russia. To that proposal the Empress-Dowager is said to have assented, and officials have been sent to Hai-phong to make the necessary preparations. Such is the tale. It strikes us as being a little too circumstantial.

The Imperial Envoy to Germany, Prince Chun, a young man of about 20, reached Shanghai on July 15th and received a courteous reception from the Germans, the French and the British. His Highness lunched with the German Consul-General and left Shanghai on the 20th instant by the German mail steamer *Kiatschou*. After discharging his duties of apology in Berlin, the Prince will visit England, America and Japan.

Rumour now says that the insurgents beyond the Korean frontier are by no means quelled. The last news, it will be remembered, was that when a Russian force landed at Taku-shan, the rioters were found to have evacuated Antung and dispersed northward, so that the Russians decided to move on without making any attempt to capture them. If the new report be correct, these insurgents have re-assembled at a point further east, and are causing much disturbance. The telegraph says that Russia is secretly preparing to send twenty thousand troops against them, but that is evidently an exaggeration.

It is stated that the Russian Authorities have refused to grant passports to German officers for travel through Manchuria. It will be remembered that Colonel Powell, a British officer, is said to have been stopped by the Russians at a point between Mukden and Tiehling in Manchuria, and sent back to Newchwang. If these stories are true, it follows that Russia is behaving as absolute mistress of Manchuria, and that foreigners do not enjoy under her regimen the privileges secured to them by treaty with China. On the other hand, if Russia considers that a state of war exists in Manchuria, she is unquestionably within her rights in refusing to permit foreign travel within any regions to which her control extends.

The Chinese are said to be seeking to recover the torpedo-boats and other vessels captured by the allies on the occasion of the Taku bombardment.

The foundations of the Ketteler monument are being laid in Peking.

Thursday, July 25.

There is a rumour that Governor Yuan Shih-kai will be appointed Viceroy of Chili after the return of the Court to Peking and that he will also have command of the Imperial Guards. If that be true, it may be presumed that Li Hung-chang will return to his post in Canton, unless he is put on the shelf, a very unlikely contingency, although, if the various accounts that reach Japan may be credited, his capacity for work has almost disappeared. Mr. Cornaby alleges that Yuan Shih-kai is "a sycophant of Yung Lu" whom he accuses of conspiring to overthrow the Empress Dowager and the Emperor and to obtain the crown for himself. It was to Yuan, according to Mr. Cornaby, that the Emperor, in 1898, entrusted the order for the execution of Yung Lu, whose treachery and reactionary policy had become known. But Yuan disclosed the matter to Yung, and Yung represented it to the Empress Dowager in such a light that the

great *coup d'état* followed, and all the Emperor's reform projects crumbled into ruins at the touch of the old lady. How hard it is to know anything about the back-stairs of Chinese politics! No two foreign observers are found in agreement about anything, however cardinal.

Friday, July 26.

A Tientsin journal, quoted by a Tokyo contemporary, alleges that the Chinese Court has directed Li Hung-chang to open negotiations with Russia for the latter's evacuation of Manchuria. The old Viceroy is not likely to be a very vigorous negotiator in such a matter and with such a *vis-à-vis*. Besides, it is fatuous on China's part to prefer any request of the kind until she takes some vigorous practical steps to restore in Manchuria such a condition of law and order as would warrant the St. Petersburg Government in entrusting to her care the interests it has acquired there. If she were to appoint Viceroy Li himself, or still better, Governor Yuan Shih-kai, to be governor-general of Manchuria, with authority to raise a force of eighty or a hundred thousand troops, drill them under foreign instructors and equip them with the best modern weapons; and also to organize a strong body of police similarly disciplined and trained, the sincerity of her actions would be credible in St. Petersburg. But she does nothing substantial. The old incompetence remains unchanged, and grows daily more conspicuous by contrast with the forces operating against her. It is quite curious to look back upon the history of China during the past 50 years. Steadily and uniformly the iron circle of foreign aggression has been drawn round her with ever increasing narrowness. For a long time England was her chief menace. But though England fought with her more than once and beat her to her knees, the British Government never threatened her territorially. The promotion of commerce being England's only view, she was content to seek compensation in trade privileges, in the opening of new ports, in the establishment of settlements, and in the acquisition of a commercial emporium at Hongkong which should serve as a special portal to the markets of China. In England's hands China was territorially safe. Then came the troubles with Russia in central Asia. Territorial aggression certainly was written on Russia's standard. She obeyed an irresistible impulse. Yet she did not treat China harshly in those days, nor did her doings constitute any immediate menace to the integrity of the empire. Perhaps the first note of real danger was struck by the French in the war of reprisals, when they demonstrated the impractical and impossible character of China's old-fashioned policy of surrounding herself with buffer States, to be utilized in her own interests for lessening the shock of foreign impact but never to be assisted in their own interests. The world then realized that these frail outworks were to be broken down; and that it could only be a question of time until China herself stood open to the blows she attempted to avert by such futile devices. It appears, however, to be a decree of the history-making deity that these dramas should move uninterruptedly to their *denouement* even when the latter can be plainly discerned in the distance. Her buffer states of Annam, Tonquin and Burmah having been stripped away, China began to undergo the process of disintegration. She lost Formosa, Shantung and Manchuria, one after the other, and she is now in the position of having some ten

thousand foreign troops permanently posted in her metropolitan province and holding all its points of vantage. Can any one imagine for an instant that the work of disintegration will now be suspended? Can any one detect any evidence that the forces of aggression have exhausted themselves, or that this tragedy will now be definitely arrested although its victim remains as helpless and incompetent as ever to make any effective resistance? Those 20 millions of Boxers pictured by Sir Robert Hart, will they ever find time to step into the breach?

It is alleged that when Governor Yuan Shih-kai is appointed Viceroy of Chili, General Ma will be nominated his successor in the governorship of Shantung. Germany, however, is understood to have objected to this arrangement. The reputation acquired by Ma during the complications of last year does not constitute a recommendation to an office which would bring him into close contact with foreigners. Most people will be disposed to regard Germany's objection as natural and proper, but it is at the same time obvious that if foreign interference is to be exercised in such a matter as the nomination of her domestic officials by China, her sovereignty become a farcical affair.

COUNT ITAGAKI ON MODERN JOURNALISM.

Count Itagaki vehemently and justly protests against the ignoble and contemptible methods pursued by various newspapers which, for the purpose of discrediting the acts of a political opponent, do not hesitate to attribute to him the most selfish and unworthy motives. The proximate cause of the Count's indignation is that several Tokyo journals have been attempting to represent him as entertaining a desire to return to power, their inference being founded on a rumour that he had remonstrated with Marquis Ito on the latter's method of managing a political party. It is true that Count Itagaki has long entertained a theory of his own about the organization of parties, and it is also true that he submitted his theory to Marquis Ito, who does not appear to have yet adopted it. But it is further true that he submitted it to Count Okuma, and if his relations with Marquis Ito are to be misinterpreted on account of such an occurrence, the same argument should apply to his relations with Count Okuma. He was one of the most prominent advocates of the formation of the *Seiyun-kai* by Marquis Ito, and there is nothing he desires more than the success of that Party. As for himself, his sole aim at present is to promote the regeneration of society and the improvement of public morality, objects which appear to him to be of prime importance. He finds the methods of certain newspapers to be mean and dishonourable in the last degree.

Count Itagaki's criticism of journalistic methods deserves hearty endorsement. In many cases the editor who undertakes to analyse a leading publicist's motives is wholly incapable of appreciating them, and ends by reading into them a reflection of the motives by which he would himself be influenced under similar circumstances. That is the true explanation of such writing. So soon as a journalist is found attributing treacherous or mercenary motives to his rivals or his opponents, he furnishes to his readers a true index of his own disposition.

TROOPS IN CHINA.

It is alleged that Germany will leave seven battalions of troops in North China, two battalions in Shanghai, and one battalion of special troops in addition to the above. The further information is supplied that a "company" in the Germany Army numbers 150 men, but the strength of a battalion can not be inferred from that bald fact. Truly it is exceedingly difficult to form any clear idea as to the intentions of the Powers with regard to this question of troops. News came a few days ago that, at a meeting of the Foreign Representatives, it had been decided to remove all the troops with the exception of two thousand. That seemed scarcely credible in view of the programme previously announced, namely, the garrisoning of a defensible quarter in Peking and of the Tientsin city, as well as the military tenure of all the points of vantage between Peking and Taku. Two thousand troops would scarcely suffice for all those purposes, and now comes the intelligence that Germany alone contemplates leaving four or five thousand, to say nothing of her Shanghai garrison. It is possible, of course, that her Kiao-chow troops may be included in this estimate. Another version is published by the *Asahi*. It says that there will be about 2,000 foreign troops left in Peking alone, and that their composition will be, 350 each from Japan, England, Germany and France, 250 from America, 150 from Italy and 50 from Austria, together with special corps. Tientsin is to have a garrison of 6,000; consisting of 1,400 each from Japan, England, Germany and France, and 100 each from Russia and Italy, together with special corps. Shan-hai-kwan will have 500 each from Japan, England, Germany and Russia, or a total of 2,000. The reduction of the Tientsin garrison to 6,000 will not take place until after the Court's return to Peking.

The Powers appears to be approaching these arrangements with a light heart, but it will probably have occurred to many observers that an extraordinary degree of interest attaches to a project which is absolutely novel in the history of the world. On no previous occasion have all the nations of the Occident together with one of the Orient, combined their military strength to effect a common purpose, and that not a temporary but a permanent purpose. There is perhaps reason to dread that the constant proximity of troops some of whom have shown themselves so accessible to gusts of international hatred, may constitute an additional menace to the preservation of peace. But the more vital point is that this elaborate arrangement can last only so long as the Powers concerned in it remain on good terms with each other. Should two or three of them fall out their troops will have to be withdrawn promptly from China, unless she is to be made either a battle field, which is scarcely possible, or a neutral ground, which is altogether inconceivable. And should such a withdrawal occur, the curious duty of acting as substitutes for the belligerents while they are fighting out their quarrel elsewhere, will devolve upon the remaining Powers. Granted, too, that none of these complications occurs: that the world remains at peace for the next dozen of years, and that the troops of the various Powers live pleasantly side by side throughout that time, the problem of their ultimate withdrawal looks sufficiently difficult to solve. It does not appear that the Representatives of the Powers have seriously approached that question. They

have not, so far as the public knows, indicated any conditions under which the withdrawal should be effected. What is to be the signal for the cessation of this strange military occupation in which the troops of all the Great Powers are concerned? Such an union of forces may perhaps be regarded as a triumph of civilization, but it is at the same time the most interesting and pregnant drama that the world has ever been invited to witness.

DISASTROUS FLOODS IN JAPAN & CHINA.

Monday, July 22.

At 6 a.m. on the 20th the centre of depression which had been lingering in the vicinity of Tsugaru Strait, moved northwards towards Chishima (the Kuriles), and at the same time a centre of elevation which had been observed on the Formosan coast began to travel north towards Japan. This is the report of the Meteorological Bureau, and it is now anticipated that the weather will become definitely settled. The 20th was the first of the Dog Days (*Do-yo*) according to the Calendar, so that the season is not so irregular after all. Since the Meteorological Bureau was established in 1871 there has been no such rainfall as that of this year. Something similar was seen in 1885, 1889 and 1895, but the quantity of rain in those years was smaller. In Tokyo the rainfall between the 1st and the 18th of July was 234 m.m. whereas the average fall is 127.5 m.m. Kiushiu suffered most. Rain fell there unceasingly from the night of the 13th instant to the afternoon of the 15th, and the resulting floods caused considerable loss of life, the greatest casualty being at the Iwasaki mine in Fukuoka where 65 men were drowned, the water having invaded the mine in the middle of the night and cut off all road of escape. It may be mentioned that this mine belongs to Mr. Iwasaki Kumenosuke, not to Baron Iwasaki. A serious inundation is reported from Hankow also. During May and June rain fell for about 40 days in the Yangtze Valley and though the weather cleared at the beginning of July, great floods began to sweep down the Yangtze, carrying with them numerous corpses of men and animals. At Kiukiang the River attained a depth of 45 feet, and at Hankow, of 48 feet. The Viceroy is represented as powerless to deal with a phenomenon of such bewildering dimensions. It is stated that the *Yoshino* has taken advantage of the flood and proceeded up the River to investigate the state of affairs.

Since writing the above we learn that a fresh centre of depression has declared itself on the west of Kiushiu and that a renewal of rainy weather is anticipated. The marked rise in temperature that has taken place suggests, however, that the weather has assumed a more seasonable character.

Tuesday, July 23.

The latest centre of depression that has developed is reported to be lingering obstinately in the neighbourhood of Kiushiu. Until it decides upon its future course, there is no possibility of looking for fine weather. The Meteorological Authorities are now disposed to take 1889 as a basis of comparison for this year, and to predict that really hot, sunny weather will not present itself before the end of July.

PROFESSOR KIKUCHI AND MR. EBARA SOROKU ON EDUCATION.

H.E. the Minister of Education speaking in Okayama, which he has visited in connexion with a tour of inspection, repeated a criticism often uttered by the late Mr. Fukuzawa that too often the object of education in Japan at present is to obtain an official post. Before the *Meiji* era, education may be said to have been confined to the military class: the people learned a little reading and writing only. But now-a-days education has come to be regarded as the most important aim in life. That would be an excellent change if more attention were paid to the purposes of education, which ought always to be considered as a means of fitting a man for some special pursuit. The Minister observed that the present habit of school inspectors when they travel about the provinces is to encourage youths to enter the Middle Schools. He deprecated that advice and would prefer to see them urged to take up technical subjects. Another point to be noted is the great importance of exercising the inventive faculty. Foreigners are beginning to show great reluctance in granting facilities to Japanese students to examine machinery and practise its uses, so that unless the Japanese become independent in these matters they will find themselves embarrassed.

The Minister made a notable remark about female education. He advocated its development on much wider lines than those followed at present, but he did not express any approval of female universities. His view is that woman's chief functions are of a domestic character and that her education need not be carried beyond the standard of an elementary school teacher, since she would then be sufficiently equipped to undertake the education of her own children in their tender years. This verdict places Professor Kikuchi in direct opposition to Professor Naruse, who was chiefly instrumental in establishing the girls' university in the Koishikawa suburb of Tokyo.

As to moral education, Mr. Kikuchi said that the principles of morality had been unchanging in all ages but the practice had differed greatly. He expressed the somewhat remarkable opinion that in pre-*Meiji* days people lived in accordance with their station and without extravagance, but that in the present day little care was taken to adapt the standard of a man's living to his means. This is a sign of the lax morality of the era, and a proof of it is furnished in the fact that ready-money transactions are the only dealings foreigners will have with Japanese. If there is to be such a thing as solid national progress, men must learn to speak the truth and to keep their promises. He did not hold up Kusunoki Masashige and Oishi Yokio as examples for direct imitation in these times of peace, but he did commend the spirit by which those heroes had been animated. Nothing was more necessary than the inculcation of moral precepts in the schools, and above all by the mothers of the rising generation.

It is easy to foresee that these remarks of the Minister of Education will cause some controversy. Fine discriminations are not to be expected from the public. You can not tell young people to admire the spirit animating certain celebrated heroes of antiquity and, at the same time, warn them not to imitate the acts of those heroes. Kusunoki Masashige with 50 followers committed suicide on the banks of the Minato-gawa. Those fifty men were the remnants of 600

with whom he had hurled himself at the powerful phalanx of Ashikaga Takauji under circumstances where victory was hopeless. Oishi Yokio was the leader of the Forty-seven *Ronin*. The Forty-seven *Ronin* were heroic persons, in a sense, but, in another sense, they may be classed with Iba Soroku. Confucius, among his many beautiful sayings, left one to the effect that until the winter comes men do not recognise that the oak and the pine are evergreen. The sage meant that a hero remains unknown until circumstances arise for the display of his heroism, but that his spirit ought always to be present. It is a fine doctrine, but the trouble is in educating the spirit, one is apt to educate also an impatient longing for opportunities to display it. Many generations hence, when the lapse of centuries has softened the sharp outlines of these heroes of military feudalism, it may be possible to extract for present use the spirit of persons like Kusunoki and Oishi, without remembering the violent means they employed to assert it. But just now such models are apt to produce Iba Sotaros and Kurushima Tsunekis. We think, therefore, that other models might be set up more advantageously.

Mr. Ebara Soroku has succeeded Mr. Hoshi Toru as President of the Tokyo Educational Society. Mr. Ebara is a Christian—which fact is not without significance. Some of his views are published. He observes a Baron Shibusawa riding in a carriage and eating foreign food, but he also observes men robed in old fashioned cotton clothes who would not for anything swallow a cup of milk. The spirit of progress does not permeate society uniformly. At the same time, there are all sorts of devices for breaking down the morality of the young. If the middle-school student may be seen frequenting archery booths, the elementary school urchin may be seen shouting in a mock religious procession with an empty sake tub for a sacred car. As for the quality of education, there was lately an instance of a youth who could not compose an ordinary epistle without egregious errors, though he could write a model letter to his mistress, and there was a case of a girl whose every-day communications were beneath contempt but who, committing suicide with her lover, left behind her a document couched in beautiful language. To these young people the sensational novel had been a more important educational factor than the text books they studied at school. Having been asked recently to deliver a lecture at a school meeting in the Nippon-bashi district, he had desired to be shown their primers of morality, and he had found that the juveniles were invited to read the works of Fujita Toko, Sakuma Shozan, Nakai Toju, Murasaki Shikibu and Iwano Shuhei. Were these the sort of volumes to place in the hands of the children of the present day? Moreover, in one of the text books he found the precepts:—"Foreigners value honesty; therefore speak the truth to them;" and "Foreigners have come over thousands of miles of sea to Japan, leaving their homes and their friends behind, therefore be kind to them." Were Japanese children to be taught by implication that honesty is not necessary in dealing with their own people, and could anything be more misleading than to suppose that foreigners threw themselves on the mercy of the people of the country and expected to be treated with special favour?

MR. JOSEPH LINDON SMITH'S PICTURES.

The Boston Museum of Fine Arts, which, owing to the remarkable munificence of many of the residents of that city, promises ultimately to outstrip all other institutions of the kind in its Japanese collections, recently took the exceptional step of sending out to Japan the eminent artist, Mr. Joseph Lindon Smith, for the purpose of getting exact reproductions of some of the remarkable specimens of sculpture in Nara and Kyoto. Mr. Smith has made a specialty of this kind of work. Pictures taken by him in Italy and in Egypt created quite a sensation in America, and showed that it is possible, in effect, to place treasures of ancient art in a museum without carrying the original objects thither. The Boston Museum sent Mr. Smith to Japan five months ago to do for Nara and Kyoto what he had already done for Italy and Egypt, and Mr. Smith is now about to leave Japan, carrying with him some splendid reproductions of great works which for centuries lay hidden in Nara and Kyoto while the ignorant world imagined that Japanese sculpture was represented solely by the *netsuke* and the *kodogu*. Of course Mr. Smith, for all his diligence, has not been able to do more than exploit a very small part of this mine of wealth, but we are much mistaken if his inimitable reproductions do not inspire the Boston connoisseurs to give him a second commission. At all events we sincerely hope that such will be the case. Photography and chromolithography are quite inadequate to accomplish the ends which Mr. Smith has attained.

THE USUI TOGE ACCIDENT.

We understand it to be the opinion of a foreign railway expert, who has an intimate knowledge of Japanese lines in general and of the road over the Usui Pass in particular, that the recent accident which caused the death of Baron Mori and his son does not justify the newspaper comments it has elicited. This expert says that two locomotives are quite unnecessary; that there is ample provision of brake power to check the train, and that the employment of the brake power is quite independent of the condition of the locomotive's machinery. We need scarcely say that this expert echoes the ridicule evoked by a correspondent of one of the local English journals who avers that the Railway Authorities never put on a second locomotive unless there is reason to expect a visit from some high official. That is manifest silliness; a typical specimen of ignorant suspicion. The fact is that no disaster need have been apprehended from the accident to one of the locomotive's tubes, as was proved, indeed, by the train's backward motion having been subsequently arrested within a distance of a hundred yards. That verdict tallies with our own idea that the arrangement of brake power in connexion with the Abt system should be quite reliable under such circumstances, without any reference to the steam power of the locomotive. Still folks who are not railway experts may be excused for taking the obvious view that if the breakdown of one locomotive threatened a calamity—whether from technical or moral reasons—the presence of a second engine would have been an additional security. It is re-assuring to learn that there are no grounds for such a view.

MARQUIS ITO'S TOUR.

Saturday, July 20.

Marquis Ito says that he does not go to the length of alleging that all men of affairs should join the ranks of the *Seiyu-kai*. But he does think that business folk have a very material interest in politics, since they are closely concerned with the questions of taxation and of commercial and industrial facilities. The great problem before Japan at present is how to make money. The conduct of her troops in China and the methods of her officers won much commendation. One foreign critic said that the Japanese seemed to take to war as a duck takes to water. But military strength without monetary strength is not civilized strength. That is Japan's pressing need, and men of affairs should earnestly co-operate with the Government to remedy the defect.

At Yamaguchi on the 17th instant the Marquis delivered a long speech on the relations between parties and cabinets. The telegraph says that the speech was most interesting and that it produced much effect, but as yet no details are to hand. His Excellency left Yamaguchi on the 19th and proceeded to Wakamatsu to inspect the new Steel Foundry.

Tuesday, July 23.

Speaking at a *reunion* in Yamaguchi, Marquis Ito declared very positively that he does not indorse the policy of cutting down State undertakings which have been already carried some way towards completion. He considers it very bad economy to sacrifice the sums expended on these works when a resolute effort might bring them to the stage of profitable enterprises. That is a declaration distinctly opposed to the view taken by Viscount Watanabe, and we are somewhat surprised that Marquis Ito did not sacrifice his Minister of Finance rather than jeopardise a policy which he approves. His Excellency explains, however, as we understand, that no way of providing for the continuance of the works was immediately available. He also hints that he had a project, but that official etiquette forbids him to disclose it. Incidentally he mentioned that according to calculations made by Count Inouye in 1898, the Government undertakings then in progress represented a sum of five hundred million *yen*, and the undertakings inaugurated by the people totalled nine hundred million *yen*, inclusive of those started before the war. The fact that such large sums were involved and, at the same time, the paucity of capital in the country, fully accounted for the stringent condition of the money market.

Friday, July 26.

Marquis Ito having concluded his southern tour, has returned to Oiso, and is said to be in excellent health. He has conversed with a number of visitors at his villa and is now believed to be arranging plans for a political tour in the northern provinces. This intention on the part of the Marquis appears to have roused the Progressists and the Imperial Constitutionists to activity. They are reported to be planning the despatch of delegates to the same regions as those included in the Marquis' itinerary. Marquis Ito visits Tokyo to-day for the purpose of calling at the Palace.

AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVES.

In former times the question of American *versus* English locomotives was keenly discussed in this country and occasioned some

warmth of feeling. We can not certainly say what answer practical experience has furnished, and it will be wiser to refrain from giving currency to rumours. But the latest news from Europe and elsewhere goes to indicate that the superiority claimed at one time for the American locomotive is at least apocryphal. Thus the assistant chief engineer of the Orleans Railway in France reports that the results of working these engines is not satisfactory. They were ordered because of an urgent need, but they are found to burn more coal and their maintenance costs more than that of other engines, so "the company does not contemplate further purchases." Again, the ex-manager of the Cape-Colony lines, while admitting that in respect of material, prompt delivery and hauling power, the American locomotive is worthy of all praise, adds that it burns 20 per cent. more fuel than its English rival. Mr. S. W. Johnson, superintendent of the locomotive department of the Midland Railway Company in England, which company purchased 40 American locomotives two years ago at the time of the machinists' strike in England, declares that, as the result of six months' test, "the American locomotive costs from 20 to 25 per cent. more than the British in fuel, 50 per cent. in oil and 60 per cent. in repairs." Major Johnstone, a British officer in Egypt, reports that the American locomotives in use there "average 10 per cent. more coal than the other types," and Sir Alfred Hickman, ex-president of the British Iron Trade Association, commenting on Major Johnstone's statement, says:—"This, so far, confirms the reports from Burma and Assam, and, if correct, would make the American engines dear as a gift." Very likely there is a measure of prejudice in all this, but still the weight of testimony can not be ignored.

THE LAMA IN TOKYO.

The Lama arrived in Tokyo at 10.45 on the forenoon of the 21st instant, and had a marked reception. Some three hundred persons prominent in Buddhist circles assembled at Shinbashi to greet him. Viscount Miura, acting as representatives of the various sects, took the lead in welcoming the distinguished visitor. The Lama will spend a week in this part of the world, and will devote some of the time to visiting Nikko. It is expected that he will deliver a lecture to-day in the Hongwan temple at Tsukiji.

Tokyo journals are full of accounts of the Lama's visit to the capital. It appears that a large crowd assembled at the Hongwan Temple in Tsukiji on the 23rd instant, when the Lama and his suite made their appearance on the platform, but those that had come with the hope of hearing the great man speak were disappointed. His substitute alone came forward, and the speech he delivered was very brief and conventional. He said that he had never seen such a crowd assembled on a religious occasion in any country, and that the fact must be taken as an indication of the vigorous condition of Buddhism in Japan. Tibet and Japan were separated by a long interval, but they had a common creed and it should be their aim to work together hand-in-hand for the promotion not only of religious progress but also of social.

The Lama is busily viewing all the sights of Tokyo, especially the religious and educational institutions. His movements are accurately chronicled by Tokyo newspapers but the foreign public will probably be con-

tent to learn that the visitors are following the usual routine observed by distinguished tourists; that they will conclude their sojourn in this part of Japan by a visit to Nikko, and that the Japanese are treating them with all the hospitality for which this country is famous.

REWARDS TO OFFICERS.

The principal Japanese officers connected with the campaign in Chili have been rewarded for their services by receiving the next higher class of the Orders already held by them. Vice-Admiral Togo and Lieut.-Colonel Shiba, however, are treated exceptionally, being raised two ranks. Colonel Shiba thus becomes holder of the Third Class Order of the Rising Sun and the Third Class Order of the Kite. It is difficult to arrive at an accurate estimate of the value of these decorations from an European point of view. Perhaps the best comparison is to say that a third class order in Japan corresponds with a companionship, a second class with a commandership and a first class with a grand cross. A second class is comparatively difficult to obtain, the theory being that some specially signal service must be performed to establish a title to it. We do not pretend to pass any opinion as to the adequacy of the reward in the case of Colonel Shiba and Admiral Togo. But Major-General Fukushima has been raised only one step, ascending from the Third Class to the Second of the Rising Sun, and from the Fourth to the Third of the Golden Kite. He has, in fact, become possessed of a K.C.B. in place of a C.B., though the parallel is not quite accurate since the Japanese Order does not carry any title of nobility. It must be confessed that this reward seems inadequate in the eyes of an Englishman. Had Major-General Fukushima been an English officer he would certainly have received a step in army rank as well as knighthood. Apparently, however, it is not customary in Japan to give steps of army or navy rank as rewards for good service in the field. That method of recognition, so highly prized in Europe and America, certainly has been resorted to in this country on occasions. If we remember aright Major-General Fukushima himself, after his celebrated ride across Siberia, was raised from the rank of Major to that of Lieut.-Colonel. On the present occasion, however, there has not been one instance of such promotion. Lieut.-Colonel Shiba's receipt of the Third Class Order of the Golden Kite is very exceptional, the Third Class never having previously been held by an officer below the rank of Major-General; but Major-General Fukushima scarcely seems to have been adequately recompensed. Captain Hara, of the Navy, who as well as Lieut.-Colonel Shiba, was mentioned in Sir Claude MacDonald's despatches, has received the Fifth Class Order of the Golden Kite. It should be added that the Order of the Golden Kite entitles its holder to a yearly allowance. The first class carries an annual grant of 1,500 yen; the second class, 1,000 yen; the third, 700 yen; the fourth, 500 yen; the fifth 300 yen; the sixth, 200 yen and the seventh, 100 yen. We can not find that any reward has been conferred on Sub-Lieutenant Inouye, who behaved with such remarkable gallantry in firing the fuse at the blowing up of the Tientsin gate. Probably there will be another gazette.

The leading citizens of Tokyo are arranging for a grand reception of the principal officers, naval and military, who have re-

turned from China. The afternoon of the 26th has been fixed for the demonstration and the place will be the Imperial Hotel. Tickets are to cost 2.50 yen each, and sixteen hundred invitations have been issued.

We read in the *Chino Shimbun* that Lieut.-Colonel Shiba received one of the diamond rings sent by the Pope to the leaders of the defence of Peking, but that, on being consulted about Orders which foreign States contemplated bestowing on him, he intimated his unwillingness to accept any such distinction as his own Sovereign had not bestowed on him any mark of favour. Now that he has been exceptionally honoured by the Emperor of Japan, he will doubtless make no objection to receive the distinctions which other States will desire to give him.

Lieut.-General Baron Yamaguchi and Major-General Manabe were entertained at the *Kaiko-sha* (Military Club) in Kudan, Tokyo, on the 22nd instant. There was a great gathering of officers, the principal being Field Marshals Marquises Yamagata and Oyama, Generals Viscounts Katsura and Nozu, Lieut.-General Baron Kodama, &c. Field Marshal Marquis Yamagata delivered a highly eulogistic address, applauding the work done by Generals Yamaguchi and Manabe and the officers under their command, assuring them that they had done honour to the flag of Japan, and promising that their services would not be forgotten by their countrymen. Baron Yamaguchi replied in the briefest terms. He said that he and his comrades had not done anything more than the things falling within the ordinary routine of a soldier's duty and that they were embarrassed to find themselves the recipients of so much praise.

THE LATE MR. A. O. GAY.

The death of Mr. A. O. Gay deprives Yokohama of one of its oldest and most respected residents. For many years Mr. Gay had been a representative of Messrs. Walsh, Hall and Company, which, in the old times, stood very near the head of the mercantile firms in the Far East, and is still a name synonymous with all the best traditions of business. As a managing partner in such a firm Mr. Gay had a thoroughly congenial occupation, for he was a man to whom might be applied in its fullest sense the pregnant description *integer vito scelerisque purus*. He associated himself thoroughly with Yokohama, and whenever any good, charitable, or useful enterprise was mooted, Mr. Gay's name always headed the list of promoters and Mr. Gay's active and earnest co-operation could be counted on. Never a man to whom boisterous or juvenile pleasure appealed, he had come to be regarded as older than he really was, and it will probably be a surprise to many that his tale of years did not extend beyond eighty-two. It is nevertheless a ripe age, and seeing that Mr. Gay had become incapable of walking several months before his death and had gradually wasted away, conscious that the end was approaching, though anticipating it with fortitude and resignation, we have at least the consolation of reflecting that the prolongation of his period of suspense would not have been a mercy.

The deceased gentleman, who was a native of Boston, U.S.A., came out to the Far East in the service of the firm of Augustine Heard & Co., about 1865. In 1868 he joined Messrs. Walsh, Hall & Co., being at first stationed

in Kobe, but by far the greater part of his long career in Japan has been spent in Yokohama. Mr. Gay for many years took a very active part in the public affairs of the foreign settlement but of late made way for younger and more active men. From the outset he was associated with the Public Hall Company, and almost to the last he was the ruling director in that concern. As Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce and on the committees of various other bodies he gave much time and labour to the community. He leaves a wife and one child.

The interment of the remains of the late Mr. Gay took place on Sunday afternoon, the burial service being read by the Rev. A. L. Sharpe, partly in Christ Church and partly at the grave-side. The pall bearers were Messrs. G. H. Scidmore, J. Lindsley, N. F. Smith, A. Coye, R. D. Robison, T. Thomas, F. Cummins, and Dr. Munro. There were numerous tributes from Japanese and foreigners.

A DEPUTATION.

A deputation representing the Six Sections of the Upper House waited upon the Cabinet Ministers on the 22nd instant. The deputation was headed by Marquis Kuroda, Viscount Soga and Baron Ozawa. Six questions were submitted. The first related to administrative reform, and the answer of the Cabinet was that no intention is entertained of appointing a committee of investigation as was proposed by the last Cabinet. The various departments are conducting the necessary investigations independently, and the practical results of their inquiries will soon be seen. Then the Deputation asked about the better control of local officials with a view to checking the corruption now believed to prevail. As to that, it was replied that due examination was being made, and that the Government would not hesitate to adopt such measures as the circumstances might demand. The next two questions related to the prosecution of Government undertakings during the current fiscal year and their cessation during next year. But no definite reply was elicited. The Minister President said that the matter was under consideration, and that he was not in a position to say anything conclusive. The official policy with regard to foreign affairs and education formed the subject of the fifth and sixth questions, but the replies were inconclusive, the Deputation being referred to Professor Kikuchi's speech for information about education, and the question of foreign affairs being left virtually unanswered. The press make no comments upon this incident, though one or two journals hint that the Deputation retired dissatisfied. There does not seem to be any valid ground for dissatisfaction, however, inasmuch as the Minister President informed his visitors that if they desired any further information, they might obtain it either by questions or by interviews.

KOREAN AFFAIRS.

It appears that the Korean Government has again reverted to its old habit of leaving its students without funds in Tokyo. There are forty of these youths now in the Japanese capital, and it is said that they have been without remittances for six months. All sorts of devices have been resorted to for the purpose of keeping the wolf from the door, but unless money arrives before the end of this month, the lads will find the doors of all the lodging-houses closed to

them. The *Jimjin* attributes this unfortunate state of affairs to the influence of Li Yong-ik, who holds that all Koreans studying in Japan are traitors, and that the best course to pursue is to starve them into returning home. Very likely Li Yong-ik is made responsible for a good many sins of which he is quite innocent. Our contemporary says that when Viscount Aoki was Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Korean students in Tokyo found themselves in a similar plight, and that ultimately pressure was brought to bear on the Sôul Government by the Viscount through the Korean Representative in Tokyo.

The Head-man of Gunjin in Korea recently issued an order against the exportation of grain from that district, in consequence of a bad harvest prospect resulting from drought, and, at the same time, he caused an embargo to be put on a quantity of grain and beans purchased by Japanese merchants. The latter action gave rise to diplomatic representations and the embargo was withdrawn after 10 days.

Mr. J. H. Gubbins arrived at Fusan on the 19th instant in a British gun-boat.

The Emperor of Korea has taken the step prescribed by treaty in the event of a probable failure of the grain crop; that is to say, His Majesty has issued an edict and has sent copies to the Foreign Representatives and Consuls, giving notice that in view of the long-prevailing drought and the consequently bad prospects of the grain crop, all export of grain shall be suspended from a date one month hence, and the import duty upon grain coming from abroad shall be removed. That step, being quite in order, must command foreign acquiescence. But it is said that the Japanese Representative has protested against the action of the governors of Chollado and Chungchang-do, who put an embargo on the export of cereals without waiting until the required forms had been complied with by the central government.

Mr. Horace N. Allen, U.S. Minister to Korea, was on June 22nd officially renominated to that post by the President.

Mr. Ozaki Saburo was to leave Kobe for Korea by the Shosen Kaisha's steamer *Kisogawa Maru* on the 21st inst.

Mr. Omiwa Chobei, of Osaka, was to leave for Korea on the 20th inst. for the purpose of commencing work on the Kei-fu Railway between the 15th and 20th of next month.

MAJOR-GENERAL REID.

Japanese journals contain detailed accounts of the landing of Major-General Reid at Bakan. The Major-General was in command at Shan-hai-kwan. He appears to have conceived a very high opinion of the Japanese officers, who organized a farewell banquet on the occasion of parting with him, and drank his health enthusiastically. The Major-General expressed himself profoundly touched by the attentions showed to him, avowed his hope of paying another visit to Japan, and said that if any Japanese officers visited England or India, he trusted that some return of their hospitality might be possible. A newspaper correspondent endeavoured to "draw" the Major-General on the subject of Russia, but he prudently answered that, as a military officer, it was not permissible for him to express political views.

VLADIVOSTOCK AND MAIZURU.

In the *Jiji Shimpô* a telegram is published from St. Petersburg giving the gist of an article in the *Noroe Vremya*. The subject of the article is Maizuru. In view of the fact that the port is opposite to Vladivostock the Russian journal interprets the establishment of a Japanese naval station there as an indication of a purpose on Japan's part to drive Russia from Far-Eastern Asia. But surely that expression of opinion is somewhat belated. Maizuru was selected in 1890 to be one of the chief naval stations in the Japanese empire, and though the work of dock-building and fortification erecting was not commenced until 1895, the *Noroe Vremya* should not have required 6 years to discover a fact which was never in any sense a secret. Besides, the criticism strongly resembles the case of the two wayfarers one of whom, happening to make an ejaculation as the other went by and being peremptorily challenged to know why he had said "Hem! hem!" when a stranger passed, replied by demanding why a stranger passed when he said "Hem! hem!" That Russia who has established herself at Port Arthur and Talien, and who, unless she is greatly belied, has made several attempts to establish herself in some Korean port, should draw sinister inferences from the building of a naval station by Japan within Japanese territory, does not rise to the dignity of even a pot-and-kettle rejoinder.

THE EMPEROR.

It is reported that Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress are likely to make a tour to Kyoto, remaining there until the late autumn. The reason journalistically assigned for this project is somewhat commonplace: His Majesty is said to be putting on flesh owing to his sedentary habits, and a journey is consequently recommended. The Emperor is known to be extremely averse to travelling. His Majesty has no sympathy whatever with folks that run off in summer to distant places among the mountains or by the side of lakes. The Prince Imperial, on the other hand, loves motion and change of residence.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

Legal proceedings have been instituted against the *Kokuryo*, a periodical published by the *Kokuryo-kai* (Amur Society) for publishing matter calculated to subvert public morals. The magazine had an article extolling the murderer of Mr. Hoshi and encouraging others to follow his example.

It is expected that the preliminary examination in the case of Iba Sotaro, Mr. Hoshi's slayer, will be concluded by the 22nd instant, the Public Procurator having come to the conclusion that there is no occasion to seek further testimony.

The news is confirmed that access to Harbin is not permitted to foreigners at present. It is explained that some eight thousand bandits are infesting the district, and that the Russian Authorities can not undertake to protect the lives and properties of visitors. They have obliged all Japanese hitherto resident in Harbin to depart, and they are charged with resorting to extreme measures to effect the deportation. This veto is causing much inconvenience and loss to Japanese traders who

usually carry goods to Harbin at the present season.

A telegram from Berlin represents Count Tolstoi as at the point of death.

It is alleged that Mr. Komura is endeavouring to reconcile the difference of opinion between Russia and England with regard to the tariff. Great Britain insists that the tariff should not be raised to more than 5 per cent. for the purpose of the Indemnity without special considerations, whereas Russia takes the ground that an increase to 10 per cent. should be arranged as definite collateral security. Neither side being disposed to yield and the conference having thus been brought to a standstill, Mr. Komura has intervened, and it is said to be probable that some middle course will be struck out.

The Lama arrived in Tokyo on the 21st instant. The *Yomiuri Shinbun* urges that an exceptional reception be given to him, apparently for the reason that such a course would be likely to make Russia pause in her project of adding Tibet to her dominions. Some Japanese journals evidently regard Russia with very suspicious eyes.

The tea-house owners of Ryogoku have at length taken heart. They announce that the opening of the river will be on the 27th instant, and that, in case of rain on the latter day, it will be deferred to the following Saturday.

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha has sent representatives to China for the purpose of conducting investigations preliminary to opening a line of steamers on the Yangtze to Kiukiang, Hankow and Ichang.

The Governor of Formosa telegraphs that a case resembling pest having occurred on board the *Hiroshima Maru*, which left Bombay on the 25th of June, the ship altered her course and put in at Kelung. There it was found that the case was one of real pest, and the ship was accordingly placed in quarantine.

There have been two cases of sporadic cholera in Tokyo. Both occurred on the night of the 19th, one in the Asakusa district, the other in Kanda. The former ended fatally on the morning of the 20th.

The Chinese cotton crop is threatened with a very serious deficit. Owing to the great floods in the Yangtze Valley, the plants have been so much injured that their yield is expected to be not more than 20 per cent. of the average.

The Public Prosecutor has appealed against the extraordinary judgment recently delivered in the Tokyo District Court in the libel case of Matsumoto Kumpei against the *Hochi Shinbun*. Our readers are familiar with the facts of this case, and will doubtless share our satisfaction that it is to be carried to a higher tribunal.

Tokyo heads the list in the matter of rats destroyed. The following figures are published showing the number of rats killed during June:—Tokyo, 216,877; Osaka, 68,035; Kobe, 26,234; and Yokohama, 18,367. The Tokyo record is for fifteen days, ended the 26th of June, but the figures for the other places are stated roughly to be for the month of June.

It is said that the Department of Agriculture and Commerce has come to the conclusion that not more than one-third of the existing exchanges are really needed in Japan, and that many of them are sources

of commercial demoralization. Inspectors have been sent to examine into the facts and make a detailed report, after which drastic steps are expected. The exchanges at Mayebashi, Tochigi and Hachioji are indicated as the first to be suspended.

Correspondence from Shanghai to the *Chino Shinbun* says that a large paper factory was opened there on the 14th instant. Its president is said to be Sir Robert Hart, and among its subscribers are Japanese, English, Americans, French and Chinese. The correspondent alleges that this enterprise had its origin in a project elaborated by Mr. J. R. Morse in conjunction with Baron Shibusawa after the transfer of the Sôul-Chiemulpho Railway to Japan. The capital of the concern is 470,000 yen.

The *Jimmin* asks a very pertinent question which has presented itself frequently to ourselves and must also have occurred to many foreigners. Why are the newspapers allowed to publish eulogies of Iba Sotaro and his act? One small periodical, the *Kokuryo*, very little read and very little known, has been arraigned, but journals like the *Yorozu Choho*, the *Niroku Shinbun* and so on are allowed limitless license in this matter. Further, whereas the sale of Nishino Buntaro's likenesses was strictly forbidden after he had killed Viscount Mori, Iba Sotaro's picture is freely sold everywhere.

The Japanese Naval Authorities, it is said, have concluded that the establishment of stations round the coast for purposes of wireless telegraphy, is essential. They have been very successful with their experiments thus far, but there is still a difficulty in connexion with the leakage of the electric fluid. Hopes are entertained, however, that some device for overcoming that defect will soon be elaborated.

The Authorities of the Telephone Bureau have issued a circular which is very welcome. Hitherto when an application made for connexion elicits an answer that the wire is engaged, there has been no resource but to wait some minutes and then to repeat the application, by which time another person may have stepped in and the wire may be again occupied. The Bureau now directs that if the wire is found engaged, the applicant should wait 5 minutes and then repeat his application, when, if again unsuccessful, he should give an order for the desired attachment and the telephone operators will be bound to make it as soon as the wire is free, duly informing him of the fact. That arrangement is very convenient for the public, but it will entail heavy work on the operators, we imagine, for they may sometimes have to remember three or four applications and to satisfy them in order. Besides, the applicant will always have to give his own number, which is not necessary now except when telephoning to distances demanding an extra payment.

Rumours are beginning to circulate about next year's budget but the impression they produce is that their authors do not allow themselves to be hampered by arithmetic. The *Hochi Shinbun*, for example, alleges that the Departments have asked for a total of three hundred million yen and that the ordinary revenue would have to be increased by 100 millions to meet the demands. But the *Hochi* would be so much pleased to see dissensions in the Cabinet on this topic that we can not place much confidence in its stories. It is certain,

however, that an impression gains ground that the Cabinet will not cut down the expenditures on productive enterprises as much as was predicted and anticipated. The work of railway construction will not be seriously interrupted.

The Japanese Military Authorities are said to be now discussing the question of arming artillery-men. Hitherto the gunner has had no weapon but his gun. In cases of extreme emergency he is supposed to have recourse to his bayonet, but the theory is that such cases do not arise in practice, and that if the enemy threatens to come to close quarters before a battery can limber up and get out of the zone of danger, its protection is undertaken by the troops escorting it. There are grounds for thinking, however, that it would be advisable to give the men an arm of some kind, and the question now under discussion is whether it should be a pistol or a cavalry carbine.

An entertainment was given by the leading citizens of Tokyo to Admiral Rodgers on the 23rd instant at the Seijo-ken in Ueno. The Governor, the Mayor, Baron Shibusawa (President of the Chamber of Commerce), and other leading citizens promoted the arrangements. On the 20th the Admiral entertained the Governor and Mayor of Yokohama and other prominent residents at luncheon on board the Flagship, and a reception, largely attended, was held on board on Wednesday afternoon.

Admiral Rodgers and six officers of the United States Squadron were entertained at luncheon in the Seijo-ken, Ueno, by the Tokyo Municipality on the 23rd inst. His Excellency Colonel Buck and the members of the United States Legation were present, and the Municipality was represented by the Governor of Tokyo, the Mayor, Baron Shibusawa and other prominent citizens. A long address, signed by Barons Senge and Shibusawa and Mr. Matsuda, was read. It contained the usual references to the great effect produced by the coming of Commodore Perry, and was couched in terms which probably sounded somewhat extravagant in the ears of the sober-minded section of the audience. One part of the document went so far, indeed, as to represent Japan in an exceedingly unenlightened and unprogressive condition when Perry knocked at the door of her seclusion, but that picture was somewhat modified afterwards by a statement that had not the seed been ready, the planting would have been futile. All must agree, however, with an assertion contained in the address, namely, that whenever a Japanese hears the name of Perry, he thinks of the opening of his country, and whenever he hears of America, he thinks of a nation really friendly to Japan.

The *Hoko-kai*, a society formed by the exertions of Captain Gunji for the purpose of developing Chishima and organizing a volunteer fleet in connexion with that enterprise, held a very successful meeting in the rooms of the *Seinen-kai* on the 22nd instant. Captain Gunji spoke for two hours, but no reports of his lengthy speech are published.

The *Straits Times* says that owing to the collapse in Rauts and Temelongs, and consequent fall in other securities that had to be thrown on the market and sacrificed in order to "meet calls," the Settling Day at the close of the half year has revealed a very tight money market; and it is said that certain unfortunate investors were unable to meet all their engagements on time.

NEW BOOKS.

"Ancestor Worship and Japanese Law," by Professor N. HOZUMI.

This is a book of very exceptional interest. It shows much erudition, as indeed might have been expected from any work of Professor Hozumi's, and it possesses the charm of absolute explicitness and lucidity of exposition. The author sets out by discussing ancestor worship in general, and then gives a clear explanation of ancestor worship in Japan, after which he traces the affinities between this ancient cult and the modern laws of his country. At the outset he rightly combats the view expressed by some commentators that ancestor worship has its origin in dread of ghosts. It is certainly true that when the spirits of the dead are credited with exercising power over mundane affairs, men must inevitably regard with feelings of uneasiness and dread the supernatural potentialities of those whom, while present in the flesh, they treated as foes. That mood was strongly illustrated in the conduct of men during a part of the Heian epoch when even military magnates feared to trust themselves abroad after dark. But it was not to the spirits of their quondam enemies that the worshippers of ancestors originally prayed. It was to the spirits of their own fathers and forefathers whom they regarded with love and reverence. Propitiatory sacrifices are an adjunct of ancestral worship, not an integral part of its rites. With a passing allusion to the probability that all races of humanity were ancestor-worshippers in the infancy of their development, Professor Hozumi proceeds to define and explain the three kinds of ancestor-worship in Japan; the worship of the first imperial ancestor, the goddess of light, at the shrine of Ise, in the Palace, and in every household; the worship of the patron god of each locality at a shrine dedicated to him, and the worship of family ancestors before the god-shelf in each household. He shows that of the eleven Festival Days of Japan—the days which are national holidays—two only do not relate to ancestor worship. In short, he makes out his case convincingly that the supernatural element of *Shinto* finds almost its total expression in ancestor-worship. On the other hand, we understand him to suggest that the adoption of this cult by the Japanese people antedated their intercourse with China and must be regarded as having its origin in an independent instinct. But in order to establish that fact it would be necessary to fix the range of historical records with much greater accuracy than has hitherto been found possible. We do not know what portion of the bases of *Shinto* were suggested to the first Japanese historiographers by their acquaintance with Chinese annals. There had been intercourse between China and Japan for many centuries before the time when the *Kojiki* and the *Nihongi* were compiled, and since we know that some, at any rate, of the ideas embodied in those volumes were borrowed from China, and that the Chinese Sovereign had been called the "Son of heaven" long before that title made its appearance in Japanese script, it seems impossible to deny that the Japanese cosmography and the Japanese religious cult may have been largely the outcome of theories suggested by Chinese literature. There is another point which seems to lack persuasiveness in Professor Hozumi's retrospect. He contends, as we understand, that the clan was the original unit of the State, and that the family, or house, did

not possess separate existence in the eyes of the law until disintegration of the clan took place. Of course the Professor is aware that sociologists, as a rule, take a different view; that they regard the family as the first unit and the clan as a subsequent development. But he considers that such a theory is inconsistent with the natural order of things. To us, however, it seems that since the individual necessarily constitutes the first unit, and the family the second, the clan belongs to a later phase of social organization. Besides, before reading this essay we had always believed that evidences of clan organization are notably wanting in the early Japanese annals. We should have said that the absence of a clan name, or a totem, or any proof of social organization was conspicuously wanting. But Professor Hozumi asserts that each individual Japanese subject had originally an *uji*, or clan name, "which was the mark of descent from a certain ancestor," and he appears to draw no chronological distinction between the *uji* and the *kabane*. Surely the *kabane* ante-dated the *uji*, and does not all the evidence go to show that the *kabane* was nothing more than a species of official title—the name of an office, in short, rather than of an individual;—that the office being hereditary, the family holding it acquired a special status in the eyes of the law; that the family produced the clan, and that the *uji* did not come into existence until the practice of deriving names from natural objects or personal attributes began to find vogue? We should much like to learn Professor Hozumi's detailed views on these matters. He himself shows that whereas the system of house registration dates from 645 A.D., the first register of clan names was not compiled until a much later date. Of course clan names may have been registered long previously to the latter time, but the evidence, so far as it goes, appears to suggest a different order.

The learned author then goes on to show that even since the beginning of the *Meiji* era the tendency of the time has been to attach importance to the individual rather than to the house, until the latter has "entirely lost its corporate character" though in the eyes of the law it maintains its character as the unit of society. Thus, whereas formerly only the head of a house could fill an official position, serve in the army, or hold property, the members are now equally eligible, and whereas members are allowed to secede from a household and form a branch house, careful provision is made for the continuance of the house, since it is provided that a person who has become the head of a house by succession can not abolish such house except by permission of a law court and for the purpose of succession to, or re-establishment of, the main branch of the house. So, too, "the legal presumptive heir to a house may not enter another house or establish a new one, except in cases where the necessity arises for the succession to the main branch of the house." The effect of this restriction is plain in the realm of marriage, for it prevents the male head of a house from marrying a female who is the head of another house, unless a law court consents to disinherit the latter. In the matter of divorce, however, the new Code does not show respect for old principles. Japan's first code, that of the *Taiho* era (701-703), laid down seven grounds of divorce, the first being sterility and the second adultery. Sterility did not mean failure to bear children: it meant failure to bear a son; and adultery was not regarded

as an offence against morality but as a danger to the purity of the family blood. Now, however, since under the new system a female can succeed to the headship of a house, and since a different order of ideas has begun to prevail, the law does not recognise sterility as a cause of divorce, but places bigamy at the head of the reasons and adultery second on the list. Consensual divorce is, of course, a different matter. The law's care for the household is also very clearly shown in the importance it attaches to the consent of parents in marriage affairs. If a son under the age of 30 or a daughter under that of 25, marries without the consent of his or her parents, the latter can have the marriage annulled at any time within two years from the date of its registration.

We have said enough to give our readers an idea of the scope of this interesting and valuable book. Such works are immense aids to students of Japan and the Japanese.

"China under the Search Light," by W. A. CORNABY (Published by Mr. T. Fisher Unwin).

This is a most interesting volume. It has no flavour whatever of book-making or of globe-trotting. Mr. Cornaby is editor of the *Chung-si-chao-lui-pao*, and author of "A String of Chinese Peach Stones," so that in his last work he speaks as one known and qualified. It appears to us that his opening chapters on "Over-crowding," "Solidarity," "Humanity in Bundles," "Dead Levels," "Ruts" and "The Native Foreigner" are essays representing the outcome of calm reflection in times of peace and tranquillity, but that the succeeding chapters which deal with politics, especially and indeed almost wholly the politics of the past few years and of the recent crisis, were penned under the pressure of storm and stress, and that the writer has sometimes sacrificed impartiality to picturesqueness. But he is at all times graphic and powerful, nor can we doubt that his book, circulating widely as its attractions merit, will help materially to swell the tide of anti-Chinese sentiment in the Occident. At the outset of the delightful chapters which bear the character of essays, occurs a singular assertion. Mr. Cornaby says that the device on the Chinese flag is a dragon in the act of swallowing the Japanese sun, and he adds that, some centuries ago, the Chinese dragon fully intended to swallow the Japanese sun; that the attempt failed, but that the national banner was henceforth modified as though the deed had been done. Is that serious, we wonder. Of course the jewel which the dragon is depicted as in the act of swallowing has nothing whatever to do with the Japanese sun, or with any sun for the matter of that. There was indeed no such thing as a "Japanese Sun" in the sense of a banner-device at the time of the Mongol invasion, and the Japanese would be much surprised did they learn Mr. Cornaby's interpretation. As for the Chinese, they would indignantly scorn the suggestion that the device on their national banner was ever intended to refer to such an insignificant country as the land of the *Wojen*. These are details, however. We pass on with delight to Mr. Cornaby's description of over-crowding in China—over-crowding, be it noted, in special districts only, namely, the river basins, for, as a matter of statistics, the average density of the population in China is only one-third of the density in Germany—, to which he attributes the sordid, grasping, bargain-driving propensities of the people and their utilitarian

instincts; his description of "solidarity," which he attributes mainly to the operation of the principles inculcated by Confucius, in whose days China was a kind of Far-Eastern Europe, a congeries of mutually hostile States, so that the great sage conceived the idea of introducing the family cult with its final result that the Sovereign should be regarded as the universal parent of the people; his description of "humanity in bundles," the bundles being mainly local and each regarding every member of another bundle, above all every foreigner, as a potential enemy; his description of "dead levels," which he regards as the result of huddling together, the individual finding no room for expansion and development just as a young rice-plant, if not removed from the seed-plot and set out in the open, would remain always stunted; his description of "ruts," in which the people are held partly by ignorance and partly by conceit; and, finally, his description of the "native foreigner," a short but powerful essay which seems to us one of the most successful defences of the missionary that has ever been penned and one of the most complete answers to his detractors. Thereafter we come to Mr. Cornaby's political chapters, where, as we have said, there is an unsightly element of bias. If, indeed, all the things be true that he tells us—and doubtless he himself believes them—then his conclusions are beyond cavil. But is it really credible that the Empress Dowager deliberately plotted the extermination of all the foreigners in China; that she imagined it possible to close the country once more in the face of the world; that she and her advisers actually fixed a day for a general massacre of the "ocean fiends"; that on June 17th, 1900, she issued to all the Viceroy and Governors an edict saying:—"Whether foreign dwellings or doctrine-halls, all are to be consumed by fire; whether foreign official or merchant, missionary or convert and the like, all are to be destroyed by torture. There is to be no pity shown, as that would spoil the great undertaking"; is it really true that Hsü Ching-chen and Yuan Ch'ang altered the words "consumed by fire" and "destroyed by torture" into "strenuously protest," which act of patriotic contumacy cost them their lives by sawing asunder but saved the empire; and is it really true that the prime mover in all this madness was Yung Lu, who hoped to bring about the destruction of the Empress Dowager and his own elevation to the Throne? Mr. Cornaby offers no evidence in support of all these remarkable assertions. We should have expected to find such a text loaded with footnotes or appendixes quoting authorities or offering reference. But there are none. It is all a collection of *ipse dixit*. Yet the story will carry conviction to many minds so graphically and artistically is it told, and we apprehend that most readers, as they lay down the book, will share our regret that Mr. Cornaby did not give fuller scope to his pen.

"*Japan and the Comity of Nations*," by Baron ALEXANDER VON SIEBOLD; London, Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co.

Baron Siebold is eminently qualified to tell the story of Japan's struggle to gain admission to the comity of nations, for he himself acted no small part in the drama and enjoyed the confidence of Japanese statesmen throughout. It appears that he undertook to write a series of essays on the subject in the *Ost-Asien*, and that he finally revised and republished them as a whole in a book

of which the volume we are reviewing is an English translation by Mr. Charles Lowe, M.A. It is a small volume containing only some eighteen thousand words, but a very large quantity of information is packed into that limited compass, and, on the whole, Baron Siebold's account seems to us the most commendable in many respects that has yet been published. He carefully disclaims any recourse to official records, but the fact is that his own memory is, in effect, an official record, and he is thus able to marshal his incidents and trace their interactions with exceptional correctness. At the same time, any one examining this book with the hope of discovering diplomatic secrets, will be disappointed. Baron Siebold observes strict and prudent reticence about everything not properly falling within the category of public property, and one consequence of his caution is that the volume presents little novelty to those that lived among the events he describes, though to any one desiring a succinct and cleverly synthesized version of a highly interesting story, the book is to be strongly recommended.

There are a few points calling for brief comment. For example, is it not too eulogistic to speak of pre-*Meiji* Japan as "a country where even the poorest could read and write: where literature, science and art had been cultivated, with a rare devotion, for nearly three centuries of peace"? Very hard would it be, we think, to adduce sufficient proofs of that laudatory verdict. Considering the great difficulty of reading and writing the Japanese language, it may perhaps be true that the total labour devoted to that branch of education in Japan exceeded the total, other things being equal, in most European countries. But as a matter of arithmetic there is much reason to doubt whether exceptional ability to read and write can be claimed for the Japanese nation in Tokugawa times. And what are we to say about "literature and science"? It is indisputable that a small section of the people devoted considerable attention to the works of Chinese philosophers, but surely such a narrow range of reading does not warrant Baron Siebold's dictum, and as to science, well, the least said on that subject the better. These are small matters, however. What we find more important is that the volume is written in a strain unfairly disparaging of England. No one could lay it down without feeling that England acted the part of an obstructionist all through Japan's long struggle for treaty revision, and that the motive of her obstruction was pure conservatism, whereas, on the contrary, Germany figured uniformly as Japan's helpful friend. It can not indeed be denied that England, having incomparably the largest interests at stake, showed herself eminently reluctant to take any step which might rashly jeopardise them. But, after all, England's course was proved by events to have been the most far-seeing and the most practical. Sir Harry Parkes from the very outset rejected the scheme for appointing foreign jurists to the Japanese bench. He did not condemn the project on its own merits, but he declared that the Japanese nation never could be induced to endorse it, whatever might be the case with a few Japanese statesmen of exceptional liberality. In that forecast Sir Harry Parkes showed his keen judgment. It was the Japanese nation that turned its back on the Inouye draft of 1886 and on the Okuma-German treaty of 1889. Besides, the foreign-judge condition assumed such a form in the treaty of 1889, that while retaining its objectionable features from a Japan-

ese point of view, the security it conferred on foreign suitors was practically worthless. England acted wisely when she looked askance at such a condition, and it is by no means fair to attribute her attitude of hesitation to pure conservatism. At all events, the fact ought to be noted that England was the first of all the Powers to agree to treaty revision unhampered by irksome conditions. The Japanese themselves, we believe, recognise that point, though a reader of Baron Siebold's brochure could scarcely fail to overlook it. However, the book was written for Germans. Probably if an Englishman undertook to tell the story to his own countrymen, the Germans would find his version defective.

But it can not be pretended that Baron von Siebold does anything like justice to the part acted by the United States with regard to treaty revision. No one could deduce from his brochure any idea of the friendly attitude maintained by America towards Japan. That can scarcely be called a satisfactory method of writing history which aims at exalting one country alone and ignoring all the rest.

NEW BRITISH WAR-SHIPS.

A chapter on the progress of the British Navy is contributed to *Brassley's Annual* by Commander C. N. Robinson, R.N. This, being largely descriptive of ships that have been launched during the past twelve months, and of operations on those now in course of construction, contains much matter that has already been published. The information, however, is very compactly arranged, so that we see, at a glance almost, what had been done and was being done when the paper was written.

Thus we learn that all the battleships of the 1896-97 programme are afloat—the *Cimopus*, *Goliath*, *Ocean*, *Glory* are in commission; that the *Albion* had been delivered by the contractors, and that the last of the class, the *Vengeance*, was completing at Harrow. Of the 1897-98 programme, all the three battleships provided for, the *Formidable*, *Irresistible* and *Implacable*, had been completed and had either undergone or were about to undergo their trials. The three battleships of the 1898-99 programme, *Venerable*, *Bulwark* and *London*, were completing, and of the four provided for in the 1898-99 supplemental programme, the *Russell* was launched in February and the *Duncan* in March this year, the *Cornwallis* was to be launched on June 18th last and the *Exmouth* was approaching completion. The battleships of the 1899-1900 programme, the *Montagu* and *Albemarle*, were both launched in March last. The 1900-01 programme included two battleships, the *Queen* and the *Prince of Wales*, which took the place on the stocks at Devonport and Chatham of the two vessels last named. These represent a reversion to the 15,000 tons displacement of the *Venerables* and *Formidables*, instead of a continuance of the 14,000 ton *Duncan* and *Albemarle*. They will also differ somewhat from all their predecessors in armament. Hitherto all modern battleships in the British navy have been armed in one way only: two pairs of heavy (13½, 12, or 10 inch.) guns in turrets or barbettes fore and aft, and ten or twelve 6 inch. guns on the broadside. In the case of the *Centurion* and *Barfleur* the broadside battery consists of 4.7-in. quickfiring. The two battleships just laid down will be the subject of an innovation inasmuch as, carrying four 12-in. wire wound guns in the barbettes, they will also mount eight 7.5-in. modified quickfiring and eight or ten 6-in. quickfiring in casemates, besides sixteen 12-pdrs. and other smaller pieces at various points.

Three battleships are mentioned in this year's programme but it is understood that the designs are not yet complete. The later battleships will steam 19 knots against the 18.25, and 18 of the *Ocean* and *Bulwarks*.

Three classes of armoured cruisers are in hand—only one, the *Cressy*—having completed her steam trials, and they number twenty in all. We have, first, the *Drake* class, consisting of the *Drake*, *Leviathan*, *Good Hope* and *King Alfred*, which are all of 14,000 tons, 500 feet long, 71 feet beam and 26 feet draught. Only the *Drake* and *Good Hope* have been launched. Next there is the *Cressy* class,—the *Aboukir*, *Cressy*, *Hogue*, *Sutlej*, *Euryalus*, and *Bacchante*, each of 12,000 tons, 440 feet long, 69½ feet beam and 26¼ feet draught. Of these all have been launched, the *Euryalus* since the *Naval Annual* was printed, on May 20th. The remaining ships are comprised in the "County" class, being the *Monmouth*, *Bedford*, *Berwick*, *Cumberland*, *Donegal*, *Lancaster*, *Kent*, *Essex*, *Cornwall* and *Suffolk*. The *Monmouth* was to have been launched in May last but we have seen no report of the event. All the others are still under construction except that the *Kent* was launched on March 6th. These vessels are of 9,800 tons.

As the *Cressy* is intended to join the China Squadron we may note that she and her class carry two 9.2-in. and twelve 6-in. guns, and are designed to steam 21 knots. The *Cressy*, at her contractors' trials, made 20.7 knots under adverse conditions of wind and sea. She in some respects, except as to armour of course, resembles the *Terrible*, having four funnels, her broadside battery similarly disposed, and embodying other features of that class. The *Drake* class, apart from their greater size, are not greatly different from that just referred to, having the same high forecastle as the *Terrible*, cut down like the *Cressys* aft; there are also four funnels; but a marked departure is apparent in the disposition of the broadside battery, which in these large cruisers is mounted in four double-storied casemates a side, an arrangement rendered necessary to accommodate their sixteen 6-in. quickfiring. The "County" cruisers, smaller than the other two classes, have but three funnels, and show the high forecastle and pronounced sheer of the *Terrible*; they are armed with fourteen 6-in. quick-firers, two forward, two aft and five a side all in armoured casemates. As to speed the *Drake* and "County" ships are to steam 23 knots. In addition to the above there are six armoured cruisers in this year's programme.

Of protected cruisers the only one remaining uncompleted was the *Spartiate*, built at Pembroke, which had to abandon her trials in consequence of her bearings becoming heated.

We pass over the references to second and third class cruisers and sloops, and content ourselves with noting that at the close of the financial year ten torpedo boat destroyers remained to be delivered, but five additional vessels have been purchased and are to be delivered this year. There are ten new destroyers in this year's programme.

It is satisfactory to be told on such authority that the alterations effected on the Royal yacht have made her perfectly seaworthy.

Reference is made to the five sub-marine boats ordered from Messrs. Vickers, Son and Maxin in 1900, the construction of which was kept a secret for some time. They are thus described by Commander Robinson:—

The dimensions of the boats are 63 ft. 4 in. length over all, 11 ft. 9 in. beam, and 120 tons displacement submerged. They will be provided with means of expelling torpedoes either with the boat stationary, during the run on the surface, or submerged at full speed. The armament consists of one torpedo expulsion tube situated at the extreme forward end of the vessel, opening outward 2 ft. below the light water-line. Interlocking safety devices are employed to prevent accident while operating valves, &c., on the expulsion of the torpedo. The general construction of the vessels is such that all portions of the exterior of the hull are free from projections of a nature to be entangled by ropes or other obstacles when submerged, and the lines of the vessel are specially designed to minimize resistance for surface cruising. The propulsion of the vessel on the surface is effected by a gasoline type of main engine, which is supplied with a sufficient amount of fuel for a run of about 400 knots with a maximum speed of about 9 knots. An electric main motor is provided for giving the vessel a speed of 7 knots when submerged. It is worked by storage batteries having a capacity which will admit of a speed of 7 knots for

a four hours' submerged run. Gearing is provided to allow for the charging of the battery, driving the propeller from the main engine, or moving the engine from the main motor, these combinations being effected through clutches which are operated as desired. The lighting of the vessel is effected by portable incandescent electric lamps. The ballasting system consists of apparatus and means for quickly changing the vessel from light to a diving condition and for keeping her displacement constant in different waters. Also for keeping the longitudinal trim under the control of the navigator, and for compensating for the variable weights installed or expended from time to time, such as discharging torpedoes, &c. The air supply and ventilation are secured by compressed air stored on board the vessel, the gasoline vapours from the engines being carefully excluded by suitable arrangements. Safety valves are arranged to relieve any excess of pressure in the vessel over that of the atmosphere. The steering and diving engines are provided with automatic means of moving the rudders to the desired positions to prevent the vessel from inclining to excessive angles during diving or rising, and to keep the depth of submergence constant, as well also as to bring the vessel to a horizontal position at the required depth, and to prevent diving to excessive depths. Steering and diving can be executed by hand gear if desired. The compasses are compensated and adjusted so that the boats can be steered with equal accuracy submerged as on the surface. The type is that which has been invented by Mr. Holland, and has been tried in America.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTION ABROAD.

Though the progress of foreign navies is certainly cognate to the subject, we must deal briefly with Mr. Leyland's chapter in *Brassey's Naval Annual* under this heading. The ruling features in shipbuilding abroad during the past year appear to have been a tendency on the part of foreign Powers towards larger displacements in battleships and the development of special interest in submarine or submersible boats.

In France a programme has been adopted providing for the completion before January 1907 of six battleships of 14,865 tons, five armoured cruisers of 12,416 tons, twenty-eight destroyers of 305 tons, and a number not yet fixed, of sea-going and submarine torpedo boats—probably about 112 of the former and 26 of the latter. In adopting this scheme, the Legislature also endorsed the strong expressions of M. Fleury-Ravarin and of the Minister of Marine (M. de Lanessan) in favour of big ships. The latter spoke of the short range of the torpedo and the long range of the gun, dwelling on the necessity for torpedo craft and battleships and armoured cruisers. He emphasized the importance of a stable platform in order that the gun should be given its full value, of that platform being armoured to secure protection, of speed and range of action,—and so he arrived inevitably at the large battleship.

One battleship, three cruisers (of which we have seen one, the *Guichen*, in these waters), four gunboats, four destroyers (of which one, the *Framée*, was lost in collision with the flagship *Brennus*), several sea-going torpedo-boats and the "submarines" *Morse* and *Naval* were added to the French Navy during 1900. Four armoured cruisers were launched during the same period. From the reports of the various trials and under the heading of "Disasters," the French Navy seems to have been somewhat prone to troubles. The *Jena*, battleship, has had many difficulties in her trials; the sea-going torpedo-boat *Troube* ran on a rock and was seriously damaged; the *Lausquet*, t.b., was too slow and had to be struck off the list; then there was the disaster to the *Framée*; the sea-going torpedo boat *Bouët-Willames* ran on a rock and sank, and the *Caravane* transport sank in Japanese waters after collision.

The trials of the submarines *Gustave Zédé*, *Naval*, and *Morse* are fully described, and there is extended reference to the periscope and other means of obtaining surface vision for submerged boats. We gather that in smooth water such instruments have been used with a fair measure of success, indeed M. Rousseau declared in the *Moniteur de la Flotte* that during the Cherbourg experiment the sea was very rough and that the appliance as employed on the *Morse* gave, nevertheless, a very clear view. Perhaps the state of the sea and the nature of the vision obtained are both somewhat exaggerated in the above assertion.

Apart, too, from visual difficulties there seem to be other impediments to the easy use of these craft. Only the other day (beginning of May) there was published a telegram from Cherbourg to the *Temps* reporting the death in the Maritime Hospital there of Lieutenant Guisnez, commander of the *Naval*. Lieutenant Guisnez had superintended the fitting out of the vessel, and had commanded it at its trials. His term of command was almost completed. The *Temps* correspondent added:—"The malady to which this officer has succumbed was not foreign to the fatigues entailed by his command." Now, what meaning is to be attached to that significant sentence? Is it to be concluded that the officer died from the effects of an accident such as occurs frequently on those boats? Or that certain kinds of illness are brought on by employment on board them?

After reading the alarmist paper of Colonel Willoughby Verner in the *Fortnightly*, nervous people will hardly be reassured to peruse Mr. Leyland's summary of the measures for the improving and strengthening of naval bases in the Mediterranean, on which of course Colonel Verner's article was largely founded.

Two battleships, one armoured cruiser, and four third class cruisers were launched in Germany during 1900; four battleships, one armoured cruiser and a gunboat were in hand at the close of the year, and two battleships will be laid down this year. It is expected that the armoured cruiser building will be launched in 1901.

While in the case of the French manoeuvres it was said that no ambitious strategic schemes were laid down and the commander-in-chief was content to put the fleet through a great many useful exercises, the German manoeuvres elicited the comment that the final operations involved a great deal of "make-believe;" there was thus, it was added, a certain air of unreality about them.

Russia sent afloat four battleships in 1901 and early in 1901. Of these the latest, the *Cesarevitch*, launched at La Seyne in February last, is described. She is a little over 13,000 tons, and is protected by a steel belt to emerge 20 feet above and to descend 5 feet below the water line, the thickness of which is 9.8-in. amidship at its edge and 6.6 in. at its lower, these measurements tapering off fore and aft. The main armament consists of four 12-in. guns (in pairs) in turrets fore and aft protected by 10 and 11 inches of steel, and twelve 6-in. quick-firers, also in pairs, in 6½ in. steel turrets. They are so arranged that for bow and stern fire there are alleged to be two 12-in. and eight 6-in. guns available, while for broadside fire four 12-in. and six 6-in. guns can be brought to bear. Four battleships have been laid down, as well as the coast defence ship *Admiral Bontakoff*. An armoured cruiser was launched at La Seyne during 1900, the *Bayan* of 7,800 tons, mounting two 8-in. six 6-in. and twenty 3-in. (12-pdrs.), and is meant to steam 21 knots. Five protected cruisers were launched in the same period, of which the *Rogatyr*, floated at Stettin in January last, is described as of 6,750 tons, carrying twelve 6-in. guns as her main battery, and steaming 23 knots.

In Italy, though a scheme of naval construction extending to 1912 and involving the expenditure of 342 million lire on ten 10,000-ton battleships, sixteen destroyers, four auxiliary vessels and eleven torpedo boats, and of 77 millions more to replace obsolete ships in 1910-1912 was projected, nothing definite has been decided on as to future ship-building. Italy, indeed, has fallen behind other nations in the matter of naval expansion. The intention to build four small battleships or armoured cruisers of 8,000 tons has been departed from, and, instead, three ships of 12,624 tons, well protected, heavily armed, and with a speed of 22 knots, are to be laid down. One will probably be put on the stocks this year. They are to mount two 12-in. guns singly in axial turrets, and twelve 8-in. guns coupled in six turrets, three a side. Two battleships, of 13,500 tons, will, it is expected, be launched this year—as a matter of fact one should now be afloat, but we have not seen her launch reported. These vessels, the *Regina Margherita*, and *Benedito Brin*, will mount four 12-in., four 8-in., and twelve 6-in. guns as their main and secondary batteries. In

the reports of trials we note that the Belleville boilers of the cruiser *Varese*, though in the hands of inexperienced stokers, and severely tried, gave perfect satisfaction.

In the United States three single turret monitors were launched in 1900. These ships, with a displacement of 3,275 tons, carry two 12-in. guns, four 4-in. quick firers, etc., and are heavily armoured on the barbettes and amidships. Six destroyers were launched in 1900 or the early part of 1901, as well as a number of torpedo boats.

Two submarine boats, the *Holland* and the *Plunger*, were under trial and there are already in hand or provided for, six others, all of which under contract should be completed before the 25th of this month.

Designs have been prepared for five battleships, of which at first three were to have their secondary armament in superposed turrets and the others their 8-in. guns in independent turrets. It was finally decided, however, that in all five the superposed turret plan shall be adopted. The displacement of these vessels will probably be 15,000 tons and they are intended to steam 19 knots. Mr. Leyland compares them with ships of the *Duncan* class, manifestly to the disadvantage of the latter so far as armament is concerned, for the American ships have the same main battery as the English vessels, eight 8-in. guns where the latter have none, the same number of 6-in. quick firers, 14-pdrs. where they have 12-pdrs. and twelve 3-pdrs. to their six.

Six armoured cruisers, described last year, are under way and 3 protected cruisers have been provided for. The latter will carry fourteen 6-in. quick firers, twenty 14-pdrs and a dozen 3-pdrs; they will displace 9,700 tons and should steam at 22 knots.

The section devoted to Japan contains hardly anything that is new to us in the Far East. A description of the battleship *Mikasa*, taken from the *Times*, is followed by an account of the trials of her sister, the *Asahi*, and reference is made to the presence of the *Hatsuse* at Queen Victoria's funeral, to the launch and trials of the cruiser *Awate*, the launch at Yokosuka of the *Chihaya*, and to the ordering of four 31-knot destroyers from England. With the completion of the *post bellum* programme naval construction has come to a practical, if temporary, standstill.

Austria-Hungary launched last year one coast defence ship of 8,340 tons, mounting three 9.4-in. and twelve 5.9-in. guns, and two battleships of similar displacement are in hand and will probably be launched this autumn. Two more ships of this class will then be laid down. A protected cruiser of 7,400 tons is also contemplated.

Naval expansion in Denmark consists of the construction of a torpedo transport, of 380 tons; Greece has been able to re-arm two armoured-clads, which process the war with Turkey prevented; the Liberian navy is no more, one ship having sunk at anchor and the other been wrecked; Holland has launched a coast defence ship of 5,000 tons and has ordered three torpedo boats, and so forth. Norway and Sweden continue the building of coast defence craft. Spain has launched two cruisers, one an armoured vessel of 7,000 tons, steaming 20 knots, and the other a smaller ship of 2,000 tons. Finally, Turkey is having a momentary revival of naval ambition. The old ironclad *Messoudieh* has been re-armed and engined; two small destroyers will be launched this year; and a contract has been signed with Krupp for 208 quick-firing guns, including four 8.2-in., fifty-two 5.9-in., fifty-six 2.9-in., and a number of smaller calibres.

WEATHER AT SHOJI.

Below will be found the weather report compiled at the Hotel, Shoji, last week:—

	Air	Temp.	State of	Remarks in
	Max.	Min.	Weather.	General.
Sunday, 7th	66°	56°	72°	Rain...
Monday, 8th	62°	58°	72°	Rain...
Tuesday, 9th	68°	59°	72°	Fine...
Wednesday, 10th	64°	57°	72°	Rain...
Thursday, 11th	71°	61°	73°	Fine...
Friday, 12th	71°	63°	73°	Fine...
Saturday, 13th	72°	63°	73°	Fine...

KING ALFRED'S SCHOOL, WANTAGE.

The total lack of scholastic establishments suitable for the education of foreign lads which characterises Yokohama at present makes it imperative for parents to send their boys to the homelands if they are to be educated at all and given a chance in the battle of life. Among the many schools in England which would suit the pockets of the average Yokohama resident, none seem more attractive than King Alfred's School, at Wantage, Berkshire. Although, unfortunately, no authentic records exist of its foundation, this School can boast of considerable antiquity, for the Charter, renewed in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, implies that the school had already existed for a considerable period. There are also traditions of its existence in the reign of Henry VI. The school is capitally equipped, its endowments having been considerably augmented by large grants within recent years, and the buildings are thoroughly up to date. The education given at the school is an essentially modern one, in which science, mathematics, modern languages, and commercial subjects are the chief factors. Though part of the school is conducted as a school of science—the only one in the county of Berks—the original aim of the foundation has not been lost sight of, and purely literary work still receives its due share of attention. The fees are £2 per term for lads under 11 years, rising to £2.13.4d. for those over 14; extras are few. Boarders are taken for 33 guineas per annum, under 14 years; at 36 guineas for those over 14. Further information regarding the school can be had by applying to Mr. H. J. Neville, No. 57, Yokohama.

RECEPTION ON THE U.S. FLAGSHIP.

A large company responded to the invitation of Rear-Admiral Frederick Rodgers, the captains and officers of the united U.S. squadrons in Yokohama, to a party on board the flagship *New York* on Wednesday afternoon. The day was warm but a mild south-easterly breeze tempered the heat, and while the passage out was not unpleasant in the numerous launches provided for visitors, it was most enjoyable to spend an hour or two on the cruiser's quarter-deck.

The big ship was practically opened up to the inspection of the visitors, bluejackets and marines vying with officers in courteous treatment. The vessel was not dressed, but the quarter deck was screened in with bunting, and the band, playing on the port side the programme set down below, dancing was engaged in all the afternoon. It hardly needs to be said that the amplest arrangement was made for the guests of the squadron. These included many high Japanese officials, political, military and naval, and most of the leading residents of Tokyo and Yokohama. An excellent collation supplied by Clausen's Hotel was provided. We give below the dance programme:—

March.....	"Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep."	Lardeneau.
March.....	"Hands Across the Sea."	Sousa.
Waltz.....	"Dream on the Ocean."	Gun'l.
Mazurka.....	"One Heart One Mind."	Strauss.
Two Step.....	"Rastus on the Parade."	Mills.
Waltz.....	"The Fatal Rose of Red."	Smith.
Polka.....	"Honey Come Kiss Yo' Baby."	Boettger.
Waltz.....	"Lone Star."	Savasta.
Two Step.....	"When Reuben Comes to Town."	Mills.
Waltz.....	"Medley."	Smith.
Lancers.....	"U.S. Army."	Tobani.
Extra.....	"Plantation Songs."	Conterno.
Two Step.....	"Under the Double Eagle."	Wagner.
Waltz.....	"When the Harvest Days are Over."	Von Tilzer.
Two Step.....	"King Cotton."	Sousa.
Waltz.....	"Immortellen."	Gung'l.
Two Step.....	"Uncle Remus."	Bean.
Waltz.....	"Love's Dreamland."	Roeder.
Schottische.....	"A Southern Jamboree."	Lerman.
Lancers.....	"Kerry Mills."	Mills.
Cake Walk.....	"Every Race has a Flag but a Coon."	Boettger.
March.....	"Tommy Atkins."	J. H. S.

THE LATE MR. HERMANN MARCUS.

The *Kobe Herald* contains the following reference to the death of Mr. Hermann Marcus, which occurred at Kobe on July 22nd, and of whom it says that it is no exaggeration to say that everyone with whom he came in contact esteemed him for his many admirable qualities of head and heart. The deceased gentleman first came to Japan about 11 years ago, as the representative of Messrs. Joseph Lyons & Co., with which firm he had been previously connected in London. On the death of Mr. Lyons, Mr. Marcus joined Messrs. Strauss & Co., and has been with them ever since. He has not enjoyed good health for a long time and a few years ago went to Egypt, the climate of which benefitted him. Desirous however of resuming his position in the firm, he returned to Japan, only to find his health a further source of anxiety. A few months ago he sent home for a sister, to whose early arrival he was, as late as Friday last, when he was in the office, looking forward with the keenest pleasure. The seeds of the disease—consumption—however, had gained too firm a hold upon him and he breathed his last at 2.30 on Monday morning, just two hours before the steamer bringing his sister arrived in the harbour. Sincere sympathy is felt for Miss Marcus in the crushing blow which has fallen upon her.

Mr. Marcus was an old City of London School boy and had been chosen a musical or literary career would undoubtedly have achieved high distinction in either path, for he had rare musical capacities and literary capabilities of no mean order. He chose commerce, however, and in Japan won a host of friends through the sterling qualities of a happy, high-souled disposition which long-continued illness never seemed to blunt. His early death is mourned by a wide circle indeed.

JAPANESE PRISON STATISTICS.

Prison statistics published in the *Jiji* give the following figures:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Transportation for life	849	49	898
Transportation for a fixed period	3,242	249	3,491
Major confinement	3,855	610	4,465
Minor confinement	3,091	342	3,433
Major imprisonment	11	—	11
Minor imprisonment	3	—	3
Temporary—			
Exile	7	—	7
Below 7 years.....	1,072	17	1,089
Below 5 years.....	5,364	122	5,486
Below 3 years.....	9,067	334	9,401
Below 1 year.....	5,883	255	6,138
Below 6 months.....	10,396	787	11,183
Below 1 month.....	1,910	196	2,106
Total	33,692	1,711	35,403

Below 3 years.....	18	1	19
Below 1 year.....	56	1	57
Below 6 months.....	150	3	153
Below 1 month.....	803	42	845
Total	1,027	47	1,074

Detention	722	186	909
Discipline	3	—	3
Convicted of former offences	48	1	49
First offences	18,448	2,204	20,652
Convicts guilty of repeated offences	28,103	991	29,094

The following is a comparative table showing the number of prisoners at the end of May this year and at the same time last year:—

	At end of May 1901.	At end of May 1900.
Prisoners.....	49,746	50,878
Criminal defendants.....	7,804	7,837
Detained for correction.....	152	137
Detained in separate cells.....	845	894
Children.....	98	123
Total	58,645	59,869

Fire broke out in the house of a tub maker at Araicho, Honjo, Tokyo, on the night of the 17th inst. One house was destroyed and one damaged. A small boy was burned to death and two persons were injured.

DR. WATANABE ON THE FUTURE OF JAPANESE INDUSTRY.

Dr. Watanabe Watari, well-known as a professor of engineering, has contributed to the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* a series of articles on the prospects of Japanese industry, which are worthy of the attention of foreign merchants. We confine ourselves to stating in as few words as possible the views of the writer under the headings of the original articles.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

The establishment of a large number of industrial schools is absolutely essential if we aim at competing successfully with foreigners in the matter of industry. High Class Industrial Schools such as we have in Tokyo and Osaka are very costly, so that in the present state of our finances they can not be increased to any great extent. Elementary industrial schools in every part of the empire are a great desideratum. The education given at the University does not produce, as far as the Engineering College is concerned, as many practical men who are capable of initiating and superintending industrial enterprises as is desirable, and it is absolutely necessary that the Mombusho should study more the pressing wants of the country and shape their educational policy accordingly. In order to realise how poor Japan actually is one must live abroad for a short time. The avenue to wealth in our case lies through industry, but in order to be successful at this our young people must be better taught than they are. This question of industrial education is one which the Mombusho only can deal with effectually. The necessity of postponing the completion of certain undertakings, on which the Government has embarked, on account of shortness of funds is most unfortunate. It conveys a bad impression in foreign countries and thus injures our prestige. But such incidents cannot be prevented from recurring as long as the sources of national revenue are inadequate to the country's requirements. The fact of the matter is that we can never feel ourselves safe until we find a way of making sufficient money to enable us to hold our own against foreign countries. It must never be forgotten that increased self-assertion in foreign countries and in international affairs must have at its back material wealth in order to prove effective. It amounts to this, then, that the political situation in the Far East is such that the development to the full of our industrial resources is a matter of vital importance to us as a nation. In regard to industrial education we cannot do better than be guided by the policy adopted by the most successful Western nations. In very recent times there are no countries that have made more rapid progress in industry than the United States and Germany. In neither of these countries are there very many high grade industrial schools. High as is the reputation of Germany for advanced learning, for several decades she has made a special point of multiplying her elementary commercial and industrial schools. The consequence is that she finds herself now supplied with thousands upon thousands of thoroughly trained young men to engage in trade and push German interests the world over. This is the explanation of the rapid growth of German trade in the East. The Americans have adopted the same policy with similar results. England is beginning to realise that she is being left behind in the race and talks of paying more attention to the training of her young men. We are apt to speak of Russia as a barbarian country, but the trouble she takes to make her people acquainted with the best methods of doing business of every kind might well be imitated by us. She sends numbers of students abroad to study, and employs Germans and others to superintend various industries. If these efforts have been put forth by nations whose position is assured in the world in order to enable them to meet possible serious reverses with calmness, how much more are they required in the case of a people like ourselves who have only just been admitted to the council-boards of the great Powers and who in regard to wealth have still to make for themselves a name.

CHEMICAL TECHNOLOGY.

There are European countries like England and Germany where for a very long period special attention has been paid to this subject and the manufacture of such things as sulphuric acid, soda, and the like, has grown accordingly. America is a comparatively new hand at this class of business. When I visited the United States 14 or 15 years ago I was astonished at the little that had been done in this line of industry, but in recent years her large output of iron has been utilised for manufacturing purposes to such an extent that Europe is left far behind in the race. In accounting for this new development in America it is not enough to say that, being a new country, she is bound to be rich in minerals, and having a surplus of iron it was natural for her to work it into a saleable shape. There is another cause for America's progress. She has felt the necessity of putting a check on the large quantity of material and manufactured goods yearly imported from Europe. In a word she has the advantage of having a big home market for all she produces and can look forward to successful competition in foreign markets later on. With us the very reverse is the case. Our home market is extremely limited. The only foreign countries where we have a chance of competing with foreigners are China and Korea, and there the demand for manufactured articles is very limited. We may say, then, in this line of industry Japan stands little chance and it is perhaps best that we should recognise this and give our whole attention and strength to more promising fields.

JAPAN'S NATURAL PRODUCTS.

It is of no use our worrying ourselves over the import of articles which can be produced at a cheaper rate in foreign countries than they would cost to make here. Our best plan is to develop to the utmost those industries for the produce of which a ready foreign market is always found. First and foremost of these are:—

(1.) SILKEN WOVEN GOODS, the annual export of which now stands at 88 million yen. The prospects of this industry could hardly be brighter than they are. The growing wealth of Europe and America implies the growth of the luxurious spirit which revels in costly articles like silk. There is much imitation silk in the market, but nevertheless men of wealth and standing in society prefer to have the real article, and will go to any expense to procure it. The tendency to extravagant living in Europe and America is increasing every day. One striking proof of this I will cite here. In former days it is stated that 80 per cent. of the gold annually produced was turned into coins and the remaining 20 per cent. used for making various articles. Now the exact reverse is the case; no less than 80 per cent. of the annual output of gold, silver and copper is used for technological purposes and only 20 per cent. is turned into coins. We can then welcome the growth of luxury in the West, and our Government should do its utmost to push our silk manufacture more than it has hitherto done.

(2.) SALT.—This is produced in such quantity and at such a cheap rate in foreign countries that no amount of Government protection would suffice to enable Japanese to compete successfully in this line of business. Hence protection had better be withheld from this industry.

(3.) TEA.—There are hot countries like India where with little labour the class of tea for which there is the largest demand in the Western world can be produced in large quantities. So that Japan stands little chance of holding her own against foreigners in this industry. The demand for the high-class tea which Japan grows, known as 玉露 *Gyokuro*, is comparatively small, and hence it is waste of money for the Government to protect such an industry.

(4.) COAL.—Though we export annually 15 million yen worth of this product, it is no cause for gratification whatever. There are those who seem to think that anything and everything that can be converted into money should be exported, but statesmen should before all things take into consideration the permanent interests of the country in such matters. Although the ex-

port of Japanese coal were to stop to-morrow, the world would not be much inconvenienced thereby, our coal fields being very insignificant compared to those found in other countries. But regarding the matter from a national standpoint the failure of our home supply of coal might mean the death of our industries. How could we possibly compete with Western countries if the coal used by us had to be imported at a high price? The indiscriminate export of coal that is now going on is in our view a "penny wise and a pound foolish" policy. Although the sale of it yields a little ready money for the time being, it exposes us to serious risks in the future. A limit should be placed on the export of coal and what is exported should be sold at a good price.

(5.) COPPER.—The annual export of this metal and things made of it is valued at 13 million yen. The output of the world goes on increasing every year till now it has reached 470,000 tons, of which America produces 160,000 and Spain and Portugal about fifty or sixty thousand tons. Japan's output is probably about twenty-seven or twenty-eight thousand tons. She ranks third among copper producing countries. There is no fear of the copper supply of the world exceeding the demand for the metal. However much Japan produces, there will always be a market for it. The amount she uses annually is very small, so that should the supply run short she would feel little inconvenience therefrom. Here then is an export which, unlike coal, entails no risk of future loss and in which there is every prospect of increased gain. Hence the copper industry should be pushed to the utmost extent. This export has much brighter prospects than articles like cement or yarns.

(6.) THE AMOUNT OF KNOWLEDGE OF MINEROLOGY POSSESSED BY JAPANESE.—There is no denying that our people are quite behind the age in their general notions on the subject of mineral products and their connection with revenue. The crudeness and ignorance of the notions entertained by the masses on this subject are shared by members of the Imperial Diet, who invariably treat all these subjects with perfect indifference. The Government spends all its time and strength in devising means for extracting money from the pockets of the few who possess it and fails to devise measures for creating new sources of revenue. Though the majority of us are quite satisfied with the amount of produce sent to the market month after month, to those who know what might be done in the mineral industry alone the condition of affairs seems pitiable. It is true to say that the nation has not the faintest notion of how to become rich. All one hears on every side are sighs of despair. (*Komatta, komatta to awo iki wa haku bakari de sakoshi mo saigen wa hakken suru michi wa shiranai no de aru.*) "This mine is no good, and that mine is going to prove a failure." Men who talk thus confess their own ignorance and unresourcefulness; with such management as they are now under it is no wonder that mines should fail. As long as our people are ignorant of the methods being followed in the outside world they will remain satisfied with the puny mining efforts we are now making. One of the chief reasons of the enormous energy put into the working of mines in recent years in the outside world is the discovery of new modes of refining metals whereby they are made to yield profits undreamt of a few decades ago. But this is unknown to the majority of our mine owners, who do nothing but express wonder at the vast output of the outside world while condemning the mines of their own country—mines that in other hands would be made to yield enormous gains. (*Jitsu wa karera no dame de aru to kangae oru kōsan ga yaku ni tatsu yōna yo no naka ni natte aru no de aru. Sore wa Nihon bakari ga shiranai no de aru.*)

(7.) GOLD.—This is a metal which is very deficient in this country. Though known as a nation that has a gold currency we are practically without gold compared to other countries. Now there are two ways of procuring gold. (a) We can increase our exports and add to their value to such an extent that gold will come flowing into the country in large quantities.

For example, by adopting the new methods of refining copper we can double the value of this export, that is we can make it worth 26 million *yen* a year instead of 13 million. (6) The second method of obtaining gold is by encouraging the gold-digging industry as much as possible. The present yearly yield is only about 500 *kwan*. By a little more private enterprise and by Government help this quantity could be doubled without much difficulty. I am discussing all these questions from the point of view of the State and not from a commercial point of view. A *momme* (=58 grains Troy; 1,000 *momme*=1 *kwan*) of gold is now worth 5 *yen* in this country. Whether by the skilful development of such resources as we have we yearly increase our gold, or whether we dig more of it out of the earth, it matters little. But the money has to be made somehow and the sooner the authorities realise this the better.

(8.) THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.—What this Department is doing I don't know, but it is very certain that the country will never make rapid progress unless steps be taken by the State to facilitate that progress. Take a country like America. Has not the State laid out enormous sums in establishing cheap means of communication between places. It is wonderful how far you can ride in big American cities for 5 cents, and they talk of reducing the fares to 3 cents. In that country private enterprise and state aid, combine to make things "hum." But here the policy of the Government is to make means of communication as dear as possible. The railway fares on Government lines have gone up, and the postal rates have been raised. By adopting this policy the Government is hindering progress instead of aiding it. If this course be pursued no rapid development can take place. However earnest private individuals may be in this matter, the officials who alone have the power to put new life into the industrial and agricultural world are utterly listless. They have been supplied with endless reports on the existing state of affairs and the remedies that are required to meet them, but they disregard such reports entirely. I myself have presented such a report, but finding that it has led to nothing, I have now made up my mind to set to work in my professional capacity in the copper mines with which I am connected and by the adoption of new modes of working the ore to see whether I can't obtain a yearly yield that shall double the present output. My motto henceforth shall be *ron yori shigoto*, 'work rather than theory.'

(9.) THE COST OF PRODUCING.—This is a point of great importance, as upon it principally depends success or failure in competition with foreigners. One of the reasons of our being unable to place goods on the market as cheaply as our competitors is that owing to our awkward method of setting about things the cost of producing runs up to too high a figure. Since returning from abroad the year before last, I have been continually engaged in making investigations with a view to reducing the working expenses of various industries and have made many suggestions as to how this may be accomplished.

(10.) ORE POISONING.—This is a matter on which it is the duty of the Government to take prompt and decided action. The hindrances to business which are caused by widespread reports as to the ill-effects of certain mineral products on animal and vegetable life are very serious. This subject demands the most thorough investigation, and this should be followed by the adoption of strict preventive measures. To recommend the shutting down of a mine because a poisonous substance is discharged from it is quite absurd. Rich sources of national revenue are not to be dealt with in this fashion. There are antidotes for most of the poisons known and the business of the world does not stop on account of the existence of a hundred poisonous substances. The plea that mines should be stopped because the working of them causes the death of neighbouring trees is ridiculous, when the value of the minerals obtained is compared with the value of the trees. That charcoal burners and woodmen should complain is natural

enough, but that an industry which is enriching the country by millions of *yen* should be hindered by any such complaints is the height of folly. This ore poisoning agitation that we hear so much of is characterised by no little ignorance. Nevertheless it would have been better had the Government paid more attention to the matter and dealt with it in a business-like manner from the beginning.

(11.) THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD'S GREAT ENTERPRISES.—One of the chief causes of the remarkable progress which the world has made in modern times is based on the principle that one thing helps another. Industry, agriculture, commerce all play into each other's hands in a properly conducted game of business cards. But in this country we have not yet reached the stage of the hand-in-hand progress of the wealth producing operations of mankind. If industry has made rapid progress, agriculture is just as it was in the Tokugawa age. Forestry is all behind and many other things that could be named. This is one of our greatest troubles and it differentiates us from the rest of the civilised world. If all our various enterprises advanced with equal step, there would be none of the friction that now exists between the progressists and the stay-behinds. If only the Government were thoroughly awake to the importance of bringing things more into line with each other it would augur brightly for the future.

But despite the difficulties we have had to encounter, the progress of the mining industry during the past 10 years has been something remarkable. Ten years ago our annual output of metal was only 2 million *yen*. It is now 42 million. I see no reason why it should not reach 60 or even 80 million. Other industries have not proceeded at the same rate, they having been influenced largely by market fluctuations and other circumstances.

THE MARQUARDT CONCERT.

Despite the great heat, a crowded audience gathered in the Public Hall on Thursday evening, attracted by the fair promise of good music. And for once in a way, a Public Hall assembly found its expectations more than realised. Herr Marquardt is a complete master of the violin and interprets the music of Vieuxtemps, Saint Labin, Sarasate, Fesca and other composers in a manner that borders on the marvellous; while in the hands of Madame Breitschuck-Marquardt the harp becomes an instrument endowed with the spirit of life. It was not long before the eminent merits of Madame Breitschuck-Marquardt were demonstrated and the house sat really spell-bound during the last few passages of the Mazurka which she gave as her first solo. Inheriting from her father, the famous harpist Breitschuck, peculiar aptitudes for this magnificent instrument, she has brought to her work a passionate delight in all things musical, together with an indomitable industry which has enabled her to surmount the many difficulties which strew the path of those who take up the study of the harp. And so it is that she can bend the instrument to her will and produce effects almost beyond the comprehension of even the initiated. No wonder then that she has won a foremost place in her profession, and that her audience last night echoed the verdict that has been passed upon her in the big musical centres of the Western world. If her solo work was good, quite as charming was her playing in the concerted pieces, and more especially in Gounod's "Ave Maria," the vocal part of which was taken by Mrs. J. Pender Mollison.

To Herr Marquardt too the audience is indebted for a rich musical treat. Seldom does a violinist of his eminence wander to the Far East. As has been remarked in other cities, Herr Marquardt completely merges his personality in his instrument, throwing all the enthusiasm of a rare musical temperament into his work. The result is seen in the perfection of a perfect art. Thus the whole evening was filled with musical delights, making one regret that this may be Yokohama's only opportunity of hearing the accomplished visitors in public, at least for some time to come. Mrs. Mollison sang as beautifully as ever, and was heartily thanked by her audience, being re-

called again and again. The baritone songs of Mr. Somerton were very pleasantly rendered and duly applauded; while Mr. Richter's contraltos at the piano and Mr. Schmidt's on the cello were quite invaluable. Two baskets of flowers were handed up to Madame Breitschuck-Marquardt during the evening; and Mrs. Mollison also received a floral tribute. It is with regret that we find pressure of time and space prevents a longer notice of one of the most enjoyable concerts ever given in the Public Hall. The programme is appended; it speaks for itself:—

Trio for Piano, Violin and Cello.....Fesca.
Herr MARQUARDT, Herr RICHTER, and Herr
RUDOLPH SCHMIDT.
Harp Solo—"Mazurka de Concert".....Schuecker.
Madame BREITSCHUCK-MARQUARDT.
Violin Solo—"Fantasie appassionata".....Vieuxtemps.
Herr MARQUARDT.
Baritone Solo—"Song to the Evening Star"
from "Tannhauser".....Wagner.
Mr. S. H. SOMERTON.
Violin Solo—"Fantasie" on sextett from
"Lucia di Lammermoor".....Saint Labin.
Herr MARQUARDT.
Soprano, Harp and Violin—"Ave Maria".....Gounod.
Mrs. J. P. MOLLISON, Madame BREITSCHUCK-MAR-
QUARDT, Herr RICHTER, and Herr MARQUARDT.
Harp Solo—"Fantasie on "Last Rose of
Summer".....Alexandra Marquardt.
Madame BREITSCHUCK-MARQUARDT.
Violin Solo—"Romance and Gavotte from
"Mignon".....Sarasate.
Herr MARQUARDT.
Baritone Solo—"The Arrow and the Song".....Pisniti.
Mr. S. H. SOMERTON.
Harp and Violin Duets—"Reverie".....Vieuxtemps.
Intermezzo from "Cavalleria Rusticana".....Mascagni.
Madame BREITSCHUCK-MARQUARDT, and Herr
MARQUARDT.

BASEBALL.

PEERS' SCHOOL VERSUS Y.C. AND A.C.

The return baseball match between a nine from the Peers' School, Tokyo, and a team of the Y.C. and A.C. took place on the Cricket-ground, Yokohama, on Saturday, and resulted in a defeat for the visitors by three runs, Yokohama scoring 9 runs and the Peers' School 6. Yokohama made one run in the first innings, Edwards reaching the home plate. Then nothing more resulted until the fourth innings, when the home team managed to get Blake, Hellyer, and Kilby home. The visitors, in the last half of this innings also scored a run, Iwamura making the point. Yokohama went out for nothing in the fifth innings, but the Peers' School piled up four runs, making them one ahead of the home nine. Yokohama tied the score in the next innings, Lowrie being the man to get home. The seventh innings saw the visitors make their last run, Saigo running in amid tremendous excitement. Yokohama scored four runs in the eighth innings, Kilby, McChesney, Edwards and Swan all getting home. From this point on nothing was made, the fielders and the battery having it all their own way. On the whole it was a capital game and an improvement on the first encounter. Positions:—

Y. C. AND A. C.				PEERS' SCHOOL.			
L. E. McChesney	C.F.	.....	Y. Matsukata.	.....	.....	.....	.....
E. B. S. Edwards	3B.	.....	Saigo.	.....	.....	.....	.....
E. C. Swan	C.	.....	S. Matsukata.	.....	.....	.....	.....
W. L. Merriman	R.F.	.....	Iwamura.	.....	.....	.....	.....
D. H. Blake	P.	.....	Kuroda.	.....	.....	.....	.....
R. Richardson	L.F.	.....	Shingo.	.....	.....	.....	.....
M. Lowrie	S.S.	.....	Mizuno.	.....	.....	.....	.....
A. T. Hellyer	2B.	.....	Y. Matsukata.	.....	.....	.....	.....
E. W. Kilby	1B.	.....	Kamei.	.....	.....	.....	.....

SCORE.

INNINGS.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Y. C. and A. C.	1	0	0	3	0	1	0	4	0=9
Peers' School	0	0	0	1	4	0	1	0	0=6

SWIMMING RACES.

We understand that the swimming races, etc., of the Yokohama Amateur Rowing Club will take place on August 10th. There will be a 100 yards open race, a similar distance for non-winners, a quarter mile race, a long dive, a spring board, and standing and running headers.

YACHTING.

Four cruisers started on Saturday afternoon for the "Asagao" Cup, presented on handicap, and a second prize by the Club on club time.

The race resolved itself into a match between *Dainyo* and *Scanhild* which, especially towards the finish, was quite exciting. The wind was baffling but after working down the bay they rounded the Widow Buoy almost together, *Dainyo* ahead; thence they came back with spinnakers to the Lightship, reached in to the breakwater and beat up the harbour. *Scanhild* lost some time by the proximity of a steamer but as it was finished less than a minute late. Following were the times:—

	Finish. h.m.s.		Finish. h.m.s.
<i>Dainyo</i>	4-47.30	<i>Scanhild</i>	4-48.25
<i>Mosquito</i>	5-18.30	<i>Surprise</i>	5-32.45

Dainyo and *Scanhild* both sailed scratch for the cup and the former therefore won it. For the second prize both allowed the other two (*Mosquito*, 7.02; *Surprise*, 8.10) and were consequently well within their time and *Scanhild* therefore gained the second prize. *Dainyo* got 1 record point and *Scanhild* 2.

Five 12-raters, started for a race round the usual course with the result that *Vera* came in first, *Madelaine* second, and *Shamrock* third.

THE "KINSHU MARU."

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Kinshu Maru* is reported ashore on the coast of Quelpart Island. No particulars are yet to hand. It would seem that intelligence of the event was telegraphed from Mokpho, and as that place is 100 miles from Quelpart, two days elapsed before the news reached Tokyo. The *Omi Maru* was sent at once to take off the passengers of the *Kinshu*, and a Japanese gun-boat was also despatched by the Admiralty to render assistance. It is believed that the ship ran ashore during a fog, while en route between Moji and Shanghai. The telegram states that she is not making water.

COLLISION AT WOOSUNG.

A collision occurred at Woosung on July 19th between the Mitsui Bussan steamer *Aikawa Maru*, entering the river from Nagasaki, and the Nordd. Lloyd's tender *Bremen*, which lay alongside the steamer *Bayern*. The *Aikawa* struck the *Bremen*, her stem cutting into the tender right amidships on the port side. The *Aikawa Maru* immediately reversed her engines and went full speed astern, and in doing so, got into a native lanch, which was smashed up. The *Bremen* suffered considerable damage, both above and below the water line, and was leaking badly. The stem of the *Aikawa Maru* seems to have cut right into her, breaking the guard rail and driving through several planks of the upper deck and staving in several plates on the port side. Had she penetrated a foot further, she must have cut into the boilers of the tender. The *Bayern* suffered practically no damage. Two of her upper plates were bulged, but she sustained no damage to interfere with her departure at the proper time.

FOREIGN LOOTERS PUNISHED.

Mr. Ragsdale, U.S. Consul at Tientsin, held a Court on July 12th at his consulate for the trial of three Americans, James Winn, Richard Leslie Butler and Alfred Plant, who were alleged to have been concerned with others in looting a pawnbroker's shop at Chang-kee Chuang, about 30 miles N.E. of Peking. Mr. Ragsdale sat as judge, with Mr. C. D. Tenney, Mr. Drake and Mr. Standing as Assessors. Mr. Fames, barrister, appeared on behalf of the defendants. Mr. MacLay acted as interpreter. The case was in the first instance brought to the notice of the American Chargé d'Affaires in Peking by the Viceroy Li Hung-chang, who forwarded to Mr. Squiers a copy of a report by Brigadier General Li-an-tung, in charge of the

district of Tung-chao and Yung-ping-fu. The evidence showed that five foreigners (including the accused) with six Chinese, and accompanied by four carters with carts, went to the premises in question and having demanded Tls. 5,000, broken open safes and other receptacles and in this way obtained Tls. 500. All three were found guilty of robbery with violence. They were sentenced to four years' imprisonment each; which will be served in Shanghai.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

2,909 tons of British coal arrived at Nagasaki on the 23rd inst.

Princesses Fumi and Yasu will leave Tokyo for Miyoshihita on the morning of the 21st inst.

Major-General Gascoigne left Nagasaki on the evening of the 22nd inst.

Mr. Futakuchi, Japanese Consul at Soochow, left Nagasaki for his post on the 22nd inst.

Mr. Justice Wilkinson arrived in Yokohama from Shanghai on Friday. He intends spending some time at Hakone.

A man named Nakamaru Kisaburo, living at Minami Otanachi, Yokohama, hanged himself at his house on the morning of the 23rd inst.

The Imperial Japanese post and telegraph office will open telephone lines to Kamakura and Oiso Post Offices about August next.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha steamer *Takasago Maru* received some damage to her engines in the China Sea the other day and had to be towed to Chefoo.

Several prominent gentlemen of Choshu will give an entertainment to General Yamaguchi at the residence of Prince Mori, Takanawa, Tokyo, on the 29th inst.

The long-continued drouth in Great Britain was broken on July 1st. Violent thunderstorms occurred accompanied by torrential rains and lightning, which wrought much havoc.

Several students in the Kobe Commercial School, accompanied by a teacher, will leave for Newchwang and Tientsin by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's steamer *Tategami Maru* on the 28th inst.

Schneider & Sons' clothing factory in White-chapel, London, covering a ground space of two and a half acres, was burned on June 29th. The damage is £100,000. Two thousand people are thrown out of work.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha steamer *Matsuyama Maru* struck a fishing boat having on board 15 men, near Imboye light on the night of the 19th inst. The boat was capsized but the men were rescued by the *Matsuyama* and another fishing boat.

A list of Russian losses in China is published in St. Petersburg. It only goes as far as the storming of Peking, and includes 31 officers and 682 men killed or died from wounds. These figures amount to 15 per cent. of the Russian forces at the front.

Statistics published at Berlin show that the North German Lloyd coasting trade in the East Indian and Chinese waters has doubled in the last year and that there are now 42 compared with 26 vessels before.

The Japanese sailing ship *Yawata Maru*, laden with coal and timber, from Wakayama, ran on a rock near Miura Misaki on the 23rd inst. A steamer rescued the crew and towed the ship to Shinagawa the following morning.

A young woman named Suzuki Haru, living at Yoshihama-cho, Yokohama, has been charged with stealing yen 200 belonging to her parents on the morning of the 24th inst. She stole yen 50 from another woman some months ago.

An old lacquer maker named Koike Zenshichi, (67), living at Azuchi-machi, Osaka, committed suicide, accompanied by his wife Tsuji (60) on

the 22nd inst. They hanged themselves from the roof of their house, after writing a letter in which they said that they had no children and were too old to live longer.

The Goldsmiths Company of London has purchased for £10,000 Professor Herbert Somerton Foxwell's library of 30,000 volumes on economic literature, with a view to retaining it in Great Britain. He had an offer from the United States.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha steamer *Tairen Maru*, with 350 troops returning to Japan from China, damaged her engines when in Choshu bay on the 22nd inst. and was reduced to a speed of only 3 knots. The steamer *Omi Maru* towed her into Ujina the following day.

A man named Kobayashi Shoryo, employed by Mr. Otsuka Seikichi, lawyer, at Nogemachi San-chome, Yokohama, was arrested by the Kumagaye police on the 23rd inst. charged with stealing some registration stamps while employed as a Secretary of the Kumagaye District Court some months ago.

About fifty farmers entered the residence of Major-General Tsuda Yuzuru, a member of the Peers, on the afternoon of the 21st inst. They were natives of Chiba and tenants of Mr. Tsuda, who sold his lands at Chiba some days ago. The farmers desired him to retake possession of his property.

The counter-actions filed by Dr. Munro, and Messrs. P. B. Clarke, and C. Glahn against Mr. J. H. Ranger, in connection with the management of the Maples Hotel, have, it is reported, been dismissed, the Court finding no ground of action. On the other hand the suit brought by Mr. Ranger against Mr. P. B. Clarke will be proceeded with shortly.

A farmer named Aoki Yeizaburo, living at Miyamaye-mura, Tachibana-gori, Kanagawa Prefecture, attempted to commit suicide in a house of ill-fame, at Kawasaki on the night of the 20th inst. He tried to blow himself up with a bamboo loaded with powder and small stones: an ingenious contrivance that was not successful in its workings.

The Secretary of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, in a letter to *The Times*, says the consensus of agreement on the Merchant Shipping Act sets aside the legislation of the Government of India in respect to Lascars, and that the Company, therefore, will not appeal against the judgment given in King's Bench Court on the 21st June.

A woman named Kawaji Yukiko, living at Kachi-machi, Shitaya, Tokyo, attempted to commit suicide by throwing herself before a train at Sakamoto-cho, on the evening of the 23rd inst. She injured her head and shoulder and was sent to Tajiro Hospital, where she remains under medical treatment. She is a niece of the Governor of Gifu.

An insane woman named Toki, wife of Ishikawa Bunkichi, living at Tomizakacho, Koishikawa, Tokyo, threw her daughter Kaku at the stone gate of the Imperial University on the 21st inst. The Police found the child and took it home. The following afternoon the woman threw the girl into a well but men of the neighbourhood rescued it in time.

A man named Tanaka Yataro, father of the boy who was run over by the tram at Omori on the 21st, went out of his mind after his son's death and attempted to commit suicide. He repeatedly threw himself on to the tram lines but was always rescued. He is now being watched by friends. It is reported that the Tramway Co. will send him yen 200 in a few days.

The Honorary Degree of Doctor of Law has been conferred upon Miss Weston, of the Royal Sailors' Rest, by the University of Glasgow, at the celebration of their 450th anniversary, in token of their warm appreciation of the great work carried on by herself and her coadjutors in the British Navy. It is not only the British Navy, however, that has reason to warmly acknowledge

Miss Weston's services. She has been the friend of many a Japanese crew which has come to this country to navigate new vessels for the Japanese navy to Japan.

Viscin is proposed by Professor Reihl, of Leipzig, as an adhesive agent for medicinal purposes. This material, consisting of several little-known substances, is yielded in considerable quantity by the berries and the bark of the white mistletoe, and its cost is about a tenth of that of rubber. Solutions in benzine produce no irritation when applied to the skin in medicinal mixtures.

Baron Kanda (Professor Naibu Kanda) who has been sent to Great Britain to inquire into the teaching of English in Japan, was asked by a *Daily Mail* representative what his impressions of England were, to which he replied that the longer he stayed there the less he seemed to know of the place. He was particularly charmed with Oxford, the like of which he had never seen in America or on the Continent.

A small boy named Yataro, son of Tanaka Toshichi, living at Iriyama-mura, Yebara-gori, Tokyo, while playing on the tram-lines at Omori, on the afternoon of the 21st inst. was run over and killed. When the neighbours heard of the tragedy some 300 of them started in to damage the tramway line by piling it with stones and timber. Eventually police protection was obtained and the trams began to run again.

"Bohemian papers," said a despatch to the *Daily Mail* from Vienna, on July 1st "report that three German tourists, Weisnile, Meixner and Fischer, were killed on the Erzgebirge, near Weihoth. They were roped together. One lost his footing and fell over a precipice. The others held him suspended. He urged them to save themselves by cutting the rope, but they refused, and, renewing their efforts to haul him up, all fell down the rocks."

In the course of some remarks regarding the late Prince Hohenlohe, M. de Blowitz, writing in the *Times*, says that the dead Chancellor told him, with regard to the Emperor William's famous telegram to Mr. Kruger at the time of the Jameson raid, that "If the Emperor had known that Jameson had so many sons of respectable English families with him he would not have sent the telegram. He thought Jameson had only filibusters, with him, and that it was an act of brigandage."

A man named Ogawa Tsunekichi, living at Sumiyoshi-cho Ichome, Yokohama, was to open a restaurant here in a few days' time. He engaged a woman of Chiba Prefecture as a waitress, and on the 23rd inst. crossed the bay to Yokosuka with her, on the small steamer *Fiki Maru*. As the boat was nearing the entrance to Yato river the man fell overboard and despite the search that was immediately made his body was not found till the following morning.

Messrs. Bandinell & Co., writing on July 13th, report:—During the last few days more than 4,000 river boats laden with grain and pulse have arrived from the interior, and prices have fallen considerably. 120,000 piculs remain unsold and a further decline may be expected. Tonnage is consequently required, but rates offered are as yet too low for business, local merchants fearing to clash with charters effected in the South.

In an interesting article in *Nature* on the Basque people, the writer refers to the survival of the convade among this curious people—a custom still very prevalent among the inferior races of men, whereby, when a child is born, the mother goes about her ordinary work, and the father is placed in the lying-in bed, where he remains to be nursed, doctored, and sympathized with or congratulated for a given period of time.

While the tendency on the part of British blue-jackets to go "a-biking" instead of spending their time and their money in saloons is greatly to be commended, it may be wished that they would take their pleasure a little less violently. One

rider knocked down two men near the Recreation ground, Yokohama, on Friday by reckless riding and another "bagged" a Chinese boy near the Chinese Consulate the same afternoon. As the Chinese had a leg broken the police arrested the offender but on the injured person agreeing to accept *yen 2* as solatium the bluejacket was released.

The *Vossische-Zeitung* has printed an editorial declaring that Germany, under no conditions, would permit France to acquire Morocco or a key to the Mediterranean near Gibraltar. "Were either to be accomplished," it says, "France would drive Italy into the arms of the Triple Alliance, and could shut out German ships from the Mediterranean in time of war." This declaration is significant, because obviously inspired, and the whole article is believed to reflect the views of German Foreign Office officials.

It is not generally known, says the *Free Lance*, that the King pays taxes under protest—that is to say, His Majesty, like Queen Victoria, claims to be exempt from impost, and yet is willing to contribute without prejudice to the rates. For instance, part of the Windsor farm land lies within the radius of the borough. The municipal authority issues demand notes for the rates. The Royal officials respond by paying a sum just under the amount requested, and the collector is satisfied. There is no question of going to law, for how can the King be summoned in his own courts?

An Odessa paper announces that the discovery of rich naphtha wells in the Petchora district is of far greater importance than was anticipated from the first meagre reports recently transmitted to St. Petersburg. The experimental borings have now gone down to 80 fathoms, at which depth enormous deposits have been tapped, with a natural flow as copious and powerful as that of the chief founts at Baku. The expert engineers confidently believe that the whole district is abundantly petroliferous.

At the annual general meeting of the German Colonial Association, held at Lübeck, under the presidency of Duke Johann of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, a resolution was passed "to beg the Imperial Chancellor to consider the advisability of increasing the number of German Consulates in the Yangtze Valley, and in particular of establishing a Consulate at Chungking." During the discussion the value of the work done by Herr Knappe, the German Consul-General at Shanghai, was warmly recognised.

We have good reason, said the *China Gazette*, to state that owing to the enormously increased expenditure of the Shanghai Municipality, it is now generally agreed inside the Council that next year will see the already high Municipal taxation increased all round, making the rate 12 instead of 10 per cent.—a truly deplorable outlook, which is altogether the result of departmental extravagance and the foisting of white elephants of various kinds upon the over-taxed and impoverished foreign community.

A fire occurred on 11th June at the Ramsden Dock, Barrow, whereby the new wooden pier, recently completed at a cost of £20,000, was almost totally destroyed. The first-class armoured cruiser *Euryalus*, which was lying alongside the pier, was also seriously damaged. H.M.S. *Euryalus* has only recently been launched, and hundreds of men were at work on her when she took fire. A panic arose, and several men jumped into the dock and swam ashore, while others swarmed up the ropes or rushed across the burning gangway. The cruiser was at length removed into the middle of the dock, and her threatened destruction was thus averted.

Der *Ostasiatische Lloyd* of Shanghai, states that the German steamer *Muenchen*, which went ashore at Yap, has been floated. Mr. Mersel, the manager at Hongkong, went there with two of the Company's boats and the German gunboat *Sorath*, and after floating her she was taken to Hongkong, when it was found that it cost the Company to get her off \$250,000. The Dock Company

in Hongkong asked \$355,000 to put the steamer in good repair, and after making inquiries at Shanghai it was found it would cost considerably more to repair her there. The value of the *Muenchen*, as she stood on the books of the Company was \$600,000, so that if they decided to repair her in Hongkong she would stand to cost \$1,200,000. It has therefore been decided to sell the vessel.

The P.M. steamer *City of Peking*, which should have left at noon on Wednesday, was detained because of the discovery of a case of illness supposed to be smallpox. She had gone to Nagahama to be disinfected, returned to the vicinity of the lightship in the afternoon of Thursday and left about 5.30.

The accident on the Usui Pass is thus described in the English section of the *Kinshu Himeido Shinbun*:—

"A train on the Shinyetsu section of the Nippon Railway Company left Takasaki on the 13th at 7 p.m. and advanced to very sharp inclination of Usui hill and after the twenty more tunnels were passed, an accident was found in the locomotive engine which was blowing up the steam pipe, when the said train passed about seven-tenth of No. 26 tunnels, the last one on having lost steampower, the said train began to go behind along the inclination and after then, the engine exploded; two engineers were blown out of the locomotive, one of whom lost his sense while another got bruised."

Two appeals against decisions of the Yokohama Superintendent of Customs have been adjudicated on by the Minister of State for Finance. Mr. F. H. Ziegfeld, Manager of the China and Japan Trading Company, Ltd., No. 89 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama, imported rubber covered copper wire (span in two ply) on the 16th March, 1901, on board the S.S. *Indravelli*, the article being intended for telegraph use. The Superintendent of Customs imposed 10 per cent. *ad valorem* duty, on the ground that being spun it was cord not wire, but the appeal has been upheld and 5 per cent. duty imposed. In the other case Mr. Wilhelm Vebhing of Messrs. Grosser & Co., No. 180, Yamashita-cho, Yokohama, recently imported five cases of fabrics. The Superintendent of the Yokohama Customs imposed an *ad valorem* duty of 10 per cent. according to No. 322 of the Conventional Import Tariff Table, on the ground that the fabrics imported had stripes on both margins and were twilled cotton Italians for umbrella use. The importers appealed but the appeal was rejected.

A robber entered a house occupied by Lieut. Colonel Shinagawa Banpachiro, at Bentencho, Ushigome, Tokyo, shortly after 3 o'clock on the morning of the 23rd inst. He stole a watch and several articles from one room, and then entered a *beta's* room where he changed his clothes for those of the *beta's*. He then opened a bottle of beer and getting rice from another room sat down to eat and drink. Just then a *beta* named Matsumura Mikuma returned and noticing the outer gate open, he supposed that some friends of his master's had just left and had forgotten to close it. He walked on to his room when he heard a noise as of someone coming out. The next moment a big man appeared carrying a parcel. The *beta* tried to stop him, but being a small man was unsuccessful. He accordingly called to his master who at once came to his assistance and the robber was arrested. It is thought that the man is the same as one under suspicion of killing a police constable at Aoyama a few days ago.

The amount of loans issued by the Tokyo Agricultural and Commercial Bank during the 1st half of this year reached, according to the *Shingyo*, 38,790 *yen*, of which 25,200 *yen* were loaned to 59 agriculturists, and 13,590 to 20 manufacturers. Sums redeemed amounted to 17,733 *yen*. Classified according to the districts for which accommodation was given, the figures were as follows:—Tokyo, 57,410 *yen*; Aihara district, 7,756; Toyotama, 9,871; North Toshima, 8,107; South Katsushika, 20,649; West Tama, 50,672; South Tama, 41,104; North Tama, 80,074; total 291,362. The above amount was distributed among 470 debtors, loans redeemable in annual instalments aggregating 246,042 *yen*, while for fixed periods they amounted only to 44,400.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

President McKinley is planning to make a trip to the North-west early next summer, visiting Washington, Oregon and the northern belt of States, taking in the Yellowstone Park, which he has never seen.

Several of the largest sugar refineries in Louisiana are reported to have arranged for using Texas oil instead of coal for fuel, and according to the estimates made at present prices \$50,000 worth of oil will do as much as \$150,000 worth of coal.

The Scotch iron and steel makers are preparing to send an influential deputation of manufacturers to the United States in September to study trade conditions, with a view of devising means for better meeting American competition in neutral markets.

A new horse disease is prevalent in New York City. It is said that out of the 28,000 horses reported in the horse census upward of 5,000 have had the disease so severely as to require treatment, and 10,000 more have had it in a mild form.

Mr. Vanderlip, formerly an assistant Secretary of the Treasury, who has just returned from Europe, is quoted as saying: "I think it not only possible but highly probable that Europe will agree to binding terms of trade combination against us within the next few years, and that the result will be the most gigantic and stubborn commercial war in the history of the world."

A cotton duck trust, taking in practically all the factories in the trade, has at length been formed after several months of negotiation, and been incorporated in New Jersey. Its authorized capital is \$50,000,000. All of the Baltimore factories are to be taken over, and the company, under the name of the United States Cotton Duck Corporation, will manufacture cotton goods of all kinds. Half of the capital stock will be preferred, with 6 per cent cumulative interest.

Lord Selborne, First Lord of the Admiralty, announced in the House of Lords on July 1st, that he had great gratification in informing the House that the hospital-ship *Maine*, which was fitted out by a Committee of American ladies for the use of the wounded and sick in South Africa, and which later was sent to Taku, where she took on board wounded and sick men of various nationalities, has been presented as a free gift to the British Navy.

Eleven boys were killed and another probably fatally injured at Chicago on the afternoon of July 1st by a single bolt of lightning. The victims were fishing in Lake Michigan, at the foot of Montrose Boulevard, on the north side. The fatal bolt struck the pier where they were seated, smashed the construction, and all were thrown into the lake. Only one body had been recovered when the mail left.

July 1st was one of the hottest days in New York on record. At 3.10 p.m. the mercury at the Weather Office reached 98 degrees. This was one degree more than the preceding day. The records show that in the 30 years preceding, only two years had a higher temperature. Those were July 9th, 1876, and July 3rd, 1898. On those days the thermometer reached 99 degrees. Fifty-three deaths and 131 prostrations occurred up to 10 o'clock at night.

Mr. John D. Rockefeller has given \$250,000 to Cornell university on condition that an equal amount is contributed by others. Dr. D. K. Pearsons has given \$200,000 to Beloit college, Wisconsin, making a total of \$500,000 given by him to that institution. He has also announced that he is preparing to make several gifts of \$50,000 to small colleges of the west. Smith college has received a conditional gift of \$100,000, and Brown announces that the endowment has been increased to \$2,000,000.

Upon being questioned as to whether savings banks in New York city would be obliged to re-

duce interest rates in the not distant future, Mr. McMahon, president of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, one of the largest in the city, stated it as his opinion that the banks of New York city and state will, for some years to come—say five—pay dividends on the basis of 3½ per cent. It is probable, though, that new banks or banks with a limited number of depositors will be exceptions to the rule, as current investments do not yield so heavily as those made in days gone by.

Fortunately the recent flood disasters in Western Virginia have proved to be far less fatal than the sensational despatches first suggested. The estimates of a possible thousand deaths have narrowed down to rather under than over 40, including several missing persons. Except as regards loss of property the catastrophe has really been far less serious than the recent terrible plague of torrid heat in the Eastern and Middle States which seems up to date of latest news to have directly caused at least 1,500 deaths, in addition to adding greatly to the number of deaths due in part to previous sickness or bodily weakness.

Fishing with a pickaxe is a little out of the common order, remarks a Canadian paper, but it seems that big game can be caught in that way. At least George Morrow found it so the other day. He was hauling stone from the river at Gooderich and while he was working with his pick near the bridge, he caught sight of a sturgeon of immense proportions. He went after it and stuck the pick into its head, but it got away from him, and went some distance down stream, carrying the pick with it and leaving a trail of blood behind. He followed it and at last brought it up town. It weighed 92 pounds and measured 5 feet 7 inches in length.

In the presence of about twenty-five priests and laymen of the Catholic church, the Hon. Bourke Cockran was recently invested by Archbishop Corrigan with the Laetare medal, which is given every year by the University of Notre Dame, Indiana, to the person who it decides is the most distinguished Catholic layman of the year in America. Mr. Cockran is the youngest man upon whom the honour has been conferred. The medal is called the Laetare medal because the custom corresponds in the State to that followed by the Pope each year of giving on Laetare Sunday in Lent a golden rose to the most distinguished Catholic woman in Europe.

According to the American papers, says *Fairplay*, all insurance matters in connection with the wreck of the *Rio de Janeiro* have been settled. The underwriters have paid \$900,000 to the owners of the cargo, but the loss on the vessel is known only to the officers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. There was \$35,000 in treasure, on which insurance has been paid, and there was \$30,000 more, shipped by the collector of Customs at Hawaii, on which there was no insurance, besides a considerable sum belonging to the Mail Company. It can now be set down pretty accurately that the total loss was \$1,500,000. Raw silk, it is stated, was the article in the *Rio's* cargo that cost the underwriters most money.

In the first quarter of the current year France imported from the United States over 201,000,000 francs worth of goods, a falling off of almost 28,000,000 francs from the same period in 1900. On the other hand, France exported to the United States goods valued at 68,250,000 francs, against 94,750,000 francs, the value of the exports for the first three months of 1900. Though France imported 74,900,000 francs worth from Russia in the first quarter of this year, as against 81,900,000 francs in 1900, she exported to Russia goods valued at only 7,500,000 francs, a decline of 1,500,000 francs from the same period in 1900. During the period mentioned France exported to Great Britain goods worth 470,750,000 francs, while she imported from the United Kingdom material valued at 225,800,000 francs. Great Britain is the best customer of the French republic, Belgium next, Germany third, and the United States fourth.

An increase in the world's production of silver is recorded for the year 1900. In that year, ac-

cording to the *Engineering and Mining Journal*, the total output of the world amounted to 182,632,656 Troy ounces, a gain of 4,796,071 ounces as compared with the year preceding. The value of the silver product increased from \$105,900,000 in 1899 to \$112,205,000 in 1900, a gain of over \$6,300,000. The United States led in the production of silver as well as in that of gold, with Mexico a close second and Australasia third, though after a long interval. The value of the silver produced in the United States increased from 57,126,834 Troy ounces, valued at \$34,036,168 in 1899, to 59,561,797 Troy ounces, valued at \$36,579,900 in 1900; while Mexico's output increased from 55,032,000 ounces, valued at \$32,788,000 in 1899, to 55,804,000 ounces, valued at \$34,269,000 in 1900. The Australian product in 1900 was valued at only \$8,636,000, and that amount showed a decrease as compared with the preceding year. After Australia followed in order Bolivia, Peru, Germany, Spain and Chili. Among the states of the Union Colorado took first place, with somewhat over a third of the total production for the country, while Montana was second and Utah third.

THE KARUIZAWA ENGINEER FUND.

We have received the following letters:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—I have been a frequent visitor to Karuizawa, at all seasons for many years past and on no occasion have I seen two engines to a train.

There is another point which requires notice. When the line was first opened, it was said that even if the rack failed to work, as was evidently the case on this occasion, sufficient brake power was provided to stop the train within a very short distance. About 3 summers ago, I noticed a train leaving Karuizawa on the down journey without the automatic brakes being coupled. The Station-master, whose attention was called to the fact, said they were so often out of order as to be practically useless and that most trains went down without them. Perhaps in these happy-go-lucky methods lies an explanation of the recent fatal accident.

It is appears to me that much credit is due to the engine driver who held so pluckily to his post. A damaged engine, the long down hill run before, with its attendant risk, and the disappearance of his firemen into the depths of night were enough to take away the nerve of most men.

Probably among those who have journeyed to Karuizawa, there are some who, like myself, would like to show their appreciation of such heroism. I hope that you, Mr. Editor, will kindly take charge of subscriptions and I enclose herewith 15 yen, trusting that other contributions may bring the amount up to a worthy figure.

Yours faithfully,

KARUIZAWA.

Yokohama, July 20th, 1901.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—The Travelling Public, whether Japanese or Foreigners, must be in hearty accord with "Karuizawa's" suggestion in your columns of yesterday that some substantial reward should be given to the Engine Driver whose pluck and presence of mind saved the passengers in the above catastrophe. Had he, like his three mates, leaped off, all must have "gone to smash and smithereens." Your correspondent sent yen 15 as a beginning; I also enclose herewith my contribution and earnestly hope that many will follow it up. It is neither right nor politic that such heroism should pass without recognition,

Yours truly,

E. HAMILTON SHARP.

July, 23rd.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—Enclosed please find yen 10, as my contribution to the plucky engineer who stuck to his post and thus prevented what otherwise must have been a terrible disaster.

Yours truly,

KYU KARUIZAWA.

Yokohama, 24th July, 1901.

The Fund now consists of the under-mentioned sums:—

	Yen.
Karuizawa	15
E.H.S.	5
Kyu Karuizawa	10
H. T. T.	10
"Box of Curios"	5

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE USUI-TOGE ACCIDENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."
SIR,—With reference to an article headed "The Usui-Toge Accident," in yesterday's issue of your paper, may I be allowed to point out certain inaccuracies in your statement? By saying "the Railway Regulations regarding the use of two engines on the line should be strictly adhered to and not altogether ignored," you seem to be suggesting that there is an express provision requiring the use of two engines on the line in question which has frequently been disregarded by the railway authorities; while in fact there is no such provision in the existing Railway Regulations, nor has the use of two engines been ever considered necessary, as the Abt engine is always attached to the lower end of the train on the Usui-Toge, which it pushes from behind in ascending the gradient and leads in descending, this arrangement being sufficient for ensuring security. Beyond occasional trials connected with the haulage of goods trains, therefore, only one engine has been invariably used on this line, and the train which met with the recent accident was no exception to this custom. Trusting you will kindly make a due correction in your valuable columns.

Yours truly,
S. HIRAI, Director,
Tokyo, July 20th, 1901. Traffic Department.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."
SIR,—I am glad if my former letter on the above topic has helped to arouse the attention of the travelling public.

Thanks are due to Mr. Hirai, the Traffic Manager, for his courteous letter in your columns to-day in which he assures us that a second engine for ordinary trains is by the Railway Company deemed wholly unnecessary and is therefore never sent. He thus removes the misconception on that point which had erroneously arisen. But even if unnecessary might not such an additional locomotive be *expedient*. You, sir, also in your article to-day quote "a railway expert's" opinion that the brake power attached to the Usui trains is amply sufficient for any emergency. Yes, doubtless, if attached and applied. But "Karuizawa's" letter, also in to-day's issue, emphatically states that, in the writer's own knowledge, trains have been occasionally sent through the 26 tunnels without the brakes being coupled at all! And so absolutely useless!

What the Public demand is not that an accident be rendered theoretically impossible but practically so, which is a vastly different matter. If the company do not see their way to send a second engine, can they not effectually ensure the brakes being always in gear?

Yours faithfully,
A KARUIZAWA VISITOR,
Yokohama, July 22, 1901.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."
SIR,—I have read with great interest your articles and the several letters in your columns on the above fatality.

I am specially struck by "Karuizawa's" letter of the 20th, from which it clearly appears that, however ample may be the brake-power provided by the Railway Company it is occasionally *uncoupled* and so practically "non est." This statement, to the public, appalling and such neglect simply scandalous!

Will the Traffic Manager, Mr. Hirai, whose courtesy is already shown by his letter, kindly allay the public panic by giving his guarantee that in future the brakes shall always be inspected by the Station Master before the train is allowed to start?

Yours faithfully,
"BETTER SAFE THAN SORRY,"
Yokohama, July 24th, 1901.

THE SOCIAL EVIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—It is of interest to compare the two following statements:—

History shows, as indeed reason indicates, that the Japanese system was adopted for the purpose of limiting the evil and bringing it under official control. *Japan Mail*, July 16th, (Leader).

".....though there is reason to believe that in some cases (as in Japan) it (licentiousness) has been intentionally encouraged as a means of keeping down the population." Darwin: "Descent of Man," 2nd, Ed. 1860, p. 46.

I am Sir, Yours truly

BETA.

Nagasaki, July 19th, 1901.

(If Darwin had studied the legislation of the Tokugawa era, he would have arrived at a very different conclusion.—E. J. M.)

PERRY'S EXPEDITION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—In the "Chronology of Perry's Expedition" as published in the *Japan Mail* of 15th July, the

Squadron, is stated to have left Shimoda for Hakodate on May 12th, 1854.

In connection with the visit of the Squadron to this port a friend, some few months ago, sent me a copy of an inscription on a fan given by Commodore Perry to Matsumae Kageyu. Thinking this would be of interest at this time I send you a copy of the inscription:—

"The Deputy of the Prince of Matsmai Matsmai Kageyu has received the officers of the American Squadron, under the command of

Commodore M. E. Perry
via the *Prushatan* & *Mississippi* steamers
the *Macedonian*, *Vandalin*, & *Southampton*,
Captains McCheyne, Lee, Abbott, Pope &
Lieut. Commander Boyle
with great kindness, so as to get the
good will of all who
have met him.

Hakodate, June 2nd, 1854.

F. WELLS WILLIAMS,
Interpreter.

The two following inscriptions from Tombstones in the Foreign Cemetery, Hakodate, also refer to the time that the American Squadron visited this port in 1854.

Departed this life
May 29th, 1854
James J. Wolfe,
Seaman on Board
U.S.S. *Vandalin*,
Aged 50.

Sacred to the Memory of
G. W. Remick,
A Seaman on board
the U.S.S. *Vandalin*
May 27th, 1854.
Aged 19 years.

It would be interesting to know if the two seamen mentioned on these tombstones are the first foreigners who died in Japan after the signing of the first treaty with the outside world.

Yours truly, WALTER ANDREWS, C.M.S.
Hakodate, July 18th, 1901.

YOKOHAMA SEAMEN'S MISSION.

We have been asked to publish the following correspondence:—

[COPY.]

H.M.S. *Isis*,

Kobe, 10th July, 1901.

DEAR SIR,—Enclosed are *yen* 8.30, proceeds of the Smoking Concert given by this ship at the Public Hall, Yokohama, on Saturday last. Owing to the bad weather the attendance was small.

Captain Windham would be pleased if you would acknowledge the receipt of this money in the Yokohama papers.

Believe me, yours truly,

LEIGH MORRIS, Surgeon, R.N.,

Sec. to Dramatic Co., H.M.S. *Isis*.

The Chaplain,

Seamen's Mission, Yokohama.

[COPY.]

H.M.S. *Ocean*,

Yokohama, 16th July, 1901.

SIR,—I beg to thank you for the kindness and welcome which the liberty men from His Majesty's ship under my command have received at the missions to Seamen Institute, a kindness which the men themselves greatly appreciated.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

A. G. CURZON HOWE, Captain.

The Rev. W. T. AUSTEN,
82, Settlement, Yokohama.

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

A General Meeting of the Asiatic Society of Japan was held at the Parish Buildings, No. 54 Tsukiji, on Wednesday, June 26, at 4 p.m., the Rev. D. C. Greene, D.D., President, being in the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting were taken as read.

The Chairman announced that the papers which would be brought before the meeting were a translation of the "Sumiyoshi Monogatari," by Harold Parlett, Esq., and a translation from Dazai's works, of which the subject was "*Sinshi*," or Worship, by R. J. Kirby, Esq.

In the first place he called the attention of the meeting to Mr. Parlett's paper.

Mr. Parlett proceeded to give a brief resumé of the story contained in the "Sumiyoshi Monogatari," reading at the same time various passages from his translation.

The plot is briefly as follows. In ancient days here lived at Kyoto a Chunagon. This man has two mistresses, of one of whom he is so passionately enamoured that he takes her openly to wife. In course of time she bears him a daughter, the heroine of the story, who grows up a maiden of surpassing beauty. Unfortunately while she is still a child, her mother dies, leaving her to the sole care of an old nurse: for the Chunagon, immediately after the expiration of the period of mourning, marries his other mistress. This latter, the "villain" of the story, has two daughters of her own, step-sisters of the Himegimi with whom the father would fain have the latter live, were it not that he is afraid lest the step-mother should ill-treat her. Eventually, however, being overcome by the loneliness of the Himegimi, he brings her to his own house, where all goes well, till the damsel grows up and the rumour of her beauty reaches the ears of a young General, the son of one of the Ministers of State. He is so fascinated by the description of her that he determines to win her, and, to this purpose enlists the services of a man who had once been in the household of the Himegimi's mother. All the General's efforts to get the maiden to reply to his love-letters are, however, unavailing, and things are in this pass, when the story comes to the ears of the step-mother, who is jealous of her step-daughter and easily persuades the General's messenger to carry the letters intended for the Himegimi to her own daughter, and to pretend that the latter is the lady of the General's desire. The ruse succeeds for a time, and the lover, though not as enthusiastic over the beauty of the maiden as he thinks he ought to be, is fairly satisfied. At last he discovers that he has been deceived and is thereupon plunged into such grief that he wants to depart this life. The recollection of the fact, however, that the Himegimi is still there to be won inspires him with fresh courage and he renews his endeavours to gain her affections, but always without success. While this is happening on the one side, the Chunagon on the other is busy trying to introduce his daughter into the household of the Mikado, to the infinite disgust of the stepmother, who, after consulting with a wicked nurse in her service, essays to bring her husband's plans to nought by telling him that his daughter is paramour of a low-born priest. The Chunagon at first refuses to believe her story, but, when she actually shows him a villainous looking person emerging from his daughter's apartments, he is forced to admit that appearances are so strong against her that he can no longer think of sending the maiden to the Palace. Nevertheless he determines that she shall be married to a person of suitable rank. Such an one is soon found and the step-mother is informed by her husband of his new decision. Outwardly she is careful to simulate intense joy: inwardly she fumes with rage and envy, and at once sets to work, with the aid of her accomplice, to frustrate her husband's wishes. The two decide that the only thing to do is to wed the damsel secretly to the brother of the wicked nurse, a hideous old man. Unfortunately for them a servant in the step-mother's household overhears the plot and reveals it to Jiu and her mistress, with the result that the two unfortunate girls flee for protection to the house of a nun, once in the service of the Himegimi's mother, and now living at Sumiyoshi. Here they live for two years, being eventually discovered by the love-sick general. When he first appears at their place of refuge the Himegimi is disposed to treat him coldly, but she is dissuaded from this by the nun. A few days elapse and then the Himegimi returns to Kyoto with the general, whom she has in the meantime married, but years pass before she reveals to the sorrowing Chunagon that she is his long-lost daughter. At the last all the good are rewarded and the wicked duly punished, both the step-mother and her accomplice dying in miserable poverty.

Dr. Greene thanked Mr. Parlett for his most interesting paper. Such papers formed useful contributions to the study of ethnic psychology. The best thanks of the Society were due to Mr. Parlett for his translation of the "Sumiyoshi Monogatari."

The Rev. A. Lloyd then read a paper by Mr. Kirby, which was a translation of Dazai's "Saishi."

SAISHI.

The word translated here as "Worship" is expressed by the Chinese character 祀 used for the Japanese word "Matsuri." According to Williams it is composed of the radical "Shi" "to declare," with the contracted characters "Shu" "hand" and "Niku" "flesh," and means "sacrifice," and 祀 also read "Matsuri" to sacrifice to the departed. The paper I now present to you is a further translation from the Political Economy of Dazai Jun, who lived 220 years ago. Worship is the worshipping of other Gods 外神 and Ancestral Worship 先祖ヲ祭ル. It is written in the Saden that the most important factors of a country are its Worship 祀 and Fighting men 戎. If there are Gods 祀 there must be worship, and if

there are fighting men there must be soldiers. These two are of the utmost importance to a country.

The Emperor worships Heaven and Earth, the famous Mountains and Rivers of the earth and the Gods of the Soil and Harvest. Princes worship the Gods of the Soil and Harvest, and the famous Rivers and Mountains of the country. Great men worship the five Shi 神 (Gods). The Gods of the Soil are the Sha 社. The Gods of the Harvest are those Gods of the five cereals. The five Shi 神 are the Gods of the House 戸, of the Furnace 竈, of the Gate 門, of the Roads 行, and of the Household Garden.

The soil produces all things and nourishes mankind, and in consequence of this our people are now happily alive. Of the five powers 五行 the good 德 of the soil is the widest reaching, and to repay this good the Gods of the Soil are worshipped in some countries, but not in Japan. This is a mistake. In China travellers worship the Sodo 祖道 on leaving the gates, so is the God of the Roads. On the departure of troops the Gods of War and Horses are worshipped. The God of War is called Shiyu (after a rebel 2637 B.C.). The God of Horses is the star called Tenshi (Heavenly Horses).

The Kami are Heaven, Earth, Mountains, Rivers, Soil, Grain, and the five Ki. The Shin 神 of heaven and Shi 神 of earth distinguish between heaven and earth, but Kami is the common name.

The spiritual soul 神靈 of the dead is called Ki 鬼, and this when joined together with 神 makes the word "soul" Kishin 鬼神.

In worshipping Kishin the Ceremonial Law must be observed very carefully so as to distinguish which Kishin ought to be worshipped and which not.

Those worthy of worship are the ones chosen by the Sages.

The Emperor (Tenshi), being the Lord of the Earth, worships all the Kishin of the earth, which have been chosen for worship, and these are called Shiten 祀典 (Lawful Worship). The Princes and those lower worship only the Kishin specified by the Emperor.

These are called Meishi 命祀 (Specified Gods). None but Meishi ought to be worshipped by the people.

All Gods have rank. The Tentei (Emperor of Heaven) of course is the highest of all. The Sun, Moon and Stars are all Gods of heaven and are above rank. All Gods of the earth come below the Tenshi (Emperor) and their rank can therefore be classified.

It is said in the Law of the Former Kings that the five Peaks ranked the same as the three Dukes 公, and the four Rivers as the several Princes 侯. The five Peaks were Jotai, Nanko, Seikua, Hokkoku and Chusu. These are the five most noble mountains of the earth and ranked with the three Dukes. The four Rivers are Ko, Ka, Wai, and Sai. Of Rivers these are the four most noble, and ranked with the different Princes. The Ko (Princes) were one rank below the Ko (Dukes). It can thus be seen that in addition to the five Peaks and four Rivers there were no Gods equal to the three Dukes and several Princes. Thus rank is no light thing.

To fear Heaven and grieve for man is a prince's part. It is too difficult a thing for the ordinary student to understand. In all worship there must be a head. All important worship the Emperor or Princes must perform themselves. At these times the Emperor or Princes are the heads. The inferior forms of worship may be entrusted to retainers and proxies. The person who acts for the lord is then the chief worshipper. Those in the service of Kishin (Spirits) are called (Fushiki), Priests and Priestesses. The Kannagi are what are now known as Miko. When speaking of Fu and Shiku, the former is a woman and the latter a man. The Shiku is the present Negi and the word means Hafuri (Brinkley) gives Hafuri as "An official of a Shinto Shrine). Those ordinarily called Kannushi and Guji are the same as these. From the middle ages Bozu have existed, these are at present called Betsuto 別當 by the vulgar. Betsuto and Shiku are the same. Both are in the service of the spirits, but are not chiefs of worship. The uneducated are not aware of this. To think that the Chiefs of Worship are the same as the Betsuto and Kannushi is to fall into error. Then again the Shinshu (written with the same Chinese characters as Kannushi) is the Spirit's true body; it is sometimes made of stone or wood. It is similar to the Ihai (rank tablet), but it is not the same thing. It is what the vulgar call Shintai (the Spirit's Body). In Japan Shu (Lords) of stone and wood are not made. The Nusa is made of paper, and it is the common custom of Japan to call this the Spirit's Body. This is the Shinshu. To call the Shiku by the word "Kannushi" is an error. Nearly all Shinrei (Spirit Souls) are placed in Byo or Shi (Shrines). The meaning of a Byo is Miya, and of Shi

Yashiro, but really they are both the same. In China the Shrines of the Five Peaks, and Four Rivers are called both Byo 廟 and Shi 祠.

The Shrine where the souls of Sages, Princes, Dutiful Retainers, Honest Samurai, True Women, and Chaste Wives, etc., are worshipped are called Shi. The two names are joined together and the Shrines called Shibyo.

At present the restrictions against Tenshukyo (Christianity) are very strict. All without distinction, high and low must by law honour Buddhism, and thus they think that only Buddhist rites for mourning and worship ought to be observed, and so they look upon the teaching of the Sages of the Middle Kingdom as one and the same with Christianity and therefore to be prohibited. And this idea that everything ought to be left to Buddhism was acted on. This was a mistake of the people. The prohibition of Christianity is for the best interest of the country. But how is it that the teachings of the sages have been confounded with it?

But at present as a proof that one does not believe in Christianity, it is the law of the country that Buddhism must be worshipped, therefore if not every year at least once in three or five years it is necessary to go to a Buddhist temple and worship or to send for a Buddhist priest and have the worship carried out.

In worshipping ancestors and parents, the Shinshu and Shinhai are used. The Shinshu is the dead person's true body, or shade image, and the Shinhai is the tablet on which is written the whereabouts of the dead person's Shinrei (soul). Though both are made of wood, the meaning and law with regard to them is quite different. On the Shinshu the name of the dead is written, on the Shinhai is written the Shini (spiritual rank). The Shinhai is also called Shinhan (spirit board). This is what is called the "Ihai" by people of to-day. The Taifu and those of higher rank having Sobyō (ancestral shrines) and Shido (worshipping halls) should erect Shinshu, those having no Shido ought to erect only Shinhai, and not Shinshu. The reason is that the Shinshu being the real body of the dead person is the dwelling place of the soul. There is usually some one guarding it, so that in the event of fire, floods or other catastrophes it can be moved to some other place, the crime of allowing it to be carried away accidentally by flood or burnt by fire is just the same crime as injuring the body of a relation. The Shinhai only shows the rank, and is of no great importance to the soul, and should it be accidentally burnt or swept away no crime of injuring the body of a relation has been committed. In Yeddo, where fire is specially dangerous, many samurai and Taifu live only as lodgers and even the rich can not erect Shinshu. Amongst the vulgar of to-day it is thought that the Shinshu and Ihai are one and the same thing. Even scholars through not thinking, get the terms of Shu and Hai mixed.

The Chairman thanked Mr. Kirby for preparing the paper which, in his opinion, was of value to the Society.

THE BANKING REGULATIONS.

The evils consequent upon the facility with which small banks may be organised under the present law have now assumed serious dimensions, remarks the *Nippon*.

Mr. Sone, Minister of Finance, in his address to a recent meeting of local Governors in Tokyo, stated that owing to the adverse condition of the money market, banking troubles had sprung up everywhere, which would seem to have resulted chiefly, if not entirely, from the imperfect system of inspection adopted by the authorities.

It is safe to assert that the prosperity of a bank leads to the prosperity of the locality where it exists, and it is therefore to be desired that the authorities should exercise greater discretion in regard to the preliminaries for its organisation, the amount of capital to be raised, the personal credit of its promoters, its methods of business, the reputation of its directors and other officials, &c.

Private instructions from the Minister of Finance as to these points, from time to time, may to a certain extent, improve the situation. On this point the ex-Minister of Finance, Viscount Watanabe, has expressed his opinion much to the same effect. Both condemn the existence of small banks. A large number of the newly organised banks are, in fact, the result of fraud, being institutions brought into existence by taking advantage of gross imperfections in the present regulations. The existing law does not provide against capital being paid in any form but cash: it simply requires the payment of one-fourth of the gross capital before the bank is opened. A syndicate of cunning usurers, which so many bankers actually are, is thus enabled to "institute a bank, by converting the bonds of their debtors into its capital and transferring their credit to its accounts on the day of its opening.

The most notorious instance is one connected with

some curio dealers who are known to have paid the capital of their bank in bric-a-brac instead of money. Banks of this kind, while pretending to have paid-up one-fourth of the gross amount of the capital, as required by law, are in reality possessed of no reserve even for business purposes, their object being evidently to entrap the unwary into depositing their money. The originators of such banks, as soon as they have secured share certificates in exchange for their loan-bonds or the articles in their possession, undertake the sale of the same, with little or no consideration as to the fate of the banks which they have organised. That is a result of the undue liberality shown by the existing regulations in regard to the establishment of banks in general. Another defect lies in the absence of all provision for compulsory reserves to be made against deposit. Advocates of the present system may excuse themselves by reference to similar institutions in London, but Japanese banks ought not to be treated in the same light as those of London. Some time ago, we called the attention of the public, says our contemporary, to the expediency of revising the present banking regulations, on the points as set forth below:—(1) The capital of a bank should under no circumstances be less than 100,000 yen. (2) All the existing small banks should be amalgamated into one big concern. (3) The payment of capital should be restricted to money, and the use of bonds from debtors or articles of trade for such a purpose should be strictly forbidden. (4) A certain amount of reserves to be retained by compulsion against deposit. Finally, referring to the banking laws in Canada, our contemporary recommends the Government to compel the banks to put a portion of their capital in trust against future contingencies, and adds that strict supervision should be exercised at all events.

THE FINANCIAL POSITION OF JAPAN.

(FROM "THE TIMES" CORRESPONDENT.)

Tokyo, April 24.

Japan has been passing through a political crisis. Quite unexpectedly, so far as concerned the general public, the Minister of Finance announced that it would be necessary to postpone some of the enterprises included in the extensive *post bellum* programme drawn up in 1896. Funds for carrying out the unproductive items of the programme—that is to say, military and naval expansions and fortifications—were to be taken entirely from the Chinese indemnity; but funds for the productive items, railways, telegraphs, telephones, riparian improvements, harbour constructions, and so forth, were to be obtained partly from surpluses of revenue, partly from a series of domestic loans, and partly from the indemnity. In publishing the details of this programme *The Times* foretold that the Treasury would ultimately find difficulty in floating its domestic loans, since it could not afford to pay the high rate of interest ruling in the open market and since money was steadily growing scarcer in Japan. That forecast has been verified. Last year issues aggregating 18 million yen (10 yen=£1) should have been floated, but the Treasury perceived the hopelessness of making the attempt, and this year loans aggregating some 30 million yen stand on the programme, with a still more unfavourable outlook. Thus every one understood that, failing some unforeseen source of revenue, a part of the enterprises for which these moneys were needed would have to be abandoned or postponed. Nevertheless, when the Minister of Finance recently announced the suspension of certain enterprises, much excitement was caused, not because his difficulties were unappreciated, but because the Diet had been invited to pass a Budget including these very loans. The Minister of Finance must have known that the floating of such loans would prove impossible; yet he inserted them in the Budget and allowed the Houses to vote a document which, ten days after their adjournment, he declared to be practically invalid. Here were grounds for a serious indictment. Yet, had only the Opposition raised their voices, not much attention would probably have been paid. The clamour came mainly, however, from the leaders of Marquis Ito's own party (the Seiyu-kai), some of them being genuinely indignant that they should have figured as prominent supporters of an abortive Budget, while others welcomed any opportunity to attack the Minister of Finance, Viscount Watanabe, who entered the Cabinet in circumstances that greatly impaired his popularity.

The incident illustrates the tightness that prevails in the Japanese money market. The Government's Five per Cent. Consols, as sound securities as any one need desire, which were quoted at 105 seven years ago, scarcely find buyers to-day at 80; and, were a domestic loan of 40 or 50 million yen asked for, the rate of subscription would not exceed 85 or 86, if, indeed, the bonds could be sold at all. Yet nothing suggests that the people are suffering from impecuniosity. House building, garden making, social entertainments, and all the normal indications

of affluence are everywhere visible, although enterprises of the most promising nature languish or are neglected owing to lack of floating capital. An idea frequently expressed by European and American journals, that the nation is overtaxed, is not borne out by scrutiny. It is quite true that the State raises a revenue of 201 million yen now, whereas it was content with 85 millions ten years ago; and these figures seem to warrant the common assertion that the people's burdens have been more than doubled in a decade. But several corrections have to be applied. In the first place, the ordinary revenue in Japan includes the gross receipts from Government undertakings and properties, such as posts, telegraphs, railways, forests, and various factories. These receipts constitute a naturally-expanding factor, and thus an item which superficial observers class among the people's burdens is really an evidence of growing prosperity. That it is an item of considerable importance will be evident from the fact that, whereas this source of revenue stood at only eight million yen in 1891, it now represents approximately 47 millions. To put the matter shortly, the income now raised by actual taxation is not 201 million yen but only 135 millions; and even to the latter figures two important qualifications must be applied before it is taken as a basis of comparison. The first correction relates to *sake* (rice beer). Ten years ago this, the one intoxicant of Japan, yielded only 15 million yen to the State. To-day it yields 55 millions. Such an increase seems immense, but in practice the *sake* tax is scarcely felt by the nation. It is an impost which no one need pay unless he can afford the luxury of drinking *sake*, and the best judges are of the opinion that the limit of taxation has not been nearly reached in the case of this article. Here, then, we have a difference of 40 million yen. In fact, the increased revenue derived from *sake* pays the increased cost of armaments expansion. The second correction relates to Customs duties. These, under the old tariff, yielded only four million yen ten years ago, whereas they now yield nearly 16 millions. *Sake* and import duties thus account for 52 million yen of the increased revenue; and we arrive at the conclusion that the nation's direct taxes instead of being doubled in ten years, as is commonly asserted, have only risen from 53 million yen to 83 millions, an increase of less than 60 per cent.

There is also another important point, namely, that the sterling equivalent of 53 million yen in 1891 is equal to the sterling equivalent of 86 million yen in 1901; so that, if these taxes be converted into gold, the Japanese actually pay less now than they paid 10 years ago. It may be urged that for purposes of domestic finance the Japanese have nothing to do with fluctuations of exchange. That is true in a sense; but it is not true so far as it suggests that the appreciation of gold has not affected Japan. The appreciation of gold is one of the factors that have operated, in conjunction with commercial and industrial expansion, the development of communications, and the scattering of large sums on account of public works, to produce such a change of values that the average of present-day prices is the double of what it was ten years ago. Labour and all its products have appreciated nearly 100 per cent. in terms of local currency, so that the working man can now sell his toil and its fruits for twice as many yen as they brought him in 1891. From that point of view, to say nothing of the country's rapid strides in all branches of productive enterprise, the national wealth and the income derived from it have increased 100 per cent. The 53 million yen of direct taxes collected by the Treasury in 1891 was no lighter burden than 106 millions would be to-day, and the conclusion is thus reached that, even on a highly conservative estimate, the people's present contribution to the State exchequer is comparatively 25 per cent. less than it was ten years ago. It should also be remembered that the incidence of taxation in Japan is graduated so as to bear lightly on the lower orders, the result being that at no period of their history have the masses been in such easy circumstances.

On the other side of the account must be set the fact that Japan has been almost entirely self-supplying in the matter of capital since she commenced her career of development 35 years ago. She has sunk many hundreds of millions of yen in enterprises which, though they yield a handsome return, have, nevertheless, absorbed nearly the whole of her floating capital; and she now finds herself, not only debarred from undertaking numerous other enterprises which would be equally lucrative, but also compelled to work many of her existing enterprises with ruinously expensive working capital. Investments which must sound almost incredible in English ears go abegging in Japan. Railways offer preferential stock at 10 per cent. to complete their construction; wealthy corporations are willing to sell 6 per cent. bonds at a considerable discount for the building of waterworks; and banks of the highest class gladly pay 7 per cent. on fixed deposits for six months. The reasons which seem to deter British capitalists from utilizing these tempting opportunities are too long to discuss here.

GRAND HOTEL, LIMITED.

The following is the report of the Directors of the Grand Hotel, Limited, to be submitted at the twenty-fourth semi-annual ordinary general meeting of shareholders, to be held at the Grand Hotel, Yokohama, on Friday, the 26th July:—

The Profit and Loss Account, and Statement of Assets and Liabilities, for the half year ended June 30th, 1901, accompany this report.

The net profit for the half year, including balance brought forward from December 31st, 1900, and after providing for general expenses, Directors' and Auditor's fees, bonus to Manager, and Sundry Creditors, and after writing off bad or doubtful debts, amounts to—46,852.53 which it is proposed to apply as follows:—

In payment of a dividend of yen 9.00 per share for the half year.....22,500.00
For Depreciation.....20,000.00
Carried forward to new account.....4,352.53

It is proposed that the dividend shall be payable on the 27th day of July, when warrants will be issued.

C. H. H. HALL, } Directors.
MARSHALL MARTIN, }

Yokohama, 10th July, 1901.

THE GRAND HOTEL, LIMITED.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES ON JUNE 30TH, 1901.

LIABILITIES.	Yen.
Capital 2,500 Shares at yen 100	250,000.00
Sundry Creditors	14,810.22
Debentures	10,000.00
Kurumaya Security Fund	200.00
Profit and Loss account	46,852.53
	321,862.75
ASSETS.	Yen.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	30,121.14
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	6.46
Cash in hand.....	1,563.96
Fire Insurance	3,029.86
Value of running policies	
Ground (Estimated Value, Oct., 1897, yen 85,000)	60,000.00
Building (Estimated Value, Oct., 1897, yen 170,000)	125,855.54
Furniture (Estimated Value, Oct., 1897, yen 53,900)	57,596.50
Electric light Plant	13,000.00
Steam Launch	7,000.00
Wines in Stock	4,632.50
Provisions in Stock	2,829.72
Cigars in Stock	801.80
Sundry debtors	9,940.09
New Buildings account	4,090.88
	321,862.75
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT—JUNE 30TH, 1901.	Dr.
To Insurance Account	2,081.20
To General Expenses.....	28,573.68
To Directors' and Auditor's Fees.....	1,400.00
To Bonus to Manager	1,000.00
To Taxes Account	2,223.40
To Interest Account	137.54
	Yen. 34,395.82
To Balance available for division to be dealt with as under—	46,852.53
Dividend at yen 9.00 per share	22,500.00
Written off Buildings, 10,000.00	
" Furniture, 10,000.00	
Carried forward to new account	4,352.53
	46,852.53
Cit.	Yen.
By Balance brought forward from 31st Dec., 1900	9,458.78
By Transferred from Working Account, Balance of Rent Account	71,139.52
" Share Transfer Fees	1,285.00
" Share Warrant Fees	5.00
" Sale of Old Material	1.50
	378.55
	82,268.35

Yokohama, June 30, 1901.

MARSHALL MARTIN, } Directors.
M. KAUFMANN, }

I have examined the foregoing accounts and compared them with the vouchers of the Company, and certify them to be in accordance therewith.

CECIL GUINNESS, Auditor.

Yokohama, July 10th, 1901.

TOKYO BEER BREWERY COMPANY.

A meeting of shareholders of the above company was held on Saturday in Tokyo, Mr. Kanazawa in the chair. Among those present were Messrs. C. K. Martin, R. Lehmann, and H. F. Haskell.

It was proposed by the directors to carry forward yen 11,691.82 but the meeting decided instead to declare a dividend of 5 per cent.

The following accounts for the half year ended June 30th were submitted to the meeting:—

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.	YEN.
ASSETS.	
Capital (uncalled)	112,500.00
Raw Materials (Hops, Malt, &c.)	8,574.45
Stock of cases, bottles, labels, &c.	10,320.38
Beer maturing and in cellars	22,153.70
Beer in stock (ready for sale)	5,382.50
Ground and Buildings	154,216.13
Plant and Machinery	173,814.65
Furniture	845.10
Sundry Debtors	77,634.50
Bills Receivable	21,832.43
Sundry payments on account	9,624.46
Deposit on account of lease	100.00
Uncollected interest due by shareholders	84.36
Cash at Bankers	36,429.52
Cash on hand	394.76
	633,907.04
LIABILITIES.	
Capital—(Ordinary shares ¥250,000) ..	250,000.00
Preference shares ¥150,000)	400,000.00
Reserve—(As required by Law)	2,000.00
" For depreciation	2,000.00
" of Plant	25,000.00
Reserve—For Loss	15,000.00
Guarantee funds	355.00
Amounts received on account	200.00
Return commissions payable	7,438.50
Sundry creditors	10,535.47
Bills Payable	90,997.33
Loan from Kangio Ginko	61,388.88
Profit for the half year	12,991.82
	633,907.04
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.	
Total Receipts for the half year	138,973.58
Total Disbursements for the half year ..	125,981.76
Balance Profit	12,991.82
Which it is proposed to distribute as follows:—	
Reserve (as required by Law)	¥ 650.00
Reserve for depreciation	650.00
Carried forward to next account	11,691.82
	¥12,991.82

Directors:—Kanazawa Saneyemon, President, Managing Director, Sunaga Kiyoshi, Higuchi Takichi, Kato Tokuzo, and C. K. Marshall Martin. We have examined the above statement and found it correct.

NAKAJIMA YUKITAKA, } Auditors.
TACHIKAWA YUJIRO, }

THE NAGASAKI HOTEL, LIMITED.

The Directors beg to lay before the Shareholders a statement of the Company's Accounts for the six months ended 30th June, 1901.

Including a balance of yen 7,147.80 brought forward from 31st December, 1900, the Profit and Loss account shows a balance of yen 19,756.57, which the Directors propose to deal with as follows:—

To payment of Debenture Interest due 1st July, 1901	Yen. 9,205.00
To pay a dividend of 2½ per cent. for Half-year	3,250.00
To write off Building Account	782.35
To write off Repairs and Renewals Account	3,487.90
To carry forward to New Account	3,031.32
	19,756.57

The Company's property has been improved by painting the corridors and dining room. A new bar has been added and a hairdressing saloon is now attached to the hotel.

FREDERICK RINGER, } Directors.
A. L. JORDAN, }
E. A. MEASOR, }

Nagasaki, July 12th, 1901.

THE NAGASAKI HOTEL, LIMITED.

BALANCE SHEET TO 30TH JUNE, 1901.

Liabilities.		Yen.
To Capital.....	130,000.00	
To Debentures, 1st Issue.....	170,000.00	
To Debentures, 2nd Issue.....	93,000.00	
To Sundry Creditors.....	4,969.19	
To Profit and Loss.....	19,756.57	
	417,725.76	
Assets.		
By Ground.....	54,250.00	
By Building.....	193,782.35	
By Furniture.....	77,476.66	
By Electric Light Plant.....	28,531.96	
By Refrigerating Plant.....	4,407.88	
By Stock on Hand.....	20,793.69	
By Repairs and Renewals.....	5,487.90	
By Fire Insurance.....	1,141.45	
By Land Rent.....	342.43	
By Sundry Debtors.....	4,500.74	
By Investment Account.....	13,850.83	
By Cash in Hand.....	458.21	
By Holme, Ringer & Co., Current Ac't.	12,701.66	
	417,725.76	

WORKING ACCOUNT FROM JANUARY 1ST TO JUNE 30TH, 1901.

Dr.		Yen.
To General Expenses, including Wine and Stores.....	52,919.31	
To Profit carried forward to Profit and Loss Account.....	14,328.50	
	67,247.81	

Cr.		
By Gross Receipts.....	67,247.81	
	67,247.81	

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1901.

Dr.		Yen.
To Fire Insurance.....	991.33	
To Land Rent.....	226.74	
To Directors' Fees.....	375.00	
To Auditors' Fees.....	150.00	
To Taxes Account.....	930.75	
To Balance which the Directors propose to deal with as follows.....	19,756.57	
To Set aside against Interest payable 1st July, 1901, on 1st Issue Debentures.....	5,950.00	
To Set aside against Interest payable 1st July, 1901, on 2nd Issue Debentures.....	3,255.00	
To Dividend at 2½ per cent. ...	3,250.00	
To Write off Building Account.....	782.35	
To Write off Repairs and Renewals Account.....	3,487.90	
To Carry forward to new account.....	3,031.32	
	19,756.57	
	22,430.39	

Cr.		
By Balance brought forward from Dec. 31st, 1900.....	7,147.80	
By Dividend on H. & S. Bank Shares ...	435.77	
By Increased value of Investment Ac't.	518.32	
By Profit on Working Account.....	14,328.50	
	22,430.39	

E. & O. E.

FREDERICK RINGER,)
A. L. JORDAN,) Directors.
E. A. MEASOR,)

Nagasaki, June 30th, 1901.

I have examined the foregoing Accounts and compared them with the Books and Vouchers of the Company and certify them to be correct.

J. M. Dow, Auditor.
Nagasaki, July 12th, 1901.

YOKOHAMA ENGINE AND IRON WORKS, LIMITED.

The following is the report and accounts of the Yokohama Engine and Iron Works, Ltd.:—
The Statement of Accounts for the year ended the 31st May last accompanies this Report.

The net profits for that period, including the sum of yen 17,860.64 brought forward from last year, after writing off for depreciation of buildings, plant, and machinery and making provision for bad debts and payment of Directors' and Auditors' fees, amount to yen 67,228.43 from which amount the following payment has been made:—

	Yen.
On the 30th January, 1901, an Interim dividend of yen 10 per share	13,000.00
	54,228.43

Transfer from Capital Reduction account to Profit and Loss account..... 65,000.00

Leaving a balance to credit of Profit and Loss account of..... 119,228.43
The Directors now propose to declare a final dividend for the year of yen 15 per share, which will absorb..... 19,500.00
To give a Bonus to employees of..... 1,293.80
And to carry forward to new account..... 98,434.63

119,228.43
An Extraordinary General Meeting was held on a requisition of leading Shareholders on 12th April last, for the purpose of considering Resolutions that were directed towards treating the yen 65,000 standing at credit of Capital Reduction account as Profits, distributing the same amongst Shareholders, while at the same time increasing the Capital by yen 65,000, bringing it up to yen 130,000. A strong objection to the legality of such a course was raised by a Shareholder and the Meeting was adjourned. The Directors then thought it desirable, under the circumstances, to obtain, for the information of Shareholders, a special Report from Mr. Guinness, one of our Auditors, on the position of our Accounts and copy of same accompanies this Report. On this the Directors had, as far back as May last, a case stated for opinion of Counsel in Hongkong and his opinion, which has unfortunately been long delayed, is due here on 24th inst. Meanwhile, being convinced that an error has been made in dealing with the item mentioned, and being strengthened in this opinion by the Report of Mr. Guinness the Board have re-instated same in the Profit and Loss Account, to which it properly belongs, pending receipt of Counsel's opinion in the wider question of the method of proposed increase of Capital, which the Directors favour.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.—Messrs. Johnstone and Howard retire by rotation, but offer themselves for re-election.

AUDITORS.—Messrs. Fearon and Guinness retire in accordance with the Articles of Association, but offer themselves for re-election.

J. JOHNSTONE, } Directors.
B. C. HOWARD, }
Yokohama, July 22nd, 1901.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES ON MAY 31ST, 1901.

Liabilities.		Yen.
Capital 1,300 Shares of yen 50 each	65,000.00	
Sundry Creditors	684.50	
	65,684.50	
Balance, Profit and Loss Ac't 65,000.00 count	54,228.43	119,228.43
	184,912.93	
Assets.		
Property (Estimated value, as in 1898 yen 62,000.00)	19,805.00	
Plant and Machinery	42,084.00	
Steam Launches	12,144.00	
Stock as per Inventory	76,101.90	
Sundry Debtors	10,942.46	
Chartered Bank of I. A. & C.	12,786.14	
Yokohama Specie Bank	10,063.93	
Cash in hand.....	985.50	
	184,912.93	

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR YEAR ENDED MAY 31ST, 1901.

Yen.	
To Interim Dividend yen 10 per Share paid	13,000.00
To Property Account, Depreciation of Buildings 5 per cent.	1,032.07
To Plant and Machinery, Depreciation 5 per cent.	2,173.60
To Fire Insurance.....	1,324.77
To Wages and Working Expenses	113,055.16
To Rent	2,600.00
To Directors' and Auditors' fees.....	1,466.67
	119,228.43

Yen.	
To Balance	119,228.43
To be dealt with as follows:	
Dividend yen 15 per Share.....	19,500.00
Bonus to Employees.....	1,293.80
Carried forward to new account.....	98,434.63
	119,228.43

Yen.	
1900.	
June 1. By Balance.....	17,860.64
1901.	
May 31. By Gross Earnings.....	170,702.92
By Interest	297.14
By Transfer fees.....	22.00
By Capital Reduction Account.....	65,000.00
	253,882.70

1901.
June 1. By Balance..... 98,434.63

WM. FRIEDLANDER, Secretary.

We have examined the foregoing accounts and compared them with the books and vouchers of the Company, and certify them to be correct.

C. H. FEARON, } Auditors.
CECIL GUINNESS, }

Yokohama, July 20th, 1901.

THE "KUMANO MARU."

The steamer *Kumano Maru*, built for the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, was launched on June 1st from the yard of the Fairfield Shipbuilding and Engineering Company (Limited), Govan. The general dimensions of the vessel are:—Length over all, 415 ft.; breadth moulded, 48 ft. 6 in.; depth moulded, 30 ft.; gross tonnage, about 4,800. The new vessel, which is of the three deck type, has been built of steel to class 100 A1 at Lloyd's, with additions to meet the Japanese Government rules, and the British Board of Trade regulations for passenger certificate. The first-class staterooms are arranged on the upper deck amidships, and the dining-saloon, social-hall and smoking-rooms are fitted up in the houses on the bridge deck. Second-class accommodation is fitted under the poop, with a smoking-room in the house on the deck above. Steerage berths are fitted for a limited number of passengers in the forward and after compartments on the main deck. A special feature of the vessel is the ventilation and heating and cooling of the cabins, which is on a most elaborate and complete scale. Stewart's patent thermotank system has been adopted for all living spaces, four thermotanks, with the necessary electric fans, &c., being fitted in conjunction with steel trunks led to the various apartments. Each cabin will have its own adjustable louver, so that the amount of air to be admitted can be regulated; and by this means the passengers will be supplied with fresh air, heated to a suitable temperature, without the discomforts of cold draughts and steam-heating pipes. A further improvement has also been effected by fitting a system of brine pipes from the refrigerating machine connected with the thermotank coils, so that the air to be circulated through the cabins may be cooled. By these means the passengers can be supplied with air either at the natural temperature of the atmosphere, or higher or lower according to the climate in which the vessel may be sailing. The propelling machinery consists of one set of triple-expansion surface-condensing engines, having three inverted cylinders working on three cranks. The high-pressure cylinder is 31 in., the intermediate 51 in., and the low-pressure cylinder 85 in., in diameter, with a stroke of 4 ft. 6 in. The crankshaft is in three pieces, each piece being built up and interchangeable. Steam will be supplied by three double-ended and two single-ended steel boilers worked at 185 lbs. Each of the double-ended boilers has six Morrison furnaces, and each of the single-ended three, making a total of 25 furnaces.

Luncheon was after wards served, when speeches were made by Admiral Morant, Capt. T. H. James, Dr. Elgar, and Captain Brown.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Thursday, July 4th—says the *China Mail*—was a memorable day in the history of the Philippine Islands, the government of the archipelago passing from military to civil hands. Since American occupation, Manila has never decorated so much, nor had the streets been more crowded. The inauguration ceremony, a brilliant function, took place in the Palace Square. From a grand stand, in which were seated the officers of the civil and military government, the Consular Corps, and other invited guests, General MacArthur announced the Hon. William H. Taft as the appointed governor. The oath of office was then administered by Chief Justice Arellano, after which a great cheer was raised and the 9th Infantry band played "Hail to the Chief," while the guns of Fort Santiago boomed forth the Governor General's salute of seventeen guns. His Excellency Governor Taft then rose, and addressing the Filipinos as "My Fellow Countrymen" delivered an eloquent speech. He said that however provisional the change made that day, the President by fixing the natal day of the Republic as its date has manifested his view of its importance and his hope that the day so dear to Americans might perhaps be also associated in the minds of the Filipino people with good fortune. He then proceeded to refer to certain other important changes to take effect in September, by which Filipinos, educated and able, would be given appointments which would enable them to materially assist the Commission in its work by their intimate knowledge of the people and of local prejudices and conditions. Of the twenty-seven provinces organised, four, possibly five, and small parts of two others in which armed

insurrection continued, would remain under the executive jurisdiction of the Military Governor and Commanding General. There were sixteen provinces or districts in which there was entire freedom from insurrection which the Commission had not had time to organize. Of the unorganized provinces and districts, including Mindoro and Paragua, the latter just occupied by the Army, there were four that were not ready for civil government. In the organized provinces nearly all the towns had been organized under the Municipal Code; and some towns had been similarly organized in unorganized provinces. With the change made that day the civil governments must be prepared to stand alone and not depend on the Army to police the provinces and towns. This would be accompanied also by the ceasing of the jurisdiction of military commissions in criminal cases. The difficulties of communicating between provinces must be met by the organization of a fleet of small steamers. These would assist in the revenue and postal service. Commercial railroads, mortgage, loan and land companies, banks and steamship companies only awaited government sanction to spring into being. These might remedy the poverty and suffering that a patient people had now to bear. A thousand American teachers would arrive in the next three months to educate the people, even the humblest of whom was eager for knowledge. Referring to tariffs, His Excellency said the people might reasonably entertain the hope that Congress would give them a tariff suited to the best development of business in the Islands. The finances of the Insular Government were in a satisfactory condition but the cost of Government was bound to increase as the establishment of peace and civil government extended. Still the increase of business due to returning peace and prosperity would doubtless keep pace with the needs of the Government.

THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

The report for 1900 presented to the annual meeting refers to the two losses the Board has recently sustained by deaths, first of the chairman, M. Lefevre-Pontalis, who had been a member since 1884, and president since 1896; and of M. Henry Bergasse. M. Lefevre-Pontalis has been succeeded in the presidency of M. Charles Tranchane, vice-president, and M. Lecat, general manager, occupies the vacant seat of M. Bergasse as director.

The fleet on Dec. 31 last comprised 62 vessels of 246,277 tons and 207,550 horse-power, an increase of 3,397 tons and 4,800 horse-power on the year. The new steamer on the stocks at La Ciotat, intended for the Indo-China Commercial Line, is the only one the company has building. The year 1900 was one of exceptional activity. With the same number of boats the distance travelled was 1,014,464 sea leagues. The balance-sheet shows receipts from all sources amounting to £72,146,200, including a sum of £44,940 brought over from 1899. The expenses, including amortisation, amounted to £67,581,199, leaving a gross balance of £4,609,940, from which has to be deducted £1,872,373 for interest and redemption of debentures, reducing the net balance to £2,737,567. The dividend of £220,500 per share of £500, the same as paid for 1899, takes £2,700,000, leaving a balance of £37,567 to carry forward. A comparison of the receipts in the last two years shows a gain of £6,232,932 in 1900, but the additional 56,646 leagues run entailed a corresponding increase in the expenditure. The net profits would have shown a notable augmentation but for the rise in coal and particularly coal freights. The company restricted the use of English coal and employed a greater proportion of Asiatic, the quality of which is unfortunately inferior, but the cost of which is relatively moderate. The company burnt in 1900 163,000 tons of Asiatic coal. It may be noted that from 1896 to 1900 the outlay for coal increased £18,000,000.

The report remarks that the company has now been working for 50 years, having commenced the execution of mail services in September, 1851, when it ran to Constantinople, and was undertaken by 13 wooden paddle-wheel steamers, built in 1856 and 1841, and purchased from the State, and three iron paddle-wheel steamers bought from the Rostand Company, which had attempted a service of free lines in the Mediterranean. The total tonnage of the fleet of 1851 was 13,264 tons of 2,980 horse-power. The distance then run was 105,216 sea leagues, corresponding to an average of 6,576 leagues per steamer. During the year 1900, with the present fleet, the average per steamer was 16,362 leagues. The average speed in 1851 was eight knots; it is now from 14 to 15 knots on the principal lines. The increase of 56,646 leagues in the distance run in 1900 compared with 1899 was due to supplementary voyages during the exhibition and to voyages to China with troops and war material. These last represented a distance of 49,522 leagues.

HENLEY REGATTA.

To the disappointment of all the Americans at Henley, said a correspondent on July 5th, the Leander Rowing Club this morning defeated the crew of the University of Pennsylvania in the final heat for the Grand Challenge Cup; time 7 mins. 4 4-5 secs. There was bright sunshine and puffy cross winds blowing from the Bucks shore, slightly favouring the Leander's station. The followers of the British crew evinced the greatest confidence and Leander money was everywhere available, but this confidence never exceeded anything beyond even money. A Philadelphia occupant of a boat house is said to have invested £500 in favour of his crew. The following are the names of the two crews:

Leander—C. A. Willis, bow; H. J. Duvallon, W. Dudley Ward, G. M. Maitland, C. D. Burnell, J. E. Payne, C. J. D. Goldie, R. Hetherington Smith, stroke; C. S. MacLagan, coxswain.

Pennsylvania—R. R. Zane, bow; R. H. Eisenbray, F. L. Davenport, N. Crowther, Jr., A. H. Flicker, G. S. Allyn, W. G. Gardiner, J. P. Gardiner, stroke; L. J. Smith, coxswain.

The Pennsylvanians reached their boat house at 11 o'clock, apparently as fit as possible; while many of the followers of the Red and Blue showed marks of the intense strain. Ellis Ward, the American coach, placed a miniature American flag upon the rudder of his boat as the coxswain came to the boat house, and said to Smith: "Keep that as far ahead, my boy, as you can."

Both crews, at the start, showed no trace of nervousness and were sent away in capital style, the Pennsylvanians rowing 43 to the minute and the Leanders 42. At the end of Temple Island the Americans led by three feet. At Fawley the time was 3 mins. 25 2-5 secs., with Leanders half-a-length ahead, which they increased to three-quarters of a length at the Ishman.

The Pennsylvanians made a desperate spurt, but it was no good, and two men weakened perceptibly opposite the grand stand. The Leanders won by a length, time 7 mins. 4 4-5 secs. "It was a grand race," said Coach Ward, as the Leanders crossed the finish line. "We were simply outrowed and have no other explanation to make." It certainly was the best and most exciting contest ever seen at Henley. There was scarcely the advantage of three feet in the Leanders' station. The cheering for the contestants as they struggled for the lead was terrific. Even Henley had never before heard such wild applause as greeted the Pennsylvanians and the Leanders all down the course, and the cheering was delicious from the partisans of the Leanders as the latter's boat crossed the line at the finish ahead of the Pennsylvanians.

The boats came to the pontoon before the appointed hour, and all the Pennsylvanians seemed happy and comfortable, especially No. 6, (G. Allyn) and stroke (J. P. Gardiner). Captain Flicker watched the wind carefully, but it was worth only a quarter of a length at the most, for the first quarter of a mile, and it became a following breeze, but no advantage to either as soon as the boats went past the Farm. The ropes used to hold the boats steady were hardly pulled taut as Umpire Williams leaned over the breast of the launch and said: "As soon as this puff of wind has passed I will start you. I will say: 'Are you ready?' once. If there is no answer, I will say 'Go.'" The Pennsylvanians then squared their blades and the coxswain put a megaphone to his mouth, while everything was quiet. Williams' words came with the shock of a cannon. "Are you ready? Go."

The Leanders' second stroke was in before Gardiner's, and for a short time the pink oars were a few feet ahead. But the Pennsylvanians soon wiped out that difference, and at the end of the first minute both Zane (bow) and Eisenbray (No. 2), could see the back of the Leanders' bow. At this sight all the first four oars rowed like demons, and the Pennsylvanians were going faster than they ever did before. But they also had a faster crew beside them, for now the gap between the boats stayed still, and now it lessened inch by inch, for Payne and Burnell, of the Leander's, were swinging out and putting their oars through in great style, and Flicker was beginning to watch them, and as both at highest pressure passed the Farm the Leanders were up exactly level. Then came that crisis in the race which I foretold. It was a splendid sight to see the American boys refuse to let the Leanders up. They slashed their big blades through the water and put in all the steam they knew, Allyn, Crowther and Davenport being especially efficient, and the boat fairly rushed under their efforts. Still the Leanders stayed where they were. It was no further forward, but it was further backward and every man was swinging right up to his work, as elastic and free as at the start. And now that long swing began to tell. But only by inches, and it was but two feet advantage at that the Englishmen had, as the boats passed Half-way (the half-way post) in 3.25. Gardiner, (the Pennsylvanians)

stroke) then put on a magnificent spurt, and worked his crew up to 42. But they could not do it. The Leanders only lengthened out at a slower rate of striking and went further away with every stroke. They were half a length ahead as the mile was finished.

Never have I seen such frantic and continuous cheering as greeted both crews while they raced down that brilliant line of excited spectators, even one of whom was wearing colours and shouting as Pennsylvania made still another effort, just after the Leander lawn was passed. But two of the first four oars were nearly finished. They had worked like heroes at the impossible task that had beset them, of using arms and legs alone against the English boat, and now exhausted nature claimed her tribute and several men lost the full power of their drive. They had done splendid work during the first half mile, and I was surprised to see Davenport and Allyn too spent to row the men in front of them. Crowther, too, seemed terribly distressed, and how Zane and Flicker did so well I cannot understand. The boat rolled a little as it she felt the crew might crack her at any moment. Stroke side began to pull bow side around, and the indomitable Gardiner called on his men for the final effort; they could not respond. Humanity could do no more; the Pennsylvanians had never let up for a second since the start. There had been hope of that paddling which helps a crew so much to get its wind, and there was, therefore, no spurt finish, as there had been in the first two heats. But no crew could have rowed more pluckily or had a fairer trial, and when the Leanders won in 7 minutes and just over 4 seconds the losers were cheered just as heartily as the winners. This must convince Ellis Ward that the best crew in England or America which uses the professional sculling style should change it for the one which gives the men more chance.

AUTO-MOBILE RACING.

The arrival at Berlin on June 30th of the Paris-Berlin racing motors, with Fournier the winner, was generally recognised as the great sporting event of the season. As evidence of this, from 8 in the morning the high road from Spandau to the west end was thickly lined with people. From Berlin thousands of bicyclists and automobilists, and very many of the most fashionable turnouts, toiled up the hill leading from Charlottenburg to the west end suburbs, about six miles from Berlin proper. There, in Germany's largest trotting park, the victorious participants in the Berlin-Paris race arrived, one by one, before a fashionable, sport-loving assemblage of some 10,000 persons. Stands decorated with flags and bunting, French, German and Belgian colours intertwined, were erected at the goal where the judges, officers of the automobile clubs of France, Germany, Austria and Belgium, and the most distinguished guests were waiting. Two military bands played inspiring music.

Fournier was first seen a great distance in a thick cloud of dust, approaching the goal like a whirlwind. The enormous crowd outside and inside the park began cheering wildly, and at the same time bands struck up the "Marseillaise," while all the French people present waved small tri-colored flags, and as Fournier halted before the goal an immense wreath of laurel, decorated with ribbons of the German and French colors and in German with the word "Victory," was handed to him. Then Fournier completed the circle of the track and left his autowear, the bands playing Sousa's marches. The victor was then taken hold of by a score of lusty young French and German athletes, who lifted him upon their shoulders and carried him across the field to the main stand. To the correspondent of the Associated Press, Fournier said:

"The weather for the last four days has been splendid. Not a drop of rain since we left Paris. The plans made for finding roads were fruitless, and our reception everywhere was enthusiastic, more so in Germany than in France. But the roads in Germany are decidedly worse than in France. They were good to Montjoie. Thence to Muenster they were execrable. To Dusseldorf they were good. Thence to Bielefeld they were awful. With the air thick with soot and smoke, we looked like chimney sweeps. It was owing to these conditions that the trip has not beaten the Bordeaux-Paris race."

From that time on the racers began coming in fast. The first five were Frenchmen, but every time the same deep-throated hurrah went up, and each man was carried in triumph upon the shoulders of enthusiastic German and French sportsmen. All the arrivals complained of the heat, dust and poor quality of the roads.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

BRITISH POLITICS.

Shanghai, July 19.

The Finance Bill has been read a third time by a vote of 291 to 121.

Mr. Chamberlain, replying to the pessimistic criticism of Sir William Vernon Harcourt, expressed a sanguine view of the political and financial future. He believed that the Boers, when thoroughly beaten, would settle down peacefully.

EARL RUSSELL'S BIGAMY.

Earl Russell pleaded guilty before his Peers of bigamy and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment as a first class misdemeanant. Two hundred Peers assembled in their robes, and Lord Salisbury presided.

COST OF EASTERN CABLES.

The Chairman of the Eastern Telegraphs Company says that there is reason to hope that there will be a substantial reduction in the tariff for telegrams to India shortly.

STEYN'S VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

Shanghai, July 20.

From letters captured in Steyn's laager at Reitz, it is ascertained that on the 10th of May the Transvaal leaders informed Steyn that their position was desperate and that the time had come for them to take a final step. They proposed to appeal to Kruger, but Steyn indignantly replied that they were not yet in the last extremity, adding that he was convinced that foreign complications would ensue in a few months.

BRITISH COLUMBIAN FISHERIES.

The Japanese trouble in British Columbia has been settled. The Japanese are fully protected.

ECLIPSE STAKES.

The following is the result of the Eclipse Stakes run at the Sandown Meeting:—

Epsom Lad.....	1
Ian	2
Disguise	3

[NOTE.—The value of the Eclipse Stakes is about £10,000. The race was instituted about 15 years ago.]

THE CORONATION OATH.

Shanghai, July 20.

Lord Salisbury has presented a bill to the House of Lords modifying the Coronation Oath.

THE THIBETAN MISSION.

It is semi-officially stated in St. Petersburg that the object of the Thibetan Mission is merely to procure privileges for the Buddhists in the Russian Empire.

DEATH SENTENCE COMMUTED.

Lord Kitchener has commuted the death sentence on 24 criminals to penal servitude for life in Bermuda.

THE "SOBRAON."

The Board of Trade Enquiry into the loss of the *Sobraon* entirely exonerates the Captain and other officers.

THE MAX MÜLLER LIBRARY.

Baron Iwasaki has bought the Max Müller Library for the Tokyo University.

DEATH OF MRS. KRUGER.

Shanghai, July 22.

Mrs. Kruger has died at Pretoria, of pneumonia after an illness of three days. It is understood that Mr. Kruger was informed privately by wire of her death before the publication of the fact.

THE LATE MRS. KRUGER.

Shanghai, July 23.

The newspapers respectfully sympathize with Mr. Kruger in his bereavement.

DIPLOMATIC COURTESIES.

Count Lamsdorff is expected to visit Paris in September, when he will return M. Delcassé's visit to St. Petersburg.

ENGLAND'S BILL OF COSTS.

Sir M. Hicks-Beach has informed the House of Commons that the total cost of the Chinese expedition was £4,350,000 exclusive of the naval expenditure.

LASCARS AND MAIL STEAMERS.

The Orient line has decided to employ Lascars.

HEAT WAVE IN AMERICA.

A fresh heat wave is passing over the American corn-belt.

THE CHINESE INDEMNITY.

Shanghai, July 24.

It is announced in Washington that a plan for the payment of the Chinese Indemnity has been definitely adopted. The amortization bonds begin to be paid in 1902 and the principal and interest will be entirely liquidated by 1940. It is expected that China can raise 23 millions sterling annually.

REWARDING EARL ROBERTS.

Mr. A. J. Balfour has announced in the House of Commons that a grant will be proposed for Earl Roberts.

The Times believes that the grant to Earl Roberts will be one hundred thousand pounds.

A GREAT ENGLISHMAN.

Lord Cromer, the British Agent in Egypt, has been created an Earl.

FIELD-MARSHAL VON WALDERSEE.

Field-Marshal von Waldersee has arrived at Suez.

LORD MILNER A LONDON FREEMAN.

The freedom of the city of London has been presented to Lord Milner at the Guildhall.

THE KING'S OATH.

The House of Lords has read a second time the Bill modifying the King's accession declaration.

(RECEIVED AT THE LEGATION OF FRANCE.)

FRENCH NEWS.

Saigon, July 19.

It is announced from Marseilles that the quarantine of the *Laos* has been removed.

Since the policing of Peking was handed over to the Chinese, disorder has increased considerably in the city.

Saigon, July 20.

M. Doumer, having concluded the administrative business upon which he was engaged in France, will embark on the 28th of July for Saigon in the *Indus*.

FRENCH NEWS.

Saigon, July 22.

The elections for renewing one half of the General Councils in the Departments have taken place in France. Calm prevails everywhere.

Madame Kruger has died of pneumonia at Pretoria.

M. de Lamotte, First-class Governor, is to replace M. Picaune as Lieut.-Governor of Cochin China.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

Saigon, July 24.

In the elections for the General Councils, the Republicans gained 47 seats. Radical and Governmental journals affirm that 11 seats have been lost by the Left. The Moderates and Conservatives declare that the success is above all for the Progressists.

(RECEIVED IN TOKYO.)

CHINESE NEWS.

At a meeting of the Foreign Representatives in Peking, on the 16th instant, it was decided that, with the exception of such troops as will be absolutely required, all the foreign forces shall be withdrawn by the middle of August. When that is accomplished, the total force remaining will not exceed 2,000 of all arms.

On the occasion of the return of the Court from Hsian to Peking, it is said that some twenty thousand troops will be required to guard the cardinal points along the route.

England objects strongly to the raising of the tariff above 5 per cent., whereas Russia advocates raising it to 10 per cent. and over. Russia is supported by most of the Powers, and the consequence is that the discussion of the Indemnity question is at a standstill.

The new Chinese Minister to Japan, Mr. Tsai Kin, will leave Shanghai on the 10th of August for Tokyo.

THE JAPANESE TRANSPORT SERVICE.

The Japanese transport service has worked smoothly, and the last batch of troops will leave Taku on the 22nd inst.

THE YANGTZE IN FLOOD.

The Japanese Consul at Hangkow reports that the water in the Yangtze has steadily increased since last month and that by the 7th instant it had risen 40 feet above the normal level; on the 10th, 46 feet were reported from Kiukiang. All the environs of Hangkow were inundated, but happily the town and the foreign settlement escaped. Lower down the River, however, the whole country was flooded and great loss of life resulted. At Kiukiang there is 2 feet of water in the streets of the foreign settlement. At Anking the houses outside the walled city are all flooded, some up to the roofs. Lower down as far as Wuhu the same terrible state of affairs prevails. The boatmen say that twenty thousand people have lost their lives in Kiangsi, but the story is probably exaggerated. It is certain, however, that many tens of thousands of houses have been inundated, and that if the water continues to rise Hupeh, Hunan, Kiangsi and Anhui will be completely inundated. Kiangsi and Hunan will probably suffer most as the floods are caused by the overflow of the lake.

(FROM THE "N.-C. DAILY NEWS.")

THE PLAGUE.

Hongkong, July 11.

Captain Primrose and his son were stricken with plague yesterday.

The petition to Mr. Chamberlain is being sent to the Governor to-day. It is the strongest petition in the matter of signatures ever sent from the colony. Nearly all the doctors, architects, and engineers have signed, and it bears over a thousand signatures altogether. The Governor, Sir Henry Blake, wrote home last mail asking for a sanitary expert to be sent out. The agitation has so far had this successful result, though there is a wide-spread opinion that the Governor has tried to steal a march on the petitioners.

THE ARREST OF COLONEL POWELL.

Newchwang, July 11.

Colonel Powell, who was arrested by the Russians between Moukden and Tieling in Manchuria, is very reticent about his adventures. He leaves Newchwang to-day in the N.Y.K. steamer *Sensai Maru* for Nagasaki. The Russians deny that he was arrested.

THE HONGKONG BANK ROBBERY AT SINGAPORE.

Singapore, July 12.

Abdul Kader and fourteen other prisoners charged

with being concerned in the robbery of bank notes from the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank were proceeded against in the Police Court yesterday. The charges against five of the prisoners were withdrawn. The principal witness is one of the prisoners who has turned King's Evidence. The case was adjourned for a week.

THE FLOODS IN THE SOUTH.

Hongkong, July 13.
The Canton correspondent of the *Hongkong Daily Press* writes that the North and West Rivers are woefully flooded. The rice fields and the mulberry plantations are all destroyed and the value of property lost amounts to several lakhs of dollars.

THE EMPEROR'S BROTHER.

Tientsin, July 13.
Prince Chun and suite with Chang Yen-mao passed through Tientsin yesterday and sailed from Taku in the C. M. S. *Anping* this morning.

RUSSIAN CELEBRATIONS.

The Russians are celebrating the taking of Tientsin city to-day, also the departure of the Russian Minister, with banquets at the Astor House.

FRENCH CELEBRATIONS.

Extensive preparations are being made for the French festivities on the 14th of July.

THE SIEGE CHILDREN CELEBRATING.

The Tientsin siege children are celebrating the capture of Tientsin city at the Gordon Hall to-day.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE MISSIONARY PARTY.

Taiyuanfu, July 10, via Chinkiang, July 14.
The party of missionaries who have come to settle the Protestant claims, etc., has been well received here. Great preparations were made for their reception by the Governor, H. Tsen Chun-hsuen, who is determined to adopt any measures towards a good understanding that may be advisable.

THE P. AND O. CO.

Hongkong, July 15.
Mr. H. A. Ritche, superintendent of the P. & O. Company in Hongkong, has accepted the post of manager of the West End branch of the Company in London, and will probably leave Hongkong in November. His successor at Hongkong has not yet been nominated.

THE HONGKONG COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF ON LEAVE.

Hongkong, July 16.
General Cascoigne is going to Banff, B.C., for a holiday, leaving to-morrow in the *Empress of Japan*.

THE BRITISH CONTINGENT IN THE NORTH.

Tientsin, July 16.
Generals Gaselee and Creagh leave for Shanhaikuan to-morrow, and go thence in H.M.S. *Orlando* to Weihaiwei.

Sir Alfred Gaselee goes home via Japan and Canada.

General Reid, who has been in command at Shanhaikuan, leaves to-morrow.

THE KING OF SIAM ON TOUR.

Singapore, July 16.
The King of Siam landed at Singapore to-day and had an official reception, and lunched with the Governor.

The King is to entertain the Governor at dinner to-night.

THE PLAGUE.

Hongkong, July 17.
There have been no fresh cases of plague or deaths in the last twenty-four hours, ending on Tuesday at noon.

LOSS OF A GERMAN LAUNCH.

Messrs. Jensen & Co.'s steam launch *Kiautschou*, which left Hongkong more than a month ago under the command of Captain Koch for Tsingtao with a cargo of thirty tons of coal, never reached her destination. Her whereabouts were unknown until the 14th instant, when the *Dagi Maru* brought in two Chinese survivors, whose story is that the launch was destroyed by fire near Dodd Island Lighthouse, near Amoy.

(FROM THE "OSTASIATISCHE LLOYD.")
NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Berlin, July 10.

The Government of Singapore has prohibited the introduction of Chinese steerage passengers with other than British ships. The Hamburg-America line at once handed a protest against this measure to the Foreign Office at Berlin, requesting them to intercede, as the new rule would practically give a monopoly to the P. & O. Company for the transport of Chinese beyond Hongkong to the South.

Germany has decided to establish a German-Chinese head post-office at Shanghai. Councillor

Puche, until now an officer of the Postmaster-General's Office at Berlin, will be in charge thereof. Councillor Puche starts at once for East Asia.

Berlin, July 15.

The celebrations of the National festival in France were very brilliant, and passed off quietly.

The heat in Germany and America remains very extraordinary. Every day numerous cases of sunstroke are reported.

Transports with reliefs for the German occupation-troops in China have left Bremen and Hamburg.

Berlin, July 18.

The report cabled by Reuter's correspondent at Peking about the discord amongst the Foreign Ministers is discredited here, as being circulated for interested motives. On the contrary, the proper authorities think it very probable that the Negotiations will very soon be brought to a satisfactory conclusion.

The Russian poet Count Tolstoi is dying.

BANK OF JAPAN.

BANKING ACCOUNT.

On Saturday, July 20th:—

	Dr.	Yen.
Share capital fully paid up	...	30,000,000
Reserve fund and other liabilities to shareholders	...	18,789,538
Amount of convertible notes issued	...	182,936,066
Government deposits	...	16,186,194
General deposits	...	7,780,693
Exchange liability	...	16,060
Total	...	255,708,580
	Cr.	
Discount notes	...	40,650,158
Foreign discount notes	...	13,398,402
Loan to Government	...	38,000,000
General loans	...	40,595,720
Exchange liability	...	2,312,255
Government bonds	...	53,686,681
Property	...	2,346,473
Bullion and Specie	...	64,218,889
Total	...	255,708,580

ISSUE ACCOUNT.

Daily average during past week:—	
Amount of convertible notes	183,674,459
Bullion and Specie:—	
Gold	62,193,170
Silver	500,000
Total	62,693,170
Securities:—	
Government bonds	34,914,359
Government certificates	38,166,667
Government bills	5,185,504
Commercial notes	42,136,754
Total	120,403,289

These accounts, compared with those of the previous week, show:—

	Specie Reserve:—	Increase.	Decrease.
Gold	...	529,738	—
Silver	...	—	—
General loans	...	—	977,059
Government deposits	...	—	1,033,034
General deposits	...	596,410	—

JAPANESE WAR VESSELS.

Japanese war vessels are stationed at the following ports at present:—

	Tons.	
Asahi	15,443	Sasebo.
Hatsuse	15,240	Yokosuka.
Shikishima	15,088	do.
Fuji	12,446	Left Tomioka July 22.
Yashima	12,140	Kure.
Izumo	9,906	Sasebo.
Iwate	9,906	Yokosuka.
Asama	9,855	Sasebo.
Tokiwa	9,855	do.
Yakumo	9,800	Yokosuka.
Azuma	9,406	Bako.
Chinyen	7,430	Yokosuka.
Kasagi	4,978	Sasebo.
Chitose	4,836	do.
Matsushima	4,278	do.
Itakushima	4,278	Left Gensan for Vladivostok July 20.
Hashidate	4,278	do.
Takasago	4,229	Taku.
Yoshino	4,216	Hankow.
Toyohashi	4,112	Mayezuru.
Fuso	3,783	Tateyama.
Naniwa	3,709	Yokosuka.
Takachihio	3,709	Sasebo.
Akatsushima	3,150	do.
Izumi	2,976	Yokosuka.

Akashi	2,800	Shanghai.
Suma	2,700	Pescadore Island.
Saiyen	2,440	Fusan.
Chiyoda	2,300	Left Gensan for Sasebo July 21.
Kongo	2,284	Yokosuka.
Hiyei	2,284	Kure.
Heiyen	2,284	Shimizu.
Tsukuba	1,978	Oita.
Miyako	1,800	Sasebo.
Takao	1,778	Yokosuka.
Yayeyama	1,609	do.
Tenryu	1,547	Left Hakodate July 15.
Katsuragi	1,502	Yokosuka.
Yamato	1,502	Kure.
Musashi	1,502	Yokosuka.
Tsukushi	1,373	Kure.
Kaimon	1,367	Left Ninsen July 17.
Amaki	926	Left Tateyama July 22.
Tatsuta	864	Bako.
Akagi	667	Sasebo.
Oshima	640	Nagasaki.
Maya	622	Kure.
Atago	622	Taku.
Chokai	622	Sasebo.
Iwaki	622	Hatko.
Soko	610	Yokosuka.
Chinchu	447	Hyogo.
Chinto	447	Ito.
Chinnan	447	Sasebo.
Chinsai	447	do.
Chinhoku	447	Yokosuka.
Chinhen	440	Kobe.
Shinonome (L-b. destroyer)	...	Sasebo.
Murakumo	...	Nagasaki.
Yugiri	...	Sasebo.
Shiranui	...	Left Hosojima July 22.
Kagero	...	Sasebo.
Usugumo	...	do.
Ikazuchi	...	Yokosuka.
Inazuma	...	do.
Akebono	...	Sasebo.
Sazanami	...	Sasebo.
Oboro	...	Left Hosojima July 22.

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line.	Steamer.	Date
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Olympia	F. July 26
America	O. & O. Co.	Doric	Sa. July 28
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Gaelic	Th. Aug. 1
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Koenig Albert	Sa. Aug. 3
Tacoma, Wash.	N. P. Co.	Brarner	Sa. Aug. 3
America	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	Al. Aug. 5
Hongkong	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru	Th. Aug. 8
Canada, E.C.	C. P. R. Co.	Emp. of India	Mo. Aug. 10
America	P. M. Co.	Peru	Th. Aug. 11
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	China	Th. Aug. 13
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Emp. of China	Th. Aug. 15

1 Left Shanghai on the 10th inst.
2 Left San Francisco on the 6th inst.
3 Left Hongkong on the 3rd inst.
4 Left San Francisco on the 17th inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line.	Steamer.	Date
Hongkong	N. D. Lloyd	Stuttgart	Sa. July 27
Europe, E.C.	N. Y. K.	Sado Maru	Sa. July 27
Tacoma, Wash.	N. P. Co.	Olympia	Sa. July 28
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Doric	M. July 30
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Kobe Maru	W. July 31
America	O. & O. Co.	Gaelic	Sa. Aug. 1
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Brarner	Sa. Aug. 4
Hongkong	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	Tu. Aug. 6
Australia	N. Y. K.	Kasuga Maru	F. Aug. 9
America	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru	So. Aug. 10
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Emp. of India	W. Aug. 12
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Peru	W. Aug. 14
Seattle, Wash.	N. Y. K.	Kinsu Maru	W. Aug. 14
Canada, E.C.	C. P. R. Co.	Emp. of China	F. Aug. 16
America	P. M. Co.	China	Sa. Aug. 17

The Duke of Manchester made on June 28th, what he hoped would be his last appearance in the bankruptcy court, as his creditors formally accepted the composition of 12 shillings and 8 pence in the pound, which offer was approved at a meeting of the creditors. Although the accounts showed that the unsecured debts amounted to £30,710, the trustees submitted that the sum could be cut down. In the course of his final examination the Duke of Manchester reiterated that his failure was due to the loss of several thousand pounds in theatrical speculations. Miss Portia Knight, the American actress who has brought suit against the Duke of Manchester for breach of promise, had her lawyers present at the Duke's examination but they were not permitted to question the debtor, and consequently they were unable to obtain information of much value to them.

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Sagami Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,169, C. Christiansen, 18th July.—Kobe, 16th July, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Ting Sang, British steamer, 1,045, W. E. Sawyer, 19th July.—Hongkong, 12th July, Sugar and Rice.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Oturu Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,551, T. Sakai, 19th July.—Kobe, 17th July, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

China, American steamer, 2,422, W. B. Seabury, 19th July.—San Francisco via Honolulu, 29th June, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 437, K. Sudzuki, 19th July.—Yokkaichi, 18th July, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Fushiki Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,110, N. Nielsen, 19th July.—Sakai, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Queen Adelaide, British steamer, 1,834, F. McNair, 19th July.—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 18th July, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Saikio Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,653, C. Young, 19th July.—Shanghai via ports, 13th July, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Benalder, British steamer, 1,938, C. K. McIntosh, 19th July.—London via ports, and Kobe, 18th July, General.—Comes & Co.

Matsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,347, S. Muramatsu, 20th July.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Stuttgart, German steamer, 3,209, P. Grosch, 21st July.—Hamburg and Bremen via ports, and Kobe, 20th July, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Victoria, American steamer, 2,112, Jno. Pantan, 21st July.—Tacoma, Wash., and Victoria, B.C., 4th July, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Empress of China, British steamer, 3,003, R. Archibald, 21st July.—Vancouver, B.C., 9th July, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Flandria, German steamer, 1,377, Eukbaum, 22nd July.—Hongkong, 15th July, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Tenshin Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,706, F. L. Pine, 22nd July.—Kobe, 20th July, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, Y. Oda, 22nd July.—Yokkaichi, 21st July, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Seminoye Maru, Japanese steamer, 867, S. Yada, 22nd July.—Bonin Islands, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

City of Peking, American steamer, 3,128, J. T. Smith, 22nd July.—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 21st July, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Tartar, British steamer, 2,768, Beetham, 22nd July.—Vancouver, B.C., 6th July, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Hindustan, British steamer, 1,849, W. G. Williams, 22nd July.—Hongkong via ports, 21st July, General.—Dodwell & Co.

Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 437, K. Sudzuki, 23rd July.—Yokkaichi, 22nd July, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Toyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,699, K. Yamamoto, 23rd July.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Idzumi Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,307, M. J. Curnow, 23rd July.—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 22nd July, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tateyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,347, U. Matsumoto, 24th July.—Sakata, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kamakura Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,796, H. Peterson, 25th July.—Seattle, Wash., 10th July, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Empress of Japan, British steamer, 3,003, H. Pybus, 25th July.—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 24th July, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Eridan, French steamer, 927, Ristorcelli, 25th July.—Saigon via ports, and Kobe, 24th July, Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

Patroclus, British steamer, 3,323, E. G. Dickens, 25th July.—Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 24th July, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

City of Peking, American steamer, 3,128, J. T. Smith, 25th July.—Nagahama Quarantine Station, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Yanaguchi Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,038, S. Yoshizawa, 25th July.—Kobe, 23rd July, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Oyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,158, Kawano, 25th July.—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

Yanaguchi Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,038, S. Yoshizawa, 19th July.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, Y. Oda, 19th July.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sagami Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,169, C. Christiansen, 20th July.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 347, K. Sudzuki, 20th July.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Eisby, British steamer, 1,924, Carr, 20th July.—Otaru, Ballast.—

China, American steamer, 2,422, W. B. Seabury, 20th July.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Jupiter, British steamer, 2,109, James Reid, 21st July.—Hakodate, Kerosene Oil.—Standard Oil Co.

Queen Adelaide, British steamer, 1,835, F. McNair, 21st July.—Victoria B.C., and Tacoma, Wash., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Bennington (6), U.S. gunboat, 1,710, Com. A. K. More, 21st July.—San Francisco via Honolulu.

Otaru Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,551, T. Sakai, 21st July.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Elba (10), Italian cruiser, Capt. Casella, 22nd July.—Nagasaki via Kobe.

Ting Sang, British steamer, 1,045, W. E. Sawyer, 22nd July.—Mojji, Ballast.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Kongo Kan (10), Japanese Const Service Vessel, 2,284, Capt. Ichii, 22nd July.—Yokosuka.

Empress of China, British steamer, 3,003, R. Archibald, 22nd July.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Malacca, British steamer, 2,615, E. G. Andrews, 22nd July.—London via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Matsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,959, S. Muramatsu, 22nd July.—Kobe via Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kawachi Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,782, J. S. Thompson, 22nd July.—Mojji via Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Deucalion, British steamer, 4,484, Geo. D. Keay, 22nd July.—London and Glasgow via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Heathburn, British steamer, 2,740, H. R. Ketley, 23rd July.—New York via ports, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Victoria, American steamer, 2,112, Jno. Pantan, 22nd July.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, Y. Oda, 23rd July.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tartar, British steamer, 2,768, Beetham, 23rd July.—Hongkong via ports, General.—C. P. R. Co.

Benalder, British steamer, 1,938, C. K. McIntosh, 24th July.—Karatsu, Ballast.—Comes & Co.

Saikio Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,652, C. Young, 24th July.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tenshin Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,706, F. L. Pine, 24th July.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 437, K. Sudzuki, 24th July.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

City of Peking, American steamer, 3,128, J. T. Smith, 25th July.—Nagahama Quarantine Station, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Idzumi Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,307, M. J. Curnow, 25th July.—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tateyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,347, M. Matsumoto, 25th July.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Toyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,699, K. Yamamoto, 25th July.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

City of Peking, American steamer, 3,128, J. T. Smith, 25th July.—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per American steamer *China*, from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. H. H. Beers, Mr. E. Beyer, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Bentz and child, Mr. and Mrs. N. Bentz, Dr. K. Fukuhara, Mr. J. G. Hokscher, Capt. Philip M. Lydig, Mrs. V. Otis, Mr. and Mrs. H. Pollack and 2 children, Mr. S. Sugiyama, Mr. S. Hamada, Miss A. B. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. L. Jordan, Miss A. Cavill, Miss N. Jordan, Mrs. A. Fried, Mr. and Mrs. J. Symonds, Mr. S. Holdsworth, Mr. F. Seabury, Mr. F. T. Clark, Mr. E. B. Cushing, Mr. R. K. Bonine, Mr. and Mrs. J. Marquardt, Mr. M. L. Stewart, Mr. R. W. Smith, Miss Atlantis, Mr. Wm. Orrick, Mr. H. H. Scott, Mr. T. C. Stafford, and Mr. D. F. McKillan, in cabin. For Kobe:—Mr. Watanabe, in cabin. For Nagasaki:—Mr. F. Sahive, and Mr. Velitchko, in cabin. For Shanghai:—Miss L.

Crummer, Mr. A. H. Castle, Miss G. Carter, and Mr. W. Von Lohneysen, in cabin. For Hongkong:—Rev. and Mrs. W. H. Hanna, Mr. R. E. Stanley, Miss E. Stewart, Miss V. A. Tullis, and Dr. Lai Tai Wing, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Saikio Maru*, from Shanghai via ports:—Mr. H. S. Wilkinson, Mrs. Bourne and 2 children, Miss Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Thomson, Mrs. Frisling and 2 children, Dr. and Mrs. Babington and 2 children, Mrs. Mathews, Miss Cornish, Mr. Cornish, Lieut. Sakamoto, Mr. Maze, Mr. Irwin, Mrs. Wamsley, Mr. Miyazaki, Consul and Mrs. Akatsuka and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Thomson, Rev. and Mrs. Myers and 2 children, Mrs. Wilson, and Mr. R. Berger, in cabin; Mr. Jh. Hauchett, Mr. T. Iwaya, Mr. M. Sayegi, Mr. M. Utsumi, Mr. Uno, and Mr. Chong Sah, in second class; 31 Japanese, and 23 Chinese, in steerage.

Per German steamer *Stuttgart*, from Europe via ports:—Mr. Schmidt-Schuff, Mr. H. H. Schmidt, Mr. W. Keil, Mrs. McNeill and three children, Mrs. Addis, four children and servant, Mr. G. Fomadelli, Major R. Southey, Miss L. Torrance, Miss F. Ellis, Mr. M. Benzahn, Mr. G. Nocardello, Mr. F. Ringhardt, Capt. Gerard, Capt. F. Rawin, Mrs. Bruhn, Mr. Th. Kumawa, Mr. and Mrs. Nakamura, one Japanese, and Mr. H. Clausen, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Empress of China*, from Vancouver, B.C.:—Mr. S. Sugiura, Mr. S. Yamanaka, Mr. A. S. Newbery, Mrs. J. L. Taylor, Miss R. Strong, Mr. A. D. Hoak, Mr. A. E. Gibson, Mr. R. C. Heath, Mr. J. A. McKim, Mr. and Mrs. Melegari, Miss Abrami, Mr. J. G. Tewksbury, Mr. N. L. Griffin, Mr. Lucian Sharp, Mr. Colin Caird, Mr. A. J. Payne, Mr. T. H. Trinder, Mr. W. Mathieson, Capt. Waymouth, Major Cowan, Dr. Robt. Yu, Mr. Ed. Kramer, Mr. R. M. Raymond, Mr. T. J. Smith, Mr. J. T. Wright, Mr. W. S. Kahnweiler, Mrs. E. H. Errington, Mr. Thos. H. Evans, and Dr. A. C. Lambert, in cabin; 4 in intermediate, and 97 in steerage.

Per American steamer *Victoria*, from Tacoma, Wash.:—Mr. P. Harting, Mr. A. G. Safford and wife, and Mrs. J. Pantan, in cabin.

Per American steamer *City of Peking*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. K. S. Corfield, Mrs. Stevenson, Mr. W. W. Goddard, Mr. R. P. Cordill, Mr. A. Johnson, Mrs. S. Killip, Miss Lowell, Mr. A. Sherwood, Mr. and Mrs. Cooper, Mr. E. M. Bowie, Mrs. Lampson Way, Mrs. L. Van Rensselaer, infant and amah, Mr. Leong Chung Chat, and Mr. Chan Mong Hi, in cabin. For San Francisco:—Mrs. S. Clifford, Rev. M. J. Otlarra, Mr. Jacob Muller, Mr. Geo. W. Pigman, U.S.A., Mr. F. Reinsdorf, Mr. W. S. Mullins, Mr. H. E. Stone, Mr. Hussein, Mr. M. Gaspearian and 2 children, Miss A. Gaspearian, Mr. J. Guderian, and Mr. John Ryan, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Empress of Japan*, from Hongkong via ports:—Miss F. Gray, Mr. H. W. Bird, Miss E. Bird, Miss Maker, Mr. A. A. Campbell, Capt. Cruikshank, Capt. Clapham, Major Koe, Mr. T. M. Wakefield, Mr. A. L. Castle, Mr. T. Howens, Mr. M. W. Lindsay, Mr. Flaherty, Miss Newcomb, Mr. R. M. Benedict, Mr. M. Waldson, Dr. Blanc, Serg. J. J. Watt, Mr. W. Wheeler, Mr. Knap, Mrs. Fitton, 2 children and servant, Rev. J. H. Pether, Mrs. Pether, Miss Gordon, Mrs. Bartlett, Mr. F. D. Castrer and servant, Mrs. Castrer and infant, Misses (3) Castrer, Mr. S. E. Levy and servant, Miss Abell, Mr. Archer, Mr. C. Crowther, Mr. Lyon, Miss Lyon, Mr. H. W. Lea, Mr. Hyman, Mrs. Hyman, Bishop Foss, Mrs. Foss, and Mr. A. L. Piccards, in cabin. For Vancouver:—Mr. L. A. Niblock, Mr. F. B. Marshall, Major E. K. Webster, Mr. W. S. Crossmann, Mr. Bettington, Mr. E. Lewis, Mrs. Lewis, Major-General Gascoigne, Mrs. Gascoigne, man and maid servants, Mr. Boggs, Mrs. Boggs and infant, Mr. Jackson, Mrs. Jackson, Bishop Graves, Mrs. Carsley, Miss L. Martin, Miss Yen, Mr. Thorne and 3 children and governess, Dr. Westwater, Capt. Battine, Mr. A. S. Donarine, Lieut. von Bernan, Lt. von Gilgenheimb, Lieut. Becker, Lieut. K. Franc, Lieut. W. Franc, Lieut. von Zerssen, Mr. E. Wilkens, Mr. W. Lammond, Capt. H. Elliott, Capt. H. T. B. Sparrow, R.N., Mr. F. H. England, Miss Triumbe, Miss B. Li, Major von Borhenhagen, Capt. von Borner, Mr. W. Theodor, Mrs. Wattie, Mr. C. Wedemeyer, Mr. O. Jebe, Mr. E. B. Tellegen, Mrs. Buchanan and infant, Mr. C. J. Fox, Mr. C. V. Wilbern, Mr. Glenny, Mrs. Glenny, Miss Bonafield, Miss B. Ding, Mr. E. W. Fox, Mrs. Zaremha, Mrs. Zaremha, Mr. J. Young, Mr. E. J. Erra, and Miss Archer, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Kamakura Maru*, from Seattle, Wash.:—Mrs. Mary Dentmutter, in second class; 8 in steerage.

Per French steamer *Eridan*, from Saigon via ports:—Rev. P. de Novilles, Mr. Meiffre and Mr. Schneider, in cabin.

DEPARTED.

Per American steamer *China*, for Hongkong via ports:—Miss C. Carter, Mr. A. H. Castle, Mr. F. T. Clark, Miss L. Crummer, Rev. W. H. Hanna, Mrs. W. H. Hanna, Mr. Otto Heesch, Mr. W. Von

Lohneysen, Mr. R. E. Manley, Mr. Wm. Orrick, Mr. H. H. Scott, Miss Estelle Stewart, Mr. Aug. Schroeder, Mr. F. Saliwe, Mrs. C. Thwaites and child, Miss V. A. Tullis, Mr. M. Velitchko, Mr. C. Watanabe, and Dr. Lim Tai Wing, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Empress of China*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. A. C. J. Stevens, Lieut. P. H. Campbell, Judge Lamme, Mrs. Lamme, Mr. J. T. Plummer, Mr. E. Rousseau, Mr. J. M. D. Thomas, Lieut. G. B. Thornhill, Lieut. H. A. Lewis, R.A., Mr. F. C. Wilford, Capt. W. Beand, Capt. G. Duff, Mr. and Mrs. Freeman, Mrs. A. H. Rennie, and Mrs. J. C. Watson, in cabin; Mr. J. Lacock, in intermediate.

Per American steamer *City of Peking*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. John Rush Baird, Mr. David J. Baird, Mr. J. Blase, Rev. M. J. Coldren, Mrs. S. Clifford, Mrs. A. F. Dixon, Mr. S. M. Fox, Lieut. Gilles, Mr. Rens Granger, Lieut. Gronewald, Miss M. C. Hannon, Mrs. S. Killip, Mr. H. Kritzer, Mr. T. Matsuo, Mr. M. Morioka, Mr. Jacob Muller, Capt. Geo. W. Pigman, U.S.N., Mr. F. Reinhardt, Mr. J. D. Seale, Dr. S. Shikitsu, Lieut. Wendroth, and Lieut. Wilcke, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Sakio Maru*, for Shanghai via ports:—Mr. and Mrs. T. Okubo and child, Mr. A. Field, M.D., Mr. Y. Enomoto, Mr. F. Schrover, Mr. F. C. Irwin, Mr. A. B. Glover, Mrs. and Miss Anger, Mr. F. Dierckes, Mrs. Pope, and Miss Roberts, in cabin; Mr. S. Aoki, Mr. T. Hojo, Mr. H. Hojo, Mrs. H. Aoki, Mr. O. Wakamatsu, Mr. Y. Honda, Mr. W. Iijima, Mr. S. Inamura, and M. Inudo, in second class; 42, in steerage.

SILK SHIPPERS.

Per British steamer *Mahuca*, for London via ports:—Raw Silk for Europe, 24 bales; Waste Silk for Europe, 16 bales.

CARGO.

Per British steamer *Queen Adelaide*, for Tacoma:—

	Chicago	New York	Pacific	Other	Total
	Canada & West.	& East.	Coast.	Cities.	Packages.
Hongkong	...	...	72	...	72
Amoy	1,606	3,710	...	...	5,316
Kobe	1,100	380	...	...	1,480
Yokohama	267	1,646	2,754	...	4,667
Total	267	4,356	6,840	72	11,535

Total ...	267	4,356	6,840	72	...	11,535
			SILK.			
			New York.	South Manchester.		Total Rates.
Hongkong	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
Shanghai .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yokohama	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
Total.....	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	47

VESSELS TO ARRIVE.

STEAMERS.

NAME.	FROM.	REPORTED.	
Alexandria	Hamburg	At S'pore	July 17
Andalusia	Hamburg	Passed Canal	July 18
Aragonia	New York	Passed Canal	June 16
Banca	London	Left S'pore	July 12
Batavia	Hamburg	Passed Canal	June 18
Benvenue	London	Passed Canal	June 28
Bingo Maru	London	At Kobe	July 22
Bombay	London	Passed Canal	July 2
China	Trieste	Passed Canal	July 2
Cycle	Phila.	Passed Canal	July 2
Doric	San F'ceise	Left	July 9
Elderton	Phila.	Passed Canal	June 21
E. F. Ferdinand	Trieste	Passed Canal	June 11
Flintshire	London	At N'saki	July 15
Ernest Simons	Marseilles	At Bombay	June 28
Glamorganshire	New York	At Manila	July 4
Glenfarg	London	Passed Canal	July 9
Glenfurret	London	Passed Canal	July 9
Glenlogan	London	At S'hai	July 20
Glenroy	London	Leaves S'hai	July 28
Guthrie	Australia	Left H'kong	July 24
Hakata Maru	London	Left	July 17
Hiroshima Maru	Bombay	At Kelung	July 20
Idomenius	Liverpool	Passed Canal	July 11
Indrapura	Hongkong	Left	July 17
Kaisow	London	Due Kobe	July 25
Kasuga Maru	Melbourne	Arr'd N'saki	July 22
Koenig Albert	Hamburg	Passed Canal	July 2

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

The market is still lifeless.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	PER PIECE.
Grey Shirting—8 1/2 lb, 38 1/2 yds, 39 inches	Y. 3.00 to 3.75
Grey Shirting—9 lb, 31 1/2 yds, 45 inches	3.40 to 4.40
Indigo Shirtings—24 yards, 14 inches	2.50 to 3.35
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 39 inches	3.00 to 5.00
Cotton—Italians and Satteens, Black, 32 inches	0.22 to 0.32 1/2

	WOOLLENS.	PER YARD.
Flannels	...	Y. 0.20 to 0.32
Italian Cloth, 32 in.	...	0.35 to 0.50
Mous-e-line de Laine—Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches	...	0.24 to 0.33
Cloths—Pilots, 54 in, 36 inches	...	0.65 to 0.95
Cloths—Presidents, 51 in, 65 inches	...	0.90 to 1.10
Cloths—Union, 54 in, 56 inches	...	0.60 to 1.10
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5 lb per lb	...	0.68 to 0.78

	PER PIECE.
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	9.50 to 12.00
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42 3/4 inches	0.96 to 1.20
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0 lb 24 25 yards, 30 inches	2.15 to 2.47 1/2
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 4 lb, 24 25 yards, 32 inches	2.75 to 3.80

	COTTON YARN.	PER BAL.
Nos. 16 24, Singles	...	Y. 140.00 to 165.00
Nos. 28 32, Singles	...	Nominal
Nos. 38 42, Singles	...	Nominal
Nos. 42, Doubles	...	180.00 to 185.00
Nos. 42, Doubles	...	190.00 to 195.00
Nos. 2 60, Plain	...	Nominal
Nos. 2 80, Plain	...	330.00 to 340.00
Nos. 2 100, Plain	...	Nominal
Nos. 2 60, Gassed	...	240.00 to 270.00
Nos. 2 80, Gassed	...	300.00 to 350.00
Nos. 2 100, Gassed	...	450.00 to 485.00

	RAW COTTONS.	PER 50 LB.
American Middling	...	27.50 to 28.00
Indian Broach	...	24.00 to 25.00
Chinese	...	23.50

	METALS.	PER POUND.
Round and square 1/2 inch and upward	...	Y. 4.30 to 4.60
Iron Plates, assorted	...	4.80 to 5.20
Sheet Iron	...	5.30 to 6.70
Galvanised Iron sheets	...	10.25 to 11.00
Wire Nails, assorted	...	6.70 to 7.00
Tin Plates, per box	...	7.80 to 8.30
Pig Iron, No. 3	...	2.00 to 2.15
Hoop Iron (1/2 to 1 1/2 inch)	...	5.50 to 6.00

	KEROSENE.	PER GALLON.
The Kerosene market continues practically unchanged.
American	...	\$2.79
Russian
Langkat	...	2.00

	SUGAR.	PER CENT.
There is a fair business at unchanged prices.
Brown Takao	...	Y. 4.85 to 5.90
Brown Manila	...	5.55 to 7.10
Brown Datong	...	4.40 to 5.00
Brown Canton	...	5.00 to 7.00
White Java and Penang	...	7.10 to 8.60
White Kenud	...	9.10 to 10.45

	EXPORTS.	RAW SILK.
There is a small daily business at quotations, but the news from Europe is not encouraging and we look for some decline in prices here at an early date.

	QUOTATIONS.	WASTE SILK.
Filatures—Extra, Fine	...	Y. 920 to 920
Filatures—Extra, Coarse	...	910 to 920
Filatures—No. 1, Fine	...	910 to 915
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse	...	870 to 875
Filatures—No. 1 1/2, Fine	...	870 to 880
Filatures—No. 1 1/2, Coarse	...	850 to 860
Filatures—No. 2, Fine	...	850 to 860
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse	...	840 to 845
Common—Coarse
Re-reels—Extra	...	870 to 875
Re-reels—No. 1	...	860 to 865
Re-reels—No. 1 1/2	...	840 to 845
Re-reels—No. 2	...	820 to 825
Re-reels—No. 3	...	800 to 805
Kakelass—Extra	...	880 to 885
Kakelass—No. 1	...	840 to 845
Kakelass—No. 1 1/2	...	810 to 820
Kakelass—No. 2	...	780 to 790
Kakelass—No. 2 1/2	...	750 to 760

	QUOTATIONS.	TEA.
Noshi—Filatures, Best
Noshi—Filatures, Good
Noshi—Oshiu, Best
Noshi—Oshiu, Good
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good
Noshi—Bushiu, Best
Noshi—Bushiu, Good
Noshi—Bushiu, Medium
Noshi—Joshiu, Best
Noshi—Joshiu, Good	...	75 to 77 1/2
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	...	105 to 110
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	...	100 to 102 1/2
Kibiso—Joshiu, Good
Kibiso—Bushu, Fair

	QUOTATIONS.	TEA.
Choicest	...	40 & upwards
Choice	...	30 to 40
Finest	...	34 to 35
Fine	...	30 to 33
Good Medium	...	29 to 32
Medium	...	27 to 29
Good Common	...	25 to 26
Common	...	22 to 25

BISSET AND URE'S SHARE REPORT.

Yokohama, July 25.

Grand Hotels have buyers at yen 225. Engine and Iron Works, a few shares can be placed at yen 220. Kirin Breweries are obtainable at yen 132.50; a few shares can be placed at yen 130. Offers for Langfeldts are wanted. Helms are obtainable at yen 50. Laundries can be had at yen 22.

Kirin Brewery debentures are obtainable at yen 105. Offers for Oriental Hotel first debentures are wanted. Y. U. Club debentures can be had at par.

STOCK.	Number of Shares.	Paid Up.	Divid. count in last ac- end.	At Working ac- counts issued.	For term ending.	Closing Quotation.
1. Y'hama E. & Iron Works, Ltd.	1,300	50	Yen. 10	Yen. 21,420.81	Yr. 30.11.1900	220 B.
2. Japan Brewery Company, Ltd.	9,000	50	3.75	R'tve 50,000.00	Yr. 31.3.1901	132.50 Sa.
3. Grand Hotel, Limited	2,500	100	9	9,458.78	Yr. 31.12.1900	225 B.
4. Club Hotel, Limited	1,850	100	5	Dr. 372.27	Yr. 31.3.1900	40 Sa.
5. Oriental Hotel, Ltd.	740	100	5	B'nce to R'tve ac.	Yr. 28.2.1901	125 Sa.
do do Founders	80	12.50	37	...	Yr. 31.8.1900	450 N.
do do New Issue	750	100	...	...	1st year	115 St.
do do Preference	750	100	...	...	do	103 S.
6. Nagasaki Hotel, Limited	1,300	100	None	3,046.38	Yr. 3.06.1900	60 Sa.
7. Maples Hotel, Ltd.	399	100	None	...	...	Nominal.
do do Preference	350	100	None	...	...	85 N.
8. North & Rae, Limited	250	100	20	...	Yr. 31.12.1900	215 B.
9. Brett & Co., Limited	2,800	10	1	B'ance to R'tve ac.	Yr. 30.6.1900	8.75 B.
10. Langfeldt & Co., Limited	1,500	100	4%	1,306.59	Yr. 31.12.1900	82 N.
11. Y'hama Steam Laundry, Ltd.	700	50	...	Dr. 15,184.78	...	22 S.
12. Helm Bros., Limited	3,720	50	10%	3,291.12	Yr. 31.12.1900	50 Sa.

Debenture Loans.	Amount of Loan.	Face value of debentures.	Rate of Interest.	Interest Payable.	Closing Quotation.
Japan Brewery Co., Ltd.	200,000	100	7 per cent.	1 April and 1 Oct.	108 N.
Oriental Hotel, Ltd., First Issue	75,000	100	7 per cent.	1 Jan. and 1 July	106 N.
Oriental Hotel, Ltd., Second Issue	50,000	100	7 per cent.	ditto	100.50 Sa.
Brett & Co., Ltd.	12,400	100	7 per cent.	1 June and 1 Dec.	100 Sa.
Yokohama United Club	250,000	100	7 per cent.	30 June and 31 Dec.	100 Sa.
Nagasaki Hotel, Ltd.	17,000	100	7 per cent.	1 Jan. and 10 July	100 S.

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, July 25.

No change from abroad to affect local rates, which close for the mail per steamer *Empress of Japan* as under.

London—Bank T.T.	2/05½
— — Bills on demand.....	2/0 1/8
— — 4 months' sight	2/0 1/8
— — Private 4 months' sight	2/1 1/4
— — 6 months' sight	2/1 3/8
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight.....	258 1/2
— — Private 4 months' sight.....	265 1/2
— — 6 months' sight	267
America—Bank sight	50
— — Private 4 months' sight	51 1/2
Germany—Bank sight.....	209 1/2
— — Private 4 months' sight.....	215 1/2
Hongkong—Bank sight	5 1/4 dis.
— — Private 10 days' sight	6 3/4 dis.
Shanghai—Bank sight	76 3/4
— — Private 10 days' sight	78 1/4
India—Bank sight	152
— — Private 30 days' sight	157
Bar Silver (London)	27

A. C. HUTTON POTTS

LOCAL SHARE LIST.

Yokohama, July 25.

Engine and Iron Works, buyers at yen 220. Helios, sellers at yen 50. Kirin Breweries changed hands at yen 132.50. Offers wanted for Brewery Debentures. Grand Hotels, buyers at yen 225.

YEN.

Yokohama E. & I. Works	220 Buyers.
Grand Hotel	225 Buyers.
Club Hotel	40 Sales.
Oriental Hotel	125 Steady.
Langfeldt & Co.	80 Sales.
Japan Brewery Co.	132.50 Sales.

B. E. GOEFFERT'S

DAILY SHARE REPORT OF THE TOKIO EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Afternoon, July 25.

	Paid up yen.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Margin deposit.
Redemption Loan Bonds	—	—	—	—	9.00
War Loan Bonds	—	—	—	—	9.00
Tokio City Loan Bonds	—	—	—	—	9.00
Nippon Railway	50.00	—	—	—	4.00
Nippon Railway, new	12.50	—	—	—	3.00
Sanyo Railway	50.00	51.50	—	—	3.00
Kansai Railway	50.00	35.30	—	—	9.00
Tanaka Railway	50.00	68.50	—	—	4.00
Tanaka Railway, new	50.00	—	—	—	7.00
Kobe Railway	50.00	—	—	—	6.00
Tokai Railway	25.00	—	—	—	4.00
Sobu Railway	50.00	—	—	—	9.00
Boso Railway	50.00	—	—	—	7.00
Narita Railway	50.00	—	—	—	3.00
Kioto Railway	25.00	—	—	—	9.00
Kyushu Railway	50.00	—	—	—	3.00
Hokuryu Railway	50.30	—	—	—	9.00
Tokio Electric Car	5.00	114.50	115.50	117.00	6.00
Odawara Electric TramCo.	50.00	—	—	—	4.00
Nippon Yusen Kaisha	50.00	66.70	67.30	68.05	3.00
Toyo Kisen Kaisha	25.00	—	—	—	9.00
Imperial Commercial Bank	35.00	—	—	—	9.00
Kanagafuchi Spinning Co.	50.00	33.10	33.50	33.70	9.00
Tokio Rice Exchange	50.00	—	—	—	10.00
Tokio Produce Exchange	25.00	64.30	65.30	65.70	6.00
Tokio Stock Exchange	50.00	115.50	117.00	118.10	12.00
Hantan Railway	50.00	—	—	—	—

TEA MARKET.

Yokohama, July 24.

Arrivals of new Tea—1,110 boxes.
Purchases of Tea—88,100 lbs.
Tea in Stock—950,000 lbs.

RICE MARKET.

Fukagawa Godowns, Tokyo, July 24.

Sold, Japanese rice 11,273 hys; arrived Japanese 4,822 hys; in stock, Japanese, 237,452.

Retail per 100—First quality 5 sho 3 go; second, 5 sho 5 go; third, 5 sho 8 go; fourth, 6 sho; fifth, 6 sho 2 go.

SAVE YOUR HAIR

With Shampoos of



And light dressings of CUTICURA, purest of emollient skin cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, removes crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp, when all else fails.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour. Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and soften the thickened cuticle; CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal; and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the severest humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. **Just Depot: E. TOWN & CO., Sydney, N. S. W. Sole African Depot: LEESON LTD., Cape Town.** "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," post free. **POTTER CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U.S.A.**

Trade Mark on



every Casting.

Macfarlane's Castings,

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

"SHARP, CLEAN, AND FULL OF CHARACTER."

ORNAMENTAL CONSTRUCTIVE WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Verandahs, Balconies, Bandstands, Arcades, Kiosks, Conservatories, Roofs,
RAILWAY STATIONS, BARRACKS, FACTORIES, PUBLIC WORKS, MARKETS, Etc.

ELECTRIC LIGHT PILLARS, BRACKETS, AND WIRE STAYS.

NUMEROUS HEIGHTS AND DESIGNS TO SUIT THE DIFFERENT REQUIREMENTS.

MACFARLANE'S GLASS ENAMELLED DRAIN AND SOIL PIPES, A SPECIALITY.

Two Gold Medals, Calcutta Exhibition.

Illustrated CATALOGUES, Price Lists, and Estimates on Application.

Walter Macfarlane & Company, Glasgow, Scotland.

TOKUMIYA.

BROKER IN LOAN BONDS, DEBENTURES, SHARES,
AND STOCKS.
No. 1, KABUTOCHO, NIHONBASHI-KU, TOKYO.

Tokyo, July 26.

Redemption Loan Bonds	87.50
War Loan Bonds	87.50
Tokyo City Loan Bonds	87.50
Nippon Ginko—paid up yen 200	371.50
Japan Industrial Bank—paid up yen 50	61.30
Specie Bank—paid up yen 100	100.00
Specie Bank, new—paid up yen 50	58.00
First National Bank—paid up yen 50	69.50
Thirteenth Bank—paid up yen 100	28.00
Tokai Bank—paid up yen 35	58.00
Japan Railway—paid up yen 50	67.30
Japan Railway, 7th issue—paid up yen 44	61.30
Japan Railway, 8th issue—paid up yen 12.50	90.40
Kobe Railway—paid up yen 45	56.00
Kobe Railway, new—paid up yen 25	46.10
Sanyo Railway—paid up yen 47	61.30
Kansai Railway—paid up yen 50	71.40
Kyushu Railway—paid up yen 50	55.00
Hokkaido Colliery Railway—paid up yen 50	68.00
Hokkaido Colliery Rwy and issue—paid up yen 33	71.30
Sobu Railway—paid up yen 50	48.00
Narita Railway—paid up yen 50	31.00
Boso Railway—paid up yen 50	55.00

Toyo Kisen Kaisha—paid up yen 50	38.50
Nansai Railway—paid up yen 50	14.00
Hokuryu Railway—paid up yen 50	17.00
Kyoto Railway—paid up yen 38	18.50
Chugoku Railway—paid up yen 31	3.10
Toku Railway—paid up yen 13	13.50
Tokyo Electric Car—paid up yen 50	114.70
Tokyo Electric Car, new—paid up yen 12.50	44.50
Nippon Yusen Kaisha—paid up yen 50	66.70
Osaka Shosen Kaisha—paid up yen 25	21.60
Toyo Kisen Kaisha—paid up yen 25	24.00
Nippon Shosen Kaisha—paid up yen 45	85.00
Yokohama Dock—paid up yen 3	34.00
Yokohama Dock, new—paid up yen 20	37.00
Domestic Transport—paid up yen 60	39.40
Japan Weaving—paid up yen 40	7.00
Osaka Stock Exchange—paid up yen 50	115.50
Tokyo Stock Exchange—paid up yen 50	116.10
Tokyo Rice Exchange—paid up yen 50	10.00
Tokyo Merchandise Exchange—paid up yen 25	67.50
Tokyo Electric Light—paid up yen 50	41.50
Shinagawa Electric Light—paid up yen 25.50	18.00
Tokyo Gas—paid up yen 50	67.00
Tokyo Gas, new—paid up yen 12.50	22.50
Japan Beer—paid up yen 40	94.00
Japan Beer, new—paid up yen 15	41.50
Kanagafuchi Cotton Spinning—paid up yen 50	18.50
Tokyo Warehouse—paid up yen 40	28.00
Ishikawajima Dock Yard—paid up yen 50	29.00
Tokyo Tatemono Kaisha—paid up yen 25	30.00
Tokyo Fire Insurance—paid up yen 12.50	11.00
Imperial Marine Insurance—paid up yen 50	31.00
Tokyo Street Railway—paid up yen 40	1.05

* Ex dividend

Milkmaid Milkmaid Milkmaid



TRADE MARK.

BRAND
Milk

As a guarantee of
Quality, see the
MILKMAID
on every Tin.

**LARGEST SALE
in the
WORLD.**



TRADE MARK.

BRAND
Milk



TRADE MARK.

BRAND
Milk

As a guarantee of
Quality, see the
MILKMAID
on every Tin.

**LARGEST SALE
in the
WORLD.**

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

SIGNATURE IN
WHITE
ON
RED LABEL

**ORIGINAL
WORCESTERSHIRE.**

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT IS A HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY

It cures Rheumatism, Sciatica,
Stiff Joints,
Glandular Swellings,
Sore Throat, Quinsy, Mumps,
Burns, Piles, Fistulas, &c.

**AND EVERY
FORM OF SKIN DISEASE.**

Manufactured only at 78, New Oxford St. (Opp. G.S. Oxford St.)
London. Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

MELLIN'S FOOD

For INFANTS and INVALIDS.

When prepared is similar to Breast Milk.

MELLIN'S FOOD WORKS, PECKHAM, LONDON, ENGLAND.

DINNEFORD'S

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach,
Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations,
Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure
for Gout, Rheumatic
Gout and Gravel; the
safest and most gentle
Medicine for Infants,
Children, Delicate Fe-
males, and the Sick-
ness of Pregnancy.

**DINNEFORD'S
MAGNESIA**

MAGNESIA

Sold Throughout the World.
N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

**WATERING
APPARATUS**

Non-freezing & ordinary Hydrants
and Street Washers.
Garden Watering Boxes and
Apparatus.
Gun-Metal, Copper, and Cast-
Iron Cocks and Valves.

E. GUESNIER, E.C.P.,
Engineer and Cock Mfr.,
(Successor of ACHILLE CADET)
27, Rue des Tailandiers,
PARIS.

Hydrophobic and Massage Appa-
ratus supplied to the Vichy Co.
Vapour Baths (Berthe system).

Apply to Boves & Co., Agents for
M. GUESNIER & Co., Paris.

(毎土曜日一回發行)

編輯人 エフ・ブロンテリ
發行所 山手町五十五番
ワタナベ新聞社

The Japan Weekly Mail:

毎土曜日 A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART. 一週發行

No. 5.]

REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O.
AS A NEWSPAPER.

YOKOHAMA, AUG. 3RD, 1901.

明治廿五年三月廿日
第三種郵便物認可

[Vol. XXXVI.]

CONTENTS.

Summary of News	109
Chinese Affairs	110
The Peking Council	111
The Kerguelen Islands	112
The Lama in Tokyo	113
The Conspiracy in the Nippon Yusen Kaisha	114
Iba Sotaro	115
The Reform of the Judiciary	116
The Opposition Journals	117
Registration of Foreign Life Insurance Companies	118
The Car and his Japanese Visitors	119
Insurance	120
Stranding of the "Kinshu Maru"	121
Sir Alfred Gaslee	122
The Citizens of Tokyo and the officers who fought in China	123
Manji-ito	124
Field Marshal Waldersee	125
Messrs. Murai Brothers and Company	126
Korea	127
Foreign Funds	128
The Labour Question	129
Notes on Current Events	130
Leading Articles:	
Religious Politics	131
The Tan o Tetsudo Kaisha	132
New Books	133
Insurance Affairs	134
Yokohama Engine and Iron Works Limited	135
The Grand Hotel, Limited	136
Baseball	137
Yachting	138
Christian Troubles and Floods in the Yangtze Valley	139
Mr. R. Irwin	140
Closing Exchanges	141
News of the Week	142
American Topics	143
Viscount Aoki on National Economy	144
Mr. Na Tung	145
The Fifth National Exhibition	146
Karuzawa Engineer Fund	147
Correspondence:—Seeking for Light	148
Nippon Race Club	149
Cricketer in England	150
Weather at Shoji	151
Telegrams	152
Bank of Japan	153
Cheese	154
Latest Shipping	155
Latest Commercial	156

"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL" must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, AUGUST 3RD, 1901.

BIRTHS.

On the 25th July, at Nikko, Mrs. H. L. FARDEL, of a Son.

At 245, Bluff, on August 1st, the wife of F. T. GAUSE, of a Daughter.

MARRIAGE.

At Ichigaya, Tokyo, on July 29th, 1901, in the presence of G. H. Scidmore, Esq., Deputy Consul-General of the United States, by the Rev. William Imbrie, D.D., assisted by the father of the bride, CHARLES SUMNER GRIFFIN to MARY AVERY, daughter of the Rev. D. Crosby Greene, D.D., of Tokyo.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

MADAME SAGOKO, mother of Mr. Inukai Ki, died at her residence in Tokyo, on the morning of the 25th July.

THE mad dogs belonging to Viscount Matsudaira Tadamasu, at Rokubancho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo, were killed on July 28th.

THE father of the boy who was killed at Omori on the Kawasaki-Tokyo tramway the other day has received yen 250 from the Electric Tramway Company.

THE dead body of a young woman was found near Senshubashi, Chojamachi, Yokohama, on Tuesday morning. The corpse has not yet been identified.

A MAN named Watanabe Kinzo, a native of Chiba, stabbed to death a woman named Katsu-

yama, in a house of ill-fame at Yoshiwara, Tokyo, on the morning of the 25th July. He confessed at once to the police.

THE Japanese standing squadron (*Shikishima, Izumo, Asahi, Asama, Kasagi, and Tokiwa*) left Sasebo for North China via Korean waters on July 29th.

AN explosion of coal damp took place in a mine at Takamatsu, Yengagori, Fukuoka Prefecture, on the 27th July. Two coolies were badly injured.

COUNTERFEIT 5 *sen* nickel coins have been circulating in several places lately, though mostly in Nagasaki. It is stated that the coins were imported from China.

A DEAF and dumb farmer named Imai Kichigoro, living at Kozu-mura, Naka-gori, Kanagawa Prefecture, was run over by a train and died at Kozu, on the morning of the 25th July.

A WOMAN named Haru, wife of Koinuma Watsuke, living at Inamurada, Tachibana-gori, Kanagawa Prefecture, gave birth to three sons on July 23rd. Mother and children are doing well.

A *jinrikisha* man named Nomura Tomokichi, living at Iriyamachi, Shitaya, Tokyo, was arrested by the Shitaya police on July 28th charged with stealing several articles valued at over 500 *yen* from various houses in Fujimicho, Kojimachi.

KUMAZAWA KANJI, who stole 30,000 *yen* from the Government Printing Office was, after trial in the Tokyo Local Court on the afternoon of the 27th July, sentenced to five years' imprisonment with hard labour and to one year's police surveillance.

A TELEGRAM has reached Kobe that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha steamer *Sendai Maru*, which left Chefoo on her way to Newchwang the other day broke a blade of her propeller on July 27th. She experienced a similar accident in the Inland Sea not long ago.

A PICK-POCKET named Suzuki Kinjiro, living at Nogenmachi, Yokohama, was given in charge by a foreign missionary living at Iidamachi, Tokyo, on a charge of stealing a silver watch belonging to the foreigner, at Yokohama station on the night of the 26th July.

A WOMAN named Tsunoda Fude, staying at a boarding house at Hanacho, Honjo, Tokyo, was arrested by the police on the 27th ult. on a charge of disposing of a gold watch which she found in Yoshicho in November last, by selling it to man in the same street.

A WOMEN named Ohashi Iku (39) a native of Chiba, living at Kakigara-cho Nichome Tokyo, was arrested by the Nihonbashi police on July 27th ult. charged with stealing several rolls of silk valued at over 3,000 *yen* from dealers in Tokyo during the past few months.

A JAPANESE tug-boat laden with coal, and having on board a *sendo*, his wife and a child, sailed from Fukugawa for Senju on the afternoon of the 25th ult. The boat struck the pillars of the Ryogoku bridge at low tide, but the persons on board were rescued by another boat before the vessel sank.

THE dead body of a man was found near the Hama Detached Palace on the afternoon of the 27th July. It was found to be that of a cook named Suzuki Kyushiro employed by the Imperial Hotel, who attended the Perry ceremony at Kurihama but who disappeared on the return journey to Shinagawa on the 14th ult.

THE O. S. K. steamer *Dairi Maru* ran on a bank in the Yangtze, 80 miles above Woosung, on July 19th. She sustained no damage. The cruiser *Yoshino* was to have been sent to the scene from Hankow on July 25th to tow her off. The *Dairi Maru* went off her course owing to the flooded state of the river.

A YOUNG man named Nakagawa Gihachi, a native of Nagano, who it is alleged swindled shopkeepers and stole bicycles, being assisted in his operations by pretending that he was a student, was arrested by the Nihonbashi police on July 27th on his return from Hokkaido, where he had spent his gains.

A MAN named Suwa Shigesaburo, employed in a spirit shop at Hatchobori, Tokyo, was arrested by the police at a hotel in Fukagawa on July 28th. He had collected *yen* 515 at Sakura, Chiba Prefecture, on June 24th for his employer and then disappeared. He spent nearly all the money at Susaki.

A MAN named Saito Yazayemon, living at Naka Kachimachi, Shitaya, Tokyo, committed suicide by throwing himself before a train at Goinden, early on the morning of the 25th ult. He had previously cut his throat with a sword. The suicide left a bloodstained sword, a letter, and a poem near the railroad.

A FARMER named Hirose Kunizo, living at Setani-mura, Kumakura-gori, attempted to murder his sister-in-law, Shima, on the night of the 24th ult. He stabbed her in the stomach with a swordstick, and then confessed to the Totsuka police. The woman is under medical treatment and is not expected to recover.

A WELL-KNOWN character named Tsukuda Kin, living at Odawaracho, Tokyo, together with Sakurai Ichinosuke, Yoshida Hongiro, and Otsuka Chujiro, of Tsukudajima, have been summoned to the procurator's office and charged with fraudulently obtaining over 300 *yen* from the widow of Hoshino Hachizo, at Tsukudajima.

AN engraver named Fukai Setsu, living at Aoyama, Tokyo, was arrested by the police on the 28th inst. on a charge of having pawned or sold six *kakemono* by Buncho and Hoitsu, valued at *yen* 150 entrusted to him by a man belonging to Morimoto, Shiba, some months ago for sale. He is alleged to have appropriated the proceeds.

A COOLIE named Ichikawa Chotaro, living at Sasugayacho, Koishikawa, Tokyo, attempted to murder another coolie residing in the same house on the evening of July 27th by stabbing him with a knife. The would-be murderer was arrested; his victim is hardly expected to recover. The cause of the affair was some trouble about Ichikawa's wife.

THE One Hundredth Bank for the half year to June 30th shows that the net profits were *yen* 104,523.139 of which *yen* 16,000 is put to reserve, *yen* 10,000 to reserve for building purposes, *yen* 50,000 is appropriated for payment of a dividend at the rate of 25 per cent. per annum, the sum of *yen* 28,523.130 being carried forward to next account.

A MAN who has not been identified died in an ice-shop in Isezakicho, Yokohama, on July 28th after partaking of a cup of crushed ice. The incident took place in the morning and the body lay during a great part of the day in the shop while the usual investigations were being made, in consequence of which the proprietor lost his whole stock of ice purchased in expectation of a warm day—for though many came to look at the unknown corpse few cared to eat ice in its presence.

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

Monday, July 29.

The Anglo-German syndicate formed for the purpose of constructing the Tientsin-Chinkiang Railway, is said to have succeeded in making the necessary financial arrangements with the Hongkong and Shanghai and the German Asiatic Banks, so that the work will be commenced at once. The route of this railway runs nearly parallel to the coast through a great part of its length. It passes through Tsi-nan, the capital of Shantung, and then turning south-west along the bank of the Yellow River, strikes the Grand Canal at Tung-ping, from which place it follows the line of the Canal until it reaches Chinkiang on the Yangtze. It is one of the most important lines in China, and the fact that German and English capitalists are to undertake the enterprise in combination can not but be welcomed. Rumour says that it has been decided to divide the part of the line running through Chili and Shantung into sections, and to entrust the work on the sections to English and German engineers independently. Possibly that may mean that Germany does not intend to have work done in Shantung by any engineers except those of her own nationality, her contention—against which Great Britain's written protest stands on record—being that she has secured for herself a monopoly of railway, mining and manufacturing privileges in Shantung. But such a restriction, in view of the fact that the whole enterprise is on joint account, would be straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel. It appears that some forty acres of the land destined for increasing the foreign settlement at Tientsin, has been appropriated for the purposes of the railway terminus. The guarding of this line through such turbulent districts as Chili and Shantung will be a task.

If the sentiment of the Japanese people may be inferred from the writing of the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*, there is a strong feeling against Russia's attempt to have the Chinese tariff raised to 10 per cent. for the purposes of the Indemnity. It is justly contended by our contemporary that the decision of such a question should rest with the Powers in whose hands the bulk of the trade lies, and that a country like Russia, whose commerce with China is practically nil, ought not to be the one to insist upon any tariff arrangement. One of the reforms most urgently called for in China is the abolition or reduction of the *likin*, which, according to the *Nichi Nichi*, amounts to an *ad valorem* duty of some 30 per cent. It is plain that any large increase of the Customs tariff should be made to depend upon the *likin* question, which is the prudent and practical view taken by England, whereas Russia, without any thought for the problem of reform, would raise the tariff at once.

Of course this is purely a piece of diplomacy on Russia's part. The tariff is nothing to her. Her imports into China do not amount to 4½ million taels annually, whereas British imports aggregate 160 millions. It is almost a farce that any dispute should be possible on such a question between two Powers so differently circumstanced. An additional 5 per cent. on Great Britain's import trade with China means 8 million taels, whereas for Russia it means less than a quarter of a million. Naturally the St. Petersburg Government can afford to play fast and loose with such a matter. Of course Russia's object is plain enough. She will

have laid the Chinese Government under a great and substantial obligation if she can materially reduce the burden of the Indemnity by transferring a part of it to the shoulders of British trade, and since the operation costs her nothing, having no appreciable interest for her either in the present or in the future when the *likin* problem has to be solved, she makes what capital she can out of it. To accuse her of any sin on that account would be silly. She is playing her own diplomatic cards for all they are worth, and she is quite entitled to do so. It is for England, on the other hand, to maintain her point, unless, as perhaps may be feared, she resolves to make a heavy sacrifice rather than interrupt the course of the negotiations. It must be confessed that Russia's action in promoting the concord of the Powers and the progress of the negotiations has not been very effective.

Telegrams from Shanghai says that the Tsung-li Yamen is henceforth to be called the "Foreign Office." It will be under the presidency of Prince Ching, and the business of the office will be discharged by Wang Wen-shao, who will have the title of Minister. These officials are not to hold any other posts: their sole duties will be connected with foreign affairs. Probably among all the changes consequent upon the recent troubles, none will be more welcome to the Foreign Representatives in Peking than this metamorphosis of the Tsung-li Yamen from a Protean body devised for the obstruction rather than the discharge of business into an office presided over by one responsible official and organized on Western lines.

Nothing has been heard of the Lien-chuan-tui for some time, but news now arrives that they are losing strength every day, and that their leader has gone from his head-quarters with a few followers for the ostensible purpose of enlisting the assistance of General Tung.

Rumour persists in alleging that the Chinese Prince Imperial has left Hsian. The latest statement is that he reached Nihon on the 14th instant, and there had a meeting with his father, Prince Twan. The latter, it is added, then addressed a letter to Liu Tien-ling in Hsian, urging that if the Court returns to Peking, it will be merely falling in with the plot of the Foreign Powers and will find itself a prisoner in the hands of their troops. The Prince conjures Liu to use all his influence for the purpose of preventing such a catastrophe.

It is alleged that the French are unwilling to transfer the Lu-Han Railway to the Chinese, and that they propose to guard it jointly with the latter. That would be a good arrangement doubtless from the point of view of security, but if once the precedent be established that any line in the interior of China upon which foreign capital has been expended ought to be guarded by foreign troops, a new and very powerful wedge will be driven into that loose structure called the Chinese empire.

Tuesday, July 30.

An interesting explanation is now offered as to the origin of the *Lien-chuan-hui*. It is that the disturbance was caused by an attempt on the part of the authorities to collect from the inhabitants of Chili a sum of four million taels, on the ground that such an amount was needed to meet the claims of Christians who had suffered during the Boxer riots. When five hundred thousand taels had been collected, popular indignation expressed itself in the form of the *Lien-chuan-hui* revolt. It can not be considered

wonderful that the people of Chili rebel against such imposts. Upon them the whole brunt of the trouble has fallen. Not only were they pillaged by the Boxers, but thereafter the foreign troops came along and devastated the country on a wider and more ruthless scale. There can not be much tax-paying capacity in Chili at present, and it is hard that the wretched people should now be required to provide a large sum for such a purpose as the above.

Rumour finds ample materials in the doings of the Hsian Court at this crucial moment, when the world is watching whether the Empress Dowager has any real intention of returning to Peking, or whether, conceding the intention, its consummation will be permitted by the conservatives. The latest story is that Wang Wen-shao has received orders to proceed to Peking in advance of the Court for the purpose of making the necessary preparations, and that the step is regarded as a device of the conservatives to get Wang away from Hsian, so that they may remain masters of the situation there. Viceroy Li, however, is said to have publicly denied that Wang's mission is due to any such cause. It will be remembered that Wang is to be one of the Vice-Presidents of the newly organized *Tsung-li Yamen*, Prince Ching being the President.

Independent reports from China confirm Lord Cranborne's statement in the House of Commons, as telegraphed by Reuter, that the Indemnity question is on the point of being settled. It may be inferred, therefore, that some compromise has been effected with regard to the tariff question, since there is little probability that either party has given way completely.

It is rumoured that a disastrous conflagration has occurred at Foochow, and that the office of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha is among the buildings destroyed.

Wednesday, July 31.

General Yamaguchi tells the *Asahi Shinbun* that Mr. Na Tung, who is to come to Japan at the end of August conveying the apologies of the Chinese Court for the death of Mr. Sugiura, is a strong advocate of progress and a firm believer in the necessity of China's utilizing Japan to lead her into the new path. Na enjoys the full confidence of Prince Ching, who is to be President of the re-organized *Tsungli Yamen*. His own nominal position is that of Vice-Minister of Finance, but he really presides at the Board of Finance. It seems just possible that under the new regime China's interest in Japan may pass from the academical to the practical stage.

Concerning Tung Fuh-shang, General Yamaguchi does not believe in the rumours of his rebellion. He thinks that Tung is a greatly discontented man, but there is a long interval between private discontent and public rebellion. Tung was a prominent General at the time of the Boxer outbreak, and he undoubtedly thought that the moment had then come to crush the troublesome foreigner finally. But in all his acts he merely obeyed the orders of his Government. That is a general officer's plain duty. Whatever his own views may be, he has nothing for it but to obey the orders of those that are entitled to issue orders. From his own point of view, then, Tung's only fault is that he did his duty, and for that he has been disgraced and cast off by the very Government that he served. It can not be a matter of surprise that he should be profoundly discontented.

Li Hung-chang's physical condition is very pitiable. He can not walk without aid,

and he never enjoys a week of uninterrupted health. But he is nevertheless obliged to continue the negotiations with the Foreign Representatives. He continues also the various schemes and plots which have become second nature to him—a *rusé* old contriver.

There are many Japanese and foreign stores in Peking, and there has consequently been no lack of edibles and other luxuries. Parties at which ladies are present are numerous, and their conviviality is increased by music. The Germans have a band with every battalion. The Japanese band is one of the best. It was sent by the Government in compliance with a special request, in order that Japan's equipment might not seem inferior in that respect.

The Viscount has a very poor opinion of educational facilities in China. He says that the one great aim of educationists is to teach the ideographs. Things are much as they were in the days of the *tera-koya* (temple school) in Japan. Foreigners are working hard to effect some improvement. The Buddhist priests that have gone over from Japan limit their instruction to Japanese troops.

Thursday, Aug. 1.

The leading principle adopted by the Foreign Powers in mapping out the distribution of the troops that are to remain in Chili seems to be railway protection. No second opportunity is to be furnished to Boxers or other insurgents to effect wholesale wreckage of railways and destruction of lines of telegraph. All points of vantage connected with the iron roads are to be held by troops. The finale of such a state of affairs is not easy to perceive. It occurs to the onlooker that the Chinese Plenipotentiaries should have endeavoured to fix some date for the withdrawal of the troops. They certainly would have found the task difficult, but, on the other hand, the Foreign Powers are not deaf to reason. They must have recognised the proposition, had it been submitted to them, that when a country is required to agree to the indefinite posting of foreign troops here and there throughout her metropolitan province, her independence becomes illusory. Perhaps the protocol will be found to contain some provision of a limiting character, but nothing of the kind has yet been made public. Meanwhile, although the British Government justly says that England is not in a position to dictate to the other nations in China, it seems evident that England does not intend to be "left." News comes that she is carrying on extensive works of iron-pier building and dock construction at Ching-wan-tao, and that she will soon have a coal-landing station there in communication by rail with the Kaiping mines. She is apparently working rather than dictating.

It would seem that when Russia withdraws her troops from Shan-hai-kwan, she will not retire them farther than Port Arthur, whence they will probably be distributed at various important points in Manchuria. In former years the interesting subject of conjecture in the Far East used to be the number of Russian troops stationed in and about Vladivostok. Then Port Arthur became the field of surmise and now it is Manchuria. What will be the next point of observation? Meanwhile France is pushing forward steadily in the south under the influence of the indefatigable M. Doumer. It only remains for Germany to resume her career of aggression in Shantung. Then China will be fairly *en route* to disintegration.

THE PEKING COUNCIL.

Now that the labours of the Peking Council are drawing to a close, so far as concerns the arrangements for the restoration of peace, an uneasy feeling begins to haunt some Japanese that if the Council rises without making some definite settlement of the Manchurian affair, peace will not have been secured by any means. The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* echoes that feeling in forcible language. It points out that since Russia has declared her resolve to adhere to the concert of Powers, and since she also presented her bill of Manchurian expenses to the Council of Ministers, the final settlement of the Manchurian problem undoubtedly devolves upon the latter and is a main part of their business, which if they leave undone, they will have signally failed in the discharge of their duty. Every impartial observer must agree with the Tokyo journal's view, especially since, as it further points out, the 11th of the conditions imposed by the Powers and accepted by China is that such arrangements are to be made as shall, in the opinion of the Powers, be conducive to the promotion of trade and industry, and since China is pledged to a satisfactory adjustment of her finances, from which adjustment Manchuria can not possibly be excluded. But it is when a question of this kind crops up that the impractical character of the Council of Ministers becomes apparent. The Council has had at least as much difficulty in preserving its own union as in disposing of the problems submitted for its discussion. Very great credit belongs to it for its success in the former respect. Six months ago no one would have ventured to predict that the Representatives of so many Powers with so many divergent interests would sit in harmony at the same board and come to unanimous decisions about matters offering a large margin for differences of opinion. That is a very remarkable feat. But suppose that it were now definitely decided to bring the Manchurian problem before the Council, is it not quite certain that Russia, France and Germany would refuse to debate it? France will go with Russia to a certain distance. She will go with her very much further than is demanded by the contingency we are considering. Germany has made it explicitly known that she does not care a row of pins about Manchuria, and that she will not raise a finger in opposition to Russia on account of that wide district. As for Russia, confronted by such a question, she would merely recall,—and perhaps with some show of not unnatural indignation,—her previous declaration that so soon as peace and good order are restored in Manchuria, she will evacuate the place. Could she be asked for more explicit pledges, with France and Germany supporting her and with England's right hand tied in Africa? It is Russia, as we ventured to predict more than a year ago, that emerges the only solid gainer from this unhappy war with China, and if she herself did not foresee how largely her probable advantages outweighed her apparent risks, she failed to exercise the astuteness that generally characterizes her proceedings.

A Japanese cook named Tani Shichizo, a native of Fukui, employed by a tea merchant at Honcho Nichome, Yokohama, attempted to commit suicide on the morning of the 30th July, by stabbing himself in the stomach and throat with a big fish knife, but was discovered before he had succeeded in his intent and sent to Juzen Hospital.

THE KOREAN EMBARGO UPON CEREALS.

Saturday, July 27.

There appears to be an impression in some quarters that the Korean Authorities have been premature in deciding to put an embargo upon the export of rice and deans. That the country, or at any rate the northern part of it, has suffered greatly from dry weather is not denied, but it is thought that much of the crop might still be saved if rain fell and that longer observation of climatic conditions should have preceded the issue of a veto. Some critics contend that under no circumstances is it wise policy for Korea to stop her exports, since her people can get rice from abroad at cheaper rates than those demanded for the home-grown article. The *Jiji Shimpō* further points out that resort to these embargos is a favourite device with Korean officials, who find in them an opportunity to enrich themselves. That interesting statement is explained thus:—The veto against the export of rice applies not only to shipments abroad but also to interprovincial transactions in Korea. Thus, although it may happen and does often happen, that one province has a plentiful crop while another is almost in a famishing condition, the inhabitants of the former are interdicted from openly disposing of their produce to the latter, and consequently while high prices rule in one district, the very opposite state of affairs exists in another. Local officials, however, can always elude these vetoes. They purchase large quantities of grain in the regions of plenty and sell it in the regions of scarcity, to their own great advantage. Hence they naturally welcome any conditions justifying the imposition of an embargo, and, on the other hand, it becomes correspondingly necessary for the Japanese to scrutinize the grounds of such official action. For that reason the Japanese Representative in Sōul has declined to endorse the Emperor's recent edict until inquiries have satisfied him of its necessity. This question has long been a source of friction between Japan and Korea. It was one of the prominent troubles before the war of 1894. The unjustifiable and almost continuous interference of the Chinese Authorities, who supported the Korean Government in its arbitrary proceedings, very nearly exhausted Japan's patience. Japan annually purchases some five million *yen* worth of rice and 2 million *yen* worth of beans from Korea, and it is a serious thing for the comparatively small number of merchants engaged in the trade as well as for the ships that carry the cereals, to have this commerce indefinitely stopped. Other cereals are included in the veto, but rice and beans are far the most important staples.

Monday, July 29.

There is no room to question the right of the Korean Government to issue an edict against the export of cereals. All the forms demanded by the treaties have been complied with. But the economical wisdom of such a step is more than doubtful, and upon that ground representations have been made to the Authorities in Sōul. Unquestionably if it suits the pecuniary convenience of holders of rice or beans to sell the cereal abroad rather than at home, the greatest good of the greatest number is promoted by allowing the sale to proceed without interruption. The people know their own business far better than officialdom knows it. To forbid regrating is one thing, but to forbid export is quite another.

The Japanese Representative in Sōul, according to the latest intelligence, has pointed

out to the Korean Foreign Office that the issue of an edict forbidding the export of cereals is premature at this juncture, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs has replied that the arguments of the Representative shall be duly considered. It is further telegraphed that the Japanese merchants in Fusan are sending a delegation to the capital to protest against the edict. The British Chargé d'Affaires also has made a protest, his contention being that beans can not be properly included in the veto. That contention certainly seems consistent with the language of the Japanese treaty which plainly limits the power of the veto to bread-stuffs, but it is not consistent with the history of the past.

Tuesday, July 30.

The Japanese Chamber of Commerce at Chemulpho is busying itself about the decree imposing a veto on cereals. The view taken by the Chamber is that if once the decree is translated into local action, there will be much difficulty in getting the embargo removed and that a timely protest is therefore necessary.

Wednesday, July 31.

The question whether rice alone or cereals in general should be regarded as referred to in Korea's treaties with foreign Powers is evidently occupying attention in Seoul. The language of the British Treaty is this:—"Whenever the Government of Korea shall have reason to apprehend a scarcity of food within the Kingdom, His Majesty the King of Korea may, by Decree, temporarily prohibit the export of grain to foreign countries from any or all of the Korean open ports, &c." It can hardly be disputed that "grain" is not limited to rice alone. But it may fairly be disputed whether "beans" can be included in "grain." The Japanese Treaty is less ambiguous. The term there used is *kome-ryô*, or "rice for food." Such a description certainly does not, or ought not to affect other cereals, unless it be argued that the ideograph *ryô* does not qualify *kome* and that the true significance of the definition is "rice and food stuffs," an explanation which appears impossible on the face of the characters, and which is also inconsistent with the fact that in other articles of the same Treaty the words *oyobi zakkoku* ("and the various cereals") are added to the term *kome-ryô* where a generic signification is intended. Japan's difficulty appears to be that she raises this question of interpretation for the first time, though it is not by any means the first time that she has had to deal with the problem of a veto upon the export of all kinds of grain and of beans from Korea. None the less, that the treaty has been wrongly read in the past is not a valid reason for continuing to misinterpret it. The question is of cardinal importance, for this embargo, if enforced, would signify the virtual paralysis of Japan's trade with Korea.

THE LAMA IN TOKYO.

Saturday, July 27.

Count Okuma, with his usual hospitality, entertained the Lama and his suite together with a large party of Japanese, at his Waseda villa on the 24th instant. The Count's house at Waseda was destroyed by fire some time ago, as our readers are aware, and the new building has only just been commenced. But such a detail as the lack of a house does not appear to interfere with Count Okuma's exercise of hospitality. He caused a marquee to be erected in the garden, and there his

visitors were entertained, perhaps more agreeably than they could have been under a roof on a day so warm as last Wednesday. No particularly interesting conversation seems to have taken place. The interpreting was a very troublesome business, the Lama's words having to be translated first from Thibetan into Chinese by a Chinese priest who has spent 26 years in Thibet, and subsequently from Chinese into Japanese by a Japanese priest. The Lama visited the Waseda School, and was apparently much struck by the arrangements for conducting the instruction of students at a distance, which is effected by printing the lectures and appropriate parts of the text books month by month and distributing 30,000 copies of the magazine. Tokyo journals say that the visitor was evidently greatly impressed by his host's wooden leg, such feats of surgery being unknown in Thibet. As to the difficulty experienced by foreigners in entering Thibet, he explained that the opposition of the people certainly counted for something, but that the main obstacle was the presence of numerous bandits among the mountains on the frontier who regarded travellers as their special prey. The Lama himself was once obliged to fight for his life against these outlaws, most of his attendants having deserted him at the moment of danger.

Monday, July 29.

Much continues to be made of the Lama in Tokyo. He has been entertained by Mr. Okura Kihachiro and by various societies, including the Educational Society. Speaking to the latter, he made one or two interesting statements. He had always heard, he said, that Japan was a Buddha-reverencing nation, and it had therefore caused him some surprise to learn that her troops were fighting side by side with those of foreign Powers against China. But it subsequently appeared that the conduct of the Japanese was very different from the conduct of their comrades, and that they had behaved with great kindness and consideration, protecting the persons and property of Chinese subjects. It was through their influence that the Lama Temple in Peking had been saved from anything like destruction or outrage. It happened to fall within the Japanese lines, and the result was that it emerged scathless from the crisis. He had desired to visit Japan in order to return thanks in all the proper quarters for such effective protection, but, as his hearers were aware, the income of the Lama Temple was derived entirely from the Imperial Treasury in Peking, and during the absence of the Court the resources of the Temple did not permit any such expenditure. On communicating his wish and the impossibility of carrying it out to Count Otani of the Hongwan Temple, the latter had provided the necessary funds and he was thus enabled to present his thanks in person.

The Lama was entertained on the 26th inst. at Hoshigaoka by the *Towa Dobun-kai*, the *Kokumin Domei-kai* and the *Doshi Club*, Count Shimazu presiding, and Messrs. Sasa, Toyama, Minoura, Konuchi, &c., being among his hosts. The Lama seems to have steered clear of politics up to this entertainment, but he was finally drawn into them, for in his speech replying to Count Shimazu's welcome, he said that he had previously heard of the existence in Japan of societies formed for the purpose of protecting the integrity of the Chinese empire, and that it gave him great pleasure to make the acquaintance of such associations.

Tuesday, July 30.

There appears to be an impression that the Lama was received in audience by the Emperor. That is not so. The Lama waited upon the Minister of the Imperial Household, and asked Viscount Tanaka to transmit to the Sovereign a statement of thanks for the protection extended by the Japanese troops to the Lama Temple in Peking. He afterwards had some conversation with the Minister, who remarked that as Japan and Thibet followed the same creed, their perpetual friendship was to be hoped for. His Excellency advised the Lama to visit Nara, and the Lama, accepting the advice, leaves Tokyo by train to-day. He will sail from Kobe on the 2nd proximo.

THE CONSPIRACY IN THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* and the *Kokumin Shimbun* concur in alleging that a party of shareholders of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha are employing every means in their power to obtain sufficient support for calling an extraordinary meeting of the Company's shareholders in September, their object being to effect some reorganization in the sense of reducing the authority of the principal shareholders, as the Imperial Estates Bureau, the Iwasaki and the Mitsui, and increasing that of the small shareholders. That project has a certain sentimental element which may appeal to romantic folks. But the true aim of these agitators is well understood. Not content with receiving dividends of from 10 to 12 per cent., they seek to compel the directors to distribute the greater part of the reserves among the shareholders, thus sacrificing the stability of a great national enterprise to the greed of a few individuals. The public must have observed with astonishment that chief among these agitators are the names of Baron Ozaki Saburo and Mr. Kishimoto Tatsuo, the former a prominent member of the House of Peers, and the latter an eminent jurist. Onlooking foreigners watch such proceedings with wonder and regret. It really seems as though no Japanese enterprise, however well managed or successful, were safe against the assaults of conspirators who attach no value whatever to the permanent prosperity of the enterprise compared with their own temporary gain. The acme of sentimental silliness seemed to be reached recently when the *Mainichi Shimbun* assailed the Nippon Yusen Kaisha for accumulating large reserves at a time when the country was suffering from dearth of floating capital, which was equivalent to arguing that since a great deal of distress existed in business quarters for want of money, one of the few really sound business concerns in the country was to be reprehended for not abandoning the principles of solid enterprise and reducing itself to the general level of impecuniosity. But these conspiring shareholders, headed by Baron Ozaki and ex-Judge Kishimoto, outdo the *Mainichi Shimbun*, since they merely want fat dividends for themselves without even the flimsy pretext of succouring the money market. Such incidents are most disheartening to the friends of Japan. Truly it seems as though the people of this country, or, at any rate, a considerable section of them, were quite deficient in business instincts. Success does not appear to stimulate fresh effort but rather to create a mood of shortsighted and suicidal greed.

IBA SOTARO.

The finding of the judge engaged in the preliminary examination of Iba Sotaro's case has been published. It will excite some comment among foreigners, though the requirements of law have apparently been strictly complied with. The judge remands Iba for trial on a charge of wilful murder, and explains the nature of the wounds he inflicted on Mr. Hoshi and the steps he took to reach his victim. We learn from the document that the story of Iba's having asked whether he repented, and of Mr. Hoshi's having replied by the command *sagare* (stand down), is not true. Iba, as he leaped upon his victim, ejaculated one word only—*soku* (thief)—and then delivered a stab which pierced Mr. Hoshi's heart. The latter raised his right arm to defend himself, and Iba, with remarkable quickness, then plunged the dagger under that arm also. These and other details are all proper and necessary. But the setting forth of Iba's motive furnishes food for thought. Again the public has presented to it the old story that Hoshi was a corrupter of public morality, a pernicious factor in the world of education, a taker of bribes and so on, and that he had attained such a position politically and socially as to be beyond the reach of the law. Therefore nothing remained but to remove him by violent means. It is understood to be the duty of the examining judge to record the motive of a crime, and in this instance the judge has done only what is required of him. But it is hard to be reconciled to the fact that Iba Sotaro's plea is thus once more published broadcast throughout the country and that a fresh assault is made upon the reputation of his victim.

It is usually the practice of prisoners awaiting trial on a capital charge to avail themselves of every pretext for delay offered by the law. Thus under such circumstances, an appeal is generally lodged against the finding of the *juge d'instruction*, on the ground of either an error of law or an error of fact. Iba Sotaro, however, has no intention of resorting to this device. He declares himself entirely satisfied with the verdict of the examining judge, and well he may be satisfied, for his own motive is there set forth in the fullest and most explicit terms.

THE REFORM OF THE JUDICIARY.

It is stated that the committee engaged in discussing the draft bill for the reform of the judiciary is continuing its labours throughout the hot weather, and that the bill will certainly be ready for submission to the Diet next session. The principal changes now contemplated affect the system of collegiate courts. It is proposed to reduce the number of judges for trying a case in the Supreme Court from 7 to 5; and the number in Courts of Appeal from 5 to 3, but as to courts of First Instance it is uncertain whether the collegiate system (3 judges) will be abolished altogether, or whether it will merely be modified in the sense of employing 3 judges in important cases and 1 in ordinary cases. Another question relates to appeals. According to the existing arrangement, a case originally heard by a District Court (*Ku-saiban-sho*) is appealed, first, to a Local Court and finally to an Appeal Court; it never gets to the Supreme Court. That system was copied direct from Germany without taking note of the fact that in Germany such a method is dictated by the peculiar composition of the

Empire, which consists of a number of federated States. It is therefore unnecessary in Japan. But what kind of change is proposed we can not tell. Apparently the idea is that cases originally heard in District Courts and subsequently appealed to Local Courts should then be appealable to the Supreme Court direct, without going before an appeal court. Such an exception could scarcely be rationally made with regard to those paltry issues which involve sums not exceeding 100 *yen* or offences punishable with not more than 2 months' imprisonment. Reverting to the proposed changes, it appears that the Committee are unanimous in thinking that the competence of District Courts should be extended to civil cases involving sums up to 300 *yen*, but as to the limits of these tribunals' penal jurisdiction there is much discussion. There are many other proposed amendments, but enough has been said to give a general idea of what is contemplated.

According to the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*, the draft bill for the re-organization of the Judiciary—a *resumé* of whose chief provisions is given above—has been rejected by one vote in the Committee of Examination. The opponents of the measure are said to consist of the judicial members of the Committee, who foresee that the bill, were it passed by the Diet, would have the effect of reducing their numbers.

THE OPPOSITION JOURNALS.

The Opposition journals are beginning to attack the Cabinet on the subject of finance. Their assault would doubtless be stronger if they had any ground but conjecture. It happens, however, that the Cabinet has not announced any policy. It has merely declared that it will prosecute the various State enterprises with all the vigour permitted by the country's finances. What the public, especially the critical section of the public, want to know, however, is whether the Government has any definite scheme for augmenting those finances. A foreign loan, which is believed to be favoured by the Minister of Finance, certainly could not now be effected on terms even approximately favourable. The domestic loans, which constituted an integral part of the *post-bellum* programme are not at present possible. Thus it is understood that the Finance Department has no resources except to inaugurate a system of premium-bearing bonds in connexion with the post-office savings banks and to bring greater strictness to bear on the system of tax-collecting. That kind of thing does not satisfy the Opposition. But they are as usual silent as to the course they would themselves adopt. They want a weapon of attack, but they don't want to construct a weapon for their own discomfiture. It is a pity that finance should continue to be a bone of political contention. The inevitable consequence is that foreign distrust is strengthened all the while.

REGISTRATION OF FOREIGN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Japanese newspapers report that, on the 25th instant, the Department of Agriculture and Commerce definitely granted the applications of four foreign life insurance companies, and duly registered them. The companies were, the Equitable of New York, the Manufacturers, the Standard and the Sun. These are the first foreign life insurance companies ever registered in Japan. The delay in granting the applications caused some im-

patience and prompted suspicions in which foreigners are only too apt to indulge where the action of Japanese officialdom is concerned. It also furnished material for attacks by Japanese journals which, not unnaturally, condemned these companies for carrying on business without being registered. The reasons of the delay have been fully explained in these columns and the groundlessness of the suspicions has been demonstrated. It is pleasant that the incident is closed for it threatened at one time to cause some scandal. The officials of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce showed much courtesy and consideration throughout, and certainly they did not deserve the animadversion of which they were the victims.

THE CZAR AND HIS JAPANESE VISITORS.

Mr. Suzuki Otobei, whose career has hitherto been connected with Russia, returned recently from a visit to that country. In a speech made at a friendly gathering of the Economical Society in the Tsukiji Seiyoken on the 29th instant, he had a great deal to say about an audience to himself and Mr. Yezaki by the Czar. The two Japanese were shown into an apartment of medium size, where a Court official received and conversed with them for some time. Presently a door opened and the Emperor, wearing an undress uniform and smoking a cigar, walked in, His Majesty's entrance being the signal for the immediate departure of the Court official. The Czar astonished his visitors by his complete want of *façons* and his affability. He told them that he was very fond of collecting Japanese works of art and that he had brought with him from Japan a quantity of objects which were stored in an upper chamber of the Palace. His Majesty then proceeded to examine the things that his visitors had carried with them, taking the articles one by one in his hand and asking various questions about them. He told Mr. Yezaki, who is a native of Nagasaki, that that place occupies a bright spot in his memory, and he sent away the two Japanese with a conviction that a more affable Sovereign does not exist.

INSURANCE.

It is rather surprising to read in the columns of the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* a note couched in a distinctly alarmist tone; a note evidently intended to stir up Japanese insurance companies and impel them to unite against foreign companies. The paragraph ends with a mysterious warning that unless steps are taken vigorously, that ominous *yuyushiki naru daiji* which does duty so often as a bugbear, will soon become an accomplished fact. The truth is, however, that Japanese life-insurance companies are quite inadequate to meet the needs of the situation. Not one of them will grant a policy of more than five thousand *yen*. Conceivably insurance business conducted on such a scale: £500 the limit! Perhaps it may be replied that very few Japanese want to insure their lives for larger amounts. That is true, but what is the reason? Is it not that the pettifoggish methods of the life-insurance companies have created a feeling of insecurity, so that a wag recently proposed to change the term *Hoken Kaisha* (insurance company) into *Kiken Kaisha* (perilous company)? The best thing that can happen in the interest of the Japanese public is that some solid object lessons should be furnished by foreign life insurance companies.

STRANDING OF THE "KINSHU MARU."

In connexion with the stranding of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's steamer *Kinshu Maru* on the Quelpart coast, the gunboat *Sai-yen* received instructions to proceed from Chemulpho to the assistance of the steamer. Preparations to comply with the order were immediately made. Captain Fujiki of the gunboat, with 64 men, proceeded by steam launch to obtain supplies from the shore, but at half past nine on the night of the 24th the launch collided with a steamer bound from Chemulpho to Chefoo. The launch was cut to the water's edge. All the men on board her were saved, but Captain Fujiki, although an excellent swimmer, disappeared, and his body had not been found up to the time when news of the catastrophe was despatched. It is conjectured that he must have been injured in the collision.

The corpse of the late Captain Fujiki has been found near Chemulpho. Captain Fujiki was lost in a collision between the steam-launch of the *Sai-yen* and an outward-bound steamer. He was a good swimmer, and as all the men with him at the time were saved, it was conjectured that his disappearance was due to his having been disabled by a blow. The telegram announcing the recovery of his body does not say anything as to whether its condition bears out the theory of an injury received at the moment of the collision.

The *Kinshu Maru*, which went ashore off Quelpart on the 20th instant, was floated off successfully by jettisoning cargo. She left Quelpart on the 27th and reached Shanghai on the 28th, so that when the *Omi Maru*, which had been sent to her assistance, reached Quelpart, she found no traces of the *Kinshu*. It is not yet known exactly what injuries the vessel has received, but they must be very slight as she only made 4 inches of water in her after-tank in 24 hours. She will probably be docked at Nagasaki.

The cargo of the stranded steamer *Kinshu Maru*'s was almost wholly of spinning cotton and matches and was insured by the Tokyo Marine and Imperial Marine Insurance Companies.

SIR ALFRED GASELEE.

The Mayor of Kobe in addressing Sir Alfred Gaselee when the latter landed in Kobe, said that the reputation and achievements of the distinguished visitor were familiar to the Japanese, and that they appreciated the part he and the British troops had acted in quelling the Boxers and relieving Peking. The Mayor also spoke of the close commercial relations existing between England and Japan, and of the debt owed by the latter to the former in all matters of technical knowledge. He welcomed Sir Alfred in the name of the people of Kobe, and said that although the hot season was ill-suited for travelling, he trusted that Sir Alfred would be able to visit some of Japan's mountains and lakes. Sir Alfred, in reply, remarked that he had enjoyed the friendship of many Japanese officers in Chili, and had been enabled to acquaint himself with the excellent organization of the Japanese army. He deprecated as quite undeserved the eulogies uttered by the Mayor and, thanking him heartily for his kind reception, expressed the great pleasure he experienced in visiting a country which he had learned to regard with so much friendship and respect. The President of the Kobe Chamber of Commerce (Japanese)

also read an address, and General Gaselee, having briefly replied, drove off, in company with Mr. Consul Hall and Captain Hiraoka to the Prefectural offices where he was received by the Secretary in the absence of the Governor, and after drinking a glass of champagne, he proceeded to the Oriental Hotel to attend the entertainment organized in his honour by the British residents and the China Association. He left for Kyoto by the 3.47 p.m. train. It is expected that he will remain in Japan until the middle of August, during which interval he will visit Nikko and other places of note.

Lieut.-General Gaselee arrived at Kobe on July 29th and landed at the American Hatoba at 11.30 the same morning. Captain Hiraoka of the War Department, Mr. Tsubono, Mayor, Mr. Tokonami, Secretary of the Ken, Mr. J. Carey Hall, H.B.M.'s Consul, Mr. S. S. Lyon, U.S. Consul, Mr. Ishikawa, Assistant Mayor, Messrs. Soyeda and Nakamishi, Councillors of the Ken, Captain Tashiro, Harbour Master, Mr. Hamada, Chief Inspector of Police of the Ken, Mr. Yamamoto, President of the Kobe Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Yatsui, Manager of the N.Y.K., and many other Japanese and foreigners received the visitor at the landing place.

At the Customs building an address of welcome signed by the Mayor was presented to General Gaselee and a speech was given by the President of the Chamber of Commerce. To both the distinguished visitor replied briefly. Later he called at the Kencho.

General Gaselee was entertained at tiffin by some sixty foreign residents at the Oriental Hotel. Mr. A. H. Groom, President of the China Association, was in the chair. The toast of the guest of the occasion was given by Mr. J. C. Hall, H.B.M. Consul, who in the course of his speech said:—

We are not here to discuss the diplomatic epilogue that is now slowly unfolding itself. What is before us and what was before us is the fact that the envoys of the civilised powers of the world were in danger, night and day, of massacre by an infuriated mob, not merely of civilians, but of soldiers of the Government to which these Envoys were attached, and that the work to be done was the rescue of these Envoys. It was a glorious task for a soldier to be sent upon (applause). Our honoured guest, Sir Alfred Gaselee, was chosen as the man for the situation and I think, gentlemen, you will agree with me that events have justified that choice (loud applause). His plans were laid, his preparations made, he put his hand to his work, and in one brief fortnight the British and all the Legations were relieved ("Bravo" and loud applause). That was an exploit for which not the British nation alone but every other civilised nation represented in Peking owes him a debt of gratitude which can never be fully recognised (applause). Now gentlemen, I have spoken only of the British share in the expedition. It is not that I forget that it was an expedition of Allied Forces (applause). The sections of the Allied force were each under their own Commander. You can imagine, gentlemen, how that complicated the task before our worthy guest (applause). In any position of command other qualities besides the mere capacity for fighting were required there—the capacities of diplomatic tact, ability, discretion and patience, which, I venture to say, General Gaselee has displayed in the fullest measure (applause). Yes, gentlemen, we were not alone on that occasion. We had allies, and we who are living in Japan—we are not likely to forget that foremost of these were the troops of the gallant nation in whose midst we dwell (loud applause). We know, gentlemen, from the authentic information given us in Sir Claude Macdonald's public despatches, the important part played by the little Japanese force in Peking under the command of Colonel Shiba (applause). I venture to say, gentlemen, that a no less distinguished part was performed by the Japanese troops, in co-operation with our guest of to-day, under General Yamaguchi, (applause). That I can leave to General Gaselee himself to speak to. But gentlemen, as I was saying, the Expedition, even although it was complicated by the necessity for co-operation amongst the Allies, succeeded without a hitch (applause). It succeeded without a breakdown or a failure of any kind, and the fact speaks for itself. Not only do we, his countrymen, feel proud of Sir Alfred Gaselee's exploits upon that occasion, but the presence to-day at this British "country gathering," as I think I may call it—the presence of representatives of all grades of the Japanese government—the central government, the provincial and the Muni-

cipal—shows that General Gaselee has been as successful in winning the good-will and hearty recognition of his Japanese allies as he has been in securing the grateful recognition of his countrymen (loud applause).

General Gaselee in his reply, after expressing his appreciation of the honour done him, said:—

I am afraid I cannot take to myself much that Mr. Hall has been good enough to ascribe to me, but as regards our Japanese colleagues I can only endorse all that has been said. I don't think we should have managed the relief of the Peking Legations unless it had been for the ability and energy mainly of our Japanese allies (hear, hear, and applause). The Japanese forces that went from this country under General Yamaguchi and supported by his Chief of Staff, General Fukushima, were most fully equipped in all particulars, and I need hardly tell you that in the work we have had it is not all a matter of men but quite as much of equipment and of the way the forces were put into the field. Nothing could exceed the manner in which our allies (the Japanese) sent their contingent equipped for war. The result was that when they arrived anywhere they were able at once to go forward, as also was our force—which, although it was small, was also I think very well equipped—so that we were, between us, in a fair way of showing the others the lead (applause). I can answer for my friends, the Japanese Army, that they were only too anxious to go forward and carry out the work which was eventually done. It was a great day for us all when we found we were able to relieve the garrisons of Peking, and found them all in a much better condition than we expected (applause). Even up to the very moment when we got there we were uncertain as to their state, and therefore the tension at that time was very great, and the relief consequently great in proportion.

The health of General Gaselee was also proposed by Mr. Tokonami, representing the Governor.

The Chairman proposed the British Navy and Capt. Burke of the *Orlando* in replying said:—

It is a proud thing for me to be privileged to return thanks for the British Navy. It is a still prouder thing that I am privileged to join with the British navy our confreres of the Japanese Navy (applause), with whom it has been our honour and pleasure to serve through a very critical time. It so happens—you may allow me to say—that my ship was the first that arrived at Taku and also the last to leave it, so that probably I was there longer and saw more than any other. It was owing to our being the first ship there that we were able to send our men. That was how our men were in Peking—and two were honoured specially—it was simply the accident of circumstances. During all the time that I was in Tientsin—all the critical time—I can quite bear out the remarks of General Gaselee as to the cordial co-operation we all received from the Japanese. One instance I can mention among others. In the capture of the native city on the 13th and 14th—finally on the 14th—the Japanese led the way, accompanied by the British. The whole of the British with the exception of some Welsh Fusiliers and the Chinese regiment, were naval men—marines or blue-jackets, and as marking the appreciation of the Navy, I may say that one naval officer, who has since been rewarded, made the remark, "Why this thing has been done by the Japanese." I can assure you that this was perfectly true and with reference to their excellent arrangements I can bear out every word that Sir Alfred Gaselee has said (applause). We were many days under very hot firing and amid arduous fighting and the Japanese suffered heavily, but they were always ready with their medical arrangements for the wounded, with their food supplies and their general organisation (applause). I can assure you that I do most fully appreciate what they did, and we did all we could to co-operate with them. We should have been handicapped, from the paucity of our numbers, without their co-operation.

THE CITIZENS OF TOKYO & THE OFFICERS WHO FOUGHT IN CHINA.

The citizens of Tokyo entertained Lieut.-General Baron Yamaguchi, Major-Generals Manabe and Fukushima, Admirals Dewa and Yendo and several other officers of the Army and Navy who had fought in China at the Imperial Hotel on the 26th instant. Baron Shibusawa presided, and there were present the Minister President, the Ministers of State, Marquis Saigo, Counts Soejima and Kawamura, Viscount Yenomoto, etc., the hosts and guests making a party of about five hundred. Baron Shibusawa,

after expressing the citizens' appreciation of the services rendered by the Army and Navy, explained that the object of the meeting was two-fold: first, to welcome back the officers who had served throughout the Chili campaign and to thank them for protecting the lives and properties of Japanese subjects; secondly, to express the hope that in the commercial relations now established with China, similar protection might be counted on. Lieut.-General Yamaguchi returned thanks in the briefest possible terms, declaring that the military and naval forces, owing to the virtues of the Emperor and the assistance of the nation, had been enabled to discharge their ordinary duty, but that they had not done anything more and that they did not deserve any thanks. During the course of the luncheon which was subsequently served, Baron Suyematsu made a witty and eloquent speech, but the gist of his remarks has not been reported.

MARQUIS ITO.

Marquis Ito has abandoned his projected political tour to the northern provinces, and the Tohoku Dai-kai has accordingly postponed its meeting which was to have been held in Akita on the 15th instant. Journals opposed to the *Seiyun-kai* seize upon this incident as a means of discrediting the Marquis. The latter, as may well be supposed, acts upon the advice of his medical attendants. A provincial lecturing tour in days of such sweltering heat as are now succeeding each other without any apparent prospect of a change, would be a rash undertaking for a man in the prime of life and in robust health. Marquis Ito is neither young nor by any means strong, and it is welcome news that he has postponed his tour. But the Opposition journals allege, in effect, that he fears to go, the northern regions having shown themselves so dangerously inhospitable to liberal politicians in the past that it seems more prudent to give them a wide berth. That is an agreeable sort of comment. Just what might be expected from schoolboys, but not the kind of criticism that becomes grown men.

Another matter of momentary interest is that Marquis Ito does not show any alacrity to accept Count Itagaki's suggestions as to re-organization of the *Seiyun-kai*. The Marquis is represented as holding that no occasion for re-organization has shown itself, and that any step of that kind must be taken with the utmost deliberation. He thinks that to begin tinkering at the constitution of the association within less than a year of its creation would be hasty, ill-judged and unseemly. Probably many people will be disposed to add that Count Itagaki's competence to give conclusive advice on such a point requires demonstration. It was partly because the political parties organized by Count Itagaki and others had been proved unsatisfactory that Marquis Ito came forward to indicate a new route. Were he to change front now in deference to the view of Count Itagaki, the fact would amount to a species of admission that the old groove was the best after all.

Count Okuma, speaking through the columns of the *Asahi*, censures Marquis Ito for limiting himself to lectures on the interpretation of the Constitution during his provincial tours, instead of discussing the really cardinal questions of the time. The Count, if we may read within the lines of his comments, hints that Marquis Ito, by that manoeuvre, avoids bringing himself into immediate collision with the present Cabinet.

FIELD MARSHAL WALDERSEE.

It is stated that the Emperor of Germany intends to confer the Order of the Black Eagle on Field Marshal Count von Waldersee and to raise him to the rank of Prince. The Field Marshal will certainly have no reason to complain of his reward. But his treatment will suggest some contrasts. It can scarcely be claimed that he achieved any military renown in China. There was, in fact, no opportunity. He was already regarded as an officer of high distinction in a country where military competence counts for much and is closely scrutinized, and his charming personality is attested by every one that had the pleasure of being brought into contact with him. But the solid fact remains that the labour and heat of the day were completely over before he and the bulk of the German troops reached the scene of operations, and that the only fighting which fell to their lot was of a petty and desultory nature, such as might have been planned and executed by an officer of comparatively inferior rank. Had operations on a large scale been necessary, it may be taken for granted that they would have been ably carried out by the Field Marshal, and that the fine contingent of troops sent from Germany would have made a worthy showing. But no such operations were required, and it must be confessed that the services for which the Field Marshal is to be raised to the rank of Prince and to receive the Black Eagle do not present themselves clearly to public sight. At all events, the question of contrast will press for an answer. What rewards are to be conferred on the Generals that organized and conducted the really important and arduous work of capturing Tientsin and relieving Peking? It is not reported that England, Japan, America or Russia contemplates conferring any signal distinctions in connexion with those exploits. The Japanese officers, indeed, have not even received a step in rank. Their reward has been to have their decorations raised by one or two grades. Thus a very flagrant difference will appear in the points of view of the various Powers.

MESSRS. MURAI BROTHERS AND COMPANY.

Messrs. Murai Brothers and Company have decided to move their chief establishment from Kyoto to Tokyo. They are now engaged in erecting new premises in Tamachi, the Shiba district of Tokyo. The building will cover nearly three acres and is to be four storeys high, with elevators and all the conveniences of an edifice in a modern city of the Occident. A year will be required to complete the work, but in the meanwhile a temporary office was opened yesterday. Messrs. Murai Brothers look forward to the time when their cigarettes will completely take the place of the imported article.

KOREA.

There is a vague rumour that a party of Russian troops are apparently about to undertake some enterprise in the province of Ham-yong-do, having assembled for that purpose at Heung-kyong. What the story means we can not pretend to decipher, nor do we think that any importance whatever attaches to it.

FOREIGN FUNDS.

Tokyo journals continue to write columns about attempts on the part of the Cabinet to obtain foreign capital. Our readers remember what a circumstantial story these journals recently published about Count Inouye's having commissioned Mr. Robert Irwin to sell fifty million yen worth of war bonds in America, and about Mr. Irwin's astral body having arrived in Yokohama to announce the success of the measure, while the steamer by which that gentleman travelled was still a thousand miles distant. The same papers now explain that Count Inouye's commission to Mr. Irwin did not extend beyond a request that as he was about to visit the United States, he would make some inquiries into the condition of the money market there, a task for which no one could be more competent. That matter disposed of, the papers go on to explain that an attempt was made to approach French financiers through Messrs. Hirayama and Sawaki; that it failed, but that Mr. Kodama is now continuing the quest in Paris; that Baron Iwasaki Hisaya, who recently sailed for England with his brother, was asked to try and arrange for the sale of the Indemnity bonds which Japan will presently receive from China, and that she will probably succeed. Concerning the latter story, our readers will observe that it does not relate to the procuring of foreign capital by way of loan, in the ordinary acceptance of the term. Concerning the French story, we find difficulty in believing it. The Japanese do a great many things that are not conducive to their financial credit, but really that they should approach the Paris money market through gentlemen of the standing of Messrs. Hirayama, Sawaki and Kodama would be too unwise. We do not mean to raise any objection as to the moral and technical competence of these gentlemen. What we mean is that they are not men of any standing in Japan, and that to employ them for such a purpose would be as though a man were to send his clerk to a neighbour to borrow a sum of money. It is very unlikely that the present Cabinet would fall into a blunder of that kind. There will be some other journalistic explanation presently.

THE LABOUR QUESTION.

Several of our Tokyo contemporaries write in very strong terms about the treatment of the women employed at the Kanegafuchi Cotton Spinning Factory. There is no law at present for regulating these matters, and in its absence great abuses are said to take place. The Kanegafuchi mill is probably no worse, possibly even better, than other works of the same character elsewhere. Over three thousand women and girls are employed there, some of them only 12 years of age. The hours of work are reported to be twelve daily; the sanitary arrangements are glaringly defective; the food is of the coarsest description, and the girls are not allowed to have any liberty whatever. Attention has been attracted to the place by the number of pulmonary patients that it produces, and the above facts are said to have been ascertained by police examination.

Capt. A. C. Loggin, R.N.R., commander of the P. and O. steamer *Arctadia*, has been promoted Commodore of the Fleet in succession to Capt. Reeves, R.N.R., retired.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

Tokyo journals state that the sum—1,210,000 *yen*—required for completing the Yokohama Water Works is to be advanced by an American capitalist. It will be remembered that the rate of interest is 6 per cent. and that the bonds are offered at 92 *yen*, redemption, according to the original plan, to be effected yearly by drawing lots and to be concluded in 30 years. The last condition has been objected to by the foreign capitalist, his wish being that the money should be returned in fixed amounts at the end of every 5 years. The sanction of the Finance Department having been sought for that change, the Department suggested that the desire of the lender might be complied with for the first 10 years, after which the Water Works Office should have the right of repaying the principal at such times and in such amounts as might suit its convenience, provided that the whole be paid off in 30 years. To that modification the representative of the American capitalist is said to have agreed.

It is announced that the Department of Agriculture and Commerce will send 84 students abroad next month for practical training. Of these 25 will go to America, 1 to Mexico, 27 to Europe (namely 10 to France, 9 to Germany, 3 to England, 1 to Russia, 3 to Belgium and 1 to Austria), 2 to Australia, 21 to China, 2 to Vladivostok, 1 to Singapore, 2 to the Philippines, and 2 to Hong-kong.

Viscount Aoki appears to have publicly constituted himself an advocate of the State purchase of private railways for the purpose of releasing the large sums of capital that have been fixed in these enterprises. The Viscount also opposes the policy of retrenchment and contraction of imports advocated by Counts Matsukata and Inouye. We have not ourselves examined the brochure in which these views are expounded. Our information is taken from the columns of the *funmin* which gives a somewhat vague synthesis of the book, not even taking the trouble to tell the public whether Viscount Aoki advocates the hypothecation of the railways for the purpose of a foreign loan. It is at all events evident that he does advocate the introduction of foreign capital, and that his policy in financial affairs is essentially positive.

A man picked up a bundle of Bank-of-England notes on a level crossing of the Tokyo-Yokohama Railway at Shinsen-za, in the Shiba District. He handed the notes to the police. It is conjectured that they were either accidentally dropped from the train by their owner, or thrown from it by a pick-pocket who deemed them a dangerous possession.

On the 27th instant, while the Prince Imperial was inspecting troops on the Aoyama Parade Ground, the horse ridden by Major Kawabata Heikichi, of the Infantry, took fright, and after galloping wildly for a considerable distance, entered from the back gate of the Aoyama Palace, and colliding against a pine tree opposite the *genkwan*, dashed its rider's head with such violence against a thick branch that he was taken up dead. The Major was a distinguished officer. He held the Fifth class of the Golden Kite, and enjoyed a high reputation for professional ability.

Japanese newspapers announce the arrival in Tokyo of Mr. D. W. Stevens, Foreign

Secretary of the Japanese Legation in Washington, but they add that he is to replace Mr. H. W. Denison at the Foreign Office, a statement which has no basis of fact. Mr. Stevens merely comes to Japan on leave, and does not expect to remain more than six weeks or two months. His last visit to this country was made in 1894.

The new Italian Representative and Madame Meligari, reached Yokohama on the 24th instant and proceeded at once to Tokyo. It is expected that they will pay a visit to Chiusenji pending the preparation of the Legation for their reception.

There is in Osaka a committee for investigating trade questions. It recently held a meeting and resolved to petition the Government for the formation of a Bank of China and Japan, the Government lending 10 million *yen* of the Chinese indemnity and the public being asked to contribute 20 millions. Probably the Government will have uses enough for this money without entertaining any such proposition. The first thing to be done is to replace the capital funds which the law requires to be kept at their original figure.

Japanese journals allege that a cabal has been formed among the shareholders of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha with the object of compelling the Directors to distribute a part of the reserves as a special dividend. Among the advocates of this suicidal course the name of Baron Ozaki Saburo is mentioned, but it is difficult to imagine that a man of his reputation and position would lend himself to such a scheme. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* and the *Nippon* both denounce the project in uncompromising terms, and every one interested in the sound development of the Japanese mercantile marine must endorse their strictures.

A Government Commissioner, who has just returned from a tour of inspection to Hachijo-jima and Ogasarawa-jima (the Bonins), reports that the condition of education there is highly satisfactory. The attendance of school-age children in Hachijo-jima is 85 per cent. and in the Bonins over 90. The people are all imbued with strongly progressive ideas, and for purposes of communication with the mainland they find it absolutely necessary to be able to read and write. But the expense of keeping up the schools is considerable. In Hachijo-jima the national and local taxes aggregate 7.80 *yen* per household on the average. In the Bonins things are easier, as education receives Government support to the extent of 1895 *yen*, and further the schools have lands attached, the produce of which goes far to support the institutions. There are a number of naturalized foreigners who used to hold themselves aloof from the people, take no part in the national fetes, and refrain from sending their children to the school. But, owing partly to the influence of a Mr. Joseph, there has of late been an improvement in that respect.

Even the fine weather that has prevailed since the beginning of the *Doyo* season has not fully restored confidence in the prospects of the rice crop, though all grounds for serious uneasiness are now removed. Doubtless the imposition of a veto on the export of cereals from Korea has influenced the Japanese market, for the price of rice is still quoted at 13 *yen* from various districts.

The market price of rice has suddenly tumbled down, this hot damp weather being

ideal for the growth of the young plants. From all sides come reports that the crop is rapidly developing vigour, and that if the fine days continue, as there seems to be every reason to anticipate, the apprehensions recently entertained will prove groundless. Apart from thermometrical readings, the feelings of the old resident must assure him that this spell of heat is considerably above the average of the first week of the *doyo*.

Tokyo journals confidently state that a sale of fifty million *yen* worth of War bonds has been arranged by the Cabinet with foreign banks. It is alleged that this plan was regarded by the last Cabinet also as the only feasible method of carrying on the State enterprises, and that Count Inouye, who strongly advocated it, was induced to assist the present Cabinet. He enlisted Mr. Robert Irwin's services, and the latter succeeded in negotiating the matter on favourable terms. We do not think that any reliance can be placed in this story.

Very bitter complaints come from New Caledonia about the treatment of Japanese labourers sent there by the *Toyo Imin Kaisha* to work in the mines of a French Company. If even a part of the statements published be true, a very disgraceful state of affairs exists. Tokyo newspapers are disposed to blame the emigration company as much as the French firm. They say that responsibility for the serious troubles which impend when the men are driven to desperation, will have to be borne by the agents as well as by the employers.

Japan will have to hold her hand soon in the matter of creating peers. No less than 275 have been added to the number during the seventeen years that have elapsed since the system was inaugurated. In 1884, when peers were first created, patents were granted to 11 Princes—excluding Princes of the Blood—, 24 Marquises, 73 Counts, 321 Viscounts and 74 Barons. Now the numbers stand, 11 Princes, 34 Marquises, 89 Counts, 363 Viscounts and 281 Barons. The total in 1884 was 503; to-day it is 778. The increase in Barons is the most striking.

On the afternoon of the 27th, as the celebrated actor Ichikawa Danjuro was returning from a dentist at Surugadai, the horse in his carriage, started by the action of an animal drawing a baggage cart, ran away and on reaching Sukiya-bashi, the wheel becoming entangled in the rails of the overland-railway construction works, the carriage was upset. Danjuro received various cuts and contusions, but unless fever supervenes it is not thought that there will be any bad consequence. Another actor, Mr. Ogasawara, who was riding with him, had an arm broken.

His Excellency the new Italian Representative had audience of the Emperor on the 31st instant to present his credentials. M. Meligari was received in the Phoenix Hall, and subsequently the Empress gave audience to him and Madame Melegari in the Paulowna chamber.

The first section of the Hachioji-Shiojiri Railway, namely, 14 miles from Hachioji to Uye-no-hara, is to be opened to-day. Hachioji is already in communication with Tokyo by rail, and the project is to carry the connecting line westward until it strikes the State central road at Shiojiri. The State central road, as most of our readers probably know, runs from Nagoya to Nao-yetsu.

RELIGIOUS POLITICS.

THE Buddhists are to be congratulated upon the cleverness displayed by them in their manipulation of the LAMA incident. There was certainly an opportunity to make a display. The conduct of foreign troops in China and the unjust assaults that have been made by foreigners themselves on the missionaries, both as having caused the trouble by injudicious and masterful methods, and as having behaved at the moment of victory in a disgraceful manner, have undoubtedly brought great discredit on the cause of Christianity; whereas, on the other hand, the self-restraint shown by the Japanese troops, their abstention from outrage or pillage and the protection afforded by them to peaceful Chinese subjects and to the property of non-belligerents, offered a contrast which might easily be interpreted so as to reflect lustre on Buddhism. It would, perhaps, be extravagant to allege that the visit of the LAMA to Japan was deliberately planned for the purpose of giving emphasis to that contrast, but that it has been utilized in such a manner can scarcely be doubted. The Buddhist prelates who, in the first place, provided funds for the coming of the LAMA, and, in the second, regulated his reception and arranged the complexion of the various entertainments given in his favour, have shown remarkable sagacity. They have contrived a crescendo of speeches and declarations to which the public listened almost unconsciously until the climax was reached and the key furnished. That did not happen until the 28th ultimo, when, at a great meeting held in the Kinkikwan—a meeting including some 800 Buddhist priests—Viscount MIURA, who represented the hosts, and the LAMA himself, delivered speeches which, without any very close analysis, show plainly that the purpose of the Buddhists has been to utilize the coming of the pontiff of their creed by way of public declaration, first, that the circumstances of the time dictate a close union between Japan, China and Korea, the three countries of the Orient using the same script and deriving the beginnings of their civilization and enlightenment from the same source; secondly, that in order to make the union effective these peoples must be united by a common sentiment, and that the necessary sentiment is furnished by Buddhism alone, the faith which they all revere and which, for three thousand years, has been steadily spreading its influence throughout the world; and thirdly, that the inferiority of Christianity to Buddhism has been plainly demonstrated by recent events in China, where the great principles of mercy, integrity and justice were conspicuously obeyed by the troops of a Buddhist country and as conspicuously outraged by the troops of Christian States. Had the contrivers of the LAMA's coming been men of less astute tactfulness, they would probably have showed their hand too plainly at the outset, and would thus have alienated

public sympathy by openly associating Buddhism and politics. But their process has been gradual and well devised. One by one the notes of the diapason were sounded, and not until the last moment was the full chord allowed to become audible. It is scarcely necessary to describe the distribution of parts assigned to the leading performers on the 28th instant. Viscount MIURA confined himself to declaring the imperative necessity that China, Japan and Korea should stand shoulder to shoulder, and to alleging that the only influence capable of uniting them effectually is Buddhism. The LAMA added the rider that all three derived their creed from the same pure source, and that its superiority to Christianity had been amply demonstrated during the recent troubles in China, when the troops of Europe and America showed that their religion had no power to check ferocious displays of elementary passion, whereas the troops of Buddhist Japan behaved with exemplary forbearance and charity. The LAMA added naively that having now discharged the various duties which brought him to Japan, he should be able to sleep soundly that night for the first time since his arrival. He has indeed discharged his duties and suffered himself to be very deftly manipulated. The Buddhists deserve a word of congratulation. They have associated themselves with a living cause and have made for their religion whatever capital might be borrowed from the Chinese complication. But they have left one question unanswered, namely were the Boxers Buddhists. If so, how does Buddhism clude responsibility for their shocking cruelties?

THE TANKO TETSUDO KAISHA.

TEN years have passed since Dr. MAYET, whose economical investigations used to occupy much attention in Japan, created a brief sensation by predicting great things for the Tanko Tetsudo Kaisha. He would certainly be able to claim the merit of having prophesied truly if he had an opportunity of examining the latest statistics about the company. They are interesting statistics as showing what signal success has attended some of the Japanese enterprises started in recent times. The Tanko Tetsudo Kaisha—or coal-mine railway company—was organised 12 years ago (in 1889) with a capital of 6½ million yen, and it has now a paid-up capital of 18 millions. It commenced operations in Hokkaido with the Poronai mine and the Poronai railway, which properties it purchased from the Government for the extraordinarily small sum of 247,950 yen. Starting with such a valuable property acquired at such a low figure, the Company could scarcely fail to be successful, but even when all due allowance has been made upon that score, its record is remarkable. For not only is its paid-up capital now 18 million yen, but also it has added to its mining property the Ikushimbetsu, the Sorachi and the Yubari mines; it has built railways from

Mororan to Iwamizawa and Sorachibuto, with branches to Sorachi and Yebari, the total length of lines in its possession being 212 miles; for the last 7 years, it has never paid a smaller dividend than 12 per cent., sometimes rising as high as 15 per cent.; its gross income from railway traffic rose from 490,486 yen in 1893 to 1,771,499 yen in 1900, and whereas its output of coal was only 303,085 tons in 1893, it was 601,158 tons in 1900; it has assets aggregating over 16 million yen, at a very conservative rate of calculation; its shares (50 yen paid) are quoted at over 77 in the market, and it is now about to spend a further sum of 7 million yen upon the construction of two lines, aggregating 69 miles, the opening of two new coal mines and the building of new steamers. Two hundred and fifty-two million tons of coal is the modest quantity calculated to be easily obtainable from the Company's mines, and as they are all, or soon will be, accessible by rail, and as the lines communicate with Mororan, the best harbour in Hokkaido and the third best in the Japanese empire, not only is the coal within convenient reach of good markets, but all the traffic of the northern half of Hokkaido is bound to pass ultimately over the Company's roads. Indeed the large extensions forming part of the Government's programme cannot fail to bring much additional freight to the Tanko Tetsudo Kaisha's lines. Hokkaido is slowly but surely justifying the hopes inspired by its resources and vindicating the wisdom of the Government's policy in spending large sums for its development in the days of the Colonization Department. When (1889) emigration thither from Japan proper began, the whole population numbered only 58,467, whereas the figure for 1899 was 922,508. There is said to be ample room for 9 millions more, and if the growth of the population continues at anything like the rate indicated by the returns for the past ten years, the place will soon have great importance and be a principal wealth-producing district of the Japanese empire. A certain area of uncultivated land is granted to any Japanese subject on application, free of taxes for 20 years; it becomes the property of the immigrant after cultivation and may be registered as his property without the payment of any fee. Special facilities are also given for the conveyance of agricultural produce over the lines of the Government and of the Company, and it is plain that these methods of encouragement are having their effect, for the value of the agricultural products in 1899 was nearly 22 million yen. That, indeed, is only a fraction of what it will be one of these days, for whereas the total area of arable land is estimated to be 7¼ millions of acres, the area now actually under cultivation measures but 537,000 acres. There appears, also, to be a good prospect for the sericultural industry, since although it was started only 5 years ago, the quantity of cocoons produced in 1900 totalled 3,735 koku. Lumber is one of the island's almost undeveloped resources. The supply of fine

timber seems to be virtually inexhaustible, yet in 1899 the export barely exceeded a million *yen*, and that too of inferior varieties. Only within very recent times have the fine woods of Hokkaido begun to be used in the construction of the better classes of buildings in Japan, and they will doubtless be employed henceforth in constantly increasing quantities owing to the rapidly growing scarcity of the timbers hitherto prized. Altogether the island appears to have a great future, and it is not surprising to find that the Imperial Estates Bureau and many of the Princes, nobles, banking houses and leading merchants are shareholders of the Tanko Tetsudo Kaisha.

NEW BOOKS.

Japanese Plays and Play-fellows, by OSMAN EDWARDS; London, William Heinemann; Yokohama, Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, Ltd. Price, *yen* 6.50.

IN putting down, after perusal, this well printed and attractively bound volume one is impressed with the truth of Emerson's observation that "each man is some man's debtor." Mr. Osman Edwards writes as one who has thoroughly investigated for himself the subjects he treats of, but had not Mr. W. G. Aston, Mr. B. H. Chamberlain, Mr. Lafcadio Hearn and a score of other profound analytical students worked in the fields of Japanese literature, psychology, sociology, and kindred subjects of research, his book could not have been written. To the old resident who takes an interest in such things—and there are numbers of them among the foreign communities despite all the hard things that have been written—the indebtedness of our author to his predecessors is apparent on every page. Of course he makes acknowledgement in his preface; and in all fairness we admit, before going further, that the pattern of his patch-work is remarkably attractive, having been woven by an artist of no mean literary skill. When all is said, the conclusion is irresistible that the six months spent by Mr. Osman Edwards within the bounds of the Empire of Japan were six months of patient observation the fruits of which are well-worth the plucking. Many persons who have spent just that number of years in the country could not have seen more than he did, nor have reduced their impressions into more vigorous, clear-cut English. He presents, in fact, to stay-at-home folks, a pleasant picture of this Far Eastern land and its interesting people, giving a remarkably true impression of what a charming holiday region it still remains for those of moderate means, fairly adequate leisure and sympathetic instincts. Mr. Edwards is a very good type of the genus globe-trotter of that large section denominated the middle-class, which wishes to see something of the life of the people among whom they are temporarily sojourning, and for whom the political and commercial side has no interest. In fact, he can be put down as the average man who desires to enjoy the holiday which a beneficent providence has casually thrown in his way in his own fashion—and then record his impressions for the benefit of a public ever-willing to read about something which does not come immediately within the circle of their own more restricted lives.

The book begins with a chapter entitled "Behind the Scenes," in which our author

seeks to give the other side of the shield, the side most generally seen by the foreign resident of Japan. We need not epitomize it, for he but recapitulates the every-day experiences of foreign merchants, the growls which have appeared in the local press, the prophecies of dark days ahead for foreigners under the new conditions—and the tale though true in many particulars grows wearisome by too constant repetition. Then he passes on to the main subject of his book, and give two exhaustive chapters on "Religious Plays"—the *No* and others—and "Popular Plays," summarizing the information scattered through a host of books, transactions, and publications of learned societies and learned men, in Japan, England and Germany. Thence he wanders on to a description of the Geisha and their calling, telling very brightly their origin and the manner of their present day occupations. His history, drawn from good sources, is accurate and is supplemented by a wealth of detail diligently gleaned and excellently applied. An interesting chapter is that devoted to "Vulgar Songs," wherein we drop across scores of couplets whose acquaintance we first made in much weightier pages, though Mr. Edwards rather gives the impression that they are his own translations from the original. All through his pages, we might remark, *en passant*, he is inclined to boast of his acquaintance with the language. Well, let it pass. The *dodoitsu* are full of peculiar charm whether they are translated by an Aston, a Chamberlain, a Clay MacCauley, or touched up by an Osman Edwards. After this chapter the book assumes the form of a globe-trotter's reminiscences and the reader goes with him to Ikao, across to the coast of Echigo; then off to Kyoto, thence to the Inland Sea. Miyajima, etc., to Dôgô, which boasts of a palatial bath-house and the most reasonable of hotel-keepers; thence to Kobe, and back to Tokyo. Everywhere Mr. Edwards makes a companion worth travelling with, and one is sorry when the journey ends. An interlude entitled "Playing with Fire" tells of a temporary arrangement made between a maiden of Japan and a young French connoisseur of chromo-xylographs, on the lines laid down by Pierre Loti in "Madame Chrysanthème"—an interlude rather unnecessarily included, unless to illustrate the second part of the book's title, "play-fellows." Another portion of the volume that need not have intruded is sandwiched into the very readable chapter on "Afternoon Calls," in which a once notorious resident of Azabu is introduced as Dr. Silenus. An interview with Danjuro is noteworthy in that the author has faithfully reflected the veteran's view of the modern aspect of the Japanese theatre, his delight in the ancient traditions of his craft, and his contempt for Kawakami, the *soshi*-actor, over whom London is temporarily crazed. The concluding chapter is entitled "The Scarlet Lady" and deals in sympathetic fashion with a phase of life which, in any land, requires delicate handling. On the whole the book can be recommended.

Mr. J. B. Millet, of Boston, the well known publisher, has just commenced the issue of a magazine, "The Musical World," which ought to be of great interest to lovers of music. It seems to have for contributors the ablest critics of the day, and its pages embody clever articles on subjects connected with music, its ancient and modern development and so on, together with all current musical news and lists of the latest compositions and publications. Beautiful photogra-

phs are added of the musical celebrities of the time, and as these are on separate pages, they may be taken out and collected to form a valuable album. We do not know whether the magazine is for sale in Yokohama, but the cover shows that a number costs only 10 cents, and that it may be obtained from the publishers, Messrs. J. B. Millet Company, Boston, Mass.

Customs Practice for Japan, by J. E. DE BECKER; Yokohama, Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, Ltd. Of this book it must be said that it should find a place in every merchants' office in Japan, and also in those houses in the home-lands which have mercantile dealings with this Empire. It is a veritable *code mecum* on the subjects with which it deals. Within its ample pages will be found the Customs tariff of Japan, with corrections brought down to date; the conventional tariffs arranged with various countries: the Customs Duties Law, and all the allied laws; the harbour regulations of the different ports and their accompanying notifications; translations of various laws dealing with mercantile transactions; tables reducing various national weights and measures into the weights and measures of other lands—in fact, Mr. de Becker seems to have forgotten nothing. The book should have a ready and wide sale, for it thoroughly deserves it.

Sidelights on the March, by H. F. MACKERN; London, John Murray. This is one of the latest additions to Murray's Imperial Library, and deals in a lively fashion with the experiences of an American Journalist in South Africa. The author at the outset disclaims all literary effort, his intention being "to describe the little things that happened by the way, interspersed with some 'philosophical' reflections." A second motive was to give the public "some conception of the hardships, mental and physical, undergone by the war-correspondents, fully thirty-five per cent. of whom were either killed or incapacitated." The illustrations, from photographs, are truly illuminating.

On Peter's Island, by ARTHUR R. ROPES and MARY E. ROPES; London, John Murray. The authors attempt to present a picture of life "as it might have been in the early years of the reign of Alexander III." This accounts for the prominence given to the Terrorist secret societies, which were at that time active and formidable. But Russia has changed greatly during the past twenty years, particularly St. Petersburg, which is now almost as cosmopolitan as Paris, so that in reading the novel we feel that we are gazing upon scenes that have quite passed away.

The Helmet of Navarre, by BERTHA RUNKLE; London; Messrs. Macmillan and Co., Ltd. Within the last few years a new school of historical novelists has arisen in America and their output so far has been of no mean order. Miss Runkle's latest volume is decidedly well-written and the illustrations by A. Castaigne are fairly good.

China and the Allies, by A. HENRY SAVAGE-LANDOR. London, Wm. Heinemann; Yokohama, Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, Ltd. Two volumes.

THE time has not yet arrived for an impartial, accurate, and exhaustive historical account of the disturbances in China in the closing year of the nineteenth century. Perhaps the man who is to produce such a book has not yet appeared in the literary firmament. Meanwhile the two volumes compiled by Mr. A. Henry Savage-Lan-

don fill the gap temporarily and help to illuminate, if even a little faintly, the dark and tortuous doings which set the world agog from June till late autumn in the year 1900. Mr. Landor writes as one who passed through most of the scenes which he describes, and for such other material as he obtains from other sources he makes due and ample acknowledgement. In a brief foreword the author says: "The aim of this book has been to give a record of events as they occurred, and to avoid national or personal prejudice." The intention is laudable: the pity is that Mr. Landor succumbed to human frailty more than once before he put down his pen. We refer more particularly to his treatment of Sir Claude Macdonald. It may be unintentional, but through both volumes are scattered many disparaging remarks about the British Minister to China, and even in one case his dress and personal appearance are made subjects of sarcastic comment. Otherwise we find little to take exception to. Certainly Mr. Landor's style is very mediocre, hardly rising above the "newspaperese,"—to borrow a word of the moment—of the average correspondent of the daily press; and to mediocrity he adds an irritating diffuseness and a *penchant* for describing every shocking and disgusting sight which met his eyes, making parts of his book painful reading. The work of course—in accordance, we presume, with the tendency of the age, which induces authors to "take the market at the boom"—has been hastily flung together and hence many errors have crept in which might have been prevented. For instance on page 103, referring to the Pei-tsang fight on June 21, 1900, of the Seymour expedition, Mr. Landor says:—"Unhappily the brave Flag-Captain Jellicoe, of the *Centurion* was mortally wounded." Now it is a matter of deep and sincere rejoicing that Captain Jellicoe was present on July 2, 1901, at a banquet given in Government House, Victoria, to Admiral Seymour by Sir Henry Blake, while next day, at a tiffin given by the China Association in the Hong-kong Club, the "mortally wounded" flag-captain actually returned thanks for the Navy. Again the spelling of Chinese names might have been more carefully attended to by a sinologue of Mr. Landor's pretensions. Yung-lu seems a veritable pitfall for his compositors. One other word and we have done with fault-finding. Owing to the number of photographs—nearly every page almost having an illustration—the paper used by the printer is of the heavy, glazed variety, causing the book to be abnormally weighty and thus making its perusal from this point of view alone very wearisome; while it will, from the same cause, break away, all too soon, from its elaborately ornamented cover.

The story of the disturbances begins with the murder of Mr. Brooks, of the S.P.G., in January, 1900, and thenceforward Mr. Landor takes his readers through the stirring scenes which followed so thick and fast after June 18th. He arrived in China in time to proceed with the column which relieved the Legations and was in the firing line continuously. Others were killed or wounded all round him, but he and his camera seemed charmed and he escaped scatheless. At the outset of Volume I, we are given a description of the Boxers, or *Ii-liao-chi-uan*, the author tracing their rise and suppression in previous reigns; their revival under the apparent approval of the Empress Dowager, and their subsequent doings up to the very end of 1900. He insists strongly on the Buddhist element in

their fanaticism and says that "They hypnotised young boys, and then at night left them in a state of catalepsy in some thoroughfare," representing the action as due to the devilry of the foreigners which they (the Buddhist priests) could circumvent, and proceeded at once to do so by reviving the lads in view of the mobs. "It was this simple hypnotic expedient, carried out on a large scale, that induced the Boxers to fling themselves in the field against modern rifles under the belief that Buddhist monks had made them bullet proof." Another thing which we have not heard of before is that the Boxer Buddhist hunted for Christians with a magic mirror slightly convex so as to show a luminous cross when placed in a powerful light. This mirror held over the head of a convert was proof positive of a man's Christianity, for which he was ruthlessly put to death. Mr. Landor can find no words sufficiently weighty to express his detestation of the Buddhist monks of China, and it is but reasonable to suppose that the recollection of the sufferings he endured at their hands in Thibet must occasionally have lent gall to his pen. His conclusion is:—

Knowing what I do know of Buddhist monks and their exclusiveness, their violent hatred for all and everything foreign * * * * I maintain that, no matter what other theories are brought forward regarding the present trouble in China it cannot be better defined than as a fanatical Buddhist movement, mixed to a certain extent with Shamanism.

Again he writes:—

The most active leader, after Prince Tuan, was a man of great influence, energy, and ability, a native Buddhist of Shensi, by name Li-Lai-Chung. His lieutenants and agents were the Buddhist monks, the Lamas, a lazy class of parasites, criminals who, by hiding under the cloak of religion, escaped from the claws of justice, and who were the riff-raff of the country.

The principal agitators undoubtedly came from the north, but all alike met with protection and support, financial and otherwise, from the corrupt class of officials all over the Empire.

It was thus that this religious and political movement for the extermination of foreigners and their influence assumed such alarming proportions. No doubt when that nest of immorality and disgraceful corruption, the Buddhist monks, have been wiped out, not only in China, but in all Asia, Western civilisation will have no difficulty in penetrating to the remotest nooks of that immense continent, and peace will be for ever assured.

We do not dispute the point, but pass on to the book. Numerous Boxer proclamations are given, as well as Imperial Edicts, and a graphic description of the state of unrest which prevailed in Peking all through the spring months. The complacency of the British and other Legations at the outlook despite the many warnings sent in by missionaries and other non-officials scattered throughout China regarding the strong possibilities of an outbreak against foreigners, is well pictured. On May 19 Bishop Favier wrote his now historical letter to the French Minister, yet two days later Sir Claude Macdonald writes to Lord Salisbury, "I confess that little has come to my knowledge to confirm the gloomy anticipations of the French Fathers." He was soon to be terribly enlightened, and in Mr. Landor's pages we can very clearly trace the series of events which finally culminated in the siege of the Legations.

Admiral Seymour's plucky attempt to relieve the foreigners shut up in Peking is graphically told and illustrated; then comes a well-told tale of the taking of Taku forts. "The effects of the shelling were appalling. Although the forts fell in a few hours, the officers present in the fight were unanimous in their praise of the unexpected way in which the Chinese had defended themselves."

Following hard after this was the attack on and capture of Tientsin, a piece of strenuous work which has hardly received just acknowledgement so far from the pens of ready writers; and then the second and successful Peking expedition, the tale of which has been told over and over again in the Far East. Mr. Landor is full of praise for the bravery of the Japanese and supplements his photographs by many incidents:—

As we advanced from one trench to the next under this heavy fire, the plucky little Japanese dropped down killed or wounded. Then a poor corporal whom I snapshotted, rolled down a victim to a bullet. . . . A most tragic scene had occurred in a few seconds. The one to the right wavered ahead of us, apparently mortally wounded. His companion stopped for a moment to support him, when he, too, fell dead by the side of his friend.

With regard to the looting of Tientsin, Mr. Landor writes:—

It is difficult to decide whether looting is at any time right or wrong, but in all fairness it must be kept in mind that the case of Tientsin was a special one. The main portion of the city was already on fire, most of the houses had already been broken into and looted by the Boxers and Chinese soldiers, and presently every thing that remained would be destroyed by the flames. It certainly seemed a pity to let so much beautiful and valuable property be wasted. Was it not, then, the lesser evil to allow these men, who had fought hard, to reap what benefit they could from the misfortune of others, especially since "the others" were doomed to misfortune in any case? To prevent looting was impossible. The authorities, therefore, seem to have followed the only sensible line, by giving the soldiers and marines a day's free hand.

It seems that Tommy Atkins preferred, after foraging for the camp kettle, to secure embroidered silk gowns and articles of jewellery, for the "girls at home;" Jack Tar had similar tastes. The Japanese soldier was more artistic and preferred ancient scrolls, old porcelain, etc.

Such was their admiration for the wares they handled that, instead of smashing them, as less artistic troops did those objects that could not be carried away, these Japanese soldiers carefully replaced each article on its shelf.

One could not help being struck, especially when small, delicate articles were handled, by the dainty, artistic touch of the Japanese soldiers as compared with the clumsy, sausage-like fingers of American, Russian, French or British soldiers. The Japanese picked up and laid down the smallest and most minute articles with such neatness and grace that it was a real pleasure to see them, whereas the Yankee, or the French, or the British or Russian, not to mention German, could touch nothing that was not solid bronze or stone without breakage or twisting or soil or injury of some sort.

The Russian was a "dead-nuts" on musical boxes, repeater-watches, etc. The American, however, preferred sycee. He did not "care a cent" for porcelain: rather he smashed it whenever he got a chance. Yet despite all that has been written, "in regard to looting the American soldier was no worse, indeed, but decidedly no better, than any other soldiery present." The French troops looted for food, particularly ham, and gim-cracks. But the principal looters of all were Chinese, and they did more wrecking than all the allies and foreign civilians put together. It was the same in Peking: "only more so." What the *canaille* left undone in this direction the Boxers and Imperial troops finished, and besides applied the torch to hide the traces of their work.

Before passing on to Volume II., we crave leave to make another quotation. Mr. Landor says:—

I was particularly impressed by seeing how clever and sensible the British, the Russians and the Japanese were in selecting their resting-grounds, and how shockingly unhappy was the American General in the selection of a suitable camp for his men. . . . Whether by carelessness or otherwise, the poor American fellows, who suffered terribly on the road, to begin with, were invariably made to settle down at night in fields of thick Indian corn, which varied in height from four to six feet. Now, if there is one place where no sensible person would

ever settle for a night's sleep, it is a corn-field, for, besides the want of air, there are myriads of mosquitoes, midges, and every other possible kind of plague such as one generally tries to avoid.

Such were the camps the brave American boys occupied all the way from Tientsin to Peking.

He (the American) is a splendid soldier and there is no reason why he should be made to suffer unnecessarily. The number that fell out of the ranks on the march was appalling, and it was a common saying that if you wanted to find your way—not the shortest—from Tientsin to Peking, all you had to do was to follow the trail of blankets, water-bottles, haversacks, and other articles that the American boys had thrown away on the march, as they had not sufficient strength to carry them.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

COMPARATIVE NAVAL STRENGTH.

As usual a chapter in the current *Naval Annual* is devoted to "Comparative Strength." Referring to the British Mediterranean squadron, the writer, Mr. Leyland, remarks that the addition to it of eight destroyers and four first-class torpedo boats is timely but certainly not too considerable in view of the large augmentation of the French flotillas in those waters, and of the new importance which is being given to the stations of the mobile defence not only in France but of Corsica, Algeria and Tunis. Yet, he says, in both the Channel and the Mediterranean the number of cruisers attached to the squadrons leaves very much to be desired. There certainly seems to be some truth in this criticism—especially when we note that in his list of the French Mediterranean squadron two first class cruisers, *D'Entrecasteaux* and *Chateaufort*, are set down merely as coast defence ships because they are, for the present, at Toulon and not attached to the squadron. The British fleet consists of ten battleships of the first class with a coast defence ship each at Gibraltar, Malta and Alexandria. To these there are attached two 20 knot first class cruisers, the *Theseus* protected (of the *Edgar* type), and the *Andromeda*, which resembles the *Terrible* but has a couple of 6-in. guns fore and aft where the latter has single 9.2-in. pieces. Also three second-class cruisers, the *Diana*, *Gladiator* and *Vindictive*, 5,800-ton ships armed with 6-in. and 4.7-in. guns and steaming up to 19½ knots. Plainly these five vessels are quite inadequate for the operations of a great squadron such as this. For seven battleships the French have seven such craft, the smallest of which are of 3,900 tons. And in this no account is taken of the Russian squadron, for the purposes of which, under present and probable future conditions, the Black Sea is merely a naval harbour, of somewhat large distances, it is true, but still a fortified harbour of the Mediterranean. Mr. Leyland gives Russia's force in the great inland sea as consisting of a battleship, the *Alexander II.*, of 10,000 tons built in 1887, and about to be reconstructed at La Seyne, one small armoured gunboat, one small cruiser, a torpedo gunboat and two destroyers, but if Russia's naval power in the region indicated is to be discussed at all it must be with fuller information as to her present resources there than seems to be available.

In the Channel Squadron the weakness in cruisers is hardly so marked. There eight battleships are attended by six cruisers, the 11,000-ton *Diadem* and *Niobe*, and the sisters *Arrogant* and *Furious*, *Pelorus* and *Pactolus*. Against these the French northern squadron of seven battleships is backed by the heavily armed *Dupuy de Lome*, *Bruix*, and *Tage*, (the two first named being armoured) the second class *D'Assas* of 4,600 tons, and the third class *Surcouf*. But the naval manœuvres year after year demonstrate the paramount importance of cruisers as the scouts of a squadron, and it is to be hoped that we shall soon see both the Mediterranean and Channel fleets better equipped than they are at present with fast ships of moderate tonnage.

Mr. Leyland contents himself with classifying the ships on the various stations and producing tables showing their names against the respective headings of "battleships," "cruisers, 1st class," and so forth, refraining from any comparison of armament, or protection, or speed. That may be good enough for some when he is dealing with the

European fleets, but when he takes up the squadrons in Far Eastern waters they would like to know a little more. Yet, as a matter of fact, if we take by way of example the five battleships that respectively represent Russia and Great Britain, though there is lacking any indication by which the lay reader might gather an idea of the comparative usefulness of the two squadrons in action, the ships are so uniformly armed that investigation shows them to be of almost identical strength—on paper. Let us take those ten vessels. They are:

BRITAIN.
Glory.
Ocean.
Goliath.
Centurion.
Barfleur.

RUSSIA.
Petropavlovsk.
Pollava.
Sevastopol.
Navarin.
Sissoi Veliky.

In the matter of displacement, so far as that applies in the comparison, the advantage is on the side of Britain with 59,850 tons, Russia having only 51,966 tons. The British ships are all faster than the best Russian vessel, having a speed of 18.25 knots, while only one Russian steams 17.5, and for the purposes of fleet operations the movements of this group of vessels is limited to the speed of the *Navarin* and *Sissoi*, which can not exceed 16 knots.

With greater speed, the British also seem to be capable of maintaining it for a longer space of time. That is to say, they have, according to the published information, the advantage in coal endurance. For while the *Navarin* can carry 1,200 tons as her "normal coal supply"—that is how Brassey puts it in the case of the Russian vessels—the *Sissoi's* capacity is only 550, and the others are set down at 900 tons a piece. This works out to an average of 890 tons. The British ships, against this, carry "on load water draught" an average of 976 tons—three having a capacity of 800 tons, and two, the *Barfleur* and *Centurion*, of 1,240 tons each. Moreover the former—of course at a considerably reduced speed—are credited with provision for more than doubling their capacity (to 1,850 tons) while no statement to a similar effect is made in the case of the Russians. It would be absurd to assume that the latter could not, if the occasion seemed to require it, far exceed their normal coal supply, but it is sufficient for the purpose of these remarks to have noted that under conditions favourable to the development of full speed in both squadrons, the British ships have greater coal endurance, and apart from maximum speed they have certainly a greater radius of action.

We come now to the main point in any comparison of war ships—armament. To that all else is subsidiary. When the ships have been built; engined to steam at a high speed; filled up with coals to keep those engines going; covered with steel plates to protect their vital parts, and so brought face to face with an enemy, it is the gun that decides the contest. What are the respective offensive powers of the two squadrons of battleships which, by way of illustration, we have selected for comparison? This used to be settled by reference to the number of guns that each ship carried, and it is a very short time indeed since writers on this subject began to take notice that rapidity of fire and weight of metal were important factors. Actually the quick-firing gun had been in existence and in use on British ships for years before some newspaper critics of naval affairs realised how enormously this invention increased a weapon's value. Now-a-days intricate calculations are based on the number of projectiles that may be fired in a given time, but we will be satisfied to compare the effectiveness of one discharge from all the main and secondary batteries of each group of ships. This would further seem to be sufficient, because, with the exception of the *Navarin's* 6-in. guns, the secondary batteries of all the ships concerned are quickfiring.

We have, then, on the British side twelve 12-in. guns, each throwing a projectile of 850lbs.; eight 10-in. guns (*Barfleur* and *Centurion*) giving each 500lbs. of metal; thirty-six 6-in. quickfiring, each representing a shell of 100lbs., and twenty 4.7-in. quickfiring, the projectiles of which are 45lbs. in weight. The total for one discharge of the main

batteries is 14,200lbs. and of the secondary batteries 4,500lbs.—together 18,700lbs.

On the part of the Russian ships there are twenty 12-in. guns which, assuming all to be of the latest pattern, throw each a missile of 720 lbs. (much lighter than the British shell and having greater muzzle velocity but at 2,000 yards apparently less penetration) giving a total of 14,400 lbs.; fourteen 6-in. guns (of which only six are quick-firers) representing, with the lighter Russian projectile, 1260 lbs., and thirty-six 5.9-in. quick-firers, which are mounted on the *Petropavlovsk*, *Pollava*, and *Sevastopol*. These last are not included by Brassey in his tables of Russian ordnance—the only reference to them being the remark "there exist also 15 and 10.7 cm. Krupp guns." We may take it that the 15-cm. arm here mentioned forms the secondary battery of the three ships named, and it will be safe therefore to suppose that it fires 100 lb. shells or under. That gives a total for the thirty-six 5.9-in. pieces of 3,600 lbs. which, added to the other figures, makes a grand total of 19,260—some 500 lbs. more than that of the British ships. Here, then, we have a basis of comparison which any one may understand. If the figures are correct they show that at one discharge a greater weight of metal issues from the Russian than from the British guns. So far the superiority would seem to lie with the former. But readers who have followed us thus far in this sketch will not fail to have noted that the apparent weakness of the British squadron arises from the 10-in. and 4.7-in. armaments of the *Centurion* and *Barfleur*. A discussion of the ballistic conditions which some at least think render the seeming advantage of the Russians nugatory would lead us too far afield.

We started with the object, not of contrasting the respective strength of the fleets on this station, but of showing that we seem to have returned to the days when battle ships of similar rate carried batteries of practically similar power. Space will not allow us to deal with the matter of armour, or to enter upon comparisons with regard to cruisers.

We conclude this by reproducing Mr. Leyland's summary of comparative strength—specifically with regard to the navies of England, France and Russia:—

From the list of first-class battleships it will be seen that our situation is generally satisfactory in regard to numbers. It includes, in effect, thirty-eight vessels, while three more are in the programme of 1901-2, as compared with thirteen ships for France and fourteen for Russia, making twenty-seven in all. It will be observed that not less than fourteen out of our thirty-eight ships are still uncompleted, though some should soon be ready for the pennant, in comparison with eleven uncompleted ships in the case of the Powers of the Dual Alliance. It may also be pointed out that France and Russia have lost their lead as the great foreign ship-building Powers, and that Germany and the United States are taking their place. Most friendly relations happily exist between Great Britain and these two Powers, but it should not, nevertheless, be lost sight of that, contrasted with their combined strength, our situation does not appear in a light so decidedly favourable, while the vigorous shipbuilding policy adopted by these Powers promises most rapid expansion. As an indication of this promise and of the recent character of the development, it will be instructive to note that while of battleships actually on the stocks or just about to be commenced, we have four, Germany and the United States have six and eight respectively.

It is not enough, however, to consider first-class battleships only; the list of second-class ships is instructive. It includes eleven British ships and twenty French and Russian, while, of the ten French vessels, nine have recently been or are now being reconstructed, receiving new armament and new machinery, and the tenth is a new ship just on the point of completion. Moreover, three of the Russian ships are quite modern; only two of the British ships can be so described.

Turning now to the cruiser list, we find that we have forty-three of the first-class built and building, as compared with thirty-two in the case of France and Russia. This would seem encouraging, but many of our vessels have been delayed; and, looking to the whole cruiser class and realizing the great demand for such vessels in time of war, it cannot be said that the position is yet satisfactory. Indeed during the last ten years, the Powers of the Dual Alliance have begun almost as many cruisers as ourselves. In reckoning cruiser needs we have, however,

to consider rather the vast demands of the fleet than the lists of other Powers.

There is a difficulty in estimating the comparative naval strength at the close of the present year, but the following statement is probably accurate in regard to completed battleships:—

Battleships.	ENGLAND.	FRANCE.	RUSSIA.	FRANCE AND RUSSIA.
First-class.....	26	10	8	18
Second-class....	11	10	10	20
Third-class ...	10	11	1	12
Total.....	47	31	19	50

It may therefore be concluded that we shall have a distinct superiority in completed first-class battleships over the Dual Alliance, but that, in view of the modernizing of the second-class battleships of France, the practical equality of numbers in the first two classes possessed by England on the one hand and France and Russia on the other, is not reassuring, and that the need is urgent for pushing forward the ships in course of construction.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

Commissioners appointed by the Department of Education have been engaged since last year investigating the state of the various insurance companies. The result is that four companies—the Kwanto Kasai, the Teikoku Chohei, the Naigai Seison and the Kyokyu Seimei—have been ordered to suspend business, and the following ten have been forbidden to issue any new policies:—

Shuka Seimei Hoken Kaisha.	
Kokoku	"
Bukkyo	"
Chuo	"
Daito	"
Dai Nihon Yeiyeiki Seimei Hoken Kaisha.	
Naikoku Kwasai Hoken Kaisha.	
Chugai	"
Teikoku	"
Fukui-Shohin	"

YOKOHAMA ENGINE AND IRON WORKS, LIMITED.

The fourteenth yearly general meeting of the shareholders of the Yokohama Engine and Iron Works, Ltd., was held on Wednesday afternoon at No. 78, Main Street.

Mr. JAS. DODDS occupied the chair and there were also present Messrs. M. Kirkwood, B. Gillett, F. S. James, E. J. Cowan, P. Morris, A. M. Knapp, G. Philip, C. Guisani, B. C. Howard, C. B. Bernard, W. K. Tresize, J. Weaver, etc.

The notice calling the meeting was read by the Secretary, Mr. W. Friedlander.

On the motion of the Chairman the minutes of last meeting, and the report and accounts, as also the report of Mr. Guinness, one of the auditors, were taken as read.

The CHAIRMAN then said—I am sorry that Mr. Johnstone, your Chairman is not here but as some of you are aware he has been ailing and was compelled to go on Saturday into the country, to recruit his health. With pressure of other business since I have not had time to prepare for the meeting to-day, as I should like to have done. I hope, therefore, you will excuse any shortcomings on my part. The Report and Accounts, however, now put before you will, I hope, appeal in a sufficiently eloquent manner to you without any special remarks from me. The Directors have now much pleasure in submitting them to you and hope they will be considered satisfactory by all shareholders. As you will observe the Company has not lacked business, the gross earnings showing a substantial advance on those of last year and a corresponding addition of profit. The item of Stock may be worthy of remark as running into a larger account than last year, the increase being necessitated by the requirements of our business and showing in a practical manner the necessity of an increase in our capital. I may add that this Stock has been most carefully checked and verified by Mr. Johnstone in conjunction with the manager, Mr. Tresize, and they are satisfied that every item has been taken at a very moderate valuation, in some cases much under cost. With yen 17,800 brought forward from last

year, the balance shown at credit of Profit and Loss on the year's working shows an available balance of yen 54,228.43, with which the Board proposes to deal as recommended in the Report. A paragraph in the Report will doubtless attract your special attention, to wit, that relating to the dealing with the vexed item of Capital Reduction, of which yen 65,000 you will observe has been transferred from the account named to credit of Profit and Loss Account, from which it was originally taken and to which it properly belongs, which increases the balance carried forward to yen 98,434.63. It will be observed that in doing what they have done the directors have not acted solely on their own convictions, but are supported by the opinion expressed in the very clear and able report of Mr. Guinness, while they are pleased to find that their action is fully borne out by the opinion of Mr. Francis of Hongkong, received since the Report was drawn up. It is too large a document to cite here, but it is open to the inspection of every shareholder at the Company's office. Meanwhile I may state the substance of it:—

(1) That the appearance of the item of yen 65,000 among the liabilities of the Company under the head of Capital Reduction account cannot by any possibility be right. That the accounts should be re-stated and as re-stated approved by the shareholders in general meeting. That the sum of yen 65,000, being profits, may be legally divided amongst the shareholders by way of bonus or dividend and that the capital of the Company may be increased to yen 130,000 by the issue of 1,300 new shares of yen each. So far Counsel's opinion.

We have, as will be observed, anticipated Counsel's opinion and in conformity therewith the re-stated accounts show the sum of yen 65,000 removed from liabilities and appearing as profits. The Directors now ask the shareholders to affirm this action of theirs by passing the accounts as so stated. With respects to the future, the Directors propose to give further effect to Counsel's opinion, to their own views, and to what they believe to be the wishes of the large majority of shareholders by declaring an interim dividend or bonus of yen 50 per share, thus distributing yen 65,000 of the profits. The date of the distribution will depend upon the date fixed in the resolutions which they hope to see passed at the extra-ordinary general meeting to be held to-day for the increase of capital. With these remarks I now propose from the chair the adoption of the Report and Accounts as now presented. Meanwhile they are open to remarks.

Mr. JAMES seconded the motion for the adoption of the report and account.

Mr. KIRKWOOD said he saw an item of \$1,466.67 in the accounts as Directors' and Auditors' Fees and asked how that peculiar sum was arrived at—odd dollars and cents. It seemed to him that this should be a lump sum.

The CHAIRMAN said the directors' fees had been paid this year on the same system as in the past, namely \$200 to each individual director serving on the board. Of the amount mentioned \$300 was auditors' fees and the odd sum arose from the fact that one of the directors had retired, Mr. Woolley, going to Europe in the course of the year, being paid *pro rata* for the broken period. He agreed that it was an unusual way of fixing the directors' fees and thought perhaps the article of association might afterwards be modified, with others that required modification under the altered circumstances.

Mr. KIRKWOOD thought the article in question pointed to a lump sum, and that it should be left to the directors to fix how much each they should receive. It appeared this meeting could do no more than sanction the amount set down in the accounts, but he would suggest to the meeting that in view of the excellent state of the accounts the directors should for the current year set aside a round sum of remuneration and that that sum should be fixed at \$1,500 no matter what the number of directors might be.

Mr. PHILIP supported this and on being put to the meeting it was adopted unanimously.

The report and accounts were adopted.

Messrs. JOHNSTONE and Howard, the retiring directors, were re-elected.

Messrs. Fearon and Guinness were re-appointed auditors.

This closed the meeting.

The same shareholders afterwards held an extra-ordinary meeting, adjourned from April 12th, Mr. Dodds still presiding.

The notice calling the meeting having been read,

The CHAIRMAN said:—There has been considerable delay in convening this meeting adjourned from 12th April last, but under the circumstances the Board desired to act with due circumspection and caution, and it has taken time to thoroughly investigate the position in order that they might act strictly in accordance with law. As you have become aware through the annual report and what has been stated at the annual meeting, the Board has in the meanwhile taken counsel's opinion on the various points raised by the resolutions before this adjourned meeting, as their legality had been questioned under circumstances which will be fresh in your memory. That opinion, as has already been stated, considers the yen 65,000 as having been quite improperly entered as a liability, that it is profit that may be divided and that the capital may be increased from yen 65,000 to yen 130,000 by the issue of 1,300 new shares of yen 50 each. The directors have frequently considered the matter and they are unanimously in favour of the distributing of yen 65,000 of the profits to the shareholders and of the increase of capital by a like amount. This being so, as Chairman of this meeting, and on behalf of the Board, I would make the following suggestions to the proposer and seconder of the resolutions before the meeting. I think that as it is the Directors' intention to distribute a sum of yen 65,000 of the profits by way of interim dividend (or bonus) at the rate of yen 50 per share, Resolutions 1 and 2 should be withdrawn. With regard to Resolution 3, as this accords with counsel's opinion and the views of the Board, it may be proposed as it stands. With respect to Resolution 4 a slight amendment will be necessary and I would suggest it should be amended to read as follows:—

"That such shares be offered at the issue price of \$50 per share to holders on the registered list of shareholders on the 31st July, 1901, in the proportion of one new share for each old share held by them respectively, such offer to be made by notice and to be deemed declined unless accepted in writing within fourteen days. Shareholders accepting to take up and pay for their shares on 30th August."

I may mention that it is the intention of the Board, if the Resolution is passed, to declare the interim dividend of yen 50 per share to be payable on the 31st August. Any shareholder who has accepted new shares and not paid for the same on the 30th August will on the 31st, be indebted to the Company yen 50 for each new share and the Board will, under their powers apply his dividend in payment of his debt. With respect to Resolutions 5, 6, and 7 there are no remarks to be made, and they will stand as they are.

Mr. JAMES said that as proposer of the resolutions he was perfectly agreeable that they should be amended as stated and Mr. Cowan, the seconder, was also willing that it should be so. He then read the resolutions as amended. They were as follows:

"That the capital of the company be increased to \$130,000 by the creation of 1,300 new shares of \$50 each.

"That such shares be offered at the issue price of \$50 per share to holders on the registered list of shareholders on the 31st July, 1901, in the proportion of one new share for each old share held by them respectively, such offer to be made by notice and to be deemed declined unless accepted in writing within fourteen days. Shareholders accepting to take up and pay for their shares on 30th August.

That all new shares not so applied for shall be issued by the Directors at such premium and to such persons and in such time and manner as the Directors may think fit.

That the holders of new shares be entitled to dividend for the year beginning 1st June, 1901.

That for the purposes of these Resolutions the Japanese yen shall be treated as equivalent to the Dollar.

In reply to Mr. Kirkwhod, The CHAIRMAN stated that the articles of association simply said "dollar," and the word "mexican" was therefore deleted from the resolutions.

Mr. GILLET said it would be remembered that at the meeting in April last he was in favour, instead of issuing new shares of yen 50, that the old shares should be called in and yen 100 shares substituted. Subsequently he found it the general impression that it was better to have the yen 50 new shares, and that was backed up by Counsel's Opinion:—

(6) As to undoing the mischief done by the reduction of the Nominal Capital of the Company from \$130,000 to \$65,000, it seems to me that the simplest way would be to pass a resolution at an Extraordinary Meeting, specially called for the purpose, under Article II. of the Company's Articles authorising the increase of the Capital of the Company by the creation and issue of new shares of \$50 each. If you want to get the shares back to the nominal value of \$100 it would be necessary to consolidate and redivide the share capital in 650 shares of \$100 each, but then you would still have to make a fresh issue of shares. There are no means of reconverting your present \$50 shares into \$100 shares with \$50 unpaid on each. Better keep to the \$50 shares now you have them.

Under those circumstances he felt that he could do nothing else than withdraw the remarks he then made. Of course he had still some feeling about the matter, but with the opinions now before him he was glad to fall in with the general view of the meeting (applause).

The CHAIRMAN understood Mr. Gillett withdrew the amendment he proposed at last meeting.

Mr. GILLET assented.

The CHAIRMAN put the resolutions to the meeting and they were carried unanimously.

It was added by the CHAIRMAN that although they were advised that it was not strictly necessary to hold a confirmatory meeting yet they thought it better to have one and they proposed to hold that on August 14th.

Mr. GILLET remarked that the old shares bore on their face that the capital was \$65,000 and therefore would have to be called in.

The CHAIRMAN said the directors would advise themselves on the subject.

On the motion of Mr. Guissini a vote of thanks to the Chairman closed the proceedings.

THE GRAND HOTEL, LTD.

The twenty-fourth half-yearly ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Grand Hotel Ltd. was held at the Grand Hotel on Friday for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report and statement of accounts for the half-year ended 30th June, 1901, and the declaration of a dividend. Among those present were:—Dr. C. H. H. Hall (chairman) Messrs. B. C. Howard, C. K. Martin, M. Kaufmann, L. Mottet and G. C. Booth (secretary).

The CHAIRMAN said:—The Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts having been in your hands for some days will be taken as read, if there is no objection. The continued prosperity of the Company is indicated by the statement under review; it seems needless, therefore, to detain you for presentation of details, such as that the number of guests has been larger than usual but expenses somewhat heavier. A part of this increased expenditure is included in the account for New Buildings, which has been increased by nearly yen 2,300, and a further payment on this account is provided for in the cash balance carried forward, although it is not included among Bills Payable because the creditor's statement has not yet been received. You will note in the report that a change has been made in the form of expressing the dividend,—a change from a percentage of the nominal capital to a definite number of yen. This latter form is more in harmony with the growing practice of public companies,

and perhaps diminishes chance misapprehension of the actual return from an investment, for the latter is naturally regarded from the point of view of the price of shares rather than from that of a nominal basis. The change is not important, however, for the rate of earning may be readily computed on a basis of nominal capital, of actual assets or of the market quotation for shares. Some inquiries having made as to the amount recommended to be written off, it may be well to add a word concerning this. The Directors desire to carry out the wishes of the shareholders as far as may be consistent with the interests of the company but on some points of policy these wishes are at times so conflicting as to be incapable of being executed. This conflict of opinion appears especially with reference to writing off or carrying forward estimated profit which is not represented by cash. In such a contingency the Directors feel called upon to exercise their own judgment after consultation with the Auditor, and they are the more ready to do so because neither writing off nor carrying forward finally disposes of property, but leaves it available for any disposition that may be decided upon at a later time. They have, therefore, laid before you the more conservative showing.

The CHAIRMAN then proposed that the Report and Accounts be adopted.

Mr. M. KAUFMANN seconded.

There being no discussion, the motion was unanimously adopted and the meeting terminated. The report and accounts have already appeared in our columns.

BASEBALL.

"NEW YORK" VERSUS Y.C. AND A.C.

The team of the Y.C. and A.C. which met the baseball nine of the U.S. flagship *New York* on the Cricket ground on Friday were outplayed in every point of the game and as a result the visitors piled up an enormous score. The sailors began to score in the first innings, making one run, but their biggest totals were made in the second, fourth, and sixth innings, when 6, 5, and 8 runs were made, chiefly through the weakness of the field, though it must be acknowledged that one and all are splendid hitters. Yokohama did not score a point after the second innings. In the fifth innings Blake retired from the pitcher's box and Hellyer took his place. The new pitcher achieved a record, we imagine, seeing three men go down with three consecutive balls, neither of the first two reaching first base, and the third being held on a fly. This was Yokohama's last bit of luck, if we except a capital catch by Thorne in the right field in the seventh innings. The players were:—

YOKOHAMA.		"NEW YORK."	
McChesney	.....	L.F.	.....Vandermaast.
Edwards	.....	3B.	.....Richley.
Merriman	.....	2B.	.....Snyder.
Swan	.....	C.	.....Bruff.
Blake	.....	P.	.....O'Brien.
Hellyer	.....	S.S.	.....Hurley.
Lowry	.....	C.F.	.....Shean.
Kilby	.....	1B.	.....Cogswell.
Thorne	.....	R.F.	.....Lelonde.

The score by innings was:—

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
New York	1	6	0	5	0	8	2	0	3=25
Y.C. and A.C.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0=2

YACHTING.

The 30-raters race on Saturday was rather unsatisfactory, the wind being changeable and light. In consequence of the absence of a flagboat at Tsurumi all the yachts rounded a fishing boat anchored about the spot—all except *Kingfisher* which put about and came home. Later *Spray* also gave up. *Mary* finished at 4.14.3; *Maid Marion* at 4.26.05; *Haidiee* at 5.07.40. *Maid* thus secured second prize, failing to win first on her allowance of 5m. 13s.

The 21-raters contest was also disappointing from the same causes. *Edna* came in first with a long lead, *Vixen* second and *Daisy* third. *Daisy* took second prize on her time allowance of 9m. 34s.

CHRISTIAN TROUBLES AND FLOODS IN THE YANGTZE VALLEY.

The *N. C. Daily News* quotes a private letter from Kiukiang dated 20th July as follows:—

The *Decidee* (French gunboat) is going up to Nanchang on the Lake, owing to friction between Roman Catholic and Protestant converts. H.M.S. *Woodlark* left for the same place a few days ago.

"Watermark 44 feet 11 inches (record).

"The river burst its banks on Sunday evening in the neighbourhood of Nganking, and has caused great desolation. The Kiangkwan is badly on shore on the bund a little below the Tunglin Pagoda, also one of the Japanese steamers (the *Tairi Maru*), and it is reported one of Melchers & Co.'s also, the *Meilee*."

Writing on the 23rd the *N. C. Daily News* said:—The recent heavy rains are accountable for a considerable rise in the water and consequent damage to the country between Siking village and the Hills. The country in places is flooded, and homesteads, haystacks, and trees are to be seen standing in the waste. Banks upon which one could walk with ease a short while ago and which were some ten or twelve feet high, are now almost submerged, and trackers have frequently to wade almost up to their waists through creeks which in ordinary times could be jumped. Many houses are collapsing and others are likely to do so shortly. Natives are to be seen pumping water out of the rice fields, and they say such a flood has not been known in that vicinity for over twenty years.

The *C. M. S. Kiangyung* reported on July 25th at Shanghai: *Sual* and *Meishan* ashore below Hankow on the 21st; *Kiangkwan* ashore above Christmas Island on the 22nd; and *Talce Maru* ashore on Fitany Island on the 22nd.

Our Shanghai contemporary was informed on July 25th that the *Kiangkwan* was badly ashore in a farmyard some 50 feet above the ordinary level of the river. In attempting to tow her off the *C. N. S. Taitung* which went into dock at Shanghai on Tuesday, got damaged by coming in contact with the river bank. The *Cores de Vries* which left for Hankow on Monday will probably attempt to get the *Sual* off, and the *Meilee*, which also left here on Monday, will try to do the same for the *Meishan*. On the 22nd two Japanese boats were standing by the *Talce Maru*, but she was still aground. The watermark at Hankow on the 20th instant was 46 feet 2 inches, but it is not likely to rise any more. If the above-mentioned boats do not get off this week, they are likely to remain fixtures for some time.

MR. R. IRWIN.

A curious statement was published in Yokohama on Wednesday evening to this effect:—"But it is undeniable that Mr. Irwin came ashore immediately and repaired to the Yokohama United Club, where he stayed until late the same evening, so that if Count Inouye interviewed him, it must have been at midnight."

As a matter of fact Count Inouye met Mr. Irwin on the arrival of the steamer. Mr. Irwin did not stay in the United Club until late in the evening; he proceeded at once to Tokyo and if Count Inouye desired conversation with him that could have taken place long before midnight.

CLOSING EXCHANGES.

The authorities have taken a step which will to some extent check the gambling which has prevailed in many provincial exchanges. The result of official investigations going to show that these institutions were little better than gambling-houses, it was determined to close the exchanges in Chiba, Tsuchiura, Hachioji, Kawagoye, Mayebashi, Takasaki, Isezaki, Utsunomiya and Tochigi. First, however, a suggestion was sent through the respective governors advising voluntary dissolution. Four exchanges took this course. The Hachioji Exchange was transformed into a public warehousing company. The exchanges in Mayebashi, Takasaki, Utsunomiya and Tochigi proved refractory and therefore were officially dissolved. It is understood that the Government intends not necessarily to limit or reduce the number of exchanges, but to extend its enquiries so as to purify the business methods of those already existing.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

H. M. S. *Pique* and *Orlando* are shortly due in Yokohama.

Traffic between Hachioji and Uyenohara was opened on the 1st inst.

The libel suit brought by Mr. J. H. Ranger against a Director of the Maples Hotel, Ltd., has been sent to trial.

A workman was run over by a train near Ueno, on the night of the 30th ult. The body has not yet been identified.

The Japanese standing squadron of ten vessels, including torpedo-boat destroyers, arrived at Ninsen on the 31st July.

The first number of a magazine entitled *Shoko Kikan* will be published at Yamashirocho, Kyo-bashi, Tokyo, on the 15th inst.

Seven officials have been censured in England as being responsible for the blunders made in the building of the new Royal yacht.

A robber entered the station master's room at Kokubuji station on the evening of the 29th ult., and stole a cash box containing over yen 40.

Fifty members of the Young Men's Association, Shizuoka, propose to explore an old cave on Fuji-yama (*Fuji-no-hitoana*), on August 1st.

Generals Mahar and Lucban, the two last insurgent Generals in the field, are both negotiating for surrender, which will end the war in the Philippines.

The Frenchman Luyat, who is charged with obtaining goods by fraudulent pretensions, has been committed for trial in the Yokohama local court.

In a thunderstorm which occurred in the district of Tokushima Prefecture on the morning of the 30th ult. several persons were killed by lightning.

Prince Michi will leave Tokyo for the Nikko Detached Palace on the 4th inst. and will stop there until the end of the month or beginning of September.

At the tenth half-yearly meeting of the shareholders in the Nagasaki Hotel, Ltd., held on Saturday last, the accounts, which we recently published, were duly passed.

Miyazawa Kanji, the man who stole yen 30,000 from the Government Printing Office, appealed to Supreme Court against his sentence of five years' imprisonment, on the 30th ult.

It is reported that pirates in Bacninh have murdered a French engineer, M. Martin, and stolen from him \$2,000, which he had with him to pay his subordinates.

Two Japanese boys aged 9 and 12 were drowned while swimming in the Negishi canal with other boys on the afternoon of the 31st ult. The corpses were found a little later.

The Japanese cruisers *Itsukushima* and *Hashidate* with training students on board, arrived at Otaru from Vladivostok, on the 31st July; they will reach Yokosuka on the 4th or 5th inst.

Their Majesties the King and Queen of Siam left Singapore for Bangkok by the *Maha Chakkri* on the 17th July. The Royal yacht was escorted by the two Siamese gunboats *Bali* and *Sigrib*.

Fire occurred at Kagawachi-mvra Nishitamagori, Tokyo, on the evening of the 26th July. Thirty-five houses and one hundred and thirty store houses were destroyed. Three men were injured.

According to a London dispatch of the 8th ult., *The Times* is satisfied with the report of the Admiralty on the condition of the British Navy as showing that the Admiralty is strenuous, vigilant, and progressive.

A matting-maker named Akimoto Fukutaro, living in Kobikicho, Tokyo, was arrested by the

police and sentenced to 10 days' confinement in the lock-up station, for beating his father on the head with *geta* on the 30th ult.

Matsuzaki Zenshichi, of Chojamachi Kuchome, Yokohama, has presented the following articles to Admiral Rodgers and staff:—14 embroidered silk handkerchiefs, 24 silk fans, and 24 paper stove-ornaments.

The young woman named Suzuki Haru, who is charged with stealing 200 yen belonging to her parents, was arrested by the Kagakuchi police on the afternoon of the same day at Isezakicho. She had then only 20 yen remaining.

A chair-maker named Hanazuka Shigezo, living at Miyoshicho Shichome, Yokohama, was arrested by the Isezakicho police on the 29th July on a charge of having stolen several signboards from various prominent restaurants of Yokohama during November last.

Nos. 6, 7, and 8, Victoria Road, Hongkong, were burnt down and gutted on the 20th July, dead bodies, three men and three females, being found on the back staircase of No. 7. They were evidently suffocated before the actual fire reached them.

A London message of the 9th ult. says that French papers are publishing long statements regarding the origin of the Marchand mission, which show that the purpose was to establish a foothold on the Nile, so that France would have a voice in the future settlement of Egypt.

The U.S. transport *Sheridan*, which arrived at Yokohama on Tuesday morning from Manila via Nagasaki, with leave expired troops leaves here on Saturday for San Francisco. She has called chiefly for the purpose of meeting General McArthur, who proceeds home in her.

A coolie named Suzuki Sanzo, staying in a boarding house at Minami Yoshidamachi, Yokohama, attempted to murder another coolie named Tachibana Tsunetaro, on the afternoon of the 25th July near Miyoshicho. The man cut Tsunetaro's head and arm and then disappeared.

A pick-pocket named Furuhashi Shigenobu and three comrades living at Hisakatacho, Yokohama, beat with *geta* a policeman named Naito Naohisa, an employee at the Yokohama station, on the night of the 30th July, and injured his head and face. Shigenobu was arrested but the others escaped. Naito, it appears, had caught them stealing at the station.

In the Yokohama Chihō Saibansho, on Saturday morning, the Peterson Engineering Co. sued Mr. T. H. Box, claiming payment of yen 420, house-rent for six months from Nov. 1st, 1900, with interest at 5 per cent. until the execution of judgment. It was contended for the defence that a claim similar to this had already been withdrawn. The case was adjourned.

A man named Takamatsu Kyugoro, aged 71, living at Kirigaya, Yeburagori, Tokyo, confessed to the police on the morning of July 29th that he had murdered his wife by hanging her at their house. The old woman, it seems, was insane and, being very poor, he could not find means to have her watched. She revived the same evening by the medical treatment of the two police physicians.

The Al-Vista panoramic cameras advertised by Messrs. C. and J. Favre-Brandt, appear to be quite remarkable instruments if one may judge from the photographs that result from their use. When it is remembered that the camera takes in a scope of about about 180 degrees, it will be seen how valuable is the swinging lens for making views of scenery, sports, races, marine views, etc. Yet the instrument, it is contended, is so simple that a child can operate it.

Five armed burglars, named Yendo Mitsutaro, Shimada Matsuzo, Shiraiishi Kentaro, Iida Kurugi and Kubota Yonekichi, who were staying in a head-gambler's house at Shimami, Shiba, were arrested by the police on the evening and morning of the 29th and 30th ult. They had broken

into several hundred houses at Akasaka, Azabu, Nihon-bashi, and Fukagawa within the last few months, and it is expected that they had stolen articles valued at several thousand yen.

There left the Tyne on the 20th June a self-docking pontoon dock, the largest of the kind afloat, built to the order of the Spanish Government by Messrs. R. Stephenson & Co., of Hebburn. This huge structure has been built in six sections, and is capable of lifting a ship of the weight of 13,000 tons. It was taken down the river to sea in charge of seven tugs. Its destination was Port Mahon, in the island of Minorca, and three tugs were to tow it to that port.

A newspaper deliverer named Muraki Koma-kichi, employed by a newspaper agency known as Hinodeya living at Wakabacho, Yokohama, attempted to murder his wife Katsu on the evening of the 31st ult. He took her and their son to a deserted spot and then drawing a sword cut her on the right shoulder and arms. She ran off some distance and fainted. He then cut his own throat but was arrested by the police before he could inflict fatal injuries. The woman will recover.

It is stated that the cost of the German Expedition to China amounts to m.139,500,000, exclusive of the expenses of the German warships in Chinese waters, the cost of bringing back the German military force, the pensions to be paid to disabled soldiers and to the families of the killed, the damage done to the legation at Peking, to the German settlement at Tientsin, and to German missions and the interest on the sums spent in connection with China. The indemnity of m.240,000,000 demanded by Germany is, therefore, stated to be below the real cost of the German operations in China.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop Foss and Miss Ovens, of the S.P.G. Mission, were married at Kobe on Wednesday. Previous to the ceremony there was a celebration of Holy Communion at All Saints' Church, at 8 o'clock, when Bishop Partridge of Kioto and the Chaplain (Rev. G. H. Davies) officiated. The wedding service was conducted by Bishop Awdry and Bishop Partridge. The service was read and was throughout of the simplest character, there being no music. The bride was given away by Mr. Henry Hughes, and Archdeacon Price undertook the office of groomsmen.

The steamer *Loongsang* (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.), which arrived in Hongkong on July 22nd from Manila, had on board one hundred tons of cargo—eighty tons of pig lead and twenty tons of hides and wool—saved from the Japanese steamer *Futami Maru* wrecked in the Straits of Mendora. The sunken vessel's cargo was bought by Mr. Chan Hewan, secretary of the Chai On Marine Insurance Company, of Hongkong, who sent down by the *Loongsang* a month ago about forty divers to save the cargo. The work has been prosecuted with great energy and that by the *Loongsang* was the first of what is confidently expected to be a series of profitable consignments.

Miyanaga Kikujiro a member of the staff of the Koyama Bank at Tochigi, was robbed of a parcel containing yen 12,000 while in an ice shop, near Ueno station, on the morning of the 30th July. He reported the matter to the Shitaya police station at once, and the Inspector of the station telephoned to all the stations to search for the robber. A little later an employee of the Tokyo Bank, at Tadokoro-cho, Nihonbashi, found a parcel on a table in the same bank, on opening which with another man it was found to contain yen 9,000. This was reported to the Nihonbashi police station at once, and then the Nihonbashi police summoned Miyanaga and showed him the parcel and money, which he identified as part of that stolen. The balance of 3,000 yen has not yet been recovered.

Sir George Warrander, sixth baronet, died at his London residence, Eaton-square, in his seventy-sixth year, after an illness of some duration. He was formerly a captain in the Coldstream Guards, but of late years had passed most

of his time in the Scottish capital. The family is of French extraction, and settled in Scotland in the time of James V. Sir George's only son, Captain George Scott Warrender, now assumes the baronetcy in his forty-first year. He has seen considerable service with the Royal Navy in South Africa and in China, and his wife, Lady Maud Warrender, a sister of the Earl of Shaftesbury, has of late taken a very active interest in the affairs of the Primrose League. Captain Sir George Warrender is in command of H.M.'s battleship *Barfleur* on this station.

Dysentery is extending in Kanagawa Prefecture day by day, 20 to 40 new cases being reported every twenty-four hours. The following figures were compiled by the police on the 25th July:—

	Cases.	Deaths.	Under medical treatment.
Yokohama.....	60	5	21
Kuraki-gori.....	1	0	0
Tachibana-gori.....	3	0	3
Tsutsuki-gori.....	1	0	0
Miura-gori.....	39	6	27
Kamakura-gori.....	64	12	33
Kôza-gori.....	129	27	78
Naka-gori.....	30	6	11
Ashigara-Kami-gori.....	43	8	26
Ashigara-Shimo-gori.....	85	14	56
Aiko-gori.....	48	2	15
Tsukui-gori.....	9	1	3
Total.....	512	81	271
On same day last year...	572	82	329

The Royal Humane Society of London has a gold medal which it awards annually to the man who, in its opinion, may be rightfully regarded as "the bravest man of the year." The award was made recently for 1900, and the medal went to William Allen, a Sunderland sailor, who left the sea about three years ago. On March 15, 1900, word was brought to Allen that three men were overcome by the fumes of tar gas and were lying unconscious at the bottom of a still. Allen fastened a rope around himself and dashed into the still, and a few seconds came out with one of the men. A second time he entered and yet a third, until the three men were rescued. Each time Allen risked his life in the venture. The case was brought to the attention of the Royal Humane Society and it was resolved to award the medal to Allen as "the bravest man of the year" among all those whose gallantry in saving life had been brought to the society in 1900. Allen is said to be a typical seaman—quiet, modest and of excellent character.—*Leslie's Weekly*.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

When the bids for the new \$9,000,000 3 per cent. issue of the city of Philadelphia were opened a few days ago it was found that only one offer for \$5,000,000 had been made. Recent mismanagement in the city's affairs is charged with having damaged its credit.

Mrs. Eliza Rogers Potter, wife of the Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of New York, died suddenly on June 30th at the family residence, New York. Mrs. Potter's death was due to heart failure, superinduced by the intense heat. Bishop Potter was at his wife's side when the end came, but none of her six children were present.

Mr. Pierre Lorillard, the famous tobacconist and race-horse owner, died soon after landing at New York on July 7th. He was taken ill in England but wished to die in his native land. Various estimates have been made of the value of Mr. Lorillard's estate. It is believed to be more than \$25,000,000. As long ago as 1884 it was said to be from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000.

Eleven murderers made a daring escape from prison at Hilo, on July 3. Their flight was discovered almost immediately. They put to sea in a small banca and a detachment of the prison guard fired several volleys at them. One of the men was washed ashore drowned and another came floating in with a bullet hole through his head. It is expected that the boat capsized and that none of the assassins escaped.

The *Chicago Tribune's* annual compilation of the dire effects of the popular celebration of the

Fourth of July throughout the United States contains the following figures: Deaths—By cannon explosion, 4; by fire-works, 2; by firearms, 3; by toy pistols, 1; by runaways caused by explosions, 1; total, 11. Injured—By fireworks, 333; by cannon explosions, 176; by firearms, 139; by toy pistols, 160; by gunpowder, 145; by runaways, 11; total, 964.

According to the estimates of the *New York Mining and Engineering Journal*, which are based, as a rule, on the most reliable data obtainable, the total value of the mineral output of the United States in 1900 amounted to \$1,365,608,583. This is a gain over the output of 1899 of \$147,393,945. Coal and iron constitute the leading mineral products of the country. There was an increased production of both during 1900 as compared with the value of the output of 1899. The increase in the output of coal amounted to 6 per cent.

The death was reported on June 16th of Rear-Admiral Belknap, of the United States Navy. The cause of death is stated to have been blood-poisoning. Admiral Belknap, who was in his seventieth year, had seen much service, being in command of a gunboat at the capture of the Canton River forts in 1856. He distinguished himself during the Civil War. Admiral Belknap served a term as Commander-in-Chief of the Asiatic squadron. He was largely engaged in deep sea surveying and a section of the Pacific bears his name—the Belknap Deep.

The Cripple Creek gold camps, with their June output, reached the enormous production of \$104,365,270. On this the net profits have been \$62,000,000. The camp is but ten years old, dating from the location of Stratton's Independence Mine, July 4th, 1891. The area from which the yield has been secured is about five miles square, while the average depth of the workings is close to 400 feet. Perhaps no camp in the history of gold mining has made an equal showing. Cripple Creek in 1891 was a stock pasture. The pasture to-day has 50,000 population, 8,000 miners, five railroads, four electric power plants, twelve mills and smelters and hundreds of great mines.

The beginning of the fifth fiscal year of Mr. McKinley's administration shows, according to Secretary Gage, cash on hand exceeding one billion dollars, or \$76,000,000 more than it was a year ago, and the figures present a surplus of over \$75,000,000 remaining out of last year's receipts of \$585,848,309. These are record figures. The aggregate of cash in the United States Treasury, including the reserve fund of \$150,000,000, available cash balance of \$176,000,000, and other items, amounts to \$1,181,868,911 against \$1,105,496,490 on June 30, 1900, when the reserve fund was the same and the available cash balance amounted to \$155,705,654.78. The net gain in cash aggregate is thus \$76,372,420.87.

Mr. Gustave Whitehead, of Bridgeport, Conn., has invented a new flying machine after the model of a bird or bat. It is 16 feet long, 3 feet deep, and 2½ feet wide. It is well stayed with wooden ribs, braced with steel wires, and covered with canvas. It stands on four wheels, each a foot in diameter, and a 10-horse-power engine starts it from the ground. The wings, or aeroplanes, can be folded up. A rudder corresponding to the tail of the bird steers the machine horizontally. The machine once in the air is moved by another 20-horse-power engine driving two propellers, which can also assist in steering, by one turning faster than the other. The apparatus is now ready for preliminary trials.

It has been estimated that the combined interest and dividend payments made in New York on July 1st was anything from \$120,000,000 to \$125,000,000, the largest on record, and furnishing a striking evidence of the prosperity of the agricultural, industrial and manufacturing interests of the country. A year ago the interest due on bonds having face value of \$3,307,056,178 was \$66,949,326 and the dividends due then on stocks having par value

of \$1,741,488,682 amounted to \$38,621,252. That made a total of \$105,570,578, and that was a gain of more than \$11,000,000 over July, 1899. And from all sides come reports of the tremendous development of the nation's industries. The Government itself will pay more than \$1,500,000 in interest on its 2 per cent. and 4 per cent. bonds.

A statement prepared at the U.S. Pension Office shows that for the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1901, 49,612 names were added to the pension rolls, of which 44,861 were original issues and 4,751 were restorations. The original issues included the following: Invalids, Civil War, 20,443; invalids, war with Spain, 2,795; survivors of the Mexican war, 15; survivors of Indian wars, 7; widows, Civil War, 19,842; widows, war with Spain, 1241; widows, Mexican war, 352; widows, Indian wars, 323; widows, "old wars prior to 1861," 6; widows, war of 1812, 3; nurses, 25. The increases, re-ratings, etc., numbered 60,043, making the total number of certificates issued 109,665, as against a total of 105,591 in 1900. The increase in the number of pensioners on the rolls June 30, 1901, compared with the previous year, was about 2,500. The number of claims pending May 13, 1901, was 415,409, and on June 30, 1901, 635,059.

Says the *San Francisco Chronicle*:—"To thousands of Californians the news of the sudden death of the venerable Dr. Joseph Le Conte in the Yosemite will come with a sense of personal loss. No educator in the State was so well beloved; none had established stronger claims to public regard and affection. For over thirty years he had held the chair of geology and zoology at the University of California and he had made his lectures so full of his own fine humanity and individuality that the largest classroom scarcely gave space for the hundreds of students who thronged to listen to his words. In an age when science has become hard and materialistic Professor Le Conte preserved the spirituality of the old school, and his personal influence was of incalculable value in enforcing the lesson that character is the highest fruit of education. Aside from his regular University work Professor Le Conte found time to write the books on geology and evolution that gave him world-wide fame. He also made regular yearly vacation explorations among the high Sierra, and the results of these journeys were of great value to science.

In Prof. John Fiske, who died at East Gloucester, Mass., on July 4th, American historical literature has lost its ablest writer since Parkman laid down his pen. Parkman planned a greater scheme of historical work than any other American historian and he carried it out to the end, despite long illness and many infirmities, but John Fiske will be ranked very close to Parkman in scholarship and in the rare faculty of giving life to the dead and dusty past. The colonial period of American history Fiske made his own, and certainly in this field he had no superior. His style was clear, forcible and full of charm. He lacked something of Parkman's imagination, but he added the qualities of a great jurist, and his summing up of characters and events is exceptionally fine. As a lecturer he was known all over the country. During the last years of his life Mr. Fiske devoted his time almost exclusively to American history. Among his books on this subject may be mentioned "American Political Ideas," "The Critical Period of American History, 1783-1789," "The Beginnings of New England," "The War of Independence," in the Riverside Library for Young People, "Civil Government in the United States for Schools." He spent much time in travels about the country lecturing. He was a member of the board of overseers of Harvard University, and from 1872 to 1879 he was assistant librarian in that institution. He visited Europe several times, remaining once for an entire year, and lectured before the Royal Institution in London and the Philosophical Institution at Edinburgh. He numbered among his friends most of the men in England eminent in science and literature, who were first attracted by the skill with which he expounded the philosophy of Spencer.

VISCOUNT AOKI ON NATIONAL ECONOMY.

The following is a full translation of views expressed by Viscount Aoki and published in vernacular papers, on the subject of national economy in Japan:—

In order to develop the economy of a nation, or rather to open a way for its development, it is necessary in respect of economic principles, that suitable methods should be adopted for the supply of capital and for the selection of enterprises for which such capital is to be utilized. Any errors in the application of that capital are sure to exhaust the sources of revenue and deteriorate the country's strength. In the same way failure to select suitable enterprises will not only render capital unfruitful, but will ultimately lead to national bankruptcy through abuses inherent in its extravagance. How can we restrain ourselves from entertaining serious apprehension for such a result? A glance at the condition of our country shows that although the economic system of the nation is now suffering from stagnation yet the source of revenue is not exhausted, while anything like bankruptcy is out of the question.

The direct causes of the stagnancy in question, however, are to be ascribed to the want of discretion in the adoption of methods for the supply of capital and to the failure to select proper enterprises for its utilization. The question of financial remedy as discussed by the public at present involves schemes quite incompatible with the tendency of the age, the principles advocated being the encouragement of thrift on one hand, and the total abandonment of the use of imported articles on the other. These propositions are likely to obstruct the development of economy, and we cannot but express our regret in this respect. For myself I am inclined to believe that the amelioration of the present financial condition can in no way be effected with any degree of success, unless steps be taken to raise a national loan or introduce foreign capital. With regard to the advantages and disadvantages attendant upon the raising of national loans, the opinions of ancient thinkers are divided: the advocates of loans asserting that if the enterprises to be undertaken at a given period are designed to promote the interests of future society, or at any rate, if they are of such a nature as to involve prospects of profit for the future, the liabilities borne by a nation during a given period must be shared by the people of the succeeding generation, just in the same way that the successor to an inheritance is required to bear responsibility for the debts left by his predecessor.

Their opponents assert that the funds to be acquired by means of national loans differ in nature from the taxes absorbed from a portion of the working funds existing in a country or of currency in circulation. In so far as immediate requirements are concerned, it is utterly inexpedient to raise national loans against products which are to be increased only in the future. It will be far better to absorb the necessary funds from currency in circulation or from products actually in existence, by the imposition of new taxes. Under no circumstances should posterity be burdened for several generations. Moreover, new taxes are merely temporary in character, and do not create interest like national loans.

In arriving at a correct judgment on the opinions thus expressed by two distinct classes of thinkers, it is necessary to investigate the nature of capital and industry.

Capital is, in fact, a general name given commodities having a value and to be consumed or utilized for the production of new articles. It is termed either fixed or floating capital according to the length of the period during which it is appropriated for the manufacture of the valuable articles referred to.

The public is often inclined to regard capital and currency in the same light, but nothing can be a greater error than such a view, inasmuch as the latter is only a portion of the former; still as money is qualified to represent capital, it is received or delivered as the medium of commerce.

Fixed capital is to be consumed by degrees so long as it performs its function for the production of new commodities. When it is properly appropriated, it can be permanently maintained without difficulty, as in the case of land, buildings, ships, rolling stock, various tools, utensils, and machinery.

On the other hand, working capital is consumed in one or several years, sometimes in a month or a few weeks, as in the case of beverages and foods, materials for manufacture, and various other commodities which admit of easy consumption. These two forms of capital are really dispensed for the sustenance of mankind. To satisfy the requirements of the people,—food, clothes, and habitation,—in a densely populated locality, the gross amount of capital must be very large. In the case of tribes who have not yet attained any degree of civilization, their means of living consists chiefly in hunting, and therefore the capital they possess does not exceed a thatched hut, with perhaps some broken sandals and a few instruments for the chase. The Indians, for instance, re-

quire an extensive tract of land for hunting animals necessary for the support of their families, but they are unable to preserve the spoils of the field for any length of time. Hence their families are frequently on the verge of starvation. In fact, they have neither the working funds, nor the fixed capital to produce new commodities. The greater the accumulation of the two forms of capital in a country, the larger the amount of the production of new commodities, at the hands of labourers. And as these labourers are thus enabled to procure abundant food for themselves, such of them as are strong and healthy will have no difficulty in developing their muscles and limbs, and will become able to undertake any hard work. This being the case, there is no doubt that the productive power of their country will be far greater than that of a country where two sorts of capital are insufficient. Indeed, the system of production can only be carried into effect by means of a uniform organization, order, and procedure. A few words may illustrate this fact.

In maintaining the population actually in existence there must be a suitable number of farmers who will provide the necessary food for it every year. Then there must be houses for it to live in. Then again a certain number of artisans and craftsmen must be retained to give their labour in the production of materials for its clothing and utensils. Also it happens that the so-called working capital serves to secure the employment of a certain class of people, especially the workmen, while the fixed capital helps them in the execution of their labour. In this way alone, the population of a country can not only be maintained, but also increased.

At the same time the working capital consumed is duly restored by the production of new commodities, while the fixed capital performs the functions of repair, and enables the other class of capital to continue to exercise its functions. When in a certain year the people of a country have worked less than in the previous year, or the amount of working funds have decreased in consequence, for example, of the failure of crops, or the fixed capital meets with a similar fate on account of unexpected occurrences such as fire, earthquake, or inundation, if the population has increased at such a period, the people in general will experience no small difficulty from insufficiency of food.

When, on the other hand, the work of cattle-breeding as well as other agricultural pursuits have been successful, bringing about a corresponding increase in the amount of working capital, the surplus thus acquired may be appropriated for the construction of houses, ships, and railways, as well as for the manufacture of machinery.

An improvement in the cultivation of land may thus follow, with the result of an augmentation in the amount of the consolidated capital. The people will then be in a position to lead easier lives than they did in the previous years.

In short, if a country desires to secure systematic progress, it must endeavour to increase its capital, instead of being content with the amount actually in hand. The Government ought, therefore, to refrain from adopting any restrictive measures as to any earnest attempt of the people to engage in productive enterprises. Looking into the history of civilized nations, we find that the condition as indicated above constitutes the path to civilization—so long, that is, as the country remains undisturbed by civil or foreign war, or by tyrannical laws and institutions. Indeed we are more forcibly convinced of this fact, when we consider that as a result of the development of scientific theories Providence has enabled men to study the works of nature with greater accuracy, and to utilize them at trifling cost towards encouraging or promoting productive undertakings.

If productive enterprises, instead of being limited to supplementing the floating capital needed by the public every year, to maintaining the fixed capital in a suitable state or to providing the people with the actual means of living, be so managed as to extend or develop with abnormal rapidity by special processes, so that the amount of supply may exceed the demand, leaving a surplus in commodities, society will be enabled not only to consume them in abundance, but also to utilize them for the augmentation of fixed capital. That the increase of fixed capital will tend to augment revenue, is taken for granted; but if actual people are not to change their habits, and are to apply a fixed amount of their floating capital to meet the requirements of their lives, it is certainly inexpedient to appropriate the fixed capital, in conformity with the former custom, for the production of commodities beyond the amount needed; inasmuch as over-production will cause the market to be glutted, and the value to be extremely depreciated. In such cases, namely, in the case when the amount of fixed capital is abnormally increased, measures must be taken to give a fresh impulse to society at large towards creating a new spirit of demand, on the one hand, and to gratifying the improved taste of the higher classes of the people, on the other, by the manufacture of new and excellent

commodities, and endeavouring at the same time to supply the lower orders with new but ordinary commodities at a cheaper cost, by undertaking their manufacture on a large scale. The elaborate scrutiny of economic history will show that such were the stages of development through which society had to pass. Years ago, the suit of cloth was an exclusive object of luxury for the rich; a girl who carried with her more than two suits of clothes for summer and winter, on the occasion of her marriage, was regarded as belonging to a wealthy family. At present, however, any person destitute of such articles or clothes is thought poor. In the west too, a similar state of affairs prevailed, when the English Sovereign was envied by the peoples of the world as being rich enough to wear silk stockings. Again, a little more than a hundred years ago the watch was regarded as a useless article of luxury; now it has become a thing of absolute necessity for the middle classes of society. Thirty or forty years ago a majority of our people seldom journeyed out of the limits of the town or village in which they lived; now they fearlessly undertake tours of inspection over Europe and America across thousands of miles.

In short the last century enabled people in all parts of the world to attain a higher state of enlightenment, and to improve or extend the scope of their requirements. The present style of living, therefore, which, a hundred years ago, would have been regarded as the extreme of pomp and luxury, enjoyable by the wealthy class alone, is not envied even by the lowest classes. Unfortunately, however, all these facts are in many cases looked upon as something extraordinary by persons not well versed in the principles of the development of national economy and civilization. Some of these persons are inclined to assert that, while they themselves indulge in the highest luxury and opulence, principles of economy or thrift adopted by their forefathers should be made a model to guide the lives of others. They condemn the actual standard of living as involving elements of luxury and pomp, but assertions of this nature must surely be the result of indiscretion on their part. Our ancestors, being possessed of only a small income, were unable to spend large amounts of capital for the gratification of higher requirements, but the fact must not be overlooked that the expenditures they appropriated for food and beverages, and the employment of a large number of servants, were far above the standard of living adopted by us. On the other hand, as for ourselves we have an abundance of high tastes and requirements which we are in a position to share with rich and poor alike. We are, in particular, possessed of invaluable treasures secured by sciences and arts, the two noble gifts of civilization which our forefathers could never have been able to imagine even in a dream.

If the people of any country would for a succession of years endeavour to increase the amount of their fixed capital by the appropriation of surpluses from their revenue, and so be in a position to produce in greater abundance articles of high quality to satisfy the requirements of the cultivated mind, they might eventually become able to reach at length the basis of abstract capital (or the capital fund as it is called). Although the capital so secured does not take the form of concrete substances that may be submitted to immediate sale or purchase, yet as the people at large are enabled to derive immense benefit from it, it is evident that they occupy a superior position in point of knowledge as well as in productive power, in comparison with others who are differently circumstanced. To illustrate this in connection with commercial matters: the abstract capital (or capital fund) in question constitutes the reputation or patronage attained by a mercantile establishment: the manufactures of a previously civilized people who by the development of a certain industry in the course of many years have succeeded in attaining the highest perfection, are much more valued than those of a people whose civilization is of a later date, but whose products are of the same quality and often offered at a smaller cost. Certain manufactures of England and France are in no way superior to those of other countries, but on the contrary, are higher in value, yet they find a ready market, and this is simply accounted for by the circumstances noted above.

Thus analysed, it is clear that the government of any country is called upon not only to remove all obstacles to productive power and augmentation of capital, but also to promote these sources of national wealth by the adoption of every conceivable measure. In other words, the government ought not only to impart education, both physical and intellectual, to the rising generation whose efforts will be needed for the production of the higher classes of commodities; to aid or protect new machinery for communications; to extirpate elements of obstruction, especially severe laws and old fashioned customs, which are highly detrimental to the interests of various occupations, otherwise likely to attain rapid development with the greatest facility; but also, advancing a step further, it should exercise the utmost precaution against the outbreak of disturbances, domestic or foreign, and

protect the lives and properties of the people, in order that the national schemes of administration together with the *Raison d'état* transmitted from generation to generation, may be successfully maintained.

In short, if the annual expenditures of a country are disbursed with a view to the maintenance of industries and communications, the circulation of capital, and its preservation, on the whole, for material as well as immaterial purposes, such expenditures can not be regarded as unproductive. The public, however, is frequently inclined to assert, — though that is simply the result of failure to investigate the nature of the question — that both the military and naval outlays are in most cases unproductive.

This error is really too serious to be commented upon. A moment's consideration should convince any one that if one country "A," attempts to subjugate another "B," taking advantage of the latter's defective means of defence, millions of lives may be lost and millions of capital plundered or destroyed. Nor does the calamity end here. The conquered country, as a matter of course, will be required to acquiesce in a position of bondage, and its people are likely to be made the slaves of their conquerors.

Having thus far expressed my opinions, the question at issue, as to national expenditures necessary for the attainment of the ends noted above, has to be reduced to this: whether resource will be had to new taxes or to national loans. In either case the necessary funds must be absorbed from currency in circulation. It is true that national loans require payment of interest, and are supplied by wealthy people alone. Things are different with new taxes.

Both the wealthy and the poor throughout the empire are equally called upon to bear the burden, the result being that the people at large find their working funds so considerably reduced as to hamper their operations, which circumstance must in turn lead to a diminution in the output of their products.

Even supposing that at such a time they can still succeed in obtaining the funds necessary for the carrying on of their business, with aid from the rich, the funds thus obtained will surely involve the disbursement of expenses equal in amount to the interest payable on national loans, in so far as the interest on their capital as well as fees and commission, together with losses to be sustained through compulsory taxation, are taken into consideration. It must be clearly understood that the above remarks refer only to domestic loans. As for loans to be appropriated for military requirements, different views are advanced, details of which I do not undertake to give here for the present. Below, however, I will endeavour to make some remarks on national loans to be raised abroad.

Since Japan opened commercial intercourse with foreign nations about forty years ago, her capital, whether fixed or floating, has rapidly increased, and a section of the people who were engaged either in commerce or industry, with a thorough knowledge of the principles of national economy, fully appreciated the benefits attending the opening of the country, and endeavoured, with fair prospects of success, to attain the development of civilization on a wider scale, — a fact which tended to strengthen the friendly relations with foreigners. Strange to say, however, schemes for the introduction of foreign capital or the issue of national loans are condemned by a certain section of society at present. The prejudice seems to have had its origin in the fact that old fashioned notions of economy as propounded by the so-called mercantile classes were still allowed to have a hold upon their minds, which were thus ignorant of the true condition of the world's economy. In Europe, too, various absurd opinions of a similar nature were prevalent but a century ago, when people shrank from raising foreign loans. At the present time, however, not only men of letters and politicians, but all men not wanting in common sense do not hesitate to ridicule the strange opinions harboured by their ancestors. It appears that men in old times were utterly ignorant of the nature of capital, especially of its cosmopolitan character which renders it possible for them to secure the highest rate of interest in the course of its circulation throughout the world. From the standpoint of politicians the utilization of foreign capital towards cultivating and strengthening the resources of their own country must be regarded as anything but inexpedient. To assert that a country "A" floating loans in a country "B" will be obliged to take a subordinate position towards the latter is extremely absurd, and is utterly incompatible with the actual conditions of human life. It is our firm conviction that the reverse is the case. If "B" lends capital to "A," "B" will find it expedient to do everything in its power to promote the prosperity of its debtor. If a country is already possessed of abundant capital which virtually places it in a position to subscribe to loans offered by another country, the former's interest of course will be to raise domestic loans in cases where they are needed for its own purposes, for then it is under no obligation to pay in-

terest outside its boundaries. It is worthy of notice, however, that Japan has not yet attained such a position in matters of finance. Setting aside events prior to the Restoration, we have to remark that the people of our country have never experienced such serious financial embarrassment as at present, since the beginning of the *Meiji* era. The greatest thinkers of the day have, in view of these deplorable circumstances, propounded opinions as to what they supposed to be the direct cause of the present situation. Judging, however, on the basis of my own convictions, I assert that as an enormous amount of floating capital was, on one hand, invested in railways, buildings, ships, and machinery, thus converting it into the form of fixed capital, instead of being applied for the production of new commodities, and on the other hand was utilized to provide cost of warships in the 27th and 28th years of *Meiji*, the disbursements so made still remaining unredeemed, the present embarrassment must have arisen chiefly, if not entirely, from the circumstances just stated.

The Indemnity exacted from China in the years above mentioned was indeed a large amount, but unfortunately for Japan she was unable to devote the amount to the cultivation of her national resources or to the development of the national economy, the larger portion being spent for the purchase of battleships and arms and being thus re-transferred to foreign countries. It is true that she has by virtue of it, become enriched in fixed capital to a certain extent, but she has failed to increase the amount of currency in circulation, in proportion to the growth of her population, which increases by several hundreds of thousands every year. The manufacturers had to obtain a larger supply of materials as well as machinery from abroad, year after year. They found, however, that the system of transactions between domestic and foreign banks had not yet developed to a satisfactory extent, and on each occasion they were compelled to buy necessary articles in cash, with the result of a diminution in specie and a consequent stringency of the money market. To make matters worse, the commercial code of the empire, though based on principles of freedom applicable to the world at large, was seriously hampered by, and made incompatible with, the conservative spirit of the Civil Code, which is now characterized by defects in the direction of restricting the economic operations of the people.

A glance at the trade returns of some five or seven years ago shows the imports to have been in excess of exports as a whole, but the remarks I have made above fully convince the public, that the capital of the country had been increased thereby instead of decreased. Nor is it an exaggeration to say that the exports were by no means articles absolutely indispensable for us, whereas the imports consisted chiefly of materials and machinery. If that be so, we must strive to extend the limits of the utilization of our capital, and more particularly to facilitate the processes of its employment by the establishment of new laws, in order that individual and material credit, as well as the general reputation of the country may be consolidated and strengthened.

At present commercial and industrial circles in Japan are not only embarrassed in the maintenance of their former occupations, but are not in a position to inaugurate new enterprises or to extend those actually on hand, even though they may themselves be wealthy, or possessed of a fixed capital. As for the Government it had to pay the high rate of interest of 7 per cent. per annum for a paltry loan of \$5 million *yen* which it recently raised.

Such being the actual condition of the economic world of Japan, how can we avoid the remark that our situation of embarrassment has already reached a climax?

Indeed several persons have suggested schemes of amelioration, some asserting that habits of economy and thrift should be encouraged, while others urge the necessity of placing the imports and exports on an equal footing of value.

In each case the opinions expressed may seem commendable, but they are in substance, as criticised above, extremely old fashioned and utterly incompatible with the fundamental principles of economy recognised by the world at large: they are, in fine, too absurd to be adopted. To attempt to restore order to the economic community by such absurd schemes is to "try to find fish on a tree." We ought to turn our eyes upon the outside world, and note the general trend which it is now taking. Since the middle of the last century the tendency of national economy has completely changed throughout the world.

After the year 1830 or 1840 the various nations succeeded not only in developing the arts and sciences relating to steam, electricity, and chemistry but also in persuading their governments to adopt principles of freedom and to open their countries to foreign intercourse. They energetically revised their civil and commercial codes and their laws of navigation; in order to remedy all the defects in these institutions; altered all rules and usages of civil administration involv-

ing an anti-foreign spirit, so as to ensure the more effectual protection of their own properties as well as those of others; to promote their credit and reputation; to develop the production of new commodities; and to facilitate intercourse with other nations, — facts which have ultimately tended to augment the volume of commerce, to induce or rather to encourage the world to utilize its funds in the form of commercial loans, by virtue of which universal economy was brought to the highest development. How is it possible for Japan at such a period to adjust or improve her national finance by her pertinacious adherence to her singularly conservative policy? For these reasons I have urged, for several years past, the advisability of introducing foreign capital. In short, the remedy now open to the Government consists in purchasing on one hand, by means of a foreign loan, all the private railways in the interior, so as to relieve the people from the burden of having their capital fixed in those enterprises, and on the other hand, in securing the completion or repair of the Government lines, of harbours and national roads. As for the people, they should endeavour to combine their own capital with that of aliens with the object of carrying on industries and commerce on a more extended scale. Although a foreign loan may reach several hundred millions of *yen*, if it is appropriated to the proper enterprises, there can be no cause for regret or apprehension.

In short, we have only to devote our energies to our enterprise with the greatest care and caution and, guarding ourselves against any errors in execution of our programme, urge the labouring classes towards the production of commercial and industrial commodities. With regard to national loans to be raised for such productive purposes, our countrymen will not hesitate to bear the obligations of a new tax. More particularly is this the case when we consider that the financial calamity by which the country is now afflicted is simply the result of gross imperfections in the system of its national economy, instead of being attributable to the people's inability to pay the tax. A glance at the world's economic history shows the existence of two nations who since the middle of last century attained marked development by means of foreign capital.

America, for instance, by obtaining an immense amount of loans in Europe, adjusted her finances, disordered by a war between the south and north, and at the same time succeeded in developing the various branches of her industry and perfecting the organization of her national economy. She is now recognized as the wealthiest nation in the world, taking the lead, as it were in matter of finance. Another illustration may be furnished with reference to Roumania. This country, too, after 1867 or 1868, utilized vast sums in the form of a foreign loan, for the construction of railways and the cultivation of waste lands, — a fact which has brought about its present strength and opulence. Japan, indeed, cannot claim to be a large country, but her people are endowed with both wisdom and courage. Surely there must be for such a people a certain definite place of usefulness in the Heavenly plan! The political ocean is not altogether free from tempests, but we have only to acknowledge our duty, and do our best to bring to perfection all our political organizations. Then the goal that we strive to reach will not be far away.

MR. NA TUNG.

The following letter, which was signed by "Persona Grata to Na Tung," and appeared in the *Peking and Tientsin Times* of July 13th, refers to the Special Envoy to Japan:—

Na Tung (ex-Boxer Chief) is coming to the front at a great rate, both financially and officially. He seems to be pursuing the only method of advance, i.e., the Manchu double game of diplomacy. On account of his anti-foreign proclivities, he is in great favour with the Dowager Empress. But at the same time, he is well aware that his name has been more than once on the lips of the Foreign Ministers, and therefore he must curry a certain amount of foreign favour. The Japanese, it is said, have come to his aid by the acceptance of 100,000 *yen* which the "bold bad" Na has kindly loaned them in exchange for Japanese bonds. In further remuneration for this kindly loan, the Japanese will no doubt accept the ex-Boxer as special Envoy to the Mikado's country, to express the regret of the Emperor of China for the murder of the Japanese Secretary. Na Tung, it will be remembered, was Minister for Finance, and at present holds some high position connected with the Tsungli Yamen. Prince Ching seems to be worried over this latest move of Na Tung's to get to Japan, and it remains to be seen how the old Dowager will take the matter of her 100,000 *yen* leaving the country. Na Tung informed me he would start for Japan about the 20th July.

THE FIFTH NATIONAL EXHIBITION.

By notification No. 92 of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce are published rules to regulate the Fifth National Exhibition. They are nineteen in number and deal exclusively with the forms to be observed by exhibitors. We note that the first article reads:

"Exhibitors shall, in accordance with the objects of this Exhibition, present only such articles as are likely or designed to benefit industries in general, while refraining from the display of objects of mere curiosity or ornament."

KARUIZAWA ENGINEER FUND.

We have received further contributions towards the fund being subscribed as a testimonial to the engineer whose plucky behaviour averted what might have proved a terrible disaster on the Usni-toge Railway. The list now reads:—

	Yen.
Karuiwaza	15
E. H. S.	5
Kyu Karuiwaza	10
H. T. T.	10
"Box of Curios"	5
Mrs. E. S. Patton	5

CORRESPONDENCE.

SEEKING FOR LIGHT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—I have been in Japan since last fall. On moving to my present residence I notified the district police office, giving them the full particulars required.

Though I have been here ten months, or so, as yet I have had no tax bill and no tax blank to fill out. What is my duty in the premises? Should I go to the Tax office and notify the officials of my presence, or simply wait till I hear from them. By kindly answering the above enquiry you will greatly oblige.

A CONSTANT READER.

Osaka, July 24th, 1901.

The tax collectors always send for what is due, or, at any rate, forward a statement of the amount. Our correspondent has only to wait. If he wishes to make assurance doubly sure, he should address a letter to the district tax officials reminding them that he is in their district. Ed. J. M.]

NIPPON RACE CLUB.

AUSTRALIAN SUBSCRIPTION HORSES.

A new lot of Australian horses arrived on Tuesday by the steamer *Alexandria* and were drawn for yesterday at No. 83. There were 29 animals to be drawn altogether, one having died soon after the steamer arrived here. The draw resulted as follows:—

1. Bay mare, by Pantaloon, 6 years, Mr. Nishimura.
2. Brown mare, by Speculation, 6 years, Mr. Hirayama.
3. Black mare, 6 years, Mr. Bianchi.
4. Chestnut mare, by The Spot, 8 years, Mr. News.
5. Bay mare, by Knight Templar, 7 years, Mr. Iris.
6. Bay mare, by Golden Drop, 7 years, Mr. Hugo.
7. Black mare, by Box, dam Woodbine, 3 years, Mr. Tatsuta.
8. Black gelding, 6 years, Mr. Scherz.
9. Brown gelding, 7 years, Mr. Dodds.
10. Bay mare, by Vengeance from Antenella, 6 years, Mr. Elliott.
11. Bay mare, 6 years, Mr. Marshall.
12. Bay mare, 5 years, Mr. Russia.
13. Chestnut mare, by Conventionier, 6 years, Mr. Hugo.
14. Dark Bay gelding, by Plunger, 6 years, (Died).
15. Black mare, by Tempest by Snowden, 5 years, Mr. Sphinx.
16. Dark Bay gelding, 6 years, Mr. States.
17. Bay gelding, 6 years, Mr. Satsuma.
18. Bay gelding, by Glengarry out of a mare by Findlay, 6 years, Mr. Starlight.
19. Bay mare, by Caramot (by St. Albans, sire of Malua), 6 years, Mr. Sphinx.
20. Bay mare, 6 years, Mr. Riddle.
21. Bay gelding, by Coronet by St. Albans, 6 years, Mr. May.
22. Bay mare, by Euclid, 7 years, Mr. Mogi.
23. Bay mare, 6 years, Mr. Iris.
24. Bay gelding, 6 years, Mr. Avis.
25. Brown mare, 6 years, Mr. Russia.
26. Black gelding, by Glen Dhu, 6 years, Mr. Hugo.
27. Chestnut mare, 5 years, Mr. States.
28. Bay mare, 6 years, Mr. R. Field.
29. Bay mare, 6 years, Mr. Yodo.
30. Bay mare, by Knupp, dam, Gift by Pickwillow, 6 years, Mr. Morris.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

On the 7th July the positions of the leading English counties in the Cricket Championship were as follows:—

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.
Yorkshire	16	14	0	2
Middlesex	5	3	1	1
Sussex	10	6	3	1
Surrey	13	6	3	4
Lancashire	15	8	4	3
Warwick	9	3	2	4
Notts	10	3	3	4
Hants	8	2	3	3
Essex	11	2	3	6
Worcester	12	4	7	1
Somerset	7	2	5	0
Gloucester	12	2	5	5
Kent	10	2	6	2
Leicester	9	1	7	1
Derby	9	0	6	3

WEATHER AT SHOJI.

Below will be found the weather report compiled at the Hotel, Shoji, last week:—

	Air	Temp.	State of	Remarks in
	Max.	Min.	Lake.	General.
Sunday, 21st	64°	56°	73°	Fine... Few drops rain at 6 p.m.
Monday, 22nd	71°	59°	73°	Fine...
Tuesday, 23rd	72°	61°	73°	Fine...
Wednesday, 24th	72°	62°	74°	Fine...
Thursday, 25th	71°	62°	74°	Fine...
Friday, 26th	73°	60°	74°	Fine...
Saturday, 27th	75°	61°	74°	Fine...

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SOUTH AFRICA.

Shanghai, July 25.

Lord Kitchener reports that Commandant Scheepers captured and burned a train with 113 details near Beaufort West. Three men were killed and thirteen wounded.

Kirtzinger's Commando, near Craddock, attacked Crabbe's column, who retired on Mortimer after fighting all day. The casualties were slight.

THE CHINESE SITUATION.

Lord Cranborne, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, speaking in the House of Commons, said that the temporary presence of foreign troops in Shanghai did not constitute an alienation of Chinese territory or an infringement of Chinese assurances to Great Britain with regard to the Yangtze.

ADMIRAL SCHLEY AND SANTIAGO.

The American Admiralty have acceded to Admiral Schley's request for a Court of Inquiry into his conduct at the battle of Santiago, a recent history of the U.S. Navy having accused him of cowardice and mendacity.

CROP PROSPECTS IN AMERICA.

Shanghai, July 26.

Heat and drought are unabated in the central and western parts of the United States. The loss to the crops in Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska and Kansas is estimated at 312 million bushels, being half of last year's production.

HONGKONG NAVY YARD.

Mr. Arnold Foster has announced that the naval adviser to the British Admiralty has fully considered the suggestions concerning the removal of the Hongkong Naval Dockyard to the mainland and, acting on his report, the Admiralty has decided to retain the present site, the area of which has been much extended.

THE SHANGHAI QUESTION.

Lord Cranborne, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, says that he has no reason to believe that foreign Governments desire to retain their troops permanently in Shanghai.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Shanghai, July 28.

Various reports state that the Boers are again preparing for an invasion of Cape Colony on a large scale.

CANADA'S WHEAT HARVEST.

It is expected that a phenomenal wheat harvest will be reaped this year in Canada.

BRUNEI AND WEI-HEI-WEI.

The *London Gazette* publishes an Order-in-Council dealing with the administration of justice in the Sultanate of Brunei; also an Order-in-Council regulating the Government of Wei-hai-wei under a Commissioner.

CHINESE QUESTIONS.

Lord Cranborne announces that the negotiations with regard to the Chinese Indemnity are on the point of conclusion.

A later telegram says that Lord Cranborne, speaking in the House of Commons, said the Government understood that the occupation of Shanghai by foreign troops was temporary. The British Government was in no position to dictate to foreign Powers regarding China. There was no reason to believe that Russia at the proper time would not give up the section of the Northern Railway outside the Great Wall.

NEW GERMAN TARIFF.

Later.

The new German Tariff has been published subject to Parliamentary sanction. It increases the duty on all cereals and agriculture produce, as well as on cattle. The duty on tea is 100 marks per 100 kilogrammes; that on coffee 40 marks; spices, 50 marks; sugar of all kinds 40 marks.

INDO-CHINA.

Shanghai, July 29.

M. Paul Doumer has started to resume the Governor-generalship of Indo-China.

SHOOTING THE WOUNDED.

The War Office publishes statements by Lieut. Hern, three soldiers of the Derbyshire Regiment and three of the Imperial Yeomanry describing the shooting of the wounded by Boers at Vlakfontein.

AUSTRALIA AND EMIGRATION.

Shanghai, July 30.

Mr. Barton has introduced a Bill before the Australian Parliament containing drastic restrictions on emigration and including an educational test.

REWARDING EARL ROBERTS.

The King has sent a Message to Parliament. His Majesty says that in consequence of Earl Roberts' eminent services he desires to confer a signal mark of favour upon him, and recommends a grant to the Field-Marshal of £100,000.

THE MAD MULLAH OF SOMALI-LAND.

The Mad Mullah has been defeated with heavy loss.

DROUGHT BREAKS IN AMERICA.

Shanghai, July 31.

The drought has broken in the United States and the crop news is better.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

There was a scene in the House of Commons during the debate on the Ratings Bill. Messrs. William Redmond and Patrick O'Brien were suspended for the sitting because they disregarded the ruling of the Speaker.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Gen. French's assumption of the command in the Cape Colony has had a marked effect; larger offensive operations have been organized and block-houses have been established along the railway.

THE PACIFIC CABLE.

Shanghai, August 1.

The House of Commons has voted a loan of two millions sterling as Great Britain's share of the cost of the Pacific cable.

BRITISH EDUCATION.

The Education Bill has been read a third time in the House of Commons.

DOCK STRIKE AT SAN FRANCISCO.

There is a dock strike at San Francisco and business is at a standstill.

EARL ROBERTS' REWARD.

The House of Commons passed the grant to Earl Roberts by a vote of 281 to 73. The minority consisted of Irishmen and a few Radicals.

RUSSIAN SUBMARINE BOATS.

Russia is constructing some submarine boats similar to those of the French, but smaller.

TREASON AT THE CAPE.

Mr. Van Rhyn, member of the Cape Parliament, has been arrested on a charge of treason in connection with the Boer invasion.

(RECEIVED AT THE LEGATION OF FRANCE.)

FRENCH ELECTIONS.

Saigon, July 26.

The telegram dated Saigon July 24th published in our last issue, should read:—

As the elections for the General Councils the Republican gained 47 seats. The radical and governmental journals affirm a marked evolution towards the Left. The moderate and conservative journals estimate that the success is mainly for the Progressists.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

Saigon, July 26.

According to information in the *Standard* from Shanghai the Chinese rebels have inflicted a defeat on the Russian troops and on the regular Chinese troops in the South-east of Manchuria.

GREAT HEAT IN AMERICA.

The heat is intense in Washington.

At Saint Louis 40 persons died in one day in consequence of the excessive temperature.

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

Saigon, July 27.

General Voyron will leave China on the 15th of August, handing over the command to General Suillon.

Saigon, July 29.

M. Pichon, arriving in France *via* America, was received at the station by M. Delcassé and representatives of President Loubet.

It is asserted from Peking that the definite protocol will be signed in a few days.

INDO-CHINA PROJECTS.

Saigon, July 29.

President Loubet gave audience to M. Doumer, who left Paris that afternoon and is to embark to-day for Indo-China at Marseilles. M. Doumer announces that his sojourn in Indo-China will not exceed 8 months, and that he expects to complete within that period the work he has undertaken.

FIELD MARSHAL WALTERSEE.

Saigon, July 31.

Field Marshal von Waldersee called at Algiers on his way from China. He paid a visit to the authorities, proceeded through the town and received a sympathetic welcome.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Saigon, August 1.

It is announced from Pretoria that the Eng-

lish have swept the region east of the Transvaal as far as the Orange River. Fifty Boers were killed. The official reports concerning the loss of the English show that during the last three weeks there have been 37 killed and 123 wounded.

(RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.)

THE KOREAN CEREALS EDICT.

The Japanese representative at Seoul telegraphs under date of the 25th instant that on the 23rd the Korean Government issued an edict declaring that in consequence of drought throughout the country the export of rice and beans is temporarily forbidden and the import duty on cereals is abolished.

KOREA BUYS RICE.

The Korean Government has given a commission to a French agent for the purchase of twenty thousand *koku* of rice from Annam at 5.29 dollars (gold) per *koku*, delivered in Korea, and has paid ten thousand dollars bargain money.

HAWAII.

Correspondence from Hawaii says that there is a great want of labour and that the arrival of the new batch of Japanese emigrants is anxiously expected. The progress of the examination into the question of compensation on account of sanitary measures is proceeding extremely slowly.

(RECEIVED IN TOKYO.)

THE CHINESE INDEMNITY.

No conferences of the Foreign Representatives in Peking are taking place at present, the reason being the collision between England and Russia on the question of the tariff. A change has been made in the method of paying the indemnity. Instead of three terms, the payment is to be in five terms, beginning in 1902 and ending in 1940.

LATEST CHINESE NEWS.

The Chinese Government has changed the name of the Tsung-li Yamen to "Foreign Office," and has appointed Prince Ching to be President and Wang Wen-shao and another to be Vice-Ministers.

The question of the collision between England and Russia with regard to the tariff was discussed at the Council of the Foreign Representatives on the 26th instant. The compromise proposed chiefly by Japan involving a concession on Russia's part, was endorsed by the Powers, and the matter will doubtless be settled to England's satisfaction. The same Council discussed and approved the resolution previously adopted by the meeting of staff officers, namely, that the withdrawal of the foreign troops should commence from the 15th of August.

The problem of the duration of the veto on the import of arms and munitions of war also came up for discussion but was not decided.

The Foreign Powers have endorsed the proposal as to the term of paying the Indemnity and have probably instructed their representatives in that sense.

CHINA AND THE POWERS.

The Foreign Representatives held another conference on the 27th instant and carried their work to the point of drafting the definite protocol.

MANCHURIA.

It is reported that the chief of the Manchurian bandits has made act of submission to Russia.

KOREA AND SAIGON RICE.

Two Frenchmen were passengers by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha steamer *Genkai Maru* which yesterday reached Nagasaki from

Fusan. They said that they were on their way to Hongkong to purchase Saigon rice for importation at Jinsen.

(RECEIVED AT THE WAR OFFICE.)

GENERAL GASELEE.

General Gaselee arrived in Kobe on the 28th instant at 2.25 p.m. and on the 29th left Kobe for Kyoto. On the 1st proximo he will leave Kyoto by the night train and will reach Shimbashi on the morning of the 2nd.

(FROM THE "N.C. DAILY NEWS.")

THE CHINESE MISSION TO GERMANY.

Hongkong, July 24.

Prince Chun is expected here at daylight tomorrow.

THE PLAGUE.

The Welsh Fusilier who was attacked by plague has died. Mrs. Brownhill who was also attacked some time ago died yesterday.

[Captain and Mrs. Brownhill were both attacked by plague on the 10th of June last, and Captain Brownhill died on the 14th of June.]

THE HERMIONE'S RELIEF.

Singapore, July 24.

H.M.S. *Eclipse* left Singapore for China at noon to-day.

[H.M.S. *Eclipse* is a 2nd-class cruiser of 5,600 tons' displacement and 19½ knots' speed, with 30 guns including 4 Maxims and a complement of 477.]

THE HONGKONG BANK ROBBERY.

Singapore, July 25.

Ten of the prisoners in the bank note robbery case, including one woman, were committed for trial at the assizes to-day.

TERRIBLE FIRE AT FOCHOW.

Fochow, July 26.

A disastrous fire broke out at 1 o'clock to-day in the centre of the foreign business quarter. The hongs burnt are Gilman & Co.'s; John Gittins & Co.'s, old and new; Odell & Co.'s; Robert Anderson & Co.'s; the Chartered Bank of India, etc.; F. Cave Thomas & Co.'s; and Fraser, Ramsay & Co.'s.

The fire is still raging.

BANK OF JAPAN.

BANKING ACCOUNT.

On Saturday, July 27th.—

	Dr.	Yen.
Share capital fully paid up	...	30,000,000
Reserve fund and other liabilities to shareholders	...	18,821,185
Amount of convertible notes issued	...	185,399,965
Government deposits	...	16,628,530
General deposits	...	8,305,718
Exchange liability	...	24,472
Total	...	259,179,871

	Cr.	Yen.
Discount notes	...	39,924,709
Foreign discount notes	...	13,109,204
Loan to Government	...	41,000,000
General loans	...	41,114,458
Exchange liability	...	2,811,574
Government bonds	...	53,686,681
Property	...	2,353,648
Bullion and Specie	...	65,186,195
Total	...	259,179,871

ISSUE ACCOUNT.

Daily average during past week:—	
Amount of convertible notes	183,754,711
Bullion and Specie:—	
Gold	62,686,440
Silver	500,000
Total	63,186,440
Securities:—	
Government bonds	33,493,619
Government certificates	40,350,000
Government bills	6,108,293
Commercial notes	40,716,359
Total	120,568,271

These accounts, compared with those of the previous week, show:—

Specie Reserve:—	Increase.	Decrease.
Gold	493,279	—
Silver	—	—
General loans	518,736	—
Government deposits	442,336	—
General deposits	525,023	—

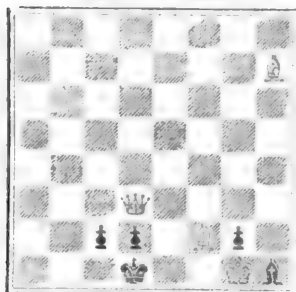
CHESS.

(All communications should be addressed to the Chess Editor of the *Japan Mail*, No. 55, Main Street, Yokohama.)

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 529.

1—Q to K B 2 1—Any move
2—R, or P takes either Kt=Kt, dis. ch. mates.

PROBLEM NO. 531.
By MOTTO: "Fantôme."
(From *La Stratégie*.)
Black—Five Pieces.



White—Four Pieces.
White to play and mate in two moves.

GAME NO. 645.

A brilliant little game played in the "Extra Tournament" at the Folkstone Congress between Miss Fox and Mr. Reginald Jones. Lady readers will observe that Mr. Jones played like a mere man:

ENGLISH KNIGHTS' OPENING.

White—Miss Rita Fox. Black—Reginald Jones.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1 P K4	P K4	13 Kt Q2	Q Kt5
2 Kt KB3	K OB3	14 B K2	Q K3
3 PB3	P Q4	15 Castles	P QK4
4 B Kt5	Q O3	16 BxP	Kt Qsq
5 P O4	B Kt5	17 Kt K4	Kt Q
6 O R4	BxKt	18 BxKt	QxK
7 Pxb	KtNP	19 KR Ksq	Q K3
8 QxOP	Kt K2	20 Kt B5	Q OKt3
9 P K5	O K3	21 RxBch	K Bsq
10 B KB4	P QR3	22 BxPch	Rxb
11 Q R4	Q Kt7	23 Q K8 mate	
12 R Bsq	Q BP		

Black should have played 4.....P takes P; 5—Kt takes P, Q to Q4. After White's 5—P to Q4 he had nothing better than 5.....P to B3. Miss Fox could have played more forcibly 6—OP takes P. If 6.....B takes Kt then 7—P takes Q, B takes Q; 8 K P takes P, P to Q R 5; 9 P takes Kt, P takes B; 10.....P takes Kt P, R to Rt sq; 11—P takes P and wins. If 6.....Q to B 4 then 7—Q takes P, with two pawns ahead. White gets the best of it in other variations also. Miss Fox, however, obtained quite a good enough position, Black precipitating matters with 15.....P to Q Kt 4 (instead of 15.....Kt to Kt 3). Miss Fox then finished the game brilliantly.

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE.

From	Line.	Steamer.	Date
Tacoma, Wash. ...	N. P. Co.	Braemar	Sa. Aug. 3
America	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru 1	M. Aug. 5
Hongkong	M. M. Co.	Oceanian 2	W. Aug. 7
Hongkong	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru 2	Th. Aug. 8
Seattle, Wash. ...	N. Y. K.	Kaga Maru 3	F. Aug. 9
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Glenogle	Sa. Aug. 10
Canada, &c. ...	C. P. R. Co.	Kn. of India 4	M. Aug. 12
America	P. M. Co.	Peru 5	Th. Aug. 13
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	China	Th. Aug. 15
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Kn. of China	Th. Aug. 15
Europe, via S'hai. ...	N. D. Lloyd	Prinz Heinrich	Sa. Aug. 17
America	O. & O. Co.	Coptic	W. Aug. 21
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Doric	Sa. Aug. 24

- 1 Left San Francisco on the 17th ult.
2 Left Hongkong on the 29th ult.
3 Seattle, Wash. on the 23rd ult.
4 Left Tacoma on the 30th ult.
5 Left San Francisco on the 25th ult.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line.	Steamer.	Date
America	O. & O. Co.	Gaelic	Sa. Aug. 3
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Braemar	Sa. Aug. 5
Hongkong	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	Tu. Aug. 6
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Hakui Maru	W. Aug. 7
Australia	N. Y. K.	Kasuga Maru	F. Aug. 9
America	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru	Sa. Aug. 10
Hongkong	N. D. Lloyd	Xoenig Albert	Sa. Aug. 10
Europe, &c. ...	N. Y. K.	Kawachi Maru	Sa. Aug. 10
Tacoma, Wash. ...	N. P. Co.	Glenogle	Sa. Aug. 11
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Kn. of India	M. Aug. 12
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Peru	W. Aug. 14
Seattle, Wash. ...	N. Y. K.	Kinsiu Maru	W. Aug. 14
Europe, via S'hai. ...	N. M. Co.	Oceanian	Th. Aug. 15
Canada, &c. ...	C. P. R. Co.	Kn. of China	F. Aug. 16
America	P. M. Co.	China	Sa. Aug. 17
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Coptic	Th. Aug. 21

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jaguar (10), German gunboat, 809, Com. Berger, 26th July.—Kobe.
Kobe Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,645, R. Swain, 26th July.—Shanghai via ports, 20th July, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, Y. Oda, 26th July.—Yokkaichi, 25th July, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Charles Rogier, Belgian steamer, 1,291, Ch. Herfurth, 27th July.—Takui via Kobe, 27th July.—Ballast.—Dodwell & Co. Ltd.
Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 437, K. Sudzuki, 27th July.—Yokkaichi, 26th July, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Totomi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,306, Y. Tamuke, 26th July.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Olympia, American steamer, 1,691, J. Truebridge, 27th July.—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 25th July, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co. Ltd.
Doric, British steamer, 2,936, Harry Smith, 27th July.—San Francisco via Honolulu, 9th July, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.
Kaisow, British steamer, 2,925, G. A. Rodway, 27th July.—Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 26th July, General.—W. M. Strachan & Co.
Matsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,959, S. Muramatsu, 28th July.—Kobe, 26th July, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Kasuga Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,214, E. W. Haswell, 28th July.—Melbourne via ports, and Kobe, 27th July, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tateyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,347, U. Matsumoto, 28th July.—Yokkaichi, 27th July, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
No. 91, German Torpedo Boat Destroyer, 29th July.—Tsingtau.
No. 92, German Torpedo Boat Destroyer, 29th July.—Tsingtau.
Fürst Bismarck, German flagship, 10,650, 36 guns, Graf von Moltke, 29th July.—Tsingtau, 25th July.
Erzherzog Franz Ferdinand, Austrian steamer, 3,860, A. Martinich, 29th July.—Trieste via ports, Hongkong, 23rd July, General.—Browne & Co.
Sheridan, U.S. Army Transport, 3,654, Pierce, 30th July.—Manila via Nagasaki, 27th July, Troops.—U.S. Army Department.
Lindula, British steamer, 2,180, W. T. Stewart, 30th July.—Madras via ports, and Manila, 23rd July, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
Jinsen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,433, Higo, 30th July.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, Y. Oda, 30th July.—Yokkaichi, 29th July, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Siminoye Maru, Japanese steamer, K. Yada, 30th July.—Yokkaichi, 27th July, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Bingo Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,870, F. Davies, 30th July.—London via ports, and Kobe, 29th July, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Kawachi Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,782, J. S. Thompson, 30th July.—Moj, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Iyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 451, K. Sudzuki, 30th July.—Kobe, 28th July, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Indrapura, British steamer, 3,152, A. E. Hollingsworth, 29th July.—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 29th July, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
Alexandria, German steamer, 3,684, Roerden, 31st July.—Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.
Koenig Albert, German steamer, 6,590, C. Polack, 31st July.—Hamburg and Bremen via ports, Kobe 30th July, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.
Asagao Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,526, H. Sakimoto, 31st July.—Kobe, July 29th, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 437, T. Yoshida, 31st July.—Yokkaichi, 30th July, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Peleus, British steamer, 4,800, Asquith, 1st Aug.—Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 31st July, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
Otaru Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,551, T. Sakai, 1st Aug.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

Terrible (14), British cruiser, 14,200, Capt. Percy Scott, 26th July.—Wei-hai-wei.
Hindostan, British steamer, 1,849, W. G. Williams, 26th July.—Uraga, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co. Ltd.
Empress of Japan, British steamer, 3,003, H. Pybus, 26th July.—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.
Fushiki Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,110, N. Nielsen,

26th July.—Kamaishi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
New Orleans, U.S. cruiser, 4,140, Capt. C. S. Sperry, 26th July.—Uraga.
Stuttgart, German steamer, 3,209, P. Grosch, 27th July.—Bremen and Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.
Sado Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,856, W. Thompson, 27th July.—London and Antwerp via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Oyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,158, Kawano, 27th July.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, Y. Oda, 27th July.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Flundria, German steamer, 1,277, Falkbaum, 27th July.—Moj, Ballast.—C. Illies & Co.
Pharix (6), British sloop, 1,015, Com. Nicholson, 27th July.—Hongkong.
Yorktown (6), U.S. gunboat, 1,710, Com. Wm. Swift, 27th July.—Kobe.
New York (18) U.S. Flagship, 8,480, Capt. M. R. S. McKenzie, 27th July.—Kobe.
Olympia, American steamer, 1,691, J. Truebridge, 28th July.—Victoria, B.C., and Tacoma, Wash., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co. Ltd.
Kamakura Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,796, H. Peterson, 28th July.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Totomi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,306, Y. Tamuke, 28th July.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Siminoye Maru, Japanese steamer, 867, K. Yada, 28th July.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 347, K. Sudzuki, 28th July.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Doric, British steamer, 2,936, Harry Smith, 29th July.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.
Charles Rogier, Belgian steamer, 1,291, Ch. Herfurth, 30th July.—Uraga, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
Kaisow, British steamer, 2,925, G. A. Rodway, 30th July.—Seattle, Wash., General.—W. M. Strachan & Co.
Introsus, British steamer, 3,323, E. G. Dickens, 30th July.—Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
Matsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,959, S. Muramatsu, 30th July.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Kobe Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,645, R. Swain, 31st July.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Jinsen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,433, I. Higo, 31st July.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Siminoye Maru, Japanese steamer, 867, K. Yada, 31st July.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tateyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,347, U. Matsumoto, 31st July.—Niigata and Sinata, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Indrapura, British steamer, 3,152, A. E. Hollingsworth, 31st July.—Portland, Oregon, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
Lindula, British steamer, 2,180, W. T. Stewart, 31st July.—Madras via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
Alek, Austrian steamer, 2,486, Kisselick, 31st July.—Uraga, Ballast.—Browne & Co.
Erzherzog Franz Ferdinand, Austrian steamer, 3,860, A. Martinich, 31st July.—Kobe, General.—Browne & Co.
Eridan, French steamer, 927, Ristarelli, 1st Aug.—Saigon via ports, Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.
Ellisland, British ship, 2,355, S. Forrest, 1st Aug.—San Francisco, Ballast.—T. M. Laffin.
Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer 437, K. Sudzuki, 1st Aug.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per British steamer *Doric*, from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. S. S. Huse, Mr. D. W. Stevens, Mr. R. W. Irwin, Miss Bella Irwin, Mr. K. Urano, and Mr. D. J. Conan, in cabin. For Nagasaki:—Miss B. R. Thompson, in cabin. For Shanghai:—Mr. W. O. Rowe, Mr. S. T. Stepanov, and Mr. A. H. White, in cabin. For Hongkong:—Mr. J. F. Findley, Miss G. Fraser, Surgeon J. E. Gardner, Mr. H. I. Hennage, Mrs. W. A. Hufmann, Mrs. W. W. Leathe and infant, Judge Adair Wilson, Mrs. Adair Wilson, and Miss Wilson, in cabin.
Per German steamer *Koenig Albert*, from Europe via ports:—Mr. G. Norton, Mr. P. Eschanguier, Mr. A. H. Hollingsworth, Mr. Edward Siebs, Mr. Brown, Mr. C. Havier, Mrs. Mandl, Mrs. and Miss Siebs, Miss Heidelberg, Mr. Timm, Mrs. Irving, Mr. Bredon, Mrs. and Miss Bredon, Mrs. and Mrs. Franquet, Mr. Fr. Bornemann, Mr. C. Toeppfer, Miss

M. Grage, Mr. H. Pauli, Consul Grunwald, Mr. Philipp, Mr. Dirking, Mrs. C. Lovely, Mr. Jacobsen, Princess Sagarine, Graf. Komarofsky, Mrs. Levy, Mr. B. Roth, Mr. Kleinwort, Mr. van Nierop, Mr. P. Nyffenegger, Mr. S. A. Aljunid, Mrs. F. Dannenberg, Miss Goggin, Miss A. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Sumpter, Mr. S. Rastner, Mr. and Mrs. Ch. A. Killie, Mr. Johannsten, Miss Turnbull, Miss Wells, and Rev. and Mrs. Buchanan, in cabin.

DEPARTED.

Per British steamer *Euphrates* of Japan, for Vancouver, B.C.:—Mr. P. Bons d'Anty, Mr. Chs. van Alderwerelt, Capt. C. H. Alexander, Lieut. Chs. F. Ballard, Miss Baltruschat, Capt. Battine, Mr. Enrique M. Barretto, Lieut. Becker, Mr. A. Hood Begg, Mr. H. Berkeley, Lieut. Muller von Berneck, Mr. Bertington, Mr. J. J. Boggs, Mrs. J. J. Boggs and child, Major von Borkenhausen, Capt. von Borner, Mr. G. W. McEwen Brenner, Mrs. G. W. McEwen Brenner, Mr. H. G. Briggs, R.N., Lieut. C. Russel Brown, Mrs. J. Buchanan and child, Rev. T. A. Cairns, Mrs. T. A. Cairns and 2 children, Mr. Carman, Mrs. Carman, Mrs. N. Carsely, Miss Chadwick, Surgeon G. H. Coke, A.M.S., Mr. W. L. Crossan, Mr. J. P. Donovan, Mr. Walter Earhart, Capt. H. M. Elliott, Mr. F. Elmore, Mr. Frank H. England, Mr. E. J. Ezra, Mr. A. Fitch, Mr. J. C. Fox, Lieut. K. Franck, Lieut. W. Franck, Mr. S. Gabriel, Mr. H. Galt, Major-General Gascoigne and valet, Mrs. Gascoigne and maid, Lieut. von Gilgenheimb, The Right Rev. Bishop Graves, D.D., Capt. G. H. Griffith R.E., Mr. B. Guggenheim, Mrs. G. Hamlin, Rev. F. G. Harrington, Mrs. F. G. Harrington, Miss Muriel Harrington, Miss Dorothy Harrington, Mr. F. E. Haskell, Mr. O. Jebe, Mr. F. Kellogg, Mr. W. Lammond, Mr. E. G. Lewis, Mrs. E. G. Lewis, Miss Bertha Li, Lieut. S. G. Loch, R.E., Mr. A. Marion, Miss M. C. Marshall, Miss E. M. Marshall, Mr. F. B. Marshall, Miss L. R. Martin, Lieut. D. McNolta, Mr. D. Miller, Prof. H. F. Newall, Mrs. H. F. Newall, Lieut. A. P. Niblock, U.S.A., Mrs. Jas. Noyes, Comte d'Oultremont and valet, Mrs. F. Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. H. Heber Percy, Capt. Ivor Phillips, Mr. J. Puig, Capt. A. K. Rawlins, Major-General A. J. F. Reid, Mr. C. Le Bas Rickman, Mrs. C. Le Bas Rickman, Miss Rickman, Capt. G. C. Rigby, Miss von Schoeler, Mr. Theo. Schwarz, Lieut. A. S. Skeen, Mr. E. R. Smith, Mr. Joseph Lindon Smith, Mrs. Joseph Lindon Smith, Fleet Surg. H. T. M. Sparrow, R.N., Mr. C. B. Stedman, Mrs. C. B. Stedman, Baron von Stoltzenberg, Mr. T. Takahashi, Mr. C. E. Tannant, Mr. E. B. Tellefsen, Mr. Wm. Theodor, Mr. Geo. Thomas, Mr. C. Thorne, Mrs. C. Thorne, 2 children and governess, Miss Lydia A. Trimble, Mr. T. W. Tuckey, Miss Wales, Mrs. J. A. Wattie, Major E. K. Webster, Mr. C. Wedemeyer, Mr. S. Weiss, Mr. H. S. Westcott, Mrs. H. S. Westcott, Dr. Westwater, Mr. E. Wilkens, Miss E. Wilkinson, Mr. E. V. Willben, Mr. Wallace Wright, R.N., Lieut.-Col. J. B. Woon, Miss Yen, Mr. Jas. Young, and Lieut. Von Zerssen, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Doric*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. Th. de Berigny, Mrs. C. Crowther, Mr. G. P. Crowther, Mr. J. E. Findley, Mr. R. Forshaw, Miss G. G. Fraser, Surg. J. E. Gardner, Lieut. A. B. M. Head, Mr. H. L. Hennage, Mrs. W. A. Huffman, Mr. Stephen S. Huse, Jr., Mr. W. Kidd, Mrs. W. W. Leathe and child, Mr. B. Radigan, Mr. W. O. Rowe, Mrs. Po Shiw, Mr. S. T. Stepanov, Miss B. L. Thompson, Mr. A. H. White, Judge Adair Wilson, Mrs. Adair Wilson, Miss Wilson, in cabin.

Per German steamer *Stuttgart*, for Europe via ports:—Mrs. Miss and Master Pakenham, infant and amah, Mr. W. H. Mason, Mr. K. Fukuoka, Mr. W. Kidd, Mr. Malcolm Henry, Mr. Rob. H. Sulzer, Mr. Andre Conil, Lieut.-Com. Roller, Miss A. B. Morgan, Lieut. A. R. Rozers, Capt. F. H. Delano, and Mr. E. Ninaud, in cabins.

Per French steamer *Eridan*, for Saigon via ports:—Com. Veyrnes, Lieut. Leroy, Capt. Brenille, Major Raut, and Mr. H. M. Grunberg, in cabin.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

Nothing doing.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

Grey Shirting—8½ lb, 38½ yds, 39 inches... 3.00 to 3.75
Grey Shirting—9 lb, 31½ yds, 45 inches... 3.40 to 4.40
Indigo Shirtings—24 yards, 14 inches... 2.50 to 3.35
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches... 3.00 to 5.00
Cotton—Italians and Satteens, Black, 32 inches... 0.22 to 0.32½

WOOLLENS.

1annels... 0.20 to 0.32
Italian Cloth, 32 in... 0.35 to 0.50
Mousseline de Laine—Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches... 0.24 to 0.33
Cloths—Pilots, 54 in, 36 inches... 0.65 to 0.95
Cloths—Presidents, 51 in, 65 inches... 0.90 to 1.10
Cloths—Union, 54 in, 56 inches... 0.60 to 1.10
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5 lb per lb... 0.68 to 0.78

Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches... 9.50 to 12.00
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42 3 inches... 0.90 to 1.20
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0 lb 24 25 yards, 30 inches... 2.15 to 2.47½
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 4 lb, 24 25 yards, 32 inches... 2.75 to 3.80

COTTON YARN.

Nos. 16 24, Singles... Y. 140.00 to 165.00
Nos. 28 32, Singles... Nominal
Nos. 38 42, Singles... Nominal
Nos. 32, Doubles... 160.00 to 185.00
Nos. 42, Doubles... 190.00 to 195.00
Nos. 2 60, Plain... Nominal
Nos. 2 80, Plain... 330.00 to 340.00
Nos. 2 100, Plain... Nominal
Nos. 2 60, Gassed... 240.00 to 270.00
Nos. 2 80, Gassed... 300.00 to 350.00
Nos. 2 100, Gassed... 450.00 to 485.00

RAW COTTONS.

American Middling... 27.50 to 28.00
Indian Broach... 24.00 to 25.00
Chinese... 23.50

METALS.

Business is still at a standstill.

Round and square ½ inch and upward... 4.30 to 4.60
Iron Plates, assorted... 4.80 to 5.20
Sheet Iron... 5.30 to 6.70
Galvanized Iron sheets... 10.25 to 11.00
Wire Nails, assorted... 6.70 to 7.00
Tin Plates, per box... 7.80 to 8.30
Fig Iron, No. 3... 2.00 to 2.15
Hoop Iron (½ to 1½ inch)... 5.50 to 6.00

KEROSENE.

The Kerosene market is unchanged.

American... 82.79
Russian...
Langkat... 2.60

SUGAR.

There has been some activity in Refined and a fair amount of business has resulted at advanced prices.

Brown Takao... 5.50 to 6.25
Brown Manila... 5.90 to 7.20
Brown Datong... 4.80 to 5.00
Brown Canton... 5.00 to 7.00
White Java and Penang... 7.20 to 8.70
White Refined... 9.30 to 10.60

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

There has been a considerable business, restricted, however, by the high askings of holders. Fine-sized Filatures were in demand, but as supplies were limited business has not been large. Prices are firm with an upward tendency.

Quotations.
Filatures—Extra, Fine... 920 to 930
Filatures—Extra, Coarse... 910 to 920
Filatures—No. 1, Fine... 900 to 910
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse... 885 to 915
Filatures—No. 1½, Fine... 890 to 910
Filatures—No. 1½, Coarse... 870 to 880
Filatures—No. 2, Fine... 880 to 890
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse... 850 to 870
Common—Coarse...
Re-reels—Extra...
Re-reels—No. 1... 870 to 880
Re-reels—No. 1½... 850 to 860
Re-reels—No. 2... 830 to 840
Re-reels—No. 3... 800 to 810
Kakadas—Extra... 850 to 860
Kakadas—No. 1... 810 to 830
Kakadas—No. 1½... 790 to 800
Kakadas—No. 2... 780 to 790
Kakadas—No. 2½... 770 to 780

WASTE SILK.

There is little or nothing doing but prices are firm.

Quotations.
Noshi—Filatures, Best... 120 to 150
Noshi—Filatures, Good...
Noshi—Oshiu, Best...
Noshi—Oshiu, Good...
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium...
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best...
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good...
Noshi—Shinshiu, Medium...
Noshi—Bushi, Best...
Noshi—Bushi, Good...
Noshi—Bushi, Medium...
Noshi—Joshiu, Best...
Noshi—Joshiu, Good... 60 to 80
Kiliso—Filatures, Best... 105 to 110
Kiliso—Filatures, Second... 100 to 102½
Kiliso—Joshiu, Good...
Kiliso—Bushi, Fair...

TEA.

There is a fair business at declining prices, the quality on offer being poor.

Quotations.
Choicest... 40 & upwards
Choice... 30 to 40
Finest... 34 to 35
Fine... 30 to 33
Good Medium... 28 to 30
Medium... 26 to 28
Good Common... 24 to 25
Common... 20 to 23

COPPER.

There is nothing new to report in Copper, of which, however, 2,100 piculs were shipped during the week.

FISH OIL.

Some 3,300 piculs of Fish Oil have been exported during the week. Quotations are rather weaker because of the duller market reported from home and also of the satisfactory news as to the season's catch.

BISSET AND URE'S SHARE REPORT.

Yokohama, August 1.

Engine and Iron Works can be placed at yen 230. Grand Hotels have buyers at yen 216. Kinn Breweries were sold to-day at yen 133.50 for forward delivery. Offers for Langfeldts are wanted. Helms are obtainable at yen 50. Laundries have sellers at yen 22.

Kinn Brewery debentures are obtainable at yen 105. Offers for Oriental Hotel first debentures are wanted. Y. U. Club debentures can be had at par.

STOCK.	Number of Shares.	Paid Up	Dividend.	At Working account in last accounts issued.	For term ending.	Closing Quotation.
			Yen.	Yen.	Year.	Yen.
1. Y'hama E. & Iron Works, Ltd.	1,300	50	10	21,420.81	½ 30.11.1900	230 B.
2. Japan Brewery Company, Ltd.	9,000	50	3.75	R've 50,000.00	½ 31.3.1901	132.50 Sa.
3. Grand Hotel, Limited	2,500	100	9	9,458.78	½ 31.12.1900	216 B.
4. Club Hotel, Limited	1,850	100	5	Dr. 372.27	½ 31.3.1900	40 Sa.
5. Oriental Hotel, Ltd.	740	100	5	B'nce to R've ac	½ 28.2.1901	125 Sa.
do do Founders...	80	12.50	37	...	½ 31.8.1900	450 N.
do do New Issue	750	100	...	...	1st year	115 St.
do do Preference	750	100	...	...	do	103 S.
6. Nagasaki Hotel, Limited	1,300	100	None	3,046.38	½ 3.06.1900	60 Sa.
7. Maples Hotel, Ltd.	309	100	None	...	...	85 N.
do do Preference	350	100	None	...	...	215 B.
8. North & Rae, Limited	250	100	20	...	y'r 31.12.1900	8.75 B.
9. Brett & Co., Limited	2,800	10	1	B'ance to R've ac	½ 30.6.1900	82 N.
10. Langfeldt & Co., Limited	1,500	100	4½%	1,306.59	½ 31.12.1900	22 S.
11. Y'hama Steam Laundry, Ltd.	700	50	...	Dr. 15,184.78	...	50 Sa.
12. Helm Bros., Limited	3,720	50	10½%	3,291.12	y'r 31.12.1900	...
Debenture Loans.	Amount of Loan.	Face value of debentures.	Rate of Interest.	Interest Payable.	Closing Quotation.	
Japan Brewery Co., Ltd.	200,000	100	7 per cent.	1 April and 1 Oct.	108 N.	
Oriental Hotel, Ltd., First Issue	75,000	100	7 per cent.	1 Jan. and 1 July	106 N.	
Oriental Hotel, Ltd., Second Issue	50,000	100	7 per cent.	ditto.	100.50 Sa.	
Brett & Co., Ltd.	12,400	100	7 per cent.	1 June and 1 Dec.	100 Sa.	
Yokohama United Club	250,000	100	7 per cent.	30 June and 31 Dec.	100 Sa.	
Nagasaki Hotel, Ltd.	17,000	100	7 per cent.	1 Jan. and 10 July	100 S.	

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, August 1.

No change in silver from London, sterling quotations from China $\frac{1}{4}$ higher, but no alteration in local rates.

London—Bank T.T.	2/05½
— — Bills on demand	2/0½
— — 4 months' sight	2/0½
— — Private 4 months' sight	2/1¼
— — 6 months' sight	2/13¼
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	258½
— — Private 4 months' sight	265½
— — 6 months' sight	267
America—Bank sight	50
— — Private 4 months' sight	51¼
Germany—Bank sight	209½
— — Private 4 months' sight	215½
Hongkong—Bank sight	5½½ dis.
— — Private 10 days' sight	6½½ dis.
Shanghai—Bank sight	77½
— — Private 10 days' sight	78½
India—Bank sight	152
— — Private 30 days' sight	157
Rar Silver (London)	26½

A. C. HUTTON POTTS

LOCAL SHARE LIST.

Yokohama, August 1.

Engine and Iron Works, buyers at yen 230. Helms, sellers at yen 50. Grand Hotels, buyers at yen 225. Langfeldts, sellers at yen 70. Club Hotels, buyers at yen 35. Offers wanted for Brewery Debentures.

YEN.

Yokohama E. & I. Works	230 Buyers.
Grand Hotel	225 Buyers.
Club Hotel	35 Buyers.
Oriental Hotel	125 Steady.
Langfeldt & Co.	70 Sellers.
Japan Brewery Co.	132.50 Sales.

B. E. GOEPFERT'S

DAILY SHARE REPORT OF THE TOKIO EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Afternoon, August 1.

	Paid up yen.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Margin deposit.
Redemption Loan Bonds	—	—	—	—	9.00
War Loan Bonds	—	—	—	—	9.00
Tokio City Loan Bonds	—	—	—	—	9.00
Nippon Railway	50.00	—	—	—	4.00
Nippon Railway, new	12.50	—	—	—	3.00
Sanyo Railway	50.00	—	29.82	29.03	3.00
Kansai Railway	50.00	37.15	37.55	36.09	9.00
Tokai Railway	5.00	72.40	73.10	74.00	4.70
Tokai Railway, new	50.00	—	—	—	9.00
Kobe Railway	50.00	—	—	—	6.00
Tokai Railway	25.00	—	—	—	4.00
Sabu Railway	50.00	—	—	—	2.00
Boso Railway	50.00	—	—	7.40	9.00
Narita Railway	50.00	—	—	30.00	9.00
Kioto Railway	35.00	81.10	82.15	81.62	8.00
Kiushiu Railway	50.00	—	—	—	3.00
Hokuyetsu Railway	30.30	—	—	19.70	9.00
Tokio Electric Car	50.00	—	119.30	10.00	6.00
Odawara Electric Tram Co.	50.00	—	—	—	4.00
Nippon Yusen Kaisha	50.00	68.05	69.50	70.30	2.00
Toyo Kisen Kaisha	50.00	24.80	23.60	23.95	9.00
Imperial Commercial Bank	35.00	31.70	30.50	31.15	9.00
Kanagafuchi Spinning Co.	50.00	34.70	36.00	36.80	9.00
Tokio Rice Exchange	50.00	—	183.00	—	10.00
Tokio Produce Exchange	25.00	—	64.00	64.62	6.00
Tokio Stock Exchange	50.00	12.10	121.10	125.15	19.00
Bantan Railway	50.00	—	—	—	—

TOKUMIYA.

BROKER IN LOAN BONDS, DEBENTURES, SHARES, AND STOCKS.

No. 1, KABUTOCHO, NIIHONBASHI-KU, TOKYO.

Cash and time transactions.

TELEPHONE No. 921, NANIWA OFFICE.

MEAN AVERAGE PRICE OF SHARES AND STOCKS FOR CASH DELIVERY OUTSIDE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

Tokyo, July 31.

Redemption Loan Bonds	27.50
War Loan Bonds	87.00
Tokio City Loan Bonds	90.00
Nippon Ginko—paid up yen 200	181.00

SAVE YOUR SKIN

How to Preserve Purify and Beautify the Skin and Complexion.

To preserve, purify, and beautify the skin, and prevent pimples, blotches, blackheads, redness, roughness, yellow, oily, mothy skin, chapping, and many other forms of skin blemishes, no other skin or complexion soap is for a moment to be compared with CUTICURA SOAP, because no other soap reaches the cause, viz., the clogged, irritated, or inflamed condition of the PORES.

SAVE YOUR HAIR

How to Prevent Falling Hair Scalp Humours and Dandruff.

Cleanse the scalp and hair thoroughly with a warm shampoo of CUTICURA SOAP, rinse with warm water, dry carefully, and apply a light dressing of CUTICURA, purest of emollients, gently rubbed into the scalp. This simple, refreshing, and inexpensive treatment will clear the scalp and hair of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothe irritated, itching surfaces, stimulate the hair follicles, supply the roots with energy and nourishment, and make the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, and healthy scalp, when all else fails.

SAVE YOUR HANDS

How to Make the Hands Soft and White in a Single Night.

Bathe and soak the hands on retiring in a strong, hot lather of CUTICURA SOAP. Dry thoroughly and anoint freely with CUTICURA Ointment, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. Wear during the night old, loose kid gloves with the finger ends cut off. For red, rough, chapped hands, dry, fissured, itching, feverish palms, shapeless nails, with painful finger ends, this one night treatment is simply wonderful and a blessing to all afflicted with sore, chapped, rough, or tender hands.

Cuticura Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour, The Get

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A FIVE-DAY SET is often sufficient to cure the most obstinate, disfiguring, and humiliating skin, scalp, and blood humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. Agent, Japan: H. TOWNE & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. - So. Africa: De la Motte & Co., Cape Town. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," post free. FORTES & CO. LTD., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

Trade Mark on



every Casting.

Macfarlane's Castings, PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

"SHARP, CLEAN, AND FULL OF CHARACTER."

ORNAMENTAL CONSTRUCTIVE WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Verandahs, Balconies, Bandstands, Arcades, Kiosks, Conservatories, Roofs, RAILWAY STATIONS, BARRACKS, FACTORIES, PUBLIC WORKS, MARKETS, Etc.

ELECTRIC LIGHT PILLARS, BRACKETS, AND WIRE STAYS.

NUMEROUS HEIGHTS AND DESIGNS TO SUIT THE DIFFERENT REQUIREMENTS.

MACFARLANE'S GLASS ENAMELLED DRAIN AND SOIL PIPES, A SPECIALITY.

Two Gold Medals, Calcutta Exhibition.

Illustrated CATALOGUES, Price Lists, and Estimates on Application.

Walter Macfarlane & Company, Glasgow, Scotland.

Japan Industrial Bank—paid up yen 100	61.30
Specie Bank—paid up yen 100	161.00
Specie Bank, new—paid up yen 100	60.00
First National Bank—paid up yen 50	58.20
Third National Bank—paid up yen 50	58.20
Fifteenth Bank—paid up yen 100	58.00
Teikoku Shogyo Bank—paid up yen 35	71.00
Japan Railway—paid up yen 100	68.02
Japan Railway, 7th issue—paid up yen 44	61.00
Japan Railway, 8th issue—paid up yen 10.50	21.00
Kobe Railway—paid up yen 45	76.00
Kobe Railway, new—paid up yen 25	47.00
Sanyo Railway—paid up yen 50	59.70
Kansai Railway—paid up yen 50	52.35
Kyushu Railway—paid up yen 50	55.20
Hokkaido Colliery Railway—paid up yen 50	71.50
Hokkaido Colliery R'way 2nd issue—paid up yen 33	11.22
Sabu Railway—paid up yen 50	10.70
Narita Railway—paid up yen 50	10.70
Boso Railway—paid up yen 50	7.00
Chugoku Railway—paid up yen 50	38.80
Nansu Railway—paid up yen 50	14.00
Hokuyetsu Railway—paid up yen 50	17.00
Kyoto Railway—paid up yen 38	22.40
Hokkaido Railway—paid up yen 31	4.72
Tokai Railway—paid up yen 71	17.00
Tokai Railway—paid up yen 50	110.50
Tokyo Electric Car, new—paid up yen 12.50	44.50
Nippon Yusen Kaisha—paid up yen 50	60.00
Osaka Shosen Kaisha—paid up yen 25	51.50
Toyo Kisen Kaisha—paid up yen 25	74.00
Nippon Shosen Kaisha—paid up yen 45	21.00
Yokohama Dock—paid up yen 3	34.00
Yokohama Dock, new—paid up yen 50	39.00
Domestic Transport—paid up yen 60	41.00
Japan Weaving—paid up yen 40	6.00
Osaka Stock Exchange—paid up yen 50	141.00
Tokyo Stock Exchange—paid up yen 50	129.60
Tokyo Rice Exchange—paid up yen 50	116.50
Tokyo Merchandise Exchange—paid up yen 55	64.00
Tokyo Electric Light—paid up yen 50	41.50
Shimazawa Electric Light—paid up yen 38.50	14.00
Tokyo Gas—paid up yen 50	71.00
Tokyo Gas, new—paid up yen 12.50	31.50
Japan Beer—paid up yen 40	94.50
Japan Beer, new—paid up yen 15	45.00
Kanagafuchi Cotton Spinning—paid up yen 50	35.00
Tokyo Warehouse—paid up yen 40	78.00
Ishikawajima Dock Yard—paid up yen 50	23.50
Tokyo Tatemono Kaisha—paid up yen 25	16.60
Tokyo Fire Insurance—paid up yen 18.50	11.50
Imperial Marine Insurance—paid up yen 50	31.00
Tokyo Street Railway—paid up yen 50	9.00

RICE MARKET.

Fukagawa Godowns, Tokyo, July 30.

Sold, Japanese rice 7,542 hyo; arrived Japanese 2,030 hyo; in stock, Japanese, 233,506.

Retail per 1-hu—First quality 5 sho 3 go; second, 5 sho 5 go; third, 5 sho 8 go; fourth, 6 sho; fifth, 6 sho 2 go.

Milkmaid Milkmaid Milkmaid



TRADE MARK.

BRAND
Milk

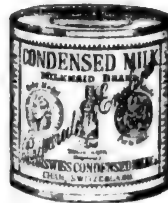
As a guarantee of
Quality, see the
MILKMAID
on every Tin.

**LARGEST SALE
in the
WORLD.**



TRADE MARK.

BRAND
Milk

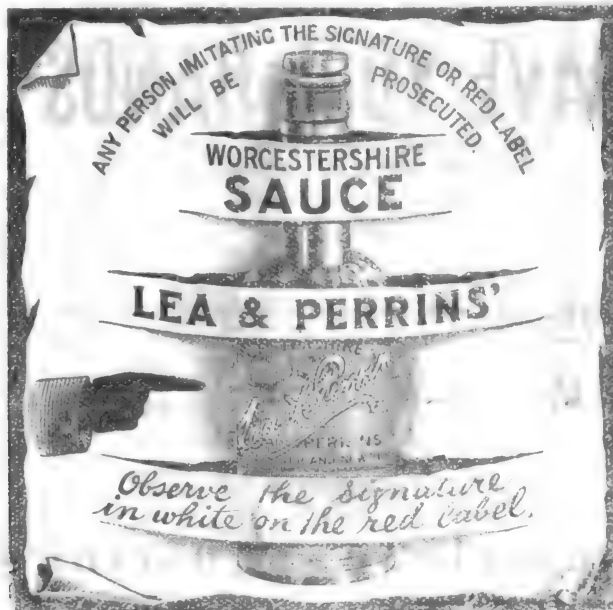


TRADE MARK.

BRAND
Milk

As a guarantee of
Quality, see the
MILKMAID
on every Tin.

**LARGEST SALE
in the
WORLD.**



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Cure Indigestion,
Bile, Sick Headache, Giddiness,
Palpitation,
and all Internal Disorders.

THESE PILLS
ARE PURELY VEGETABLE;
they contain no deleterious
matter, and may be taken by
the most delicate.

Manufactured only at 78, New Oxford St. (late 55, Oxford St.)
London. Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

MELLIN'S FOOD

For INFANTS and INVALIDS.

When prepared is similar to Breast Milk.

MELLIN'S FOOD WORKS, PECKHAM, LONDON, ENGLAND.

DINNEFORD'S

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach,
Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations,
Bilious Affections.

MAGNESIA

The Physician's Cure
for Gout, Rheumatic
Gout and Gravel; the
safest and most gentle
Medicine for Infants,
Children, Delicate Fe-
males, and the Sick-
ness of Pregnancy.

Sold Throughout the World.
N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

969

WATERING APPARATUS

Non-freezing & Ordinary Hydrants
and Street Washers,
Garden Watering Bots and
Apparatus.
Gun-Metal, Copper, and Cast-
Iron Cocks and Valves.

E. GUESNIER, E.C.P.,
Engineer and Cook Mfr.,
(Successor of ACHILLE CADET)
27, Rue des Tailleurs,
PARIS.

Hydrophobic and Massage Appa-
ratus supplied to the Vichy Co
Vapour Baths (Berthe system).

Apply to BOWEN & CO., Agents for
M. GUESNIER & CO., PARIS.

(毎土曜日一回發行)
編輯人 エフ プランクラー
發行兼印刷人 エー ビー プランク
發行所 横濱市 山下町五十五番
ウヰラパン ターニ新開社

The Japan Weekly Mail.

毎土曜日 A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART. 一回發行

No. 6.

REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O.
AS A NEWSPAPER.

YOKOHAMA, AUG. 10TH, 1901.

明治廿五年三月廿日
第三種郵便物認可

[VOL. XXXVI.]

CONTENTS.

Summary of News	133
Chinese Affairs	134
Lord Roberts	134
Traction in War	135
The Boers	135
Lord Brassey on Naval Auxiliaries	135
The German Admiral and Lieut. Colonel Hattori	135
The "Kokumin Shimbun" on England	136
The Tokaido Railway	136
"Japan as a Field for Foreign Capital"	136
The Weather	137
The Question of a Foreign Loan	137
China's new Foreign Office	137
Li Hung-chang	137
The late Empress Frederick	138
The Nippon Yusen Kaisha	138
Korea	138
The International Exchange	138
Sir Alfred Gaselee	138
The "Suda Yacon" Craze	138
Insurance	139
Notes on Current Events	139
New Books	140
Progress of Japan's Foreign Trade	140
"Fu" and "Kess" Expenditures	141
Fatal Accidents in Yokohama	141
Seeing for Themselves	141
Monthly Summary of the Religious Press	142
Nirvana	144
American Topics	144
European Notes	146
A Quarantine Expert	145
The Mitchell Assault Case	146
Yachting	146
News of the Week	146
Correspondence:—The Government and Foreign Banks	147
Stranding of the "Kinshu Maru"	147
New Shallow Draught Gunboats	148
Earl Russell's Trial	148
The Split in the Liberal Party	148
The Cornish Language	149
Notes from Home Papers	149
The Position in Korea	150
Bank of Japan	150
Lord Rosebery's Manifesto	150
A Series of Coincidences	150
Weather at Shoji	150
Telegrams	151
Ro-vances of Siberia	153
U.S. Trade with Pacific Countries	153
Latest Shipping	153
Latest Commercial	154

"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, AUGUST 10TH, 1901.

DEATH.

On June 20th, at Belfast, Ireland, Rev. HUGH WADDELL, formerly of Azabu, Tokyo.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

VISCOUNT MIMURODO, 80 years of age, died on the 3rd inst.

THE 122nd National Bank of Kuwana has decided on dissolution.

THE Japanese standing squadron left Ninsen for Chefoo on the 5th inst.

THE Osaka Shosen Kaisha steamer *Tatei Maru* was launched at Nagasaki on the morning of the 3rd inst.

DURING a thunderstorm in Saitama Prefecture, on the evening of the 30th July, a young man

was killed by lightning and seven others lost their hearing.

SEVENTY-ONE Japanese emigrants will leave Japan for Hawaii by the *Hongkong Maru* on the 10th inst.

SOME one dropped kerosene into a public well at Matsuzumicho, Kanda, Tokyo, on the night of the 3rd inst.

It is stated that Mr. Nabekura Nao will be appointed chief of the Peking branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank.

MR. ABE Moritaro, second secretary to the Japanese Legation in London, will leave for his post on the 10th inst.

NINE men were arrested by the Asakusa police while engaged gambling in the grounds of the Yoshiwara Hospital on 1st inst.

SHORTLY after eight o'clock on Monday evening fire broke out at Hatsuncho, Ota, Yokohama, and several houses were destroyed.

A PLASTERER named Nomura Torakichi living at Miharucho, Yokohama, was attacked by cholera on the 31st. He was sent to the Manji Hospital.

A BRUSSELS paper of July 15th said it was reported at Mons that an American manufacturer had proposed to buy up all the Belgian glass works.

THE Emperor and Empress have contributed yen 600 towards the relief of poor persons who suffered through the disastrous flood in Fukuoka prefecture some days ago.

KIN, wife of Watanabe Renjiro, living at Koyasumachi, Hachioji, was arrested by the police on the 2nd inst. charged with having thrown her daughter into a well and killed her.

SUZUKI YURARO, employed in a shop at Yagen-bori, Nihonbashi, Tokyo, committed suicide in a house of ill-fame known as the Osakaro, Yodocho, Yoshiwara, on the night of the 2nd inst.

A FOOCOW telegram received by the Central Post Office in Tokyo states that the Japanese Post Office in that city was destroyed by fire on the 26th ult. All postal matter was saved.

AN armed burglar entered a house occupied by Yagi Kojiro, at Nakano-mura, Tsukui-gori, Kanagawa Prefecture, on the night of the 5th inst. He killed the proprietor and disappeared.

A CHEQUE for yen 400 sent in a registered letter to the head office of Asano & Co., in Tokyo was abstracted in transit. The thief attempted to pay the money into the Tokyo Savings Bank but was arrested.

YAMADA ZENSUKE, a native of Iwate prefecture, was sent back to Nagasaki on the *Yamashiro Maru* on the 4th inst., by the Russian Government charged with committing a murder at Nicolai-vesk, Siberia.

THE training ship *Kaiyo Maru*, built at Ishikawajima, and belonging to the Sea Products Bureau of the Agricultural and Commercial Department, had her trial trip off the Boshu coast on the 1st inst.

A COOLIE named Ichioke Sentaro, staying at a boarding house at Miyoshicho, Yokohama, was arrested by the Kotobukicho police on the 2nd inst. charged with assaulting another coolie named Sakurai Sangoro of the same house.

TANAKA RISUKE, a native of Ibaraki, employed in a watch factory known as Seikosha, Yanagishimacho, Honjo, Tokyo, was arrested by the

police on the night of the 2nd inst. He is charged with stealing several thousand brass clock wheels belonging to the factory, the thefts extending over some months.

A DISPATCH to the *Pall Mall Gazette* from Constantinople on July 16th says great frauds have been discovered in the Turkish customs. The embezzlements are said to exceed £120,000. Several of the higher customs officials have been arrested.

KOMIYA MIKI, wife of Kumezo, living at Miyagawacho, Yokohama, went to her father's house at Wada-mura, Kamakura, on the morning of the 2nd inst., and while on her return to Yokohama was assaulted by a highway-man. He knocked her down and stole 3 yen.

INABA SENKICHI, a native of Miye, murdered a woman hair-dresser, Okada Gin, and her mother, Miye, and badly injured her maid servant Asa, at her house Hiroi-machi, Nagoya, Aichi Prefecture, early on the morning of the 4th inst. The murderer effected his escape.

A YOUNG man named Watanabe Yeihiro, living at Yanagicho, Koishikawa, Tokyo, was arrested by the Ushigome Police, on the night of the 2nd inst. on a charge of stealing a pair of bronze cranes from the front of the grave of an actor, Nakamura Kodenji. He sold the vases to another man.

A YOUNG man named Nishigori Shinzo, employed in a spirit shop at Kanaguchi, Shiba, Tokyo, was arrested by the police on the morning of the 1st inst. at a house of ill-fame in Shinagawa, on a charge of stealing 58 yen belonging to his master which he had collected the previous day.

KANAI SOROKU, living at Atsugimachi, Aikogori, Kanagawa Prefecture, was arrested by the Kanda police on the 2nd instant at the Tokyo Savings Bank, and after examination confessed that he broke into the Hachoji Post Office on the night of the 31st ult. and stole yen 400 in cheques, etc.

A CABLE has been received in Shanghai from London announcing the probable loss of the steamer *Nimidia* on a voyage to Calcutta from the United Kingdom. She is a steel screw steamer belonging to the Anchor Line, 6,280 tons gross or 4,118 net. She was built in 1900 by D. W. Henderson & Co., Ltd., Glasgow. Her length is 450 feet by 55 feet beam.

THINGS are not apparently as peaceful in the Philippines as one is led to believe, in spite of Aguinaldo's proclamation exhorting his countrymen to accept American rule and bury the hatchet. Three provinces, viz., Batangas, the Island of Cebu, and Bohol, which had been placed under civil administration quite recently, have had again to be placed under military rule.

CENTRAL and northern Europe were being visited by a heat wave about the middle of last month. The weather on July 15th was reported to be the hottest known in Berlin for several years. A number of people died of sunstroke. Russia also experienced terrible heat, the temperature over a wide territory reaching 100 degrees Fahrenheit in the shade. Fruits and vegetables on a large scale were destroyed.

AFTER a round of most successful visits to the chief cities of Australia and New Zealand, the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall are now well on their way to the northern portions of the British empire. They have yet to stop at Cape Town, however, before crossing the equator, for the telegraph now notifies us of their arrival at Mauritius, whence they go direct to the Cape. Afterwards they will visit Canada and then proceed home.

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

Saturday, Aug. 3.

Mr. Noma Gozo, a prominent member of the Progressists, has just returned from a two months' trip in China. Stating the result of his experiences in that country, he told a meeting of his party on the 1st inst. that, although he was unwilling to place himself in apparent opposition to the policy of the Progressists, he could not but declare that the disposition of the Chinese themselves offered no encouragement to those who advocated the preservation of the ancient empire's integrity. The average Chinaman appeared to have become thoroughly permeated with the spirit of submission. So soon as he saw a master, his impulse was to bow his head to the yoke. There were some Chinese who spoke of an alliance with a foreign State for the purpose of saving China, but their ideas on the subject seemed to be very perfunctory. In short, Mr. Noma could not discover any disposition on China's part to help herself.

Two months' observation may be thought inadequate for the formation of such views as Mr. Noma enunciated, but his declaration of faith will prove rather disturbing for his Party. Count Okuma regards China and its potentialities for self-defence with very different eyes. The great question now is, what sort of estimate will Prince Konoye and his companions bring back from China. Their thoughts will be to some extent governed by their wishes, but if they should happen to undergo the disillusionizing process which has overtaken Mr. Noma, the pro-China party will receive a crushing blow.

General Yuan's troops, to the number of five battalions, have left Chili *en route* for Peking and the remainder will start on the 6th it is said. Also Wang Wen-shao and his party will leave Hsian on the 10th. If these incidents be correctly reported, it is evident that all the rumours about the Court having abandoned its intention of returning to Peking are untrustworthy. But truly it is impossible to tell what may be believed.

The Russian commander in Kirin is said to have reported to head-quarters at Shan-hai-kwan that another rising has taken place in Shinking, and that when an expeditionary force was sent against the insurgents, the latter fled in the direction of north Shinking.

It is expected that the peace treaty will be signed on the 15th inst.

Prince Konoye and his party left Tientsin for Shan-hai-kwan on the 1st inst.

Yung Lu is said to have been appointed Minister of Finance.

A telegram from London published by the *Fiji* says that German and British shipping companies are projecting a combination to monopolise the coasting trade of China.

Monday, Aug. 5.

The latest suggestion is that England and Japan should jointly guarantee the Indemnity bonds received by them from China. At first sight such a procedure seems calculated to inure to the advantage of Japan only since England's guarantee would greatly enhance the value of Japan's bonds, whereas Japan's guarantee would have no such effect in the case of England's bonds. But the other side of the question is that if any provision is to be made for holding China to her engagements, the British navy and the Japanese army constitute precisely the forces that would be required. Japan's position is such that she could land a powerful military force at any point on the Asiatic Continent,

and England could command the sea for such a purpose. The two Powers would make an ideal combination. But whether either of them is prepared or willing to form such an union, it is not easy to conjecture. We do not believe that the project will ever pass beyond the region of suggestion.

The question of how to dispose of the silver captured by the Japanese troops in China has been under discussion, says a Tokyo contemporary, and is not yet definitely settled. It has, however, been practically decided that a million *yen* shall be set aside as a fund for the maintenance of the Suikoshu and the Kaikoshu, in other words, the Naval and Military Clubs. The money is said to have been lodged in the Bank of Formosa. That appears to us to be a very good way of disposing of the money.

Tuesday, Aug. 6.

Prince Konoye and his party arrived in Peking on the 21st of July and were received by a number of Japanese, whose presence is naively attributed by the reporter to the fact that many of them had nothing better to do, the day being Sunday. The Prince's subsequent movements are accurately detailed, but the record may be abbreviated without serious loss to our readers, who are probably not much interested in hearing that his Highness worshipped at the tomb of Confucius or visited the Yong-ho-kung. The Prince will doubtless have an interview with Viceroy Li, and if a competent reporter could be secreted in the chamber so as to give an accurate account of what passes, the public would listen to his story with *empressement*. For the old Viceroy, who, in conversation at all events, is essentially practical, will surely want to know the precise methods which Prince Konoye proposes to follow in pursuit of his pet scheme, the preservation of China's integrity, and that is what the public also want to know.

Governor Yuan is said to be still sojourning in Chinan, though his presence in Peking is earnestly urged by the Chinese Plenipotentiaries, in order that he may take immediate steps for organizing the defence of the city after the withdrawal of the foreign troops. Yuan's delay is attributed by rumour to the fact that the period of mourning for his mother, though greatly abbreviated by Imperial decree, is not yet over. But there is an alternative and not less reasonable supposition, namely, that he is wisely unwilling to lead his troops to Peking until the very last moment before its evacuation by the foreign forces.

Another charge of cruelty is brought against the Russians. Fighting against the bandits in the Kwantien-hien district of Manchuria, they are reported to have slaughtered 200 peaceful subjects whom they mistook for *hazouks*. That version of the story is said to have come from a French missionary. Another statement, however, is that 500 *Bazouks* were mercilessly put to death. The vagueness of the story suggests a hope that it may prove to have little foundation.

Wednesday, Aug. 7.

The Chinese Plenipotentiaries, Li and Ching, have memorialized the Throne, representing that if the intention of postponing the Court's return to Peking be adhered to, they will be unable to discharge the responsibilities of their posts. They aver that the Court has nothing to fear from the European Powers and they beg that the original intention may be carried out as to the return.

The striking point in this memorial, if it

be rightly reported, is the statement as to the Foreign Powers. It was understood that the reason of the delay in the Court's return was that the departure of the European troops had been deferred, but the language of the Plenipotentiaries suggests that the Court entertains some general apprehensions about the integrity of the Powers' intentions. In other words, the cause of the Court's hesitation is not temporary but permanent. It has always seemed to us that something of the kind might be expected. From the point of view of the Chinese Court, it really makes very little difference whether or no the surplus foreign troops are withdrawn from Chili, seeing that the force retained there will be quite sufficient to control the situation. And that it should be sufficient, no one can pretend to deny. If foreign troops are to be retained at all in Chili, they must be retained in such numbers as to defy any renewal of Boxer outrages or any want of good faith on the part of the Chinese Government. Their presence in that strength, however, means that the Court, by returning to Peking, places itself in their power. Whether the Court of any European State would agree to take such a risk is a doubtful question, and truly, considering that it is the habit of human beings to make their own sincerity a gauge of the sincerity of others, it does seem extravagant to expect that the Chinese will be so very trusting.

Another report is to the effect that Yung Lu and Wang Wen-shao have addressed Viceroy Li and Prince Ching in the sense that the Court's hesitation is entirely due to the intrigues of Liu Tien-ling and the conservatives, and that it would be wise for the Plenipotentiaries to impeach these obstructionists. Li and Ching are said to have replied that the time for such a step has not yet come.

On Tuesday we published a Saigon telegram to the effect that the Boxers are waiting outside Peking, with the intention of re-entering the city as soon as the foreign troops are withdrawn. It was a laconic and startling announcement, but it received confirmation from a London telegram saying that the Boxers are assembling and drilling in the south and west of Chili and that it is their purpose to renew the riots after the departure of the foreign troops. Of course there will be no departure of foreign troops in the sense contemplated by the Boxers. A sufficient number will remain to deal effectively with any recrudescence of the trouble, unless, indeed, the Government troops throw in their lot with the insurgents. Still it is quite possible that when the Boxers see the foreign garrison of Peking reduced to a couple of thousand men, they may form a false estimate of the opportunity.

LORD ROBERTS.

It can not be denied that Lord Roberts has been munificently rewarded. From the House of Commons and the London Chamber of Commerce he has received a total of a hundred and twenty thousand pounds, and as a grant of thirty thousand had been made to him for his service in India, he has had altogether £150,000 of public money, that is to say, a million and a half of *yen*. Besides, he has received an Earl's coronet. It is conceivable that some critics will take exception to the magnitude of his reward on the ground that he left the war unfinished, and that its conduct has required a continuous and costly effort ever since his departure from South Africa. But the unques-

tionable fact is that Lord Roberts completely broke down the organized resistance of the Boers and reduced them to a guerilla condition. When he landed in South Africa, all the north-eastern portion of the Cape Colony was in the hands of the Boers; Ladysmith with a garrison of ten thousand men was closely besieged and reduced to considerable straits; Kimberley and Mafeking were both invested. Not a square yard of Boer territory was held by the British, and on the east, the south and the west their territory was invaded by the Boers. When Lord Roberts left Capetown, all the beleaguered places had been relieved; the Boers had been driven out of British territory; the Orange Free State and the Transvaal had been over-run by British troops, and the Union Jack was floating over Pretoria and Bloemfontein. It was a complete metamorphosis. And it had been effected by a series of operations well conceived and brilliantly carried out. Whatever we may profess to think, there can be no doubt that Lord Roberts landed in South Africa at a very dark moment in English history. The troops were ready to fight, but they must have lost heart to some extent, and they must also have lost confidence in their Generals. Lord Roberts was the one man to deal with such a situation, and if England did not feel grateful to him, she would not deserve to have men like him.

TRACTION IN WAR.

The war in South Africa is the first war in which traction engines have been used to any considerable extent. Although they have taken but a subordinate and experimental share in the general system of supply, enough success has attended the use of mechanical traction in the British operations to justify the serious consideration of the military student. From papers recently received from England we find that Major A. H. Bethell has been drawing the attention of his brethren in the scientific corps to the advantages and disadvantages of the automobile in warfare. As far as artillery is concerned the disadvantages of mechanical traction appear to be no greater than those that recent experience has shown to be inherent in animal traction. The cost of the motor is estimated as, roughly, seven-twelfths of the six-horse team it would supplant. The time required to start a motor is about ten minutes, at most, more than that required for a team of horses. This is supposing the horses are, during the operation of harnessing, &c., as sedate as the motor will certainly be. The steam motors hardly ever break down with skilled drivers, and wide tyres effectually diminish the danger of sinking in soft ground. A gun is effectually put out of action by the death or crippling of three of its horses. The chance of this happening is about the same as the chance of the boiler of the motor being hit. The steam motor has the pull in every sense when the question of ammunition arises, for it could carry 100 rounds, six men, and haul in addition a high-velocity, quick-firing 15-pounder, with axle-tree shields. Similar motors would draw wagons sufficient to place 300 rounds and twelve men per gun in the firing line. Other cars would carry the staff of the battery, the range-finders, travelling kitchens, &c., and all motors would be able to draw the guns if required. With advance and rear guards of cyclist scouts the whole would be complete. Complete in reality, and far better than a horsed battery, for the guns would be more powerful, the ammunition would be

doubled, its baggage would be on the spot, and it could cover 100 miles a day if required. The French and German armies are, so far, much better equipped with motor-cars than the British.

Apropos of this question we read in the *Berliner Tageblatt*, that the inspector of troops of the lines of communication, at Berlin, has ordered the manufacture of another lot of military motor-cars. That journal quotes the following three models, viz., (1) a motor-car with only one seat, provided with two Maxims, protected from bullets by nickel steel shields; (2) a motor-car having in front a seat to hold two persons, and at the back, seats arranged as in a brake, to hold four persons, with a small table for staff officers to unfold their maps upon; and (3) one to be used at artillery drill grounds, in order to get about rapidly so as to effectively control the artillery fire. In the approaching grand manoeuvres of the German army we learn that twice as many motor-cars, of various types, will be used as was the case last year.

THE BOERS.

The Boers are evidently reduced to desperation. Their shooting of the wounded at Vlakfontein was the act of men who have lost all hope and are resorting to reckless ferocity. Of a similar character is their irruption into Portuguese territory, and now comes news that Kritzinger has notified General French of his intention to kill all natives in British employ, whether armed or unarmed. That is mere brutality, the ferocity of the hunted beast. Evidently Kritzinger's object is to deter the Kaffirs from serving as transport coolies and waggon-drivers for the British. But no civilized enemy thinks of slaughtering the baggage bearers of the enemy. Besides, the Boers themselves have been freely using the Kaffirs, and are still using them. They know, however, that the British will not think of retaliating in kind, and at the same time, the question of transport has ceased to be of much importance to them, as they have lost most of their waggons, and are obliged to carry their provisions and their ammunition in their saddle-bags. If they are driven to slaughtering the wounded and killing unarmed camp-followers, their capacity for resistance must have become small.

LORD BRASSEY ON NAVAL AUXILIARIES.

Speaking before an international conference of the Institution of Naval Architects, held at Glasgow in June, Lord Brassey, taking for his text "Mercantile Auxiliaries," urged upon the British Government a vigorous policy in relation to the subject. It was the fixed resolve of the people and the first duty of British statesmen to keep the Empire secure from attack and to give protection to the commerce on which British existence depended. In pursuance of that policy, Great Britain had more than doubled the expenditures under the Navy Estimates, and still they seemed to fall short of the full requirements for the naval defence of the Empire. If the cruisers were fewer than could be wished we must look to the mercantile marine, and out of the abundant materials there to hand might be organised a supplemental fleet of armed cruisers such as no other State could furnish. The Admiralty should utilise these resources by liberal subsidies. The standard requirements should be high. The speed should not be less than 22 knots at sea. Mercantile auxiliaries

should be protected by a deck or belt of Harveyised armour. Calculations of cost could hardly be attempted in an address in which nothing more was attempted beyond suggesting a policy, but it at least was certain that the cost of the adaptations and protective arrangements necessary in a mercantile auxiliary would be small in comparison to the first cost of a regularly-built vessel of war. It was due to naval authorities to admit that they had recognised that there were many British vessels which could easily be converted into cruisers. There was, however, one fatal flaw in the Admiralty plan. They wanted to have the use of ships without paying adequate consideration. The policy of liberal subsidies to the mercantile marine had given to the merchant navies of foreign Powers a decided advantage in the possession of the types of vessels most suitable for naval purposes.

Commenting on this speech, *Engineering* says:—

The policy of liberal subsidies to the Mercantile Marine has given to the merchant navies of foreign Powers a decided advantage in the possession of the types of vessels most suitable for naval purposes. The Germans have taken the lead. They have two ships now running—the *Deutschland* and the *Kaiser Wilhelm*, of 14,000 tons and 150,000 tons respectively—which exceed in speed by nearly 2 knots our best ships. No vessel now building for the British flag will rival in speed the *Kaiser Wilhelm II.* and *Kronprinz Wilhelm*, under construction in Germany. Of ships capable of a regular sea speed of over 18 knots, France has 4, Germany 8, and Great Britain 10. It is an ominous fact that in the last eight years we have added only one ocean-going 18 knot ship to our Navy, while Germany has built four in the last four years. It is another ominous fact that, while we equal the combined merchant navies of the world in aggregate tonnage, of the 157 ships of 16 knots and over, less than one-half the number are under the British flag. If we examine the lists of mercantile auxiliaries of the several Powers we find that France has 33 vessels, the latest additions, the *Lorraine* and *Savoie* having a displacement of over 11,000 tons. The speeds of the French subsidised steamers have been constantly increasing from the 15 knots of twenty years ago to the 17, 18, and 19 knots of modern types. The armaments provided for each ship include seven 5.5-in. guns and smaller quick-firers. In numbers the German auxiliaries do not compare with the French. There are, however, six ships of the first class, which, as it has already been observed, hold the record in the international competition on the North Atlantic. The armaments prepared for the German mercantile auxiliaries include eight 5-in. guns, four 47-in., four smaller quick-firers, and fourteen machine guns. The Russian fleet of auxiliary steamers consists of twenty-five vessels. In displacement each of these ships exceeds 10,000 tons, with speeds of 19½ to 20 knots. The British list of reserve merchant cruisers compares unfavourably with those of foreign Powers. It consists of twenty-nine vessels, none being fitted with special protective arrangements.

THE GERMAN ADMIRAL AND LIEUT.-COLONEL HATTORI.

On the morning of the 31st inst. Captain Bauer of the German cruiser *Gier*, accompanied by several officers of his ship, proceeded to the grave of Lieut.-Colonel Hattori and laid upon it some beautiful wreaths, the gift of Admiral Bendemann and the officers of the German Squadron. Captain Bauer read an address at the grave, announcing that he took this step in compliance with the directions of Admiral Bendemann, and alluding in high terms to the gallant conduct of the deceased officer. It

appears that Captain Bauer also addressed a letter of condolence to the widow of Lt.-Colonel Hattori in the name of the Admiral. Colonel Ishida acted as guide to the German naval officers and thanked them heartily, saying that their act of courtesy would be fully appreciated by the Japanese Army and Navy. A photograph of the scene was taken and sent to the widow. Captain Bauer explained that Field Marshal Waldersee had paid honour to the grave on behalf of the German Army, and Admiral Bendemann now performed the same function on behalf of the Navy. We should think that these thoughtful acts will considerably impress the Japanese.

THE "KOKUMIN SHIMBUN" ON ENGLAND.

The *Kokumin Shimbun* has a very sympathetic and eulogistic article about England. It insists that the South African war, though suggesting the desirability of certain improvements of organization and armament in the British army, has constituted a striking object lesson as to England's strength and resources. The immediate text of the article is the arrival of Sir Alfred Gaselee, for whom our contemporary would fain secure a public welcome. It says that if Sir Alfred saw reason to applaud the organization and equipment of the Japanese troops in China, the Japanese, on their side, were not without appreciation of the excellences of the British arrangements, and can fully endorse the verdict that other countries had much to learn from England in the matter of practical details. Therefore as an evidence of the close relations between Japan and England, the *Kokumin* advocates a public welcome. It is difficult, however, to endorse such a suggestion. That Field Marshal Waldersee should have been publicly welcomed and made much of was quite right and proper, not only on account of his high rank and because he had acted as Commander-in-chief of the allied forces in China, but also because he is an officer of European reputation. But Sir Alfred Gaselee, though the marks of honour he has won bear witness to his military attainments, has no exceptional claim upon Japanese attention, and to give him any public welcome would be carrying that kind of demonstration a little too far. Were Japan to do so, it would be unavoidable that she should behave similarly to every one of the allied commanders who chanced to visit this country. Englishmen fully recognise these points, and while sensible of the *Kokumin Shimbun's* goodwill, would be the first to deprecate any unreasonable display.

THE TOKAIDO RAILWAY.

The usual complaint is preferred that although the railway authorities must be well aware that a great concourse of travellers may be expected to visit the sea-side on Sunday in weather such as is now oppressing us, they make no provision of extra carriages. On Sunday last the crowd in the carriages was truly outrageous, and the journey to the sea-side became an ordeal not to be compensated by any pleasures in its sequel.

Another point to which attention is directed by a correspondent, is that the couplings of the last train from Kozu on Sunday evening were so defective after leaving Ofuna station, that a really alarming shock was given to travellers every time the train started.

"JAPAN AS A FIELD FOR FOREIGN CAPITAL."

The *Times* of June 24th publishes an interesting letter "from a firm engaged in business in Japan," advocating the formation of a British syndicate for the purpose of investing money in Japan. With the greater part of the points made by the correspondent there will be no disposition to disagree, but in a few particulars his assertions seem open to query. Thus, in analysing the "causes of the position," he says:—"Foreign banks and foreign capital have no place in the internal commerce of the country, and thus the commercial system is severed from that of other nations. This severance is largely due to the policy which in recent years has withdrawn all Government business from foreign banks, leaving them with no interest in the finances of the empire, and placing instead a powerful weapon in the hands of their Japanese competitors." These words convey a manifest censure of the Treasury's policy. But is it a just censure? It appears to us that, in the first place, the foreign banks have not been excluded from a share of the Government's business. Two of them had a very large share in negotiating the last foreign loan. Putting that aside, however, the question presents itself, are foreign banks competent to take part at present in Japanese business? They can of course do Government business, but would that give their capital "a place in the internal commerce of the country"? No Japanese merchant and manufacturer can obtain accommodation from a foreign bank. Doubtless the general distrust of Japanese commercial integrity has much to do with that state of affairs. But it is with the fact, not with its cause, that we have to do here. The fact is indisputable. While the demand for money in the country is so keen that Japanese banks can afford to pay 7 per cent. on six-monthly deposits and from 5 to 6 per cent. on daily balances of current account, the foreign banks continue, as of old, to offer 4 per cent. on deposits and 2 per cent. on daily balances. So completely did the foreign banks formerly stand aloof from the Japanese that they declined to cash cheques made payable to a Japanese by name, and we are not aware that they have changed their rule in that respect. It is obvious that such a state of affairs could not be remedied by entrusting Government business to the foreign banks. That method of giving them "a place in the internal commerce of the country" does not promise much. Indeed, one of the most disheartening features of the situation is this aloofness on the part of the foreign banks. If with their opportunities of forming judgments at first hand and their accessibility to Japanese clients, they still refrain from investing any part of their capital in Japanese business, the plain inference is that some very strong barrier exists.

The letter sent to *The Times* by "a firm engaged in business in Japan" and the comments of *The Times* thereon are noticed by Tokyo newspapers. The *Chuo Shimbun* and the *Kokumin Shimbun* concur in endorsing the remarks of the London journal, though the former takes some exception to the first of three recommendations made by *The Times*, namely, "simplification of Japanese commercial law." It appears to be thought that this advice of *The Times* refers to the general nature of the Commercial Code, and naturally there is some surprise

that *The Times* should find a weak spot in that direction. But of course what *The Times* means when it speaks of "commercial law" is that foreign enterprise in Japan is subjected to legal restrictions which seriously impede the influx of capital. Foreigners may not own land, they may not own mines, they may not own shares in State railways, and the provisions of the law are such that, owing to these vetoes, even the liberty nominally granted is not practically enjoyable. The situation is so plain that to analyse it seems an insult to our readers' intelligence. At the head of all objections stands distrust of Japanese business integrity. Perhaps it is an exaggerated sentiment, but that is a point scarcely worth discussing except for the sake of its ethical interest. The only material fact is that the distrust exists. Consequently foreigners will not invest money in purely Japanese enterprises. No rate of dividend will tempt them. There may be—indeed there are—a few exceptions to this rule of reluctance, but the feeling of the average foreigner may be truly summed up in the statement that he will not think of jeopardising principal for the sake of interest; that his experience of Japanese business methods indisposes him to place any confidence in Japanese undertakings, and that he therefore prefers to put his money into some safe European or American enterprise even though the returns be a fraction only of Japanese quotations. Evidently the only way to meet that difficulty is to give to foreign investors a right to control the use of their money—not a special right, but precisely the same right that Japanese investors already enjoy. Foreigners have never been allowed to exercise any administrative control in Japan. Those most trusted have been used merely as advisers, generally uninformed even whether their advice has been accepted, and always ignorant of the practical organization and financial management of the concerns with which they are connected. That plan might work so long as the foreigner was merely a paid *employee*, but so soon as he puts his money into a Japanese enterprise, he must know how things are carried on, and must be in a position to protest against any abuses he detects. Until that degree of really practical participation is assured to him, the foreigner will not bring his capital to this country. He will lend it to the Government fast enough, because, in spite of superficial criticisms uttered by political partisans, he knows that the State's finances are sound, and because he has learned to trust the Government. But he will not lend to a private firm which persists in treating him as an outsider, and whose very accounts are unintelligible to him. The Japanese, however, seem reluctant to admit the foreigner to anything like genuine partnership. They want his money, but they have an objection to placing him upon their boards of directors, or allowing him to exercise control jointly with themselves. The reasons of their reluctance are well appreciated. We ourselves sympathise with them, and are by no means disposed to allege that their hesitation is wholly due to unreasoning conservatism or unpractical sentiment. But the situation has to be faced. It is a question of striking a balance. If the foreigner's capital is really needed, then things must be so arranged that he shall be able to look after the spending of the money, and to follow closely the course of the enterprise in which he has invested it. If, on the other hand, it be thought that the advantages accruing from access to his capital would not compensate for the increased

prominence thus given to him in the business world of Japan, then all further talk about the introduction of foreign money is futile. Many far-seeing Japanese must be fully sensible of these things, and must be anxious for the advent of the time when the gain resulting from direct cooperation with the experienced foreign business-man will be regarded as largely enhancing the value of his contribution to the capital of an enterprise.

THE WEATHER.

Saturday, Aug. 3.

Since the 20th of July, four centres of depression have been reported from the neighbourhood of Korea, but all have travelled away without touching Japan. At 10 p.m. on the 31st ultimo, however, a depression which had been lingering for several days in the vicinity of Formosa, suddenly moved up to the Riukiu Islands, and at 6 a.m. on the 1st instant, violent rain and wind were reported from Naha. It is thought that this storm will pass over Japan on the 3rd and 4th, but up to the moment of going to press there is no sign of any change in the weather.

Tuesday, Aug. 6.

The storm of wind and rain which was to have visited Japan on the 3rd and 4th inst., according to the forecast of the meteorological authorities, and which certainly got as far as Naha in Riukiu, appears to have been deflected thence westward. Its ultimate movements are, of course, uncertain, but the prediction now is that it will not reach this part of the country for 3 or 4 days longer.

Wednesday, Aug. 7.

The weather is becoming a topic of absorbing interest, for if the present heat continues, exhaustion must be the fate of many an unfortunate whose business ties him to his desk. Typhoons have been pirouetting in our neighbourhood, and one of them, as our readers know, got as far as the Riukiu Islands, but there changed its mind and headed westward, hurling itself with considerable force on Shanghai whence a report, dated the 4th instant, says that a heavy blow was experienced on that day and that much injury was done to the cotton crop. The same typhoon swept over the northern part of Formosa on the 31st of July, the immediate results being a rise of the Tamsui River by 12 feet, the flooding or dismantling of 800 houses in Taipei and the wreck of over 20 vessels. Japan, however, remains outside the circle of disturbance, and though it was confidently expected, first, that the typhoon would work its way northward over this empire from Riukiu, and, secondly, that it would take a circular direction after visiting China, and return thence to Japan, the meteorological reports from all part of the country on the 5th instant showed that, with the exception of an occasional thunder-shower, there are no symptoms of any serious atmospheric disturbance. The possibility of the typhoon's retracing its steps from China has not yet entirely disappeared, but experts think that even if it does so, it will have expended its worst virulence before it reaches these shores. Thus far Monday, the 5th, was the hottest day this season. The thermometers at the Central University registered 96° F. at noon, and if such a reading appeared on a cool, elevated position like that of the Observatory, the record in the low-lying streets must have been nearly 100°. There has been no such heat since 1886, when the

maximum thermometrical record was 98° F. at the Central Observatory. The *Doyo*—hot season—commenced on the 20th of July and will end on the 8th of this month. In other words, autumn commences on the 9th instant. The Japanese say that after the middle-day of the *Doyo* has passed, an autumn breeze should be an occasional visitor.

During the dog-days (*doyo*) every year, the Tokyo Tram Company loses some horses. But since the company was organized, it has not had any experience like that of this year. Scarcely a day passes without six or seven horses dropping in their traces, and on the 4th instant, no less than 14 fell on the line, 4 of which died. The record for the 5th instant is not to hand, but it was probably worse, for the thermometer ranged 3° F. higher on that day than on any previous day.

Thursday, Aug. 8.

Owing doubtless to the approach of one or other of the depressions of which we have had notice, a very sudden drop in the temperature took place on Tuesday evening. During the night a fresh breeze sprang up from the northward and by morning the weather had cooled wonderfully. In some parts of the Settlement a fall of temperature registering 14 to 13 degrees took place and altogether the change was most acceptable. How long this weather will last is of course, a moot question, but the barometer is remarkably steady.

Friday, August 9.

The curious cold snap that visited the east of Japan from daylight on the 7th instant, is not regarded as presaging any radical change of weather. It is attributed to the approach of a centre of depression which had been lingering somewhere in the Pacific, but which has now taken its departure oceanward. Probably the public are getting somewhat sceptical about meteorological forecasts. In scarcely any case lately have events verified predictions. We are now assured that a brief interval will see the warm weather of the *doyo* restored, but at this moment of writing the rise of the barometer is the only indication of such a change.

THE QUESTION OF A FOREIGN LOAN.

It is now taken for granted that the Cabinet intends to continue the post-bellum enterprises without any departure from the original programme. To do so, however, a sum of some fifty million *yen* is required and no one seems quite certain whether the Minister of Finance will endeavour to procure the money at home or abroad. The *Kokumin Shinbun*, using guarded language, suggests that the Government is injuring its own prospects of success by employing in the capacity of agents third-rate banks and persons of no financial standing. It also points out that Viscount Watanabe's action has greatly injured the credit of the country. Undoubtedly it has. When the statesman holding the portfolio of Finance publicly announces that national ruin must be the issue of prosecuting certain productive enterprises to which the Government and the Diet pledged themselves five years ago and which have already been carried far towards completion, the world at large must be excused if it regards Japan's financial situation as parlous. Viscount Watanabe dealt a grievous stroke to his country's finance. Some—and they are usually well-informed persons—affirm that personal pique was

chiefly responsible for his action. That is slender consolation, and at any rate such an explanation demands great credulity.

All sorts of rumours are published by Tokyo journals with regard to a sale of War Bonds by the Japanese Government in London. Nothing seems to be trustworthy except that negotiations for such a sale are in progress. Details as to this person or that person being engaged in the undertaking, or as to the rate obtainable must be dismissed as pure conjectures. What appears certain is that it having been found impossible to obtain money at home, as originally contemplated, for carrying the *post-bellum* productive undertakings to completion, the Cabinet has chosen to go abroad rather than incur the loss of suspending the works.

CHINA'S NEW FOREIGN OFFICE.

The *N.-C. Daily News* on July 29th translated the Imperial decree authorising the establishment of the new Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which is to take the place of the old *Tsung-li Yamen*. The seniority of the new Ministry is also fixed, the Ministry ranking before the Six Boards. The decree, which is dated July 24th, is as follows:—

As this Government is making a revised treaty with Foreign Powers the first thing to be considered must be the perpetuation and cultivation of friendly relations with them. To do this much depend upon the ability and talents of the officials chosen to undertake the duties of members of a Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The *Tsungli Yamen* used to do these duties for many years, but the members appointed generally had posts in other departments of the State and therefore could not devote their entire time to foreign intercourse. Hence we have now decided to establish a special Board (Pu) or Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the members of which shall devote all their time to the duties of this department, which shall take the place of the *Tsungli Yamen* in the future. We hereby further decree that this new Ministry of Foreign Affairs shall take precedence over the other Six Boards [the Board of Civil Appointments has hitherto been considered the Senior department of the Six Boards—*Translator*] and that the following shall constitute the officers of the said Ministry:—Prince Ching, First Order, to be Comptroller-General; the Grand Secretary of the *T'ien-ko*, Throne Hall, Wang Wen-Chao, to be Vice-Comptroller-General; Chü Hung-chi, President of the Board of Works, to be transferred to the Presidency of the said Ministry; and Hsi-Shou-peng, former Chinese Minister to Korea, and Lien Fang (Manchu), Metropolitan official of the 4th grade, to be Vice-Presidents. With reference to the number of secretaries and scribes, etc., who shall be appointed on the same basis as the other Six Boards, and their salaries, We hereby command the Council of Regency and the Board of Civil Appointments to arrange said matters without delay and report to us.

LI HUNG-CHANG.

The *Chugai Shogyo Shimpo* publishes a telegram from Peking that Li Hung-chang has been taken dangerously ill. The intelligence does not appear to have reached any other quarter and must therefore be received with reserve.

That Li Hung-chang has again been seriously ill seems to be unquestionable. It is now reported, however, that he has recovered, though his debilitated condition and his advanced age make great calls upon the care of his nurses and attendants.

During operations with a military balloon near Schlusselfurg, on an island in the Neva, twenty-one miles east of St. Petersburg, on July 17th, the balloon exploded and blazed up. One person was killed and twenty were injured, several fatally.

THE LATE EMPRESS FREDERICK.

A correspondent writes:—Victoria Adelaide Maria Louisa, Princess Royal of Great Britain and Ireland, but better known under her later title of Empress Frederick of Germany, was undoubtedly the cleverest of all the children born to the late Queen Victoria. Much of her high courage and intellectual acuteness she inherited from her father—a man of sterling worth, but little understood or appreciated in his adopted country—and on the foundations of a firm character was built up a truly remarkable education for a woman in the early-middle period of the Victorian era. The fate of the father in respect to popular dislike followed the daughter, but to her lot was added bitter persecution, the depth and far-reaching qualities of which were unknown in England until the publication of Prince Bismarck's Life and Letters. How unjustly Bismarck hated the noble Englishwoman his letters fully show, and they also tell of the thousand petty schemes which he set on foot to render her life a continual bitterness. Her last few years were filled to the brim with bitter sorrow, for the light of her life went out when the noble Emperor Frederick died, and the estrangement between her and the Emperor William grew more intense as the shadows deepened, an estrangement which the German nation seemed to share. Altogether it is a melancholy picture, that of a high-souled, intellectual, broad-minded, noble-hearted woman, too advanced in her ideas and theories for the circles in which her lot was cast, persecuted unmercifully in the hey-day of her early married life; insulted in the streets of her husband's capital in her middle age; neglected and ignored as she lay dying. Her happiest hours undoubtedly were those of her girlhood before she received the sprig of "white heather" from the gallant Prince Fritz.

Japanese newspapers unanimously publish sympathetic notices of the death of the Empress Frederick. The paragraphs are brief but strongly worded, except in the case of the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* which publishes an article of some length containing an account of the deceased lady's career, and declaring that the mourning caused by her death is fully shared by the Japanese nation.

On the 7th instant the Emperor and Empress of Japan addressed a message of profound condolence to the Emperor and Empress of Germany.

Aus Anlass des Ablebens Ihrer Majestät der Kaiserin und Königin Friedrich findet am Sonntag, den 11. August, Vorm. 10 Uhr in der Deutschen Kirche (Kojimachi Nakarokubanchō 28) ein Trauergottesdienst statt. Pfarrer Haas wird die Gedächtnisrede halten.

THE YUSEN KAISHA.

It is now affirmed—by the *Nippon*—that there is no truth in the alleged purpose of the little coterie of shareholders who are said to be discontented with the methods of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. The object of the malcontents is not to obtain increase of dividend. That they are credited with such an aim, says our contemporary, is a deliberate attempt to bring obloquy on their agitation. What they want is reforms—a sifting of the company's employes so as to get rid of the old and incompetent; the abolition of sinecures; reduction of rates of freight on the North-China line; the abolition of foreign agencies and the establishment of branches presided over by Japanese; a change

in the Company's method of treating its patrons, and so on. In short, the *Nippon* would have the public sympathise with these agitators as men of highly moral and prudent purpose, whereas journals of established credit like the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* and the *Kokumin* take a very different view of the movement. We are not by any means sure that the matter deserves so much notice as it is receiving. The explanation seems to be that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha being eminently successful, has attracted the attention of some envious persons.

KOREA.

The Treaty of 1876 between Japan and Korea provides that in case of Korea being threatened with famine she may impose a veto upon the export of rice for food and other grain. But in the Treaty of 1883 the words "and other grain" are omitted and "rice for food" is alone inserted. Therefore it is alleged that in attempting to extend her embargo to beans, Korea is manifestly acting *ultra vires*.

Admiral Togo took advantage of the presence of the line-of-battle ship *Shikishima* at Jinsen to entertain at luncheon on the 4th instant a large party of prominent Korean statesmen, as well as Mr. Hayashi, the Japanese Representative in Seoul. His Imperial Highness Prince Kacho, who is serving on board the *Shikishima*, was also present.

In a communication to the Chemulpo Chamber of Commerce, by way of reply to a representation made by the Chamber, Mr. Hayashi, Japanese Representative in Seoul, justly points out that since the treaty empowers Korea to put an embargo on the export of rice in times of scarcity, no objection from a conventional point of view can be raised by Japan. But the general question of the advisability of such restrictions so far as the interests of Korea herself are concerned, and their economical propriety demands serious consideration, and will be strongly presented to the Seoul Government. An interesting point made by Mr. Hayashi is that although the Korean authorities are authorized by treaty to veto the export of rice, they are not authorized to forbid sales of the grain to foreigners within the country, as they seem to have been doing.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE.

The *Nippon* and the *Hochi* are busily engaged reviving the story of an agreement between Russia and Japan on the basis that the former should withdraw all opposition to the latter's supremacy in Korea, and that Japan, in exchange, should become a consenting party to the permanent occupation of Manchuria by Russia. This tale is now supplemented by a rider to the effect that many Russian officers are endeavouring to bring about such an *entente*; that France also has interested herself in the matter; that the French Minister in Tokyo has become an open advocate of a new triple alliance in the Far East, and that several Japanese statesmen are beginning to lend an ear to the proposal. None of the conclusive reasons militating against any such scheme has been weakened since the *canard* last occupied a brief place in public attention. The *Hochi* and the *Nippon* will not even have the satisfaction of creating a momentary sensation.

SIR ALFRED GASELEE.

Sir Alfred Gaselee stayed at the Kyoto Hotel while in the Southern capital. He visited the Governor of Kyoto, and proceeded to Fushimi for the purpose of offering flowers at the grave of Lieut.-Colonel Hattori, who fell at the capture of the Taku Forts. Sir Alfred left Kyoto on the 1st for Tokyo. He will be entertained to-day by the Minister of State for War.

Sir Alfred Gaselee arrived at Shimbashi at 10.48 a.m. on the 2nd instant. He was met at the station by Baron Kodama, Minister of State for War, Lieut.-General Viscount Terauchi, Major-General Fukushima, Colonel Shiba, Colonel Oi and others. Sir Alfred proceeded at once to the Imperial Hotel.

Lieut.-General Sir Alfred Gaselee devoted his brief sojourn in Tokyo to professional work. On the 3rd instant, he not only witnessed the manoeuvres of some companies of the First Division and the Guards, but also visited and carefully inspected the Koishikawa Arsenal. In the evening he was entertained by the Minister of State for War at the latter's official residence. Such work is trying in such weather as we are now having. The General was entertained at tiffin on the 3rd instant in the Koraku-yen, Field-Marshal Marquis Oyama being his host. Sir Alfred left Tokyo for Nikko and Chusen-ji at 9 a.m. on Sunday.

Sir Alfred Gaselee dined with the Minister of State for War on the evening of the 3rd instant, and proceeded to Nikko on the 4th. Lieut.-Colonel Churchill came from Karuizawa to meet him in Tokyo, but the British Charge d'Affaires remained in Chusen-ji, where he will receive the General.

THE "SADA YAKKO" CRAZE.

London is still a bit crazed over Madame Sada Yakko, the erstwhile geisha-girl of Shimbashi, and the dramatic writer in the *Saturday Review*, who signs himself "Max" institutes, in all seriousness, a comparison between her, Madame Sarah Bernhardt, and Madame Réjane. It would surprise him, we have no doubt, were he to be told that the clever little *dansseuse* no more represents Japanese theatrical art, as seen on the stage of the Kabukiza and exemplified by Danjuro and Kikugoro, than did Gilbert and Sullivan's "Mikado." This is what "Max" has to say about the little lady from Tokyo:—

If I, Paris-like, were called on to decide which of these three goddesses were most admirable, the apple would (I think) be adjudicated to Sada Yakko. But there would be a long, embarrassed pause before the award, and after it I should beg the empty-handed couple not to treat it too seriously, it being merely impressionistic, and in no sense judicial. "This lady from Tokio," I should insinuate, "may not be nearly so gifted as either of you who come from the city named after me. She may be reckoned by her compatriots as positively plain, positively clumsy, and quite unintelligent. In point of her art she may be accounted 'a stick.' But for me, an accidental, a simple shepherd on Mount Ida, somehow she surpasses both of you. It is, doubtless, because she is so remote from my understanding—because her face is a mere inscrutable oval, and her gestures have for me no meaning, and to her gait I know no parallel—that I (deeming fair her face, and fair her gait and gestures), have set her thus above you. She is new to me, and you (daughters of the Latin race) know the tag 'quidquid novi.' She is mysterious to me, and 'omne ignotum' you remember. And now, excuse me, I must herd my sheep, which have strayed sadly during this arbitrage." So, bowing inclusively as I shouldered my crook, I should away to my work. But perhaps, ere I had taken many steps down the mountain-side, I should hesitate, halt, look round, and, as a rider to my judgment, bid Sada Yakko let Réjane and Sarah take each a bite of the apple—Réjane, a big bite; Sarah, a small one.

INSURANCE.

The Meiji Seimei Hoken Kaisha (Meiji Life Insurance Company) has raised its maximum insurance upon one life to twenty thousand *yen*. Writing recently upon this subject, we said that the limit of risk taken by Japanese companies was five thousand *yen*. That was an error. We now find that there are four companies which have hitherto been willing to accept a risk of ten thousand *yen* on one life, the general rule, however, being five thousand. In the Meiji, which has now doubled its limit, probably in consequence of the prospect of foreign competition, the average life risk is about 370 *yen*. It is stated that owing to recent depression in business circles, the number of small policy-holders—from 100 *yen* upwards—has diminished, whereas there has been an increase in the number of persons insuring for a thousand *yen* and upwards. The *Kyosai Seimei* (Mutual Assistance Life) has raised its minimum from 100 *yen* to 200 *yen*.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

A telegram from London says that Japanese securities have begun to appreciate, the quotation on the 1st instant being £102 6s. 9½d. for the five-per-cents.

A sharp contest is going on in Tochigi prefecture for the seat rendered vacant by the death of Mr. Hoshi Toru. The Liberals and Progressists have each put a candidate into the field, and the *soshi* are *en evidence* as usual.

The new Dutch Cabinet was gazetted on the 1st instant. Its principal members are:—

Dr. Kuyper, President and Minister of Home Affairs.

Baron Van Lynden, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Several Japanese Orders have been conferred by the Emperor on foreigners. Five, from the First Class downwards, have gone to subjects of Turkey; three, from the Third class downwards, to Italians; and one, a fifth class, to a Captain in the French Army.

The party of Japanese officers and sailors who are to bring out the torpedo-destroyer *Shirakumo*, will leave Yokohama on the 10th instant for London by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's steamer *Kawachi Maru*. The *Shirakumo* is being constructed at Messrs. Thornycroft's yard.

A curt telegram from London says that the Japanese officers and sailors who recently proceeded to England for the purpose of taking over the *Mikasa*, have had a hearty reception in London. There are no details, but the message suggests that "the man in the street" may be awakening to the value of Japan's friendship from a British point of view.

The last of the line-of-battle ships ordered under the *post-bellum* programme, namely the *Mikasa*, which is building at Messrs. Armstrong, Whitworth and Company's, was expected to be ready in October, but circumstances involving some delay have arisen, and the ship is not expected to be finished before the end of the year, or possibly next spring.

A German naval officer has been arrested at Nagasaki for taking photographs of six places within the fortified limits. Nagasaki seems to be a species of trap. Its beautiful scenery attracts every artistic person with a

camera, and then comes trouble. It does appear most incongruous that fortifications should be planted among scenic gems like those of Japan, but nature having fashioned the country in an æsthetic mould, the beauty-loving foreigner must exercise a harsh degree of self-restraint.

The tea trust is not destined to materialize, it would appear. It has expired in a seemly manner; that is to say, instead of perishing suddenly it has been quietly entombed under investigations. The last public news of its condition was that its fate had been placed in the hands of a committee of inquiry, and now the announcement is made that it will never emerge from the Committee's keeping. It seems to have received its death blow from the alleged discovery that the American merchant who chiefly interested himself in organizing the trust was a bankrupt speculator.

The Prince Imperial's son is said to be a lusty baby. There has been no occasion for the doctor's services hitherto, and the little lad's consumption of milk is reported to have attained a highly satisfactory standard. Strange to say, the little Prince is still in Tokyo. Apparently arrangements have not yet been completed for carrying him to Nikko out of the oppressive heat now brooding over the capital. How vastly these great people's chances of growing up strong and healthy would be increased if forms and ceremonies could be sacrificed to common, every-day prudence!

Viscount Yoshida Seifu, son of the late well known Viscount Yoshida Kyonari, has taken action against two money-lenders, Mr. Uyeno and Mr. Kawakami, and two others, charging them with conspiring with two Frenchmen to obtain possession of his, Viscount Yoshida's, house and land, under pretence of having lent to him a sum of eighteen thousand *yen*. Viscount Yoshida denies the receipt of any such sum. To foreigners such an incident seems scarcely conceivable, but the explanation is that the two persons to whom the money is said to have been handed had Viscount Yoshida's power of attorney and his seal. In one sense the affair appears to be another example of the dangers incidental to the Japanese system of dispensing with signatures and employing seals only.

While, on the one hand, the work of exploiting the kerosene wells of Echigo is proceeding vigorously, and the number of companies engaged in the operations has reached 67, with a nominal capital of 15,729,460 *yen* and a paid-up capital of 5,228,425 *yen*, there is prospect of a very heavy import of oil next month in anticipation of the increased duty to be levied from October 1st. Japanese journals estimate the quantity to arrive at 800,000 cases, of which the Standard Oil Company imports 300,000 cases American oil (Chester Brand) and 150,000 cases of the Russian Anchor brand; Messrs. Samuel Samuel and Company import 250,000 cases of the Anchor, and Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. a hundred thousand cases of the same. If these figures be correct, five hundred thousand cases of Russian oil are to arrive against three hundred thousand cases of American.

We read in the *Fiji Shimpō* that out of the ships representing the first and second sections of the Japanese *post-bellum* naval programme, those already constructed and handed over so that they now form an actual part of the Navy, are 3 line-of-battle ships;

6 first-class armoured cruisers; 3 second-class cruisers, and 12 torpedo-destroyers. Those remaining to be received are 1 line-of-battle ship (the *Mikasa*); 1 torpedo-depot ship (the *Chicaya*, which recently made her trial trip and had a collision with a torpedo gun-boat); 2 third-class cruisers (now under construction, one at Yokosuka and one at Kure); 8 torpedo-destroyers (4 building in England and 4 at Yokosuka). All will be finished by 1904. The torpedo boats—over 80—forming part of the programme—are now in course of construction, and 30 will be ready for service by the end of this fiscal year. Great progress has also been made with the docks planned in the programme, the Sasebo Dock being now ready to receive ships up to twelve thousand tons. The naval station at Maizuru will be finished this year.

We observe that a periodical called the *Voice*, published in Tokyo, offers to supply the *Japan Times* "to any address in Japan or the Orient where there is a Japanese post office, postage free" for 5½ *yen* yearly. How is it done? The paper is to be posted 3 times a week. Therefore the postage alone would cost 1.56 *yen*, leaving only 3.94 *yen* as the price of the journal. That is what the *Voice* calls "our price." It further offers to supply the *Japan Daily Mail* at "our price," but in the case of the *Mail* "our price" is not arithmetically stated. Can it be that the *Voice's* advertisement refers merely to copies of the *Times* received as exchanges? If so, we congratulate our contemporary on its ingenuity.

The *Chingai Shogyo Shimpō* says that the Treasury holds the following bonds which have been bought by it on occasions of issuing domestic loans or which would already have been offered for sale in connexion with public works had there been any prospect of finding a market:—

IN THE DEPOSITS BUREAU.	Yen.
Old Bonds 5 per cent.	40,200
Consols 5 per cent.	739,400
War Bonds 5 per cent.	255,500
Five per cent. Bonds	49,813,300
Four per cent. Sterling Bonds.....	9,467,600
Formosan Public Works Bonds.....	1,500,000
Total	61,816,000
IN THE INDEMNITY BUREAU.	
Four per cent. Sterling Bonds (held in London).....	10,966,831
Industrial Bank Debentures	1,546,270
Grand Total	74,329,104

There are signs of a decided improvement in the money market. Within the past few days the prices of all securities have shown marked appreciation, Osaka as usual setting the example. This change is attributed, first, to the exceptionally fine weather which has virtually placed the rice crop out of danger, and justified a forecast that the yield will be at least equal to the average; secondly, to good prospects of silk sales, and thirdly to an inflow of specie which has been going on for some time. Prices still rule high in the rice market, however, probably because of the bad crop prospects in China and Korea. There have been large sales of new silk in Yokohama, and it is thought that if Japanese holders were so disposed they might effect extensive transactions, the yield this year being comparatively small and the stocks in Europe and America low.

It has probably happened to every newspaper editor to be accused again and again of giving utterance to views which he never thought of entertaining, and when he has denied that he wrote anything of the kind,

he has been silenced by the rejoinder, "Oh, but you did. You must have done so, for I read it." The controversy between Father Ligneul and Mr. Snodgrass recalls that experience. Mr. Snodgrass accuses the Roman Catholics of worshipping the Virgin Mary. Father Ligneul, himself a Roman Catholic, denies the accusation. But Mr. Snodgrass is not one whit disconcerted. "You must worship her," he retorts, "for you yourselves admit that you adore her." A matter-of-fact sort of person might be inclined to think that the Roman Catholics are better qualified than Mr. Snodgrass to say what they worship and what they do not worship. But Mr. Snodgrass is not matter-of-fact. A matter-of-fact sort of person might also be disposed to think, if he is a father, that he adores his wife and children, but does not for that reason worship them. For the rest, these squabbles can not fail to conduce greatly to the success of Christian propaganda in Japan.

A double suicide which occurred on the 1st instant at Kanakura has attracted some attention. It was caused by the old trouble, love. The man, Suda Toichi, had been instructor of book-keeping in the Keiogi-juku and Secretary of the Tokyo *Koshingo* (intelligence bureau), both of which posts he recently resigned. The woman, Saito Chiyo, was of good family and the possessor of considerable property. A few years ago, she married Ito Rokubei, a cabinet merchant, the man being adopted into the family of his wife. Three children were born, but the union appears to have been unhappy. The wife endeavoured unsuccessfully to persuade her husband to agree to a divorce, and finally she ran away to join her lover Suda, carrying with her a sum of 1,500 yen. Legal proceedings were then instituted by the husband, and the guilty pair, seeing no hope of escape, committed suicide by hanging themselves from the bough of a cherry. An exceptional feature of the affair was the remarkable deliberation shown by the unhappy couple. Each had the face covered with white cotton cloth, the man tied his feet together and the woman bound cotton cloth about her waist to prevent any derangement of her garments.

The notorious Mr. Oi Kentaro, reputed leader of *soshu* and maintainer of the doctrine that no foreigner should be called as witness in a law suit since foreigners can not be trusted to speak the truth, appears to be struggling to emerge from the obscurity to which his previous courses condemned him. The idea is that in Mr. Hoshi Toru's removal from the scene Mr. Oi Kentaro sees an opportunity for the successful exercise of his peculiar talents. The footstep upon which he proposes to raise himself again into prominence is the labour question, but Tokyo journals affirm that his real purpose is to form a party and start another whirlwind in the arena of politics. It is added that Mr. Kono Hironaka has been visiting Mr. Oi Kentaro since the latter came to Tokyo, and that the visits have been contrived so as to avoid observation. Mr. Kono never riding to the rendezvous in his own jinrikisha but always taking a hired vehicle. A few years ago, Mr. Arai Shogo received the nickname of *akai-ketto* for muffling his head in a red blanket when calling at the residence of a certain Minister. Mr. Kono Hironaka will probably receive some new appellation in connexion with the latest development. The *funmin* says that the expenses of the projected Oi coterie are to be defrayed from the proceeds of a coal-mine owned by Mr. To-

yama Man (or Mitsuru) in Kiushiu. Mr. Toyama himself is reported to be a *Soshi* leader. So they are all "foxes from the same hole," as the Japanese proverb says.

NEW BOOKS.

China and the Allies, by A. HENRY SAVAGE-LANDOR. London, Wm. Heinemann; Yokohama, Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, Ltd. Two volumes.

MR. LANDOR'S second volume does not strike one as being so interesting as his first. Perhaps it is that the siege of the Legations, with which it principally deals, is described at second hand, and lacks the verisimilitude which even Sir Claude McDonald's official despatches, precise and matter-of-fact though they be, give to that grim time. To anyone who has had to read several of the "siege diaries" which have already seen the light in print, many discrepancies and needless mistakes are discoverable in Mr. Landor's narrative. Surely, by the time his volume was passing through the press access could have been had to the British Minister's despatches to the Foreign Office, and by consulting them alone the author would have been prevented from perpetrating several of these slips. The account of the American, Russian and Japanese attacks on the gates of Peking also lacks the lucidity which one expects in a volume of such pretentious style. Mr. Landor is much too anxious to impress the world with his own bravery in keeping ever in the fighting line, and there are other faults of manner which detract from the value of his work. The description of the Imperial Palaces and the Forbidden City is very interesting and the numerous illustrations he was able to secure with his camera are a great help in elucidating the text. But the best thing of all is Bishop Favier's own account of his heroic defence of the Pe-tang Cathedral. It redeems the whole volume. Over 3,000 Chinese converts had gathered within the Cathedral precincts by the end of May, not one of whom was a fighting man. Only 30 French marines, under Sub-Lieut. Paul Henry, and 10 Italian marines could be spared to help the good Bishop and his Fathers. Yet this small band kept the enemy at bay from June 12th till the 16th August! They were insufficiently armed at the outset, but by making several sorties they captured some additional rifles, stores, ammunition, a quantity of powder, and a field-gun. The Chinese converts after a time were drilled into a company of spearmen 500 strong and they did very good work indeed. The attacks on the Pe-tang seem to have been delivered with even more vigour than the assault on the Legations, the Boxers and Chinese troops thinking no doubt that the small garrison would soon be over-powered. On one day alone 536 shells were fired into the Cathedral, and it is computed that during the 24 days of continuous bombardment the buildings defended by the heroic garrison were hit by 2,400 shells and cannon balls. The beautiful Cathedral, with its wealth of stained glass and statuary, and all the houses in the compound were reduced to shattered ruins. Mines were freely used, and with disastrous effect, and by July 30 the original 40 marines had dwindled to twenty-three, commanded by a corporal, the gallant Lieut. Paul Henry being shot that day:—

The long expected relief did not arrive, and on August 1 we had provisions for only six days. We had to reduce our rations to one-half, that is to say, four ounces of food per day per person. This would have brought us to August 12, but on August 8,

seeing that there was no immediate hope of being freed from our anguish, we had farther to reduce by half our already meagre allowance. Two ounces of food a day, that was all. And what food! The leaves, roots, and bark of trees, unripe fruit, and even flowers and grass were devoured by the starving crowd. Our improvised spearmen, unable to carry their weapons any longer, lay half dead of hunger on our verandah. When the Boxers came again several times to attack us, scarcely twenty-five of our spearmen out of 500 were able to drag themselves to defend our barricades. The evening of August 14 we still had two days' rations of two ounces each.

The Japanese, as we know, relieved these heroes, on August 16. One more quotation and we must leave the book. It is Bishop Favier who is speaking:—

Our attempts to communicate with the Legations and the outside world failed, and, alas! with disastrous results. Our first messenger, who volunteered to bring a message, was seized by the Boxers on leaving our compound. He was skinned alive. The skin and head were hung outside our main gate. During 60 days we neither sent nor received a single message, nor did we have a single day of truce, the hatred of the Boxers being shown in a fiercer way towards us than upon the Legations, probably because the cowardly crowd knew that we were weaker. During the siege the park of Pe-tang received over 400 bodies of men, killed under fire, women and children who died of hunger or in explosions of mines, shells, or fire rockets.

Verily can Mr. Landor call Bishop Favier "the greatest of all the heroes of the Pe-tang"—and, we add, of Peking.

Sidelights on the March, by H. F. MACKERN: London, John Murray. Yokohama, Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, Ltd.

THIS book, written by an American photographer, is composed in an easy, flowing style and describes the famous march of Lord Roberts from Paardeburg to Pretoria. The writer is a devoted admirer of the great Field-Marshal, a lover of Tommy Atkins, the volunteer, and the line officer, but an unsparing critic of the staff-officer who, too often, acts like a Jack-in-office. Mr. Mackern avoids any description of the fighting, except where necessary to make his story complete, preferring to give instead the experiences of war-correspondents and others in South Africa. One gathers a good idea of the hardships, as well as the occasional pleasures, of such a life, while glimpses are given of the heroic manner in which the British soldier faced the situation all though. Mr. Mackern has something to say with regard to the behaviour of Tommy Atkins on the march to Pretoria:—

As we approached a house, women would congregate at the door with expressions on their faces, half of doubt, half of fear, as though they did not quite know what to expect from the hosts which were sweeping down upon and past them. As a rule their confidence would be regained as one "Tommy" after another came up with ever the same enquiry: "Please, marm, 'ave yer got any bread?" at the same time digging into his pocket in a threatening manner. The first to come would at times succeed in obtaining the coveted prize, but most would go on empty-handed, only to renew their efforts at the next farm-house. I have seen farm-houses inhabited by women and children, and protected by the white flag, passed by 20,000 men without so much as a chicken being touched, unless the owner were willing to part with it, and it were paid for. Again, I regret to say that some looting was indulged in, the particular case I have in mind being perpetrated by some Irregular Horse, an action unworthy of brave men calling themselves "Soldiers of the Queen," and which would have met with condign punishment had it ever reached the ears of the Commander-in-Chief. But as a set-off to this I am quite willing to risk the statement that in the last hundred years no territory has been swept over by an army in which there has been greater magnanimity shown, or where there has been less personal insult or injury?

The book is illustrated by many photographs taken by the author.

The Wise Man of Sterncross, by Lady AUGUSTA NOEL: London, John Murray, Yokohama, Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, Ltd.

This novel is decidedly above the average in merit, though at times full of sad undertones. Its writer wields a graceful pen, her English throughout being unimpeachable, while her plot is clever and well-conceived. The story opens in a little fishing village on the Yorkshire coast and for a good half-way through the book few characters beyond those living in the hamlet are introduced. Foremost among them is Mrs. Shirley, the vicar's wife, who, having eloped from her father's house when quite a girl, and taken with her a family heirloom of considerable value, which she sold to provide funds for her wedding journey, devotes the rest of her life to expiation of her sin and restitution of the value of the jewels. It is a life-long task and has disastrous consequences for her and all that come within the narrow circle of her influence. Another personage is a Mr. Denys Godolphin, a man who had moved in the best society in his youth, but growing tired of the shams and unrealities of the world, and having also a lack of determination to carve out a place for himself in the world's broad battlefield, retires altogether from the public stage to the shelter of a Yorkshire coast village there to cultivate a garden and meditate among his books. But he is no misanthrope, especially after he makes the acquaintance of Too-True, otherwise Ermytrude Shirley, the surviving daughter of the Rev. Mark and Mrs. Shirley. He sees her grow from early childhood till womanhood is reached, superintending her education and building up within her a character most loveable and good. With the passage of years the story takes us to London and other places and of course lovers appear for Too-True, and deeply absorbing is the struggle for her hand. One feels, on putting down the book, deeply sorry for Mrs. Shirley at the utter futility of her life's struggle; and though Chris Morland, True's first lover, is by no means a likeable youth, still a better fate might surely have been worked out for him by our authoress. "The Wise Man of Sterncross" can be recommended as a book of some merit, giving promise of even better things.

PROGRESS OF JAPAN'S FOREIGN TRADE.

(COMMUNICATED.)

The following is the result of investigations made in the Finance Department with regard to Japan's foreign trade:—

The foreign trade of Japan reached the amount of 10,000,000 yen for the first time in the 21st year of *Meiji*, and for several years in succession since that time the yearly increase averaged some 10,000,000 yen. In the 30th year, however, the total rapidly increased, reaching the sum of 380,000,000 yen and in the 33rd year it showed the enormous aggregate of 480,000,000 yen. From the existing state of the country, there seems no doubt that foreign trade will continue to develop and that it presents a most hopeful future. Let us now consider in what directions principally this trade has expanded of late years. In the past 13 years, the increase of exports was 7.33 times for Asiatic countries, 1.68 times for Europe, 2.45 for America, and 3.81 for Australia, Hawaii and other places. The imports from Asia increased 4.57 times, from Europe 3.17 times, from America 11.11, from Australia, Hawaii and other places 17.34 times. The increased export as shown above is chiefly due to the extraordinary expansion in the export of cotton, coal, and matches, and of *kombu* and other sea products to China; copper, *habu-*

late, cotton yarn, coal, matches, camphor to Hongkong; *habutae*, coal, matches, straw-plait, and silk handkerchiefs to British India; and copper to Germany; raw silk and *habutae* to France; raw silk to Italy; tea, rice, camphor, raw silk, *habutae*, silk handkerchiefs, *ji-mushiro* (straw mats), porcelains, faience, straw braid to the United States; tea, &c., to British America. The increased import is chiefly as follows:—Raw eggs, pulse, sugar, cotton yarn, hemp, oil cake from China, sugar from Hongkong; indigo, and cotton from British India; pulse, and rice from Korea; dried fish, petroleum, and oil cake from Asiatic Russia; sugar from the Philippines; with respect to European countries, railway engines, luggage-cars, spinning and other machinery, various sorts of iron, cotton yarn, printed cotton, satin, cotton-piece goods, Italian cloth, flannel, wool, yarn, crape, camel cloth from England; crape, camlets from France, various sorts of iron and wool from Belgium; sugar from Australia; watches and clocks, camlets, and crape, from Switzerland; flour, steel and iron, petroleum, cotton, &c., from the United States; lead, wool, &c., from Australia.

"FU" AND "KEN" EXPENDITURES.

The following table shows the comparative expenditures of *Fu* and *Ken* during the 25th and 30th fiscal years, prepared by the Home Department in accordance with the Budgets of *Fu* and *Ken* for the 34th fiscal year. The yearly increase of public debts, as shown below, is, indeed appalling, says the *Nippon*. Attached to the above is given the rate of increase for the past ten years from the 25th to the 34th year of *Meiji*, and the proportion per head of the population:—

<i>Fu</i> and <i>Ken</i> .	25th year.	30th year.	34th year.	Rate of increase for the past ten years.	Amount due per head.
Tokio	1,283,120	1,596,575	1,918,917	1.50	1.26
Kioto	448,965	1,708,339	1,656,595	3.91	1.77
Osaka	803,748	1,589,642	2,384,908	2.91	1.81
Kanagawa	346,440	774,219	775,953	2.22	.99
Hio-go	646,345	1,396,124	1,938,231	2.91	1.10
Nagasaki	250,498	374,242	897,466	3.51	1.09
Niigata	763,332	2,669,487	2,672,512	3.51	1.47
Saitama	475,319	852,016	1,268,132	2.61	1.08
Chiba	416,195	597,716	1,314,306	3.31	1.03
Ibaraki	373,008	722,072	1,262,382	3.31	1.11
Tochigi	330,584	1,298,572	725,211	2.21	0.91
Gumma	366,717	765,689	942,135	2.51	1.21
Nagano	631,403	966,984	1,666,969	2.61	1.34
Yamanashi	242,802	626,601	569,753	2.31	1.34
Shizuoka	412,122	242,139	1,101,502	2.61	0.91
Aichi	510,861	2,096,143	1,238,760	4.31	1.40
Miye	418,716	580,919	814,929	1.91	0.81
Gifu	379,843	1,321,870	1,076,480	2.91	1.08
Shiga	355,083	1,206,432	950,396	2.71	1.33
Fukui	299,959	1,155,854	1,032,540	3.41	1.62
Ishikawa	287,939	1,050,008	888,351	3.81	1.13
Toyama	294,598	1,090,627	1,093,552	3.71	1.39
Fukushima	429,073	1,126,910	902,775	2.21	0.85
Miyagi	453,336	782,103	1,193,286	2.61	1.42
Yamagata	325,070	665,785	1,056,429	3.21	1.27
Akita	294,043	821,459	1,207,980	4.11	1.56
Iwate	251,606	755,472	974,637	3.81	1.35
Aomori	573,930	426,909	489,372	0.81	0.78
Nara	216,659	572,664	655,301	3.01	1.21
Wakayama	298,512	671,860	666,476	2.01	0.88
Okayama	481,032	859,500	1,367,501	2.81	1.20
Hiroshima	448,596	821,841	1,087,715	2.41	0.75
Yamaguchi	295,494	537,277	1,121,462	3.71	1.13
Shimane	316,716	423,139	927,635	2.21	1.00
Tottori	188,136	334,486	388,796	2.01	0.92
Tokushima	276,426	371,979	600,556	2.21	0.85
Kagawa	261,120	515,518	691,296	2.61	0.98
Ehime	257,022	545,310	944,538	3.61	0.94
Kochi	317,388	351,388	609,311	1.91	0.98
Saga	278,972	375,614	642,664	2.21	1.03
Fukuoka	503,692	987,901	1,554,926	3.01	1.14
Kumamoto	350,692	717,236	1,254,769	3.51	1.08
Oita	359,737	441,951	684,696	1.81	0.81
Miyazaki	201,127	303,294	661,706	3.21	1.45
Kagoshima	321,212	437,335	1,272,901	3.91	1.15
Total	18,055,189	40,047,237	49,887,699	2.71	1.16

For the purposes of the above calculation the population is that of the census of the 31st year of *Meiji*.

A Japanese junk laden with coal, in charge of two *senso*, left Senju station for Yokohama, about noon on Wednesday. When near Omori bay she capsized and sank. The *senso*s were rescued by another boat.

FATAL ACCIDENTS IN YOKOHAMA.

A fatal accident occurred on Monday morning at Sakura-michi, which runs at the back of the Bluff, past Messrs. Boehmer's towards the village of Aizawa. Ishii Toyokichi (aged 16) employed in the grain shop kept by Kasakawa Kinzo at Matsukagecho Nichome, Yokohama, was drawing a cart laden with several piculs of rice and bran down the steep decline, when he lost control of the vehicle. The cart struck a telephone post and the force of the blow smashed the bar which held the shafts together, at the same time crushing in the lad's abdomen. Ishii fell to the ground and the rice tumbled all over him. He was dead before the police could arrive on the spot. The wonder is that there are not more fatalities along this particular stretch of road.

A Japanese boy about 15 years old, bathing in the creek near No. 88, dived in and dashed his head violently against the bottom of a junk, yesterday afternoon. He was rendered unconscious. In a few minutes he was brought ashore and seen by Dr. Hall and a Japanese physician, but life was found to be extinct. He left his clothes, a hat, and umbrella on shore.

A boy named Kamejiro, son of Kawai Takejiro, living at Hanabusacho, Yokohama, accidentally shot himself with a pistol belonging to his father on the afternoon of the 31st ult.

Satsu, a young girl, employed in a shop at Sumiyoshicho, Yokohama, while carrying a baby belonging to her mistress strapped on her back was knocked down on Yatozaka, by a foreign vehicle. The girl was badly injured about the head and is not expected to recover.

SEEING FOR THEMSELVES.

The *Southern Daily Mail*, Portsmouth, publishes an interesting story from its naval correspondent with the Mediterranean Squadron, which indicates the manner in which Messrs. Yerburgh, M.P., and Arnold White, M.P., members of the Committee on Naval Victualling, made a unique experiment in order to discover whether the Navy rations are sufficient for Jack aloft:—

When the Mediterranean Fleet left Malta, Messrs. Yerburgh and White accepted the invitation of Lord Charles Beresford to take a trip on H.M.S. *Ramilius*. Instead of enjoying the luxury of the Admiral's table, however, with a devotion to duty that was little less than heroic, the M.P.s decided to live upon Navy rations for a few days. As the squadron was supposed to be in a state of war, the hon. members were unable to augment the allowance with supplies from the canteen. They were presumed to be piped out to scrub decks at 5.30, but presumption in this respect was sufficient without the reality. But at 6.30 they were duly handed a pint of cocoa and piece of bread or biscuit. At 12 they had their allowance of salt "horse," salt "junk," soup and bully, or whatever was the fare for the day; and at four o'clock had their pint of tea and another chunk of bread and biscuit, and after that had to fast until half-past six the next morning.

Admiral Fisher got wind of what they were doing, and signalled chafing messages from the flagship. In response to his query as to how they liked it, they replied, "Both Mr. Arnold White and Mr. Yerburgh are rather hungry, and begin to hold strong opinions on the rations question, especially as the canteen is closed, this being war time." The Admiral signalled:—"As the preservation of the lives of Mr. Arnold White and Mr. Yerburgh is of supreme importance to the British Navy, and consequently to the preservation of the British Empire, the Commander-in-Chief is of opinion that they should be taken off their present low diet and released at once from holystoning decks and scrubbing canvas gear (which they have been presumably doing since 5 a.m. on a pint of cocoa and 1 1/2 lb. of biscuit), and sent on board the *Renown* to lunch with the Commander-in-Chief at 1 p.m."

"We are fasting, but firm," said the hon. gentlemen in reply, though they admitted that the prospect of a good lunch on the flagship was most alluring. Other good-humoured messages were exchanged, the Admiral congratulating the M.P.s on the courageous spirit that association with the Navy had developed in them.

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF THE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

Dr. Inoue Tetsujirō has contributed a long article to the *Taiyō* entitled "Signs of Religious Change," in which the learned professor repeats what he has said elsewhere at still greater length. Dr. Inoue deplores the manner in which religious zealots dispute over points that in his, the doctor's, opinion are quite unimportant. He argues in favour of more union and thinks that even Christianity, Buddhism and Confucianism can find a common meeting place, and might with advantage sink all their differences. Since the leaders of thought among Christians, Buddhists and Confucianists have always thought otherwise and still continue to think so, it would perhaps serve no useful purpose to follow Dr. Inoue through pages of advice on this subject. It seems to us as it will to other readers of such articles that the difficulties of the real situation are not fully apprehended by the writer, and that he regards as feasible what centuries of history have proved to be practically impossible with human nature constituted as it is. Dr. Inoue discusses the recent troubles in China and their connection with Christianity. He thinks that the missionaries have not made a sufficient use of Confucianism as a basis for their own teaching. He says that the importance attached to 仁, benevolence, humanity, love, by Confucianism finds its counterpart in the love preached by Christianity, and that constant public recognition of this fact would go far to remove the hostility felt in China against a foreign creed. Dr. Inoue is of opinion that there is no essential difference between the Chinese conception of deity as expressed in the terms Jōtei (上帝), Tentei (天帝) and Ten (天) and the term God among Christians, and that hence those missionaries who have magnified what discrepancies there are between the Supreme Being as known to Christians and the Supreme Being as known to the Chinese have acted unwisely and created unnecessary hostility. The prejudice and narrow-mindedness of religious people in this twentieth century constitute a great hindrance to religious propagandism. It can only be removed by greater intellectual development among believers. Religious antipathy is stronger than race antipathy even. In the cruelties perpetrated by European troops in China both religious hostility and race hatred figured very conspicuously and the address of the German Emperor to the outgoing troops read like the language used by crusaders in old times. All this shows a deplorable state of ignorance, blindness and bigotry. The part played by our troops, continues Dr. Inoue, who are regarded by Europe as Pagans, formed a pleasing contrast to the doings of some of the Christian allies. Our men may be said to have acted out the Bushidō and to have shown its superiority to the principles on which Christian soldiers acted.

The tendency of the age is undoubtedly in the direction of abolishing all special creeds and of establishing spiritual principles that are valued by all earnest-minded persons. The spirit and feeling that lie at the root of real religion are the same everywhere and in all time. Those who possess these should unite on all occasions.

Of what will the religion of the future mainly consist? asks Dr. Inoue. Of morality chiefly, undoubtedly. The sanction for the morality practised will in every case be a subjective one. Though there can be no objection to rational religious ceremonies, they cannot be considered essential in any way to the efficacy of religion. Religion shows its power in its influence on life and conduct. Spiritual impulses are in the heart, and the man who has them acts differently from other men. That he should connect himself with the representatives of historical religious systems is quite unimportant. Neither do the professors of well-known creeds possess any advantage over such an individual. The sole value of religion is in its life and power over the mind of the person who possesses it. Whether the future creed of educated people shall be called morality or religion is a matter of little importance. It will certainly consist of the best elements of historical ethics and historical religion. Japan is in close

communication with the rest of the world and most of the old creeds have their advocates and representatives here. Let us make a judicious selection. Let us take what is worthy and superior from the various systems of religious thought with which we come into contact and construct something that shall suit current thought and the spiritual needs of the nation.

On the above subject a recent number of the *Tōkyō Maishū Shinshi*, expresses itself as follows: Dr. Inoue's proposal sounds plausible, but it is impracticable. A religion that shall suit philosophers like the learned doctor and at the same time be comprehensible to the middle school graduate or even to the unlearned artisan is by no means an easy thing to construct. The principle of taking what is common to all religions and rejecting what is distinctive is not one that can be safely followed. It is with religions as with so many other things, it is the particulars in which they differ from all sister creeds that make them so highly prized by those who accept them. To level down differences in order to obtain union is the way to produce something very insipid and very lifeless. Take the great systems of civilisation known as the Grecian, the Roman, the Hebrew and the Indian. Does not the highest value of each consist in those points on which it differs from other systems? It is the distinctive character which things bear that gives them a relish and a charm not found in the generalities which result from the process of paring and trimming recommended by Dr. Inoue. Religion is not a thing to be manufactured to order in any such fantastic fashion as is recommended by Dr. Inoue. The amalgamation proposed will never be effected. Christianity and Buddhism are both old creeds and there have been abundant opportunities for uniting them into one form of faith, but it has not been accomplished for reasons that it would take too long to state here, but which are apparent to everyone who has studied the creeds at all closely. Among the historical religions the one which shows the most life will prevail.

The *Kokumin Shimbun* publishes a report of the tenth general meeting of the Red Cross Society held at Ueno on July 9th and furnishes a short history of this prosperous association, from which we cull the following facts. The society began its work in this country 24 years ago, when Saigō Takamori was in arms against the Government. It was discovered at that time that the manner in which the wounded were treated on both sides was very brutal and, chiefly owing to the interest in the matter taken by Messrs. Sano Tsunetami, Ogyū Kō, and some others, a society bearing the name of the 博愛社, Hakuaisha, was formed which did excellent work among the wounded on both sides. After the war referred to above it was decided to turn the society into a permanent institution. In November, 1886, it formally joined the Red Cross Society of Europe and signified its allegiance to the conditions laid down in the Geneva Convention. In its very early days the Hakuaisha only had 38 members. In the year 1887 the membership was 2,193; but in the year 1897 it had increased to 455,638 and in June of this year the figures given are 758,321 and the money annually subscribed and realised by the society amounts to 2,500,000 yen. Its success is largely due to the munificence of the Imperial family, which dates from its inauguration. The Emperor contributed 1,000 yen to the Society in 1877. The Empress subscribed 300 yen a year from 1883 to 1886. When the Society adopted its new form in 1886, the Emperor and Empress gave 5,000 yen a year towards its expenses, and in 1888 endowed it with a capital of 100,000 yen and subscribed another 100,000 yen towards the erection of hospitals and the like. In 1889 their Imperial Majesties agreed to subscribe 5,000 yen a year for ten years towards the maintenance of hospitals and presented to the society 3,000 *tsubo* of land. Another 5,000 yen every year was subscribed for general expenses, and to this an annual sum of 4,500 for the special treatment of patients was added. Thus it is seen that the Society's pecuniary position to-day is principally owing to the magnificent manner in which it has

been treated by Royalty. As regards the work the Society has done, only one of the striking feats accomplished by it can be given here. During the China-Japan war in China and Korea it dealt with 64,445 cases; 38,022 patients were treated on board various ships. The need of properly equipped hospital ships was felt at this time and later on the society spent a million yen in the construction of two vessels of this class called the *Hakui Maru* and the *Kōsei Maru*, which did excellent service on the coast of China last year. The Red Cross Society is now by far the largest society in Japan and it does much to show foreign countries what is the prevailing sentiment in this country in regard to works of benevolence.

The *Tōkei Shūshi*, in order to show that the extent to which Buddhist teaching influences the lives of religious devotees, compiles a crime catalogue in which the sects to which the criminals belong are given. The following table shows the proportion of criminals in each sect:

	First Offences.	Second Offences.	Totals.
Tendai	112	75	187
Shingon	734	319	1,053
Jōdo	507	222	729
Rinzai	193	84	277
Sōtō	486	262	748
Obaku	—	—	—
Shin	1,557	898	2,455
Nichiren	782	708	1,490
Ji	1	1	2
Totals..	4,372	2,569	6,941

The next table gives the proportionate strength of each sect as regards number of temples, rectors and adherents and the proportion of criminals to the total number of believers:

Sects.	No. of Temples.	Rectors.	Parishes, etc.	Believers, as estimated.	No. of believers in charge of each rector.	Proportion of criminals per 1,000 believers.
Tendai ..	231	190	34,650	103,050	574	1.7
Shingon ..	502	303	84,300	252,900	643	4.1
Jōdo	511	449	70,650	229,950	512	3.1
Rinzai ..	242	197	36,300	108,900	552	2.5
Sōtō	386	325	57,000	137,700	534	4.3
Obaku ..	19	15	2,850	8,550	570	—
Shin	238	191	42,450	127,350	666	19.3
Nichiren ..	401	360	60,150	180,450	501	8.2
Ji	16	13	2,400	7,200	553	0.3
Totals..	2,651	2,133	397,650	1,156,950	—	—

According to the above table, comments the *Tōkei Shūshi*, the greatest number of believers under the charge of single rectors is found in the Shin sect and the fewest in the Obaku sect. The general rule seems to be that where the number supervised by single rectors is largest there the proportion of criminals is greatest. In the case of most of the sects the number of persons guilty of second offences is much less than those convicted of first offences, but in the case of the Nichiren the decrease is comparatively slight. There is little doubt that the standard of the Nichiren and the Shin adherents is considerably lower than that of the other sects and this to a great extent accounts for the amount of crime committed by them. Yet the fact remains that of all the sects the Shinshū is first in the matter of education and holding preaching services and in general activity. That notwithstanding this, their record is a very bad one as regards crime, is a phenomenon that needs explanation.

The *Fukun Shimpō* publishes a report of an address delivered in the Kojimachi Ichibancho Church by Mr. Kataoka Kenkichi, the President of the House of Representatives, of which the following is the gist:—Christians must show more decision in their intercourse with their fellow-men. There is no denying that in whatever society he may find himself the Japanese Christian can not altogether feel at ease. Is he a member of a political party, or a partner in a house of business? His presence is regarded as somewhat damping to the society he is in. But the Christian must be prepared to put up with this discomfort for the sake of the cause he is anxious to promote. If professing Christians will be always thinking of their own comfort and popularity they had better settle down to an ordinary worldly life and no longer give out that they have a higher ideal to follow.

than is set up by the majority of their fellow-men. Those who aim at becoming high-class gentlemen must expect to find themselves somewhat uncomfortable in certain circles. (*Hinkaku yoki shinshi taran to hosseba kanarazu kyūketsu no kanjuru ten naki wo yasu.*) Take the warrior of olden times. Did he not feel uncomfortable in the presence of ignorant peasants and money-grubbing traders? Was not the very sword that he wore nicknamed *kyūketsu-bō*? Was not the etiquette that the old *samurai* had to observe most elaborate and strict? Was not the whole code of morals and life known as the Bushido so difficult to perform that one sang of the *bushi* :—

*Toreba u shi;
Toraneba hilo no kazu narazu
Sutsukeki mono wa
Yumi-ya nari keri.*

"To become a warrior involves great anxiety, but not to become one spells obscurity. Is there anything that should be so resolutely rejected as the warrior's weapons"? And yet there were thousands of men who gloried in the thought that they were living a life above the level of the majority of their fellow-men. Can not we Christians show that we are actuated by the resolution of the warriors of the pre-Meiji era that gave us constitutional government and a number of other benefits? The age in which we live is one that calls for great sacrifices, great fortitude and boldness on the part of those who aim at raising the nation to a higher level. Chicken heartedness is not to be tolerated at such a time as this.

The *Tōkyō Maishū Shinshi* has an article entitled "Belief in a future state and this present life," in which the writer cites the fact that a great many books dealing with the immortality of the soul have appeared recently in England and America as a proof that there is a new interest in this subject among Anglo-Saxons generally. The writer then goes on to comment on the indifference of the Japanese mind to this subject and of the lukewarm attitude of many professing Christians to all questions connected with the future life. There are not a few that quote the words of Confucius, "I know not life, and how can I know death?" as a proof that nothing can be known about a future state of existence. But such sayings should not be allowed to prejudice people against inquiry. That Western belief in a future life has resulted in increased religious earnestness and in the practice of virtue in this life cannot be denied, and the failure of Japanese to recognise this should excite pity instead of calling for commendation as it usually does.

The following scraps of news appear in the columns of the *Tōkyō Maishū Shinshi* :—The decrease of Buddhist temples is said to be most marked. 188 years ago, that is in the 5th year of the Shōtoku period, there were 39,387 temples in Japan. According to an investigation made three years ago they had decreased to 71,947; even including those known as *hutsudō*, the number did not exceed 110,000. This means a decrease of about 1/3 in the course of 200 years.

The alliance between the Unitarians and what are called the New Buddhists has for some time past been very close. They preach in each other's places of worship and work hand in glove in a number of enterprises. There seems no reason why they should not unite and form one efficient body. This course they are strongly recommended to follow in some quarters.

In response to inquiries the following recent statistics bearing on the numerical strength of the five great Protestant Churches carrying on mission work in Japan have been published :—

Churches.	Societies Re- presented.	Branch Churches.	Members.	Money Subscribed last year. Yen.
Kumiai Kyōkai (Con- gregationalist)	1	72	10,578	31,809
Kirisuto Kyōkai (Pres- byterian)	7	71	10,847	27,633
Seikō-kai (Episcopal- ian)	5	80	7,976	11,233
Methodist Kyōkai	6	129	6,330	22,648
Baptist Kyōkai	2	29	2,101	2,665

* His trousers also were called *kyūketsu-bukuro*.
—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

The number of foreign missionaries attached to each body is given as follows :—Congregationalists, 62; Presbyterians, 156; Episcopalians, 256; Methodists, 152; Baptists, 64. In the Presbyterian membership statistics given above infants are included. How far this is the case with other churches is not stated.

The *Tōkyō Maishū Shinshi* writes on the great difficulty of instructing believers with the population constantly changing as it does in many places. It states that according to statistics published by the Kumiai Kyōkai last year, out of 10,214 members no less than 3,792 are marked as absent in the Church Rolls. The number of members given by the churches is out of proportion to the number of baptisms recorded. There is no doubt a great falling off, and in many cases entrance to a church is no sign of serious belief. The great want of the time is the devising of some means of instructing the hundreds of Christians who have been baptised on the strength of professed belief, but who have no adequate idea of what is required of a follower of Jesus Christ. The *Tōkyō Maishū Shinshi* lays stress on several points connected with this subject in the following terms. A very large number of professing Christians seems to us to be labouring under serious misapprehensions. (1) There are those who attach undue importance to the ceremonies of the church and attribute to them an efficacy which they do not possess. If it were true as the Catholics and others believe that baptism has the power of regenerating the heart and of insuring salvation to those to whom it is administered, then the receiving of subsequent instruction would become a matter of minor importance. We ascribe no such miraculous power to baptism, and can never regard entrance to the Church by its means as involving final salvation from all danger. Exclusive reliance on the efficacy of the church's rites is responsible for much indifference as to the necessity of receiving instruction from those who are qualified to teach. (2) There are again Christians who seem to think that deep religious faith can be obtained suddenly. They think to enter the innermost recesses of the kingdom of God at a leap (*hito-ashi tobi ni shinkō no takaki ni tasshi ubeshi to naru kotonari*). They fail to perceive that years of instruction and study are needed to enable the mind to get a firm hold of the truths of religion. (3) There are not a few Christians whose conception of the essence of religion is entirely mistaken. Some regard religion as consisting of intellectual assent to the Church's teaching concerning God, Christ, the future life, &c., and having given their assent to certain doctrines they are satisfied. Others are of opinion that religion consists principally of feeling. They say that the gospel is comforting to them, that to believe in Christ and future rewards makes them happy and there is nothing more that they need. These are evident misunderstandings of the real nature of religion, which, though it has intellectual and emotional elements, is chiefly concerned with will and conduct. A sanctified will, acting on the habits of daily life, produces what is called character, and it is in the formation of this character that real religion shows itself. For the production of men and women of superior character much instruction is needed.

† Abbe F. Ligneul's pen is still busy. Three short books recently published by this indefatigable missionary lie before us. The first is called *Bunmei no Bushi*, the second *Kemmei* (賢義), and the third *Seigi* (正義). In the preface to the first of these works M. Ligneul tells us that he regards the old Bushido as a good stock whereon to graft new ethical shoots. The following chapter headings will give some idea of the nature and scope of the book. (1) Bushidō to Yamato-

† The meaning is not that the warrior's life should be shunned, but that according to the dictates of ordinary human nature a life that requires so many sacrifices and so much self-denial would never be adopted. The words are evidently put into the mouth of an ordinary man of the world, whose ideal is somewhat low.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

‡ These figures are certainly incorrect in several instances.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

damashii. (2) Bushi to Jimmin. (3) The spirit of the Bushidō of the present time. (4) Utilitarianism and Morality. (5) Bushido and modern Japanese. (6) Bushidō and Civilisation. (7) The Japanese people and the spirit of progress or high aspiration. (8) Japanese power as recognised by the world. (9) The Bushido is the same in the East and the West. (10) The warrior spirit and Japanese young men. (11) Since there were *bushi* in old times, why should they not exist to-day? The two other books mentioned above form a part of a series of short works on philosophic ethics suited to the Japanese which M. Ligneul is preparing. Man's progress and civilisation, says M. Ligneul, have as their foundation five distinct qualities, namely: (1) Intelligence; (2) Integrity; (3) Courage; (4) Thrift, or a skilful use of means. Each of these topics M. Ligneul makes the subject of a short treatise, which for lucidity and conciseness leaves nothing to be desired. M. Ligneul's works are all to be obtained at the Sansai-sha, Kanda, and at other booksellers. They exist in a sufficient number to form a small library by themselves, more than thirty little volumes being already in circulation, which treat almost every subject connected in any way with religious belief and practice, including a discourse on Hell and the teaching of the Roman Catholic Church thereon.

Mr. Ukita Kazutami in the pages of the *Kyōiku Kōhō* has elaborated at great length his views on the requirements of the age as regards moral education. He has published no less than seven articles under the title *Trikoku Shugi no Kyōiku*. The gist of his argument stated in a few words, is that the nations which are committed to Imperialism possess certain moral qualities not possessed to the same extent by the Japanese, and that Japan's defect in this respect unless remedied by means of education will place her at a serious disadvantage in her competition with the West. This, as will be seen, is an essentially utilitarian argument. The moral qualities referred to are extremely useful, therefore they must be cultivated. But the same may be said of most of the moral teaching of various schools of thought. The quality of the results produced by any ethical system, including Christianity itself, is deemed a sufficient recommendation for it. We now proceed to give an outline of Mr. Ukita's long essay. The growth of Imperialism is no doubt to be attributed to a variety of causes, economic and moral. But one fact connected with it is worthy of note. The countries that aim at expansion are full of the spirit of independence and thorough believers in their own capabilities. They have educated themselves up to the position they expect to occupy in the world. Strong patriotism prevails among the expanding nations, and although "Love Your Enemies" is a motto found in their religious and moral text books, it is not observed in practice. But international law is universally respected among civilized countries, and it is agreed that whatever growth of national power takes place it shall be subject to certain conditions. The game of "take all you can" then has its rules and there are certain moral qualities and defects in the players that make some win and others lose. Of this game the nation as a whole is very ignorant. It is by judicious teaching that a new generation of competitors is to be formed. Speaking generally, our education hitherto has laid too great stress on submission and obedience, and has not encouraged the independent go-ahead spirit so prominent among successful western nations. And in putting his finger on this defect and devising steps to remedy it the late Mr. Fukuzawa showed great discernment. His "independence and self-esteem" doctrine is suited to the times and nothing that Dr. Inoue or anybody else says against it is worthy of confidence. Hitherto our education has consisted far too much of simply pumping knowledge into students without paying any attention to the development of the mind and the character. The whole system is nothing but the preparation of lads for certain examinations. When they have passed these and obtained degrees they are left to drift in whatever direction the currents near them happen to set in a pitiable, haphazard fashion. Things are not done in this way in a

country like England. There character is more highly thought of than mere intellectual sharpness. It was the father of Edward VII. who when distributing prizes at Wellington College many years ago, gave directions that the best prize was not to be given to the boy with the highest marks, but to the boy of the most exemplary character. England's success as a great colonising Power is no accidental affair, no matter of luck, as some would represent. It has its roots in the character of the people, and it is vain for us to try and imitate England without laying the foundation of character in our educational system that England possesses. We are not going to qualify ourselves for competition by the mere increase of schools and universities. A new system of ethics must be introduced, the ethics of freedom, of independence, and self-reliance. A certain pettiness of spirit that clings to us has to be got rid of. Mr. Fukuzawa recognised this. His articles on Count Katsu's action I thought very foolish. His interpretation of the teaching of the Bushido on this occasion was certainly wrong. But, on the other hand, I have no sympathy with Dr. Inoue's attack on Mr. Fukuzawa either on this or other points. If Mr. Fukuzawa erred on one side, Dr. Inoue erred still more on another. His raid against the Mita ethics is nothing but conservative prejudice. It is on the establishment of the principles that Mr. Fukuzawa insisted on that the whole future progress of the nation depends. And what Dr. Inoue has written on this subject is flippant, shallow and irrelevant. To represent the Bushido as teaching mere submission is to show a misconception of its real character. Though the writers of this school did not make use of the terms *dokuritu* and *jison* (independence and self-respect), that the spirit which actuated them and their many followers was no other than this is apparent to anybody who has the power to look beneath the surface of things. That the warriors under the Tokugawa regime should for 250 years have been controlled without the application of any elaborate penal laws shows the spirit of that code of honour which controlled all their actions. Every true *samurai* was brimming over with self-respect and independence of spirit, and when either of these was threatened he quietly died by his own hand. This was no such slavish submission to the will of others as is preached by narrow-minded Japanese patriots, but a conscientious conviction that to each individual there is a path of duty and honour which may not be deviated from even an inch; that loyalty to it is the only loyalty worthy of the name. . . . I am an advocate of enlarging the scope of the Bushido, so as to make it suit the requirements of the age. The Imperial University has become far too exclusive an institution. Its connection with the material and moral welfare of the nation is too remote. It has developed into a mere academy of learning. Its scholars do not mix with the world and make their influence felt as they might do. I am in favour of popularising the Universities and making them more subservient to the great aims of the nation. In our schools I should like to see religion introduced freely. Religious tolerance should be taught as well as race tolerance. In a word our educational system needs broadening, so as to make it cosmopolitan as well as national, and we should aim at not only receiving benefits from foreigners but of conferring them. It is a good thing for a nation to realise that it has something to impart to those to whom it is indebted for many benefits. To respect ourselves and respect others, this is the spirit we should inculcate.

NIRVANA.

We talk and work, we come and go;
And, then, the close of all we do
Is gentle Sleep.

We gather up some little store;
Yet, when 'tis ours, we want no more
Than dreamless Sleep.

We praise and blame, we smile and frown,
Then all our weary lives sink down
In endless Sleep. *The Academy,*

AMERICAN TOPICS.

American and Danish capitalists propose to start a direct steamship line from Christiania and Copenhagen to Chicago.

Lieutenant Gillespie, who was twice breveted for gallantry in the Philippines, is named as the probable successor to the late Mr. Adalbert Hay's Consulship at Pretoria when Mr. McKinley resolves to fill it. The salary, it is said, will be doubled, as an inducement to Lieutenant Gillespie.

The U.S. State Department has received the amount of the American indemnity for the claims against Turkey, \$95,000, through the American Legation at Constantinople. These claims are principally based on losses suffered by the American missionary and educational institutions in Turkey, notably those at Harpoot and Marash, but there are a number of individual claims, such, for instance, as that of the family of the unfortunate cyclist, Lenz, the Pittsburg man who was killed by Turkish soldiers while attempting to go around the globe on his wheel.

Chicago broke all its traditional heat records on July 10th. The thermometer went higher than before in the twenty-nine years' history of the official Weather Bureau, and the city sizzled and burned under the oppressive heat. One hundred and two degrees and a fraction over was the high point reached. The big books in the weather tower have only one other record which deserves to compare with this. Back in 1887, on July 16th, the register showed 100 degrees. Before and since then until July 10th last, and going back to 1872, there were just nine days in all the years when it was as high as 98.

It was revealed at the annual meeting of the stockholders of the New York City and Suburban Homes Company that this organization, while being in purpose and result charitable, is in fact founded on business principles. The company builds and rents model tenement houses, its idea being to make a beginning, at least, toward mitigation of the evils of tenement house living and at the same time to earn a fair interest on the money put out. The report of the company for the year showed that it has now more than \$2,000,000 invested and that it is able to earn and pay dividends of 4 per cent. after allowing for all expenses in the way of interest and taxes and proper charges for depreciation.

Arrangements which have a great deal of importance for the wholesale grocery trade, and which excite much attention in the Pacific northwest, are now in progress in relation to the salmon-canning industry of the Pacific coast. It is proposed to combine under one organization something like thirty concerns engaged in this industry in the Pacific states and the territory of Alaska. The new company will be known as the Pacific Packing and Navigation Company, and will have an authorized capital of \$25,000,000. There will be issued, however, only \$6,500,000 each of common and preferred shares, together with about \$3,000,000 6 per cent. debentures, or a total capitalization of \$16,000,000.

Whenever the United States are prosperous immigration is active. Nearly, if not quite, double the number of immigrants are coming to the United States now than came in 1898. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, the total number of immigrants was 229,233. Last year's record showed an influx of 448,572 new-comers. The figures for the fiscal year ending with the close of last June are not yet out, in all probability they will exceed those of the fiscal year of 1900, as 435,319 reached U.S. shores from abroad during the eleven months ending with the close of May. Over one-half of that number came from Austria-Hungary and Italy, the former contributing 101,510 to the population and the latter 119,544.

Vessels built in the United States and officially numbered by the Bureau of Navigation of the Treasury Department during the fiscal year ended June 30, number 1,173 of 401,265 gross tons,

compared with 1,058 of 305,677 gross tons for the previous fiscal year. The whole tonnage built has been exceeded only twice in the States—in 1854 and in 1855—when the maximum, 583,550 tons, was attained. Geographically, vessels were built as follows: Atlantic coast 739, of 109,948 tons; great lakes 105, of 153,138 tons; Pacific coast 151, of 46,105 tons, and western rivers 182, of 11,094 tons. Increase over last year on great lakes 53,362 tons, Atlantic coast 30,372 tons. During the calendar year 1900 Great Britain launched 664 steel steamers of 1,432,600 tons and Germany completed 63 of 213,984 tons, nearly all of which were for ocean trade.

With the mustering out of the three regiments at the Presidio in San Francisco, the volunteer army raised after the war with Spain, under the act of March, 1899, turns in its colours and passes into history. It was a comparatively small force, its maximum being 35,000, but it was gallant and effective in its services in the Philippines. The prophets of pessimism said that half of the volunteers would never come home, save in their coffins. But the climate of the Philippines did not have such terrible effect on the stamina of the volunteers as these prophets predicted. The very forty-third regiment which did a great deal of "hiking," fighting, and sweltering, lost only sixty-nine officers and men from all causes out of the 1,300 it took to the Philippines. With the mustering out of the last of the volunteer regiments our military establishment is almost thirty thousand smaller than it was a year ago, which does not look much like militarism.—*Transcript.*

At the annual meeting of the Ebbw Vale Steel, Iron, and Coal Company, the Chairman said American competition in the steel and iron trade had during the year been exceedingly severe and distinctly aggressive. The Americans, with their protective duties, could well afford to send their surplus stock abroad and sell it either at cost or at considerable loss. Technical instruction and the use of labour-saving appliances were suggested as remedies, but when the thing came to be placed upon its fundamental basis it would be proved that it was the American tariff which stood between English manufacturers and their competition with America on a fair and equal footing. Another danger menacing the iron and steel trade was the colossal combination on the other side of the Atlantic known as the Billion Dollar Trust. Its undoubted if not its avowed object was to dominate the steel trade of America, and to control that of the rest of the world. A retaliatory import duty on finished steel might be adopted.

Senor Federico Errazuriz, President of Chile, who had been in feeble health for more than a year, is dead. Dr. Federico Errazuriz was born at Santiago in 1850. He studied for the law and took his degree in 1873, but having little taste for the legal profession, and possessing large estates, he devoted his attention principally to improvements in agriculture. In 1876 he was elected Deputy to Congress for the Department of Constitucion, and, being re-elected in 1879, continued to represent that department until 1889, when he was chosen as Senator for the Province of Maule. Ten years ago when the conflict between the late President Balmaceda and the Congress assumed alarming proportions, Senor Belisario Prats was summoned by the President to organize a Ministry, and to Errazuriz was confided the difficult and ungrateful post of Minister of War. In this capacity he displayed remarkable tact and energy. In 1891 Senor Prats' Ministry resigned, and when the revolution broke out soon afterward Errazuriz at once declared himself on the side of the revolutionary party. When the contest ended in favour of Congress he took the foremost part in proclaiming the necessity of a policy of "forget and forgive." He election as President in June, 1896, proved popular with all classes of Chileans, and his watchword of "Peace and Progress" met with general respect. He is the second member of his family to be President of Chile, as his father held similar office from 1871 to 1875.

"Never in the history of American colleges,"

observes the *Chicago Record-Herald*, "have they experienced such a shower of benefactions as in the month that has just closed"; and it goes on to prove its statement by giving the following list of benefactions announced at recent commencements:

Washington University, St. Louis	\$5,000,000
Brown	2,000,000
Yale	1,667,000
Harvard	1,462,075
Syracuse University	533,000
Beloit	350,000
Princeton	320,000
Cornell	310,000
Columbia	231,507
Miliken University	150,000
Vassar	120,000
Smith College	101,000
Teachers' College	100,000
Williams	80,000
Kenyon College	50,000
University of Illinois	50,000
Fargo College	50,000
Whitman College, Washington	50,000
McKendree College, Lebanon, Ill.	50,000
Lafayette	30,000
Bethany College, Lindsborg, Kans.	25,000
Fairmount College, Wichita, Kans.	25,000
Drury College, Springfield, Mo.	25,000
Tuskegee	25,000
Middlebury	12,500

Total\$12,817,082

EUROPEAN TOPICS.

The find of "gold" at Leith is now stated to be what is called golden mica, a mineral so called because of its resemblance in colour and lustre to the precious metal.

The United States Consul-General at Frankfurt reports, says the *Board of Trade Journal*, that the Russian Government has decided to remodel the harbour works at St. Petersburg and Cronstadt, to conform with modern requirements. The Consul-General adds that it is also contemplated to separate the naval from the commercial harbour. Cronstadt will become a naval port only, and will be closed to merchant vessels, while St. Petersburg will be the commercial harbour. On the Black Sea, the commercial harbour at Sebastopol will be removed to Feodosia.

Barrow-in-Furness, states the *Liverpool Mercury*, is emulating Darlington in placing on a pedestal what was up to last year the oldest working locomotive in England. It is one of the old "copper-nobs," and was built for the Barrow-in-Furness Railway Company by Messrs. Bury, Curtis, and Kennedy, of Liverpool, in 1846. It worked 54 years on the Furness Railway Company—first of all as a passenger and goods engine, and in later years for shunting purposes. It is now being erected outside the Central Station at Barrow, where it will be protected from the weather by an ornamental iron and glass covering.

Some time ago a Russian officer, stationed in Helsingfors, declared at a dinner party in St. Petersburg that the Finns were a most curious people. "We—the Russians—have tried various means to provoke disturbances, but all in vain." The host, himself a Russian, appealed to his guest whether he did not think that, after making such a statement, the company would be better pleased if he would kindly retire. This incident, says the *Finland Bulletin*, illustrates the two sides of Russian life and character—the cynical attitude of a certain clique on the one hand, and on the other hand the intolerance of such sentiments in decent Russian society.

The youthful king of Spain has witnessed his first bullfight. Describing the scene, the Madrid correspondent of the *Gaulois* says the toreros engaged were of the highest renown, and included the celebrated Mazzantini, who made a welcome reappearance after a retirement of several months. Eight bulls were slaughtered, and as each was about to be killed, the matadors addressed according to custom, a short speech to the president of the arena, who, in this instance, of course, was the King. Mazzantini, in his address, admirably summed up the sentiments of the vast concourse

of spectators, when he trusted that the reign of the King would be prosperous and happy. His Majesty subsequently presented each of the matadors with a gold cigar case set with jewels, that of Mazzantini, "premier epee," being of especial value and beauty.

In the House of Commons on July 15th the Financial Secretary to the Treasury, detailing the progress of the Pacific cable, said that several sectional cable houses already have been constructed or were being erected at the various places. The survey had been sufficiently completed over 100 miles of the proposed route, and the manufacture of the cable would begin that week. Mr. Chamberlain said landing sites had been selected on Queensland, New Zealand, Norfolk island and at Vancouver, and that the cable board was satisfied as to the ability of the contractors to complete the work by the end of 1902.

Prince Edward of Cornwall and York appears to be a born orator. We read in the *Woman at Home* that a children's party was held in the neighbourhood of Sandringham, at which he was present, and during the course of the evening the hostess, to his delight, bestowed a toy sword upon her little guest. "You must thank her very nicely for your present," said the Duke of York, who was standing by. To everyone's surprise, the little Prince mounted upon a chair and gave forth gravely, "Ladies and gentlemen, I thank you very much for my beautiful sword: I shall always value it and always wear it." The Duke, who himself dislikes nothing so much as to make a speech, burst into a hearty laugh. "Little wretch!" he exclaimed, "Why, he speaks better than I do!"

Lord Kitchener, who has just entered on his fifty-second year, has been connected with the British Army for exactly thirty years. After he joined the Royal Engineers he was engaged for a number of years on useful but unexciting work on the Palestine Exploration Staff, and on the survey of Cyprus. He made his first acquaintance in Egypt in 1882. Lord Kitchener, who has contributed to *Blackwood's Magazine*, and has a partiality for the works of the late Sir Walter Besant, who was an old friend, has never in his career made a speech of any length. Oxford and Edinburgh conferred academic honours on the South African Commander-in-Chief when Sirdar, and in November, 1898, along with the Marquis of Dufferin, he received the freedom of the Scottish capital; these honours he acknowledged in a few sentences.

Mr. Austin Dobson resigned on July 15th the post of principal of the harbour and fisheries department of the Board of Trade and retired from the civil service. He entered the Board of Trade in 1856 and had been in continuous service forty-five years. He is entitled under the rules of the department to a pension for the remainder of his life. Mr. Arthur Balfour has interested himself in obtaining for Mr. Dobson an additional pension from the Crown "for his distinguished services to literature and his eminence as a poet." This second pension amounts to £250, being equal in amount to the one granted to Matthew Arnold. This is the first pension from the Crown given during the present reign for literary services, and is a well-deserved honour and reward.

The first meeting of the trustees of the Carnegie fund was held in Edinburgh on July 15th. Lord Elgin, who presided, read a letter from Mr. Andrew Carnegie announcing that he had signed the deed placing \$10,000,000 at the disposal of the trustees. "Although the dividends on the stocks will not be available until autumn," says Carnegie, in the course of the communication. "I have made arrangements for the payment of scholars' fees from the beginning of the next university term. I believe the conditions of the gift insure a sufficient standard of merit, and I hope the honest pride by which my countrymen are distinguished will prevent claims from those who do not need assistance. To further mark my personal belief as to this matter, I have arranged that the trustees may receive funds

from others to be administered along with my donation. I believe this to be a valuable clause, since my experience with young men indicates that men are glad of the opportunity later in life to repay advances thus received, although these are free gifts. I hope the trustees will gladly receive any such contributions and that this will foster the spirit of manly independence so dear to the Scot.

Three years ago the Wesleyan Methodists of England undertook to raise one million guineas as "a thank-offering for the blessings they had received as individuals and as a Church." It was a big undertaking, but it seems likely to be carried to a successful conclusion. We gather from the *Methodist Times* that the amount actually paid or definitely promised to date is £846,874 7s. That, as our contemporary says, is an enormous sum, and if no more were got, it would be the largest special amount ever raised in so short a time by any Christian Church. But the fund must be closed at the end of the year, and a bold effort is to be made by the Methodists to get in the £150,000 odd still required to complete the million. No doubt it will be got, and this particular Twentieth Century Fund will be brought to a triumphant close and will rank as in its way an unparalleled enterprise. It is certainly a most striking example of what voluntary effort can accomplish, and is not without its lessons.

The much discussed meeting of Liberals called by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader in the House of Commons, with the object of ascertaining whether he still retains the confidence of the party, was held at the Reform Club, London, on July 9th and resulted in the adoption of a vote of confidence in the leader of the party. All factions of the Liberals attended. The Liberal-Imperialists, headed by Mr. H. H. Asquith, were there almost to a man, but Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and Sir William Vernon Harcourt were the only two who received any marked recognition on entering. The crowd watched the arrivals and greeted them with cries of "How's your friend Kruger?" The Imperialists said that they would not be associated with any anti-national policy, but the gathering was harmonious and seems to have resulted in a temporary clearing of the air. In the course of his speech Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman met the Imperialists so far as to say the war must be brought to a victorious conclusion, but he thought the Liberals ought to insist on amnesty in the settlement. While the country had the sword in one hand, it ought to have the olive branch in the other and show a disposition to come to terms with an enemy that had fought so bravely. Mr. Asquith expressed the highest appreciation of the qualities of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, but at the same time he regretted that the Liberal leader in the House had not been more outspoken in a policy of honest difference. Mr. Asquith then supported the resolution of confidence in Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman.

A QUARANTINE EXPERT.

Among the passengers on the steamer *Nippon Maru* was Dr. J. J. Kinyoun, Federal quarantine officer at San Francisco. Dr. Kinyoun, in the course of an interview at Honolulu, said:—

I am on a long journey. I expect to visit Japan, China, the Philippines, and possibly India. It is my mission to study in all these countries the various diseases against which it is desirable to establish quarantine regulations. No one so well understands the handling of a disease as the natives of a country in which that disease is at times epidemic. While, of course, I will pay particular attention to the plague I should also spend much time investigating other diseases and the handling thereof.

I shall go first to Japan. The Japanese are well up in the matter of handling contagious diseases and much can be gained by a study of their methods. From Japan I will go to China and from that country I will go to the Philippines, where I expect to find a great deal to engage my time. Not only is there the plague in the Philippines, to a great extent, but, in that country, there is a form of dysentery which calls for especial attention on the part of the quarantine authorities of the United States.

THE MITCHELL ASSAULT CASE.

A Japanese stoker named Shirozawa Fusahei, formerly employed on the Toyo Kisen Kaisha's liner *Nippon Maru*, who was accused of assault on Mr. William Mitchell, Chief Engineer of that vessel, was sentenced on Wednesday in the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho to six months' major confinement. The trial took place before Judge Kano and Associate Judges Ianno and Mabuchi. Procurator Sudzuki conducted the prosecution. The reasons appended to the judgment showed that the accused had knocked against Mr. Mitchell with a box which he was carrying on his shoulder, that Mr. Mitchell fell, and on rising struck the stoker, who then bit his foot and arm.

YACHTING.

The racing on Saturday consisted of contests for the 17-raters and the 12-raters. It may as well be said at once that the latter was by far the more interesting of the two, though in the larger class the handicaps made the awarding of the prizes rather close.

Wettinge, as soon as the boats came on a wind outside the harbour entrance, began to draw out a lead; she was first by a long way at the Mandarin Bluff mark, at the Breakwater mark, and at the Lightship and had opened up a tremendous gap at the harbour entrance. *Wettinge* adhered to the time-honoured fashion of beating up under the Breakwater. *Devonia* stood out into the harbour and apparently profited by the move, another instance of the vagaries of flood tides in the harbour. The times were:

	Finish. h.m.s.		Finish. h.m.s.
<i>Wettinge</i>	4.09.55	<i>Edair</i>	4.20.55
<i>Benito</i>	4.19.38	<i>Devonia</i>	4.19.15

Benito thus wins the first prize on handicap and *Wettinge* the second prize on club time allowance. *Wettinge* also takes two record points and *Devonia* one. This, however, is subject to a protest by *Devonia* that *Wettinge* had not left her moorings when the first gun was fired.

Five 12-raters started but one gave up in difficulties and came home. There was a southerly breeze of sufficient strength to tease the boats and gybing was at times quite an adventurous process, especially for the only one that sailed single handed *Madelaine* (Mr. S. Kuhn). By twice tacking up to the pier the latter did so well that on the finish of the second leg she headed *Titania*, and a close race ensued over the remaining leg. Kuhn pursued his former tactics but W. Carst hung on to him and in the result after some frantic tacking at the barge *Titania* finished a mere couple of feet ahead of Kuhn, who worked his boat most creditably. The times:

	h.m.s.		h.m.s.
<i>Vero</i>	3.43.10	<i>Madelaine</i>	3.40.51
<i>Lorna Deane</i> ...	3.43.50	<i>Titania</i>	3.40.50

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

England won the Elcho Challenge Shield at Bisley this year.

Mr. Arnot Reid, late of the *Strait Times*, has died in Scotland.

The *Malay Mail* hears that Mr. Gilbert Whyte has resigned the managership of the Raub mines.

The Japanese training cruisers *Itsukushima* and *Hashidate* arrived at Hakodate on the evening of the 5th inst. from Otaru.

Remarkable marksmanship took place at Bisley on July 13th, when 25 highest possibles were made in the *Daily Graphic* competition.

Sakurai Sennosuke (73) living at Nishi Hirayama-cho, Yokohama, was run over by a train near Hirato-bashi, Tobe-machi, on the morning of the 7th inst.

The Yokohama Waterworks authorities have intimated that they will further suspend the supply of water between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. daily from Sunday until further notice, owing to the in-

sufficiency of the reservoirs. The water had already been similarly cut off for the week ending on Saturday.

Mr. Minakami Hiromi, Superintendent of Yokohama Custom House, will leave for Yechigo on the 5th instant, on a visit of inspection of the kerosene oil fields.

Further news is to hand of the phenomenal wheat crop in Manitoba. The farmers there require 20,000 men to get in the harvest and are offering high wages for them.

A burglar entered the residence of Count Mayeda, at Shinsakamotocho, Shitaya, Tokyo, on the night of the 31st ult. and stole two gold watches valued at yen 400.

A gas engine exploded in the machine factory kept by Kanegaku Taijiri, at Shikoku-machi, Mita, Tokyo, on Wednesday morning. A workman named Nagai Sengi was badly injured.

Ito Haruhiro, a pick-pocket, living at Tobe, Yokohama, was arrested by the police on a charge of stealing a gold watch while travelling on a tram at near Uyeno on the 6th inst.

Suzuki Masazo, third son of Masaki, living at Hatsunecho Ota, Yokohama, confessed to the Tobe police on the morning of the 6th inst. that he set fire to his father's house the previous night.

Kato Shima, a fencing teacher of Azabu Police station, while fencing with a student at Viscount Watanabe's residence at Nakacho, on the afternoon of the 5th inst., fell down and died suddenly.

A man named Takanashi Hyoyemon, belonging to Chiba Prefecture, had a valuable tobacco pouch and a gold watch valued at yen 500 stolen from him at the Toryukan Hotel, Oiso, on the morning of the 9th instant.

The libel suit brought by Mr. J. H. Ranger against Mr. P. B. Clarke, in connection with the management of The Maples, Ltd., was fixed to take place on Thursday but on the application of defendant's Counsel, Mr. Sato, was postponed to the 10th.

Fire broke out in a dry-goods shop occupied by Kawabe Tomijiro, at Minami Shinagawa, Tokyo, early on the morning of the 7th inst. An employee named Tomekichi was burnt to death and his corpse was found between some boxes upstairs.

Messrs. J. Helm and R. Ward had a bicycle race on Friday evening at the Cricket Ground for a real Panama hat. Mr. Helm only covered two out of the three laps constituting the course and so Mr. Ward won triumphantly.

We have to acknowledge receipt, from the local Agent, of a copy of the one hundred and twenty-first half-yearly report of the P. & O. Steam Navigation Co., the main features of which we have already reproduced.

Shinkawa Kametaro, a native of Nara, was arrested by the police on the morning of the 5th inst. on a charge of stealing two important books from a room of Viscount Kuroda's residence at Kogaicho, Azabu, Tokyo, on the 3rd inst.

In the Yokohama Ku Saibansho on Saturday morning, probate was heard of the will of the late Mr. Arthur O. Gay, of Messrs. Walsh, Hall & Co., No. 2-B, Yamashitacho, Yokohama. Witnesses were examined but the proceedings were conducted *in camera*.

A farmer named Hatsushiba Jihei, living at Yamabe-mura, Sambu-gori, Kazusa, murdered his younger brother named Heisuke on the night of the 30th ult. by cutting his neck with an axe. He then attempted to hang himself but was arrested before he could succeed.

Matsumoto Kichitaro and Yasutaro, rich farmers living at Nakamura, Minami Kawachigori, Osaka, have arrested by the Osaka Local Court, charged on suspicion with attempting to kill their eldest brother Yoshitaro on the night of the 31st ult.

Poison was administered, but the man recovered after medical treatment. The men had quarrelled about their inheritance.

A telegram to the *Osaka Mainichi* from London says that the British Naval manoeuvres have shown the existence of inadequate provisioning arrangements. The same paper also hears that an eminent French tactician has pronounced the submarine boat an efficient defensive weapon.

In consequence of the death of the Empress Frederick, the men-of-war in Yokohama harbour half-masted their flags on Wednesday morning, the British cruiser *Pique* also hoisting the German ensign at half-mast. Both the *Pique* and the German flagship *Furst Bismarck* fired minute guns.

Namura Takeo (16) living at Kami Rokubanchō, Tokyo, fought a duel with another man named Yano Tomoe (18) living at Shimo Nihanchō, in front of the British Legation on the night of March 27th and killed him. The Tokyo Criminal Court on the morning of the 6th inst. passed sentence of one year's imprisonment with hard labour.

A telegram received by the *Fiji Shimpō* from Chiba Prefecture on the 7th inst. states that a riotous disturbance took place at Ichihara-mura, Ichihara-gori, in the same prefecture, that day. The mob attacked a land-owner's house and burnt it down; the people then destroyed the crops in the fields.

The N. Y. K. steamer *Hiroshima Maru*, which had been quarantined at Keelung for a week owing to the outbreak of plague on board, arrived at Yokohama on the 3rd inst. The quarantine authorities, however, deeming further disinfection of the steamer necessary, ordered her to proceed to Nagaura on Thursday morning.

At a meeting held on July 18th, the Chairman of the Eastern Telegraph Company, Sir John Barry, announced that in conjunction with the post office authorities the directors of the company were formulating a scheme to enable the public, by means of a code, to cable to the Far East for about one penny a word.

It has been announced in Berlin that the German government has definitely abandoned its plan to establish a bureau of commercial information as an imperial institution, but it is willing to advance money for a private bureau of this nature. Four commercial attaches will soon be sent to the German consulates at Sydney, Shanghai or Yokohama, and two to European cities.

The full-rigged ship *Commodore T. H. Allen*, outward bound with 8,000 cases of oil for Hong-kong, was discovered to be aground and on fire just outside of Sandy Hook on July 18th. Word was telegraphed to New York and a number of tugs and fireboats went to her assistance. She was later pulled off, towed inside the Hook and anchored near the shore. Late at night she sank in seven fathoms of water.

The Russian battleship *Imperator Alexander III*, at the launch of which two naval officers were killed and three injured by the falling of a flag-staff, was begun on Sept. 5th, 1899, and her dimensions, etc., are:—Length over all, 398 ft.; between perpendiculars, 376 ft.; beam, 76 ft.; mean draught, 26 ft.; displacement, 13,516 tons; engines, 15,800 I.H.P.; capacity of coal bunkers, 1,250 tons; speed, 18 knots.

The first boat races of the Nippon Butoku Kai took place on Biwa Lake on the morning of the 3rd inst. The following were present:—Mr. Oura Kenbu, Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police; Mr. Kinoshita, president of the Kyoto University; Viscount Watanabe Noboru, H.E. Kawashima Jun, Governor of Shiga; Captain Shimamura, and several teachers and students of various schools numbering altogether 300 persons.

Several hundred farmers of Arai-mura, Banshu, attacked a paper mill belonging to the Mitsu Bishi Company in the same village on the 6th inst. Several workmen of the mill were injured.

The Company recently removed the paper mill from Sannomiya, Kobe, to the Komogawa and the waste water from the boilers was poured into the stream which flows between Arai-mura and Takasago. This angered the farmers who used the water for their farms.

It is a somewhat curious circumstance, notes the *L. and C. Express*, that Sir Claude MacDonald and Count Cassini, who had many a diplomatic tussle in Peking, should be fellow passengers on the same vessel from New York. Sir Claude and Lady MacDonald were homeward bound on leave from Tokyo, and Count Cassini was proceeding to St. Petersburg to consult his Government on commercial differences between the United States and Russia.

The Norddeutscher Lloyd Company have just ordered six large steamers to be built in German yards. The Vulkan Company, of Stettin, will be commissioned to build two steamers to be christened *Gneisenau* and *Schleswig*, two steamers named *Roon* and *Scharnhorst* will be built at Geestemuende, and the Schichau yard of Dantzig will build the *Zieten* and *Seydlitz*. All the ships will be twin screws of from seven to eight thousand registered tonnage.

A statement prepared at the U.S. Internal Revenue Bureau shows that the total receipts from the War Revenue act from July 13, 1898, the date the act went into effect, to May 31, 1901, amounted to \$310,053,363, as follows: Schedule A (documentary stamps), \$108,722,674; schedule B (proprietary stamps), \$13,922,138; beer, \$97,117,971; special taxes, \$14,095,636; tobacco, \$47,274,780; snuff, \$2,697,818; cigars, \$9,180,027; cigarettes, \$3,818,991; legacies, \$8,966,420; excise tax, \$2,652,982; mixed flour, \$21,536; additional taxes on beer and tobacco, \$982,385.

Sir Thomas Lipton said on July 16th, that the results of the trials between the two *Shamrocks* in the Firth of Clyde had given him every confidence in the challenger and had undoubtedly stamped the challenger as the fastest yacht on the English side of the water. Sir Thomas said he thought the *Shamrock II* was able to beat the *Shamrock I* by eight minutes in a thirty-mile course, and he therefore believed she had a good prospect of success against her American competitor. Mr. Watson said the challenger had done all he expected of her. The *Shamrock II* was to sail for New York on July 25th.

In the Yokohama Ku Saibansho on Aug. 6th judgment was given by Judge Tanuma for defendant in the suit brought by the Singer Sewing Machine Manufacturing Co. against Yendo Fuji. As may be remembered, this case arose out of the attachment of property belonging to a Frenchman named Eugene on the application of the defendant in this case. Plaintiffs prayed the Court for a release of the attachment on the sewing machine, which they alleged had been lent by them to Eugene on the hire-purchase system, and therefore should not have been included in the attachment. The Court dismissed the petition.

Count Gabriel Kepezev, a first lieutenant in one of the Hussar regiments, says a dispatch to the *Daily Mail* from Budapest, has been formally degraded in Szegedin before the whole regiment. He made a bet that he would cut off the right ear of one of his best friends, Caspar Kanyo, with his sabre. He then approached the unsuspecting Kanyo and slashed off the ear. Kanyo shot at Kepezev with his revolver, but missed him. Then, turning to the mirror and seeing himself without the ear, he turned his revolver against himself and fell dead. The colonel in degrading Kepezev warned the officers of the regiment against debauchery and drunkenness.

A remarkably able and significant letter from the Dean of Ripon appears in *The Times* on the English birth-rate. It is a startling fact—as his statistics prove—that it is declining there at a much quicker rate than in France. Last year only 29 children were born per 1,000, as against 35 in 1875—a loss of 249,900 children for each year. Though the excess of births over deaths in Eng-

land was 8.5 greater than in France at that time, it is now only 6.8. We notice the loss less because the death-rate has decreased and immigration has increased. The Dean of Ripon makes it an affair of conscience, and, while referring to the important moral side of family life, appeals to the nation against this diminution in the numbers of our race.

A terrible accident occurred at a festival which was being held at Mutsui-mura, Koza-gori, near Fujisawa, on the night of the 4th inst. The grounds of the Suwa shrine are thrown open to the public on the 3rd and 4th August every year and theatrical performances dealing with subjects of history, the ancient gods, etc. take place. In the evening kerosene oil lamps slung on bamboo poles are used to illuminate the place. One of these lights going out, a man started to replenish the oil, but as he was doing so, the lamp exploded setting fire to the kerosene tin he was holding. The man's hands were burnt, and he immediately threw the tin down among the crowd, with disastrous effects. Three boys were burnt to death and thirteen badly injured.

The following have been elected officers of the Nippon Red Cross Society:—President: Count Sano Tsunetami; Vice-Presidents: Viscount Okyu Tsune and Baron Hanabusa Yoshitada; Directors: Baron Ozawa Takeo, Viscounts Matsudaira Josho, Nagasaki Shogo, Shimizu Shitoshi, Hirayama Narinobu, Kuroda Tsunashiko, and Sawa Sei; Members of Committees: Viscount Yenomoto Buyo, Barons Shibusawa Yeichi, Ishiguro Tadanao, Suematsu Kencho, Hashimoto Tsunatsune, Marquis Nabeshima Chokudai, Mr. Tomita Tetsunosuke, Marquis Kuroda Naganori, Mr. Shimaji Mokurai, Baron Suzuki Daisuke, Baron Matsudaira Masanao, Mr. Ariga Choyu, Count Kujozume Kakyō, Mr. Homma Kiyoo, Mr. Yamakami Kaneyoshi, Mr. Kasawara Mitsuo, Mr. Saneyoshi Yasuzumi, Mr. Omori Shoichi, Count Matsudaira Naosuke, and Mr. Tokugawa Kaiin.

The through train between Shimbashi and Kobe, leaving the former station at 12.30 p.m. was changed to start at 12.20 p.m. after August 1st, running at an increased speed, so that it may reach Kobe about an hour earlier than heretofore, and be connected with the express train on the Sanyo Railway, which proceeds to Ikan leaving Kyoto at 6 a.m. Passengers desiring to undertake a direct journey from Tokyo to Kiushiu will therefore find it much more convenient to avail themselves of the above than to take the train leaving Shimbashi at 6 p.m. Changes have also been made in the time table for the Shimbashi-Yokohama trains as follows:

Down trains leaving Shimbashi	
Former Schedule.	Altered.
12 noon	11.50 a.m.
12.30 p.m.	12.20 a.m.
1.10 p.m.	1.00 p.m.
3.00 p.m.	2.50 p.m.
Up Trains.	
12.20 p.m.	12.15 p.m.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE GOVERNMENT AND FOREIGN BANKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—In your issue of Monday, a doubt is raised as to the correctness of my assertion that foreign banks are excluded from Government business, and you imply that the policy of the Treasury in this respect is beyond criticism.

It must be admitted that in recent years all Government business has been given to a Japanese bank. The one exception is the last foreign loan, but a customer who only bestows his patronage when he cannot obtain his requirements elsewhere must always expect different terms from the one who is a regular client, and in this may possibly be found a reason for the comparative failure of the loan referred to and for that "aloofness" which you so much deplore. Why should foreign banks display any interest in purely Japanese finance? The Government, or the Treasury, gives all its plums to its own protégée, making the latter a subsidized competitor above and beyond considerations of a commercial character. Were the Japanese bank in question a financial power outside Japan, it might justify its benefactor by drawing assistance from abroad in times of need; but this apparently it cannot do, and we can safely

say that, during the financial crisis, it did nothing to relieve but a great deal to aggravate the situation.

In considering this view of the subject, it should be remembered that every gold *yen* exported practically reduces the note circulation by three *yen*; that the export of gold in 1900 and early 1901 was due to the persistent underbidding of the Japanese bank, and that without this competition it is unlikely that coin would have left the country to anything like the same amount.

If this subsidized competition were, to some extent, removed by the Treasury giving a share of its business to foreign banks, is it not likely that the latter would have an interest in assisting Japanese finance, not only passively but actively, whereas now they have no such inducement.

The gist of the matter is that, in this world, "All things are double, one against the other." The Japanese Government cannot expect to obtain the endorsement of foreign banking institutions unless in some way it makes it worth their while. This is the point which appears to escape the attention of all Japanese professing a desire to obtain the benefits of foreign capital for their country. There must be give as well as take; tit for tat; measure for measure.

Yours faithfully,

THE WRITER OF THE ARTICLE.

Yokohama, August 7, 1901.

STRANDING OF THE "KINSHIU MARU."

The N.Y.K. steamer *Kinshiu Maru*, (Capt. Horton) which stranded on Quelpart, arrived at Shanghai on July 29th. From an outward view, said the *Shanghai Mercury*, there does not appear to be as much as a plate of her dented, and within the ship a slight, a very slight leakage, in one of the holds, is the only thing to remind her company that she has been ashore. A little paint, perhaps, is scratched off her sides, but there is nothing in her appearance to tell the spectator of the peril in which she has so lately stood.

It appears that the ship grounded at 11.30 a.m. on the 20th July, close to McDougall Point, Quelpart Island, about ten miles to the south of Beaufort Island. The weather was very foggy and heavy rain was falling at the time. As soon as the Captain found the ship to be ashore the boats were lowered and soundings were taken all round. There was no panic; nobody shouted or screamed and the most perfect order and discipline were maintained both at that time and throughout the anxious days that followed. These remarks apply to the people fore and aft, to the passengers as well as the crew; to the firemen as well as the sailors, to officers and men alike. It was ascertained by the lead that there was deep water astern; that she had gone right over a bank and was lying with her head S. W. by S. on a soft, firm bottom with her forward end pretty well afloat. The Chief Officer (Mr. Lapraik) in company with the Japanese purser, went ashore in one of the ship's boats to try and find out the vessel's exact whereabouts. On the beach they met a few Japanese fishermen and pearl-divers who informed them that the place where the steamer was stranded was to the south of Pearl Bay, but they were unable to locate the spot on the chart. With this information the boat returned to the ship.

While the Chief Officer was away, the crew had been busy getting the spare anchors ready for running out, an operation in which the men were afforded invaluable assistance by four European sailors who happened to be on board among the passengers, and who in this crisis and in all the events that followed, lent splendid aid to the Captain and others.

Two of the spare anchors were run out on the port quarter and the ship's engines were used in trying to work her off, but the effort though made repeatedly, proved useless. The tide was falling and it was soon perceived that nothing could be done until it made again.

At 11 o'clock that night (the 20th) they once more hove on the anchors and backed and filled again and again, but to no purpose. Fortunately it was ascertained that the ship was making no water and this, coupled with the calm weather, gave everybody courage to work with a will. The crew and the engine-room staff continued to behave magnificently; there was not the slightest trace of excitement or disorder, and although it was known that there were several thousand cases of liquor on board, which could be easily got at, no one ever breathed a syllable about tampering with it. The freight-clerk had been sent away in a Korean fishing boat to Mokpo to telegraph the fact of the accident and ask for assistance. The natives of the island showed the utmost friendliness and disposition to help all through, and the Governor of the place sent presents of vegetables and fowls on board with the request that the Captain of the steamer should make demands for whatever aid he required and the intimation that it would be freely rendered. The Japanese fishermen and pearl-divers were also most anxious to be of assistance.

At daylight on the morning of the 21st the ship took a heavy list to port, so heavy that Captain Horton deemed it advisable to get the passengers and mails ashore in case of accidents. This work was engaged in by all hands and accomplished without a hitch by the end of the forenoon. It was then considered necessary to jettison some of the cargo and shift some more of it from No. 3 to No. 1 hold, for which work a number of Korean boats and coolies were engaged. The jettisoned cargo consisted of 800 packages of matches, consigned to Hongkong, 51 barrels of acid consigned to Shanghai, and a few other smaller packages. The list being by this means somewhat reduced, another attempt was made next tide to work the steamer off, but to no purpose, and during the succeeding three days all the efforts that were put forth had the same disheartening result. The freight-clerk, having, as mentioned, telegraphed from Mokpo for assistance, the steamer *Wakanoona Maru* was despatched from Moji on the evening of the 24th to render help, but as events proved, her aid was not necessary, the stranded vessel getting off ultimately by her own exertions and steaming away from the island before the *Wakanoona's* arrival, so that the latter vessel was never even seen by the *Kinsu Maru*. During the latter part of the operations also the Japanese gunboat *Tsuyoshiki* stood by, but her aid was not invoked by Captain Horton.

On the afternoon of the 24th the *Kinsu's* people ran out an anchor on the starboard side and hove on that but without effect, and the vessel remained fast till next day when she was floated by the expedient of passing the wire hawser over the bow and heaving.

NEW SHALLOW DRAUGHT GUNBOATS.

The British Admiralty have added to their fleet of shallow draught gunboats two new ones, specially built for use on the rivers of China or Africa. The contract was let to Messrs. Yarrow and Co., of Poplar, who have already built a flotilla of six similar boats for his Majesty's Government. The latest are named the *Teal* and the *Moanthen*, and Messrs. Yarrow had to meet some exceptional requirements. They had to obtain a speed of 13 knots, or 15 statute miles an hour burning wood fuel only, carrying a load of 40 tons on a draught not exceeding 2ft. 3in., all the machinery and fighting spaces being protected by rifle-proof plating. The result is that the two vessels named, which are just completed, constitute a special type. The *Teal* was taken for a trial trip down the river on the 22nd June, among those on board being the Turkish Ambassador, Admiral Sir R. H. H. Molyneux, Vice-Admiral Morant, Captain Schelling (French Naval Attache), Commander Schwarz (Austrian Naval Attache), Commander Kawashima (Japanese Naval Attache), Captain T. Matsumi (Japanese Chief Naval Constructor), Sir H. S. Maxim, and Mr. Yarrow. The gunboat is 160ft. long, with 24ft. 6in. beam. She is propelled by twin-screws revolving in tunnels—a reversion to an old system—so arranged that, although the propellers do not pass below the bottom of the hull, they are of a large and efficient diameter, and work in solid water. Doors are placed immediately over the propellers, so that they can be examined or removed without difficulty while the vessel is afloat, thus avoiding resort to a dry dock. The official trials showed that she was fully up to official requirements, and her speed was very high. The hull is built entirely of galvanised steel. It is sub-divided into ten water-tight compartments, each being floatable and independent of the others. This system of construction was introduced by Messrs. Yarrow and Co. in 1883, when they built for the King of the Belgians the stern-wheel steamer *Le Sauter* for exploring the Congo. After *Le Sauter* was built the advantage of this system of construction was recognised, and it was adopted in the case of the *Albatross* and *Herald*, built for the British Government for the French and Russian Governments. The benefit of this section system of construction is that it enables the vessel to be put together while afloat, thus avoiding the tedious process of riveting up and launching in distant parts, where skilled labour may not be obtainable.

The main deck is of steel, covered with corticine. Above is an upper or battery deck, extending for about half the length of the vessel, on which are counted two 6in. quick-firing guns and six Maxims. Above the battery deck is the awning deck, from which are swung the hammocks for the troops. The battery deck is completely housed in, and spacious quarters are thus formed for the Europeans. The sides of the vessel, as well as the cabin accommodation and the bulwarks round the battery deck, are throughout of chrome steel by Cammell, and the plates are of sufficient thickness to be proof against rifle fire, point blank, at close quarters. A conning tower is placed forward on the battery deck, and is also rifle proof. The general fittings of the gunboat are very complete, including accommodation

for the native crew, and a specially-fitted sick bay. The officers are accommodated in a cabin between the main and battery decks loop-holed for rifle fire. The forward portion is divided into a wardroom and Commander's cabin, and fitted up for the officers, the after portion being adapted for eight petty officers. Passing through these cabins are ammunition hoists, so that there is a direct passage from the magazines below to the battery deck, under cover and protected from shot. The machinery consists of two sets of compound surface condensing engines, running at an average of about 300 revolutions per minute. Steam is supplied by two of Yarrow's patent straight tube water tube boilers. Forced draught is provided for by means of a steam fan in the stokehold, and although this was not required during the official trials no doubt it will be found of great value when only wood fuel is to be obtained of a very inferior character or green. Four rudders are fitted, and the steering can be done either by hand or steam. During the run, when the wider part of the river below Tilbury was reached, some tests were made of the steering capabilities of the *Teal*. She proved an exceptionally handy boat, time after time cutting her own wake. She will be taken to pieces and despatched to her station in sections.

EARL RUSSELL'S TRIAL.

Earl Russell, arraigned at the bar of the House of Lords on July 18th on the charge of bigamy, pleaded guilty after lengthy arguments against the jurisdiction of the court. The trial was carried on with all the quaint medieval ceremonies. The arguments lasted one hour. Both the Earl and the Countess (Mrs. Somerville), through their counsel, pleaded that they did not know they were doing wrong, but had acted on the best legal advice obtainable in Nevada.

The Peers reached their decision after a consideration of the case, lasting twenty minutes. Earl Russell was sentenced to three months' imprisonment as a first-class misdemeanant.

ANCIENT CEREMONIAL IN FORCE.

The scene in the Royal Gallery, temporarily converted into a court of justice, when the Lord High Chancellor, Lord Halsbury, who had been appointed Lord High Steward for the occasion, took his seat upon the dais and the quaint ceremonial began, was most picturesque. The hall was a magnificent blaze of colour, produced by the robes of the Peers, the academic robes of the Judges and the brilliant uniforms of his state officers. Although the House of Lords was not represented in its full strength, about 200 of Earl Russell's peers attended his trial and made an imposing array as they filed into the hall, two by two, from behind the throne. Lord Salisbury, the Premier, brought up the rear of the procession and was almost unnoticed as he took his seat near Lord Halsbury.

Immediately beneath the dais sat the ten Judges in their gorgeous robes, surrounded by a phalanx of lesser legal luminaries. On either side of the Judges were ranged five benches filled with Peers, whose ranks were distinguishable by the varying number of rows of ermine and gold lace on their scarlet mantles.

The benches reserved for Peers were amply filled, while the space allotted to distinguished strangers was crowded with the diplomats and their families, including the United States Ambassador, Mr. Joseph H. Choate, and the Secretary of the United States Embassy, Mr. Henry White.

Mollie Cook, otherwise Mrs. Somerville, Earl Russell's present wife, entered the hall by ticket and sat facing the benches occupied by members of the House of Commons. She was accompanied by a young woman dressed in gray and wearing a hat trimmed with cream lace. Mollie Cook appeared no more concerned than the other witnesses of the interesting scene.

NEVADA JUDGE PRESENT.

Among the witnesses who entered the hall was Judge Curler of Nevada, who took a seat beside the clergyman who married Earl Russell to Mabel Scott, his first wife.

The court was formally opened with a series of quaint ceremonies and the exchange of stately phrases prescribed in the ancient legal procedure.

Beside Lord Halsbury, in his Earl's robes and a wig, stood General Sir Michael Biddulph, gentleman usher of the black rod, and Mr. William Henry Weldon, the Norroy-king-of-arms, in a resplendent tunic.

"Our sovereign lord and King," shouted the Norroy-king-of-arms, "charges and commands all manner of persons to keep silence on pain of imprisonment."

Another official, on bended knee, handed the commission to the Lord High Chancellor, who, while handing it to another kneeling clerk, said:

"Let all be uncovered while the commission is read."

After the necessary ceremonies, Earl Russell was

conducted to the bar. He calmly surveyed his Judges and Peers. Then a clerk of Parliament cried loudly:

"John Francis Stanley, Earl Russell, come forth and surrender to bail or forfeit recognizance."

"HOW SAY YOU, MY LORD?"

Then Black Rod, bedecked with medals and in uniform, approached the bar, which was raised as the Earl drew near, and surrendered Earl Russell. Upon reaching his appointed seat, Earl Russell stood leaning against the table and then made obeisance three times to the Lord High Steward. He remained with bowed head until the latter addressed the accused. Then the indictment was read by the clerk, who concluded with these words:

"How say you, my Lord, guilty of felony, or not guilty?"

Before Earl Russell could answer his counsel objected to the indictment on the ground that the alleged offence was committed outside the dominions of His Majesty, King Edward. During the course of the technical and tiresome argument by the Earl's counsel the prosecution summoned Judge Curler into the bar to confer on certain points raised in counsel's argument.

After the reply of the prosecution to the argument of counsel for the defence Earl Russell, in a voice scarcely audible, pleaded guilty. His counsel then addressed the House in mitigation, urging that the accused had acted on the best legal advice obtainable in Nevada, that the offence was merely technical and that no harm had been done. Lord Russell addressed the House in the same strain, saying the decree received in the United States gave special sanction to a new marriage.

Earl Russell said he proposed to remarry Mollie Cook as early as possible. Concluding, he said he placed himself in their Lordships' hands, that he had acted in ignorance and with no intention of wilfully defying the law.

The peers retired to consider their verdict. When they had reassembled the Lord High Steward called for the prisoner. The whole House rose to its feet when the Lord High Steward proceeded to deliver the judgment. While the crime could not be passed over, said the Lord High Steward, there were several mitigating circumstances. In consideration of and as a result of these their Lordship had unanimously declared that justice would be satisfied by his being imprisoned in Holloway prison for three months as a criminal in the first degree.

THE SPLIT IN THE LIBERAL PARTY.

Mr. Asquith, presiding on June 20th at the South Essex Liberal dinner at the Liverpool-street Station Hotel, London, denounced in strong terms the pro-Boer resolution passed at the Queen's Hall on the previous night, and emphatically protested against it being called a pronouncement of the Liberal party. They were met there, he said, under circumstances unexampled in the history of the party. He had been asked in addressing them to ignore recent events, and prophesy smooth things. He would be glad to do so, but, in his judgment, that would be a grave dereliction of duty, both to the party and to the country. If he spoke strongly and plainly he hoped, without egotism, he had some little claim to be listened to.

For ten years he had sat in the inner councils of the Liberal party, and served under four successive leaders, with each of whom he had worked loyally and cordially. He could honestly say that he had endeavoured amid all embarrassments to strive for harmony, where friction could be averted, and for the reconstitution of a united Liberal party, which he still believed to be the supreme and capital need of the country and of the Empire.

A CHALLENGE ACCEPTED.

Since the beginning of the war there had been differences of opinion as to its cause, but he had hoped that in so far as related to events of the past, they would all be content to leave them for the judgment of history. In the last six months his primary object at every Liberal meeting had been to preach union and ingeminate peace. He had hoped this would bear fruit, but it appeared that some persons would not have it so; for only last week a challenge had been deliberately, and even defiantly, thrown down, which it would be impossible for any body of self-respecting men to receive in silence. The suggestion thus made that Liberals who held his (Mr. Asquith's) views were schismatics was a legitimate cause for resentment. It was not true that Liberals who thought with him had changed their views. They did not repent of them and they did not recant.

LITTLE ENGLANDISM REPUDED.

They still held that the war would bring no advantage to the Empire, and that it was not desired by the people, but because they held that blood and treasure were being spent, not in a criminal adventure, but in order that there might arise out of chaos a free, federated South African Dominion, were they to be told that they were apostates? He knew no authority

ty in the Liberal party which could pronounce such a sentence. They remained Liberals to the core, and when outside distractions were over they would resume the struggle which the party made against every form of inequality and social injustice. He said this because they could not have real reunion except on terms of mutual tolerance, and because he wished it to be understood that such declarations as those quoted at the Queen's Hall were not an authoritative expression of the Liberal party (loud and prolonged applause).

LORD MILNER VINDICATED.

There were friends of his who thought there should be unconditional surrender to the Boers, but while he had a voice to protest against it that should not go forth to the world as the opinion of the Liberal party. Their opinions of the origin of the war should not, however, cripple their criticism of the way it was conducted. He thought farm-burning a grave military blunder, and also that there should be no difference between the food given to wives and children of combatants and that given to those of non-combatants. But in his opinion there was no ground for a general charge of inhumanity on either side. From long knowledge and intimate acquaintance he could say that Sir Alfred Milner—Lord Milner—was a most humane man (cheers and groans). The debate on concentration camps on Monday night was premature, because they were uninformed, and for that reason, and because they disapproved of the temper and spirit of the debate, he and a number of his friends did not vote for the motion. Absolute independence, he declared, could not at present be granted to the Boers in any circumstances, but the policy of the Liberal party was for the eventual constitution of a free, federated South African Dominion on the lines of Canada and Australia.

THE CORNISH LANGUAGE.

There has lately been some discussion about the Irish language, a subject of profound interest, not only to patriotic Irishmen but to philologists. Happily there is no danger of either the Irish or Welsh dying out. Both show a healthy vitality. The Erse is enjoying a revival—more or less artificial, it is true, but nevertheless important. There are thus a considerable number of Britons who have the privilege of being bilingual. There is no reason why the matter should have any political significance. The study and preservation of Erse was recommended, more than a century since, by so sturdy a patriot and Tory as Dr. Johnson. That Welsh is flourishing is proved by the number of newspapers published in it, and is soon experienced by the English tourist. But the Scotch Gaelic is fast dying, Manx is almost dead, Cornish may be said to have been long dead and buried. Not so long, however, as history reckons time. It is easier to deal with the Celtic language than with the Celtic race, for where language is concerned we can at least reach some finality. The Irish is usually classified as pure Goidelic, or Gaelic, while the Cornish, like the Welsh, was Brythonic. Seeing that both Wales and Cornwall were mainly held by Goidels at the time of the Roman invasion, the fact that their language ultimately became Brythonic must have been the result of later immigration caused by the Saxon invasion.

There is great resemblance between the present-day Breton dialect and old Cornish, and between the two peoples; and this is amply accounted for by history. If it be true, as sometimes stated, that Breton men can go into the cottages of Welsh peasantry and make themselves understood, men from the same part would have been even more easily able to do so in Cornwall two centuries since. But two centuries ago Cornish was already dying. It was the Reformation and the reign of Queen Elizabeth that struck its deathblow. The rising on behalf of Popery known as the Western Rebellion was, in some sense, unconsciously a last racial struggle. The Cornish, though now so heartily Methodist, clung to Catholicism with a tenacity still exemplified by the Irish; and they resisted the imposition of the English Service-book. One reason, they asserted, was because some of them understood no English—"We will have our olde Service of Matten, masse, even-song, and procession in Latten as it was before. And so we, the Cornyshe men, whereof certen of us understande no Englysh, utterly refuse this newe Englyshe." It was a great misfortune that no Cornish Protestant thought fit to translate the Book of Common Prayer. There was not even a Cornish Bible. The English Bible and Prayer-book killed the old Cornish tongue, but they did not win the Cornish to Anglicanism. It has sometimes been said that the typical Celt must either be Catholic or Nonconformist; but the colour of truth which this saying receives from Wales, Ireland, and Cornwall, is rather the result of circumstance than race.

It was natural and fitting that the Land's End should have been the last home of the Cornish language. In Elizabeth's reign it was still known even so far

east as parts of Devonshire, the Teutonic-Latin blend which we know as English having not yet quite prevailed in this district of "West Wales." Yet only two centuries later was buried Dolly Pentreath, known as the last person who could converse in the old speech of the Duchy. Some faint traditional knowledge of the tongue lingered, however, even after her day; in fact, only ten years since there was living at Zennor, near St. Ives, an old man who understood a good many Cornish words, more particularly place-names, which he had learned from his father. At the present moment, though relics of Cornish are preserved, there is no living scholar who can be said to understand Cornish; though, with a knowledge of kindred Celtic dialects, these relics can readily be translated. The grave of Dolly Pentreath is at St. Paul, commonly known as Paul near Mousehole, and its inscription is as follows: "Here lieth Dolly Pentreath, who died in 1775, said to have been the last person who conversed in the ancient Cornish, the peculiar language of this country from the earliest records, till it expired in the eighteenth century, in this parish of St. Paul. This stone is erected by the Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte in union with the Rev. John Garrett, vicar of St. Paul." Then follows the text, "Honour thy father and thy mother: that thy days may be long in the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee"; and the Cornish rendering thereof: "Gwra perthi de taz ha de mam; mal de Dythionw behwz hyr war an tyr neb an arlath de dew ryes dees." In this it is easy to detect the almost universal words for father and mother, "dad" (taz) and "mam"; while Dythio for God is clearly allied to the Greek Theos, the Latin Deus. The existence of Latin words in old Cornish—and there seem to be a good many—does not prove that the Romans ever occupied Cornwall, which we have no proof of their having done at all; it simply means that these words had become a part of the British speech before the Britons were driven to seek refuge in this western extremity of their land. There is the same goodly supply of Latin to be found in Welsh. It was impossible that the Romans could occupy Britain for so long without leaving lingual traces; they really left many. A further epitaph was written for Dolly, though the writing of it would seem to disprove the assertion that she was the last to speak Cornish. The epitaph, however, may have been compiled solely from a literary knowledge of the tongue; it is as follows:—

Coth Doll Pentreath cause ha deau;
Marow ed kledys ed Paul plica:—
Na de an egloz, gan pobel bras,
Bes ed egloz-hay coth Dolly is.

The translation of which is: "Old Doll Pentreath, one hundred and two, dead and buried in Paul parish. Not in the church with great people, but in the churchyard old Dolly lies." Here it is very easy to recognise "egloz" and "pobel" as Latin; while "hay," signifying yard or enclosure, may perhaps explain the affix "hay" which we meet in many English place-names, and which is generally understood to mean field or meadow. In 1768 Daniel Barrington visited this old Cornish woman. "I desired to be introduced as a person who had laid a wager that there was not one who could converse in Cornish, upon which Dolly spoke in an angry tone for two or three minutes in a language which sounded like Welsh."

It is said that as late as 1678 the rector of Landewednack preached to his parishioners in Cornish; and a few years earlier another clergyman had to administer the Communion in Cornish, because the elder of his people did not understand English. It would seem that the popular old song, "Where are you going, my pretty maid," was originally Cornish; certainly a version of it exists in that tongue. Borrow, who had a genius for philology, though by no means a safe guide, translated a Cornish versified tale, which embodies a proverb that he quotes in his "Wild Wales." The proverb is "Take heed lest ye leave the old road for the new road." There are many similar survivals of Cornish, but the most plentiful traces of the tongue are in place-names, and these are of course the most permanent. All visitors must have noticed that many place-names of Cornwall are quite unlike those of other parts of the kingdom. Many of these names are simply dedications to Celtic saints. The prefix "Lan" always means church, or rather "enclosure," just as Llan does in Wales. "Pen" is headland; thus Penzance, "holy headland." Porth, possibly connected with the Latin portus, means "bay" rather than our present signification of port. "Carn" is simply cairn; "dinas" is fort or castle; "men" is stone or rock; "pol" is pool. Exactly similar names are to be met with much further east; thus, we find a Penpol in Cornwall, near Land's End, and a Penpolle in Gloucestershire, both meaning "head of the pool" or water. "Tre" is identical with the Welsh tref, and signifies habitation or settlement; "nans" or Nan means valley, like the Welsh Nant. It is remarkable indeed what few Teutonic place-names are to be found in Cornwall. The old Celtic names have had wonderful vitality, and may

they still maintain it. That the language should have died is regrettable, though it would be still more regrettable nowadays that any Briton should be educated without a knowledge of English. It is a great thing to give a man two languages—almost like giving an added sense.—*The Globe*.

NOTES FROM HOME PAPERS.

An "Albergo Popolare," built on the model of the Rowton Houses and to be conducted on the same principles, has just been completed in Milan, and is to be opened soon. The building with its fittings has cost about £26,000. It contains 530 bedrooms, the charge for which will be 4d. or 5d. a night.

Mr. A. J. Evans, the well-known English archaeologist, who has for some years been conducting investigations in Crete, has officially informed the Cretan Parliament that he possesses indisputable proofs, supported by inscriptions of high antiquity, that he has discovered the palace of Minos, regarding the construction and ornamentation of which he gives numerous details. The inscriptions are said to date back 600 years before the cuneiform writing of Assyria and Persia.

The Ultramontane party in Bavaria has just sustained a notable defeat. An attempt has been made by the Clericals to coerce the Government into cancelling the appointments of two headmasters of public schools who had contracted mixed marriages, and bound themselves to bring up their children as Protestants. The Regent's Ministers have stood firm in their adherence to the constitution, by which religious liberty is guaranteed to all Bavarian subjects. They decline either to cancel the appointments objected to or to pledge themselves not to sanction similar ones in future.

In the course of the work of restoration of the old church of St. Peter of Montmartre, now being carried out under the direction of M. Sauvageot, the workmen (says the *Paris Siecle*) discovered a tombstone of the twelfth century, having a figure carved on it. The head, which is encircled with a Royal crown, appears to indicate that the stone in question covered the tomb of Queen Adelaide, wife of Louis VI., and foundress of the Abbey of Montmartre, into which in 1153 she retired, and where, a year later, she died and was buried.

The *Moniteur de la Flotte* gives the following summary of vessels under construction for the French Navy:—Four battleships, 14 armoured cruisers, one protected cruiser, 24 destroyers, three sea-going torpedo-boats, 24 smaller torpedo-boats, and 25 submarines, in all a total of 95 vessels. An interesting feature of this list is that it shows that with the French, as with us, the armoured cruiser has practically superseded the protected type of vessel. With regard to the small craft, also, destroyers are rapidly taking the place of the ordinary torpedo-boats, of which France possesses a large number, for the most part practically useless.

The memorial that is to be erected to Richard Wagner in Berlin is attracting a great deal of competition. Over a hundred sculptors have entered their names and are forwarding designs. Of these, the first ten will be selected, and each sculptor will receive a fee of £75 and an invitation to compete again. The three best of the final designs will receive prizes of £125, £75, and £50. The result should be that a monument really worthy of the great composer will be erected. Wagner's name is one of which Germans have every right to be proud, and honour should be given to whom honour is due.

While some excavation for a railway cutting was being carried out close to Amesbury, a place of great antiquity within two miles of Stonehenge, several skeletons which probably belong to the Bronze Age were unearthed. The skeletons were found some four feet underground on part of the circumference of a circle about 60ft in diameter. The bodies lay lengthways round the circle at regular intervals. At the feet of some were found wrought iron nails similar to hobnails, with the ends clinched. A small vase and other broken pottery, a ring, and a bronze bracelet—the latter being on the arm bone—were also found.

Referring to the statement that Lord Milner, as being only a naturalised British subject, cannot sit in the House of Lords, the *Law Journal* says the Naturalisation Act now in force, that of 1870, provides that a naturalised British subject shall in the United Kingdom have all political and other rights and privileges of a natural-born British subject. Further, it must not be assumed that a person born abroad is never a natural-born subject. The general common-law rule is that persons born in British territory are natural-born subjects; persons born out of it are aliens. The effect of certain Acts passed in the reigns of Anne, George II., and George III. was,

however, to make the children and the grandchildren on the son's side of every man who by the common law was a British subject themselves natural-born subjects, although born abroad.

A happy man, says the *Paris Figaro*, is M. Weckerlin, librarian of the Paris Conservatoire. Under the will of the Baroness Nathaniel de Rothschild, there have been left to the institution "quelques autographies musicaux," and these have turned out to be eight manuscripts by Chopin. The MSS. include a Berceuse, the First Waltz; three other Waltzes of more recent date; one dedicated by Chopin, "A Mademoiselle Charlotte de Rothschild, hommage, Paris, 1842, F. Chopin"; also a Nocturne; and, finally, the MS. of the celebrated Waltz in D flat. Previously the Conservatoire possessed only two examples of Chopin's MS.

H.M. battleship *Formidable*, which has taken over three years to build and complete to her present stage, has at length successfully accomplished all her steam trials and likewise the trials of her torpedo and gunnery equipment, and will now be brought forward for commission as quickly as possible. Her steam trials have consisted of one run for 36 hours continuously, with the engines developing one-fifth of their maximum power; another run of 36 hours, with the engines working at four-fifths of their maximum power; and a trial of eight hours' duration at full power. At her last run a mean of 15,500 horsepower was developed, which is 500 in excess of the amount specified in her contract; and with this power the speed of the ship at load draught was 18.15 knots per hour, which is a very respectable speed for a battleship of 15,000 tons burthen. It may be remembered that on the conclusion of the first trial, at one-fifth power, some alterations in the steam joints of her pipes and her boilers were considered necessary. The succeeding trials have passed off without a hitch in the working of her engines or boilers. These will now be opened out for examination, to determine their acceptance from the contractor, and the vessel probably be ready for commission within the next three months, but could be used at once if an emergency arose. The trials of her large 12-inch guns were of more than usual interest, as they are fitted with a new design of hydraulic machinery for working them, and an improved system for the supply of their ammunition. In addition, they are of greater penetrative power than the earlier types of 12-inch guns, due to the circumstance that a larger charge of cordite is used, whereby the muzzle velocity of the projectile has been increased.

THE POSITION IN KOREA.

A German merchant, who has recently returned from Korea, gives, in a Berlin paper, the following account of the situation there:—Japan, Russia, and England are actively striving at present for political influence in Korea. This can only be gained, however, by someone on good terms with the leading families, from whom the Ministers, members of the State Council, and the higher officials are drawn. It is just the same there as in China. The influential people pass the examinations, the leading nobility receive all the remunerative posts. The Imperial Inspector-General of the Maritime Customs, Mr. McLeavy Brown, is the only foreigner on intimate terms with those influential people. He is in Seoul what Sir Robert Hart is in China; and whoever can supplant him would most probably have the game in his own hands. The Japanese and Chinese are by far the most numerous amongst the foreigners in Korea. There are about 4,000 Japanese in each of the three large treaty ports, but only about 1,000 Chinese, and only 100 Americans and Europeans. Apart from the German Customs officials, Germany is only represented by one firm at Chemulpo.

The open and secret struggle of the nations in Seoul is exclusively for the post of Inspector of Maritime Customs. The Japanese have probably the least chance of obtaining their wishes in this respect, as for several centuries they have completely alienated the sympathies of the Koreans by repeated attacks, and aroused their deepest indignation in 1894 by the murder of the Queen. She belonged to the powerful family of the Min, and was loved both by the nobility and the people alike, though she was too independent for the Japanese.

England works there, as elsewhere, as quietly as possible. Russia is the most impetuous in her wooing. She wants war ports in Korea, which, in view of the impracticability of the mountain ranges dividing Manchuria and the Shengking from Korea, and the want of an intermediate port between Port Arthur and Newchwang, on the one side, and Vladivostok on the other, would afford her a convenient base for operations directed against Japan. Her endeavours to obtain Masampo, which would meet her wishes, have hitherto failed. The best thing for all the Powers interested in Korea would be to agree upon a course of policy adapted for the general advantage of all—which would be easy enough with a little goodwill all round.

BANK OF JAPAN.

BANKING ACCOUNT.

On Saturday, Aug., 3rd:—

	Dr.	Yen.
Share capital fully paid up	...	30,000,000
Reserve fund and other liabilities to shareholders	...	18,885,765
Amount of convertible notes issued	...	186,241,299
Government deposits	...	14,223,359
General deposits	...	8,511,368
Exchange liability	...	36,517
Total	...	257,898,310

	CR.	Yen.
Discount notes	...	41,076,180
Foreign discount notes	...	12,041,684
Loan to Government	...	42,000,000
General loans	...	39,367,836
Exchange liability	...	1,681,244
Government bonds	...	53,486,681
Property	...	2,353,110
Bullion and Specie	...	65,891,566
Total	...	257,898,310

ISSUE ACCOUNT.

Daily average during past week:—		
Amount of convertible notes	...	188,064,622
Bullion and Specie:—		
Gold	...	63,044,727
Silver	...	500,000
Total	...	64,444,121
Securities:—		
Government bonds	...	34,866,360
Government certificates	...	41,833,333
Government bills	...	5,850,304
Commercial notes	...	41,069,895
Total	...	188,064,622

These accounts, compared with those of the previous week, show:—

	Specie Reserve:—	Increase.	Decrease.
Gold	...	1,358,227	—
Silver	...	—	—
General loans	...	—	1,746,622
Government deposits	...	—	2,405,171
General deposits	...	20,565	—

LORD ROSEBERY'S MANIFESTO.

A London telegram of July 17th said:—

Lord Rosebery has issued a manifesto on the divisions in the Liberal party. It is contained in a letter to the City Liberal Club, which had invited him to deliver an address. He disclaims any desire to re-enter politics, but speaks out "under the remarkable character" agreed upon by Liberal members of the House of Commons of "hearty and undisputed allegiance to the leader and complete liberty of action to dissent with regard to the one vital question before the country."

The Liberal party can become a power, he continues, only when it shall have made up its mind on the "imperial questions which are at this moment embodied in the war." After asserting that "the whole empire has rallied to the war," he discusses the attitude of the Liberal party. "What is the attitude of the Liberal party?" he asks. "Neutrality and an open mind. Now I contend that this is an impossible attitude and spells impotence. No party can exist on such conditions."

He declares that the difference would not cease to operate when the war is over, because "statesmen who disassociate themselves from a nation in a great national question, such as the war in which we all strive to suffer together, disassociate themselves for much longer than they think." He considers that the severance is a "sincere, fundamental and incurable antagonism of principles with regard to the empire at large and our consequent policy." As there is this "honest and irreconcilable difference on questions of the first importance," he sees no favourable issue. Lord Rosebery concludes with a gloomy touch.

"It is a matter of sorrow and anxiety," he says, "to see a weak Government faced by a weaker opposition at a juncture of foreign hostility and international competition which needs all the vigilance, power and agility at our command." He believes that Great Britain is at a crisis which may have unlimited effects upon its future.

Lord Rosebery's pronouncement is considered by the *Daily Telegraph* as "severing the last connection with a hopeless opposition." The *Daily Chronicle* says: "It is destined to have a profound effect upon the country, pointing to the formation of a National Liberal party, numerous materials for which are scattered within easy reach."

The *Daily Chronicle* asks if Lord Rosebery will

take his part toward realizing the desired end. The *Daily News* regards Lord Rosebery as "standing outside the vineyard and throwing stones at the workers." Going on to analyze the letter, the paper defines it as a "deliberate and mischievous effort to prevent re-union."

The Conservative newspapers generally commend the paper. The *Times* calls on Lord Rosebery to "place his great abilities at the service of the country by throwing himself, heart and soul, into the work of converting the Liberal party to the policy in which he believes. It alludes to his "singular advantages—birth, ability and nationality—for playing an important part at a critical time."

A SERIES OF COINCIDENCES.

The following story from India appeared recently in the *Pull Mail Gazette*:—

Three subalterns, stationed at an outlying post of a large garrison, being dissatisfied with their quarters, decided to rent a certain bungalow, prettily situated near the river, but which had for some years stood empty. Before the arrangements were fully completed, an aged fakir called on the officers. He begged that the house, which was built on "sacred" ground, might be left, as heretofore, unoccupied; but as no very convincing arguments as to the alleged sanctity were forthcoming, and the native was unable to suggest any other disability, his request was refused. Thereupon the fakir became as one possessed, and concluded a torrent of fierce abuse by pronouncing a curse. "Within this year," he cried, "all three of you shall die a violent death, and the house itself shall be destroyed." These words being in the nature of threat, put the matter beyond compromise. Not one of the subalterns would, from that moment, hear of any other residence.

After maintaining for several weeks a watch against assassins the soldiers, being healthy, fearless young Englishmen, forgot all about the prophet of evil, until an accident occurred one day which awakened a sense of uneasiness. The senior of the three, an expert polo-player, was killed in an inter-regimental match; and still sunset next evening the shadow of the grim Presence lay heavy on the darkened bungalow.

But the Briton is not imaginative, and confidence soon resumed its habitual sway. The two remaining men lived as usual, arguing that such a mischance might overtake any one. It was nearly six months later that the second blow fell. The junior subaltern was out hawking, when his horse put a foot into a hole and fell, flinging his rider violently to the ground. He was picked up with a broken neck.

The surviving officer, a brave man, admitted that the incidents affected his nerve, and gave up dangerous sports; but he refused the leave that was proffered him, urging that no soldier could allow an impalpable dread to drive him from the performance of his duty. The year passed slowly on to its last week without further incident, and the vague fear, thus calmly faced, had almost died away.

On the 28th December the sole surviving member of the ill-fated mess, when sailing in a small boat, was overtaken in a sudden squall of wind. Being a strong swimmer this was of no great moment, but in some inexplicable manner he became entangled in the steering gear, and was drowned before a horrified spectator could get help to him.

Finally, on the last night of the year, a frightful storm flooded the river, and the bungalow itself was swept away.

The London paper says that the facts are in themselves easy of verification, and the whole of the circumstances are well known to the officer commanding the district, whose word is not to be disputed. At the same time, it would be necessary for the names of those concerned and the place where the incident took place to be published before the story could even be examined, while it does not appear that the series of coincidences has any connection with the menace of a fanatical priest.

WEATHER AT SHOJI.

Below will be found the weather report compiled at the Hotel, Shoji, last week:—

	Air	Temp.	State of	Remarks in
	Max.	Min.	Lake.	General.
Sunday, 28th	78°	61°	75°	Fine...
Monday, 29th	78°	59°	75°	Fine...
Tuesday, 30th	76°	62°	76°	Fine...
Wednesday, 31st	76°	65°	76°	Fine...Heavy shower at 5 p.m.
Thursday, 1st	77°	62°	78°	Fine...
Friday, 2nd	79°	67°	78°	Fine...
Saturday, 3rd	78°	68°	79°	Fine...Shower during night.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

AMERICAN STEEL STRIKE.

Shanghai, August 2.

The American steel strike is still unsettled.

UNREST IN THE BALKANS.

The Times, reviewing the situation in the Balkans, says that unusual anxiety is displayed at Vienna.

BOERS INVADE NEUTRAL TERRITORY.

A Boer commando with two guns has entered Portuguese territory in search, it is believed, of supplies.

THE SINEWS OF WAR.

Shanghai, August 3.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, speaking in the House of Commons, declared that he believed the sums voted on account of the Boer war will suffice until next January, and possibly until the end of the present financial year.

THE THIBETAN MISSION.

The Thibetan Mission has left Moscow on its homeward journey.

A BARBAROUS THREAT.

Lord Kitchener says that Kritzinger has notified General French that he intends to kill all the natives in British employ, armed or unarmed.

BRITAIN FORE-ARMED.

The House of Commons has authorized the expenditure of six million pounds sterling for naval and six millions for military works, including a break-water at Malta and increased coaling facilities for the Fleet. The military works consist largely in the erection and reconstruction of barracks.

DEATH OF MRS. ST. JOHN BRODRICK.

The wife of Mr. St. John Brodrick; Secretary for War, has died suddenly. (Mr. Brodrick married, in 1880; Hilda, daughter of the 9th Earl of Wemyss.)

CHINESE TARIFF PROPOSALS.

Shanghai, August 4.

Lord Cranborne, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, says that proposals have been made to include in the Chinese five per cent. tariff articles now imported free, except rice and cereals.

KRITZINGER'S THREAT.

The Government has cabled Lord Kitchener to inform Kritzinger that anybody carrying out his threat will be court-martialled and executed.

GERMAN CHINA SQUADRON.

The homeward bound German China squadron has arrived at Cadiz, where it was met by Prince Henry of Prussia.

SOUTH AFRICAN AFFAIRS.

Shanghai, Aug. 5.

In the debate on the Colonial Estimates, Mr. Chamberlain said that he believed the military situation to be more hopeful than it has been for a long time past. He was convinced that the country will support the Government in giving generous terms as soon as the war is over. The motion to reduce the Colonial Estimates was negatived, and the vote was adopted by 141 to 54. The Commons have adjourned.

EMPRESS FREDERICK WORSE.

The Kaiser has abandoned his proposed visit to Homburg, and is going to Cronberg owing to a change for the worse in the Empress Frederick's condition. All the other children are hastening to her bedside.

A FLAG OF TRUCE.

A later telegram says that two Boers have arrived at Kroonstadt with a flag of truce and a letter from Steyn.

EMPRESS FREDERICK SINKING.

The Empress Frederick is sinking.

DESTROYER WRECKED.

The torpedo boat destroyer *Viper*, fitted with turbine engines, has struck a rock near Alderney, and is a total loss. The crew were saved.

[This is evidently the vessel referred to in the French telegram.]

ACCIDENT AT A RUSSIAN LAUNCH.

At the launch of the Russian battleship *Alexander* a violent gale overthrew a flagstaff, which killed two naval officers and injured five others.

THE EMPRESS FREDERICK DEAD.

Shanghai, Aug. 6.

The King goes to Cronberg to-day. A later telegram says the Empress Frederick is dead.

THE THIBETAN MISSION.

The effect of the Thibetan Mission to St. Petersburg is already noticeable in the eagerness of the Chinese to renew the Manchurian negotiations.

THE CHINESE TARIFF.

The Times says that the new Chinese tariff begins on October 1st.

THE LATE EMPRESS FREDERICK.

Shanghai, August 7.

The end of the Empress Frederick was quite quiet. She was conscious to the last.

THE ACCESSION OATH.

The House of Lords has read the King's Accession Declaration a third time.

CHINA'S NEW TARIFF.

The English Government has approved of the China tariff proposals mentioned on the 3rd inst.

ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

The English and German press refer to the common mourning for the Empress Frederick as again uniting the two peoples.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Fouche has attacked the Aliwal refugee camp, and all the 689 male refugees, with the exception of four, declined to join his commando. The peace movement is spreading rapidly among the refugee camps and in the Orange River Colony.

THE LATE EMPRESS FREDERICK.

Later.

The death of the Empress Frederick has evoked widespread sympathy for King Edward and the Kaiser Wilhelm. The Australian parliament has voted addresses of condolence.

CHINA.

Sir Ernest Satow has notified his colleagues that England is unable to sign the China protocol. The reasons are not stated.

NAVAL MANŒUVRES.

The British naval manœuvres have concluded with an important battle off the Lizard, the result of which has been referred to the umpires.

(RECEIVED AT THE LEGATION OF FRANCE.)

RUSSIAN MISSION ANNIHILATED.

Saigon, Aug. 3.

It is telegraphed from St. Petersburg that the expedition to Thibet under the command of Lieutenant Kozlov was attacked by 2,000 Tangoutles and succumbed after a desperate resistance.

LONDON AND LORD ROBERTS.

The London Chamber of Commerce has voted a donation of 500,000 francs (£20,000) to Lord Roberts.

FRENCH SAHARA.

Saigon, August 4.

The Maroc will recognise the *fait accompli* in Southern Algeria, and open new regions in the Sahara to French commerce. An *entente* will render possible the construction of a railway in the south-east.

PEKING.

The evacuation of Peking is officially fixed for August 15th.

ACCIDENT TO BRITISH TORPEDO-BOAT.

An English torpedo-boat sank during the manœuvres at Portsmouth. The crew were saved.

M. DOUMER.

At Port Said M. Doumer received a visit from the Consul and the authorities of the Canal Company.

AFFAIRS IN NORTH CHINA.

Saigon, Aug. 5.

The greater part of the French troops have left Peking. There remains in Peking only a detachment of 500 men as a legation guard. There are 1,300 at Pao-tung-fu. The Boxers are waiting in the neighbourhood of Peking for the departure of the Europeans in order to re-enter the capital.

THE BRITISH NAVAL CASUALTIES.

Saigon, Aug. 6.

In the course of the British Naval Manœuvres in the Channel a torpedo-boat struck the rocks and a torpedo-boat-destroyer ran down another. These accidents caused damage to all the boilers of the vessels concerned.

THE EMPRESS FREDERICK.

The Empress Frederick is dying. The King of England has started for Cronberg.

(RECEIVED IN TOKYO.)

CHINESE INDEMNITY.

The draft of the Agreement with reference to the Indemnity is now being prepared by Japan, England, Germany and France. It will be finished in a few days and submitted to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries. England maintains that the amended tariff should go into operation from the date of the conclusion of the Agreement, but America is said to suggest some delay.

NORTH CHINA.

According to intelligence received last month from Shashi, as the Chinese Emperor and the Empress Dowager are to return *via* Honan, various preparations are now being made to repair the roads, railways and telegraphs *en route*. The chief of telegraphs at Shashi says that a line of telegraph from Keifong to Honan (about 127 miles) is now in course of construction, partly because it will be required in connexion with Their Majesties' return and partly for general uses.

THE CHINESE INDEMNITY.

The Conference of Foreign Representatives was to meet in Peking on the 5th inst. for the purpose of discussing the draft prepared after the last meeting on the 27th of July.

The first of the five periods in which the Indemnity is to be paid commences in 1902 and ends in 1940. The second begins in 1911 and ends in 1940. The third begins in 1915 and ends in 1940. The fourth begins in 1916 and ends in 1940. And the fifth commences in 1932 and ends in 1940.

The amount for the first period is 75 million taels, and the payment in the 5th period will be the smallest of all. The original total of the Indemnity was 450 million taels, but in consequence of loss by exchange and the prolonged stay of the troops, that sum is found insufficient by 15 millions. The Powers have therefore decided that their claims shall be reduced *pro rata*.

(FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.")
SICKNESS IN THE HONGKONG GARRISON.

Hongkong, July 26.
There were two deaths on Sunday morning among the British troops caused by heat-stroke and fever. The percentage of sickness and fever amongst the troops is remarkably high, there being sixty cases in hospital, several very serious.

MOVEMENTS OF REAR-ADMIRAL BAYLE.

The French Admiral returned yesterday from a visit to Canton, and is leaving for the north in a day or two.

THE STAYING OF THE PLAGUE.

Hongkong, July 27.
For two consecutive days, to noon on Friday, there have been no new cases of plague or deaths.

THE SUBMARINE DREDGER.

The *Canton River* was safely brought to the Kowloon Dock on Friday afternoon.

THE PLAGUE.

Hongkong, July 31.
There were no fresh cases of plague or deaths to noon on Tuesday.

DEPARTURE OF ADMIRAL BAYLE.

The French flagship *Admiral Charner* left Hongkong for Taku on Tuesday.

THE PROGRESS OF PRINCE CHUN.

Singapore, July 31.
Prince Chun arrived yesterday. He was officially received by the Hon. C. W. S. Kynnersley, C.M.G., the Deputy Governor, under a royal salute from Port Canning.

Thousands of Chinese, including a deputation of the leading merchants, assembled at the wharfside, and an address was presented by the Straits Chinese.

The Prince, in a touching reply, said that their address showed that they had not forgotten their mother country. He did not doubt that they enjoyed good government under British rule, and would be as loyal to that rule as to their mother country.

His Highness landed and returned the official visit of the Deputy Governor and dined privately with him. He afterwards visited the Chinese temple, where he received a deputation.

His Highness re-embarked in the evening and sailed to-day for Penang.

Chinatown was illuminated and decorated yesterday in his honour.

THE PLAGUE.

Hongkong, July 30.
One case of plague among Europeans, that of a child, was reported on Monday.

Hongkong, August 1.
There were two fresh cases of plague and two deaths among the Chinese in the 24 hours up to noon on Wednesday.

ARRIVAL OF H.M.S. "ECLIPSE."

H. M. S. *Eclipse* arrived from home yesterday.

MYSTERIOUS DEPARTURE OF BRITISH MEN-OF-WAR.

H. M. ships *Daphne*, *Eclipse*, and *Pygmy* left this morning for an unknown destination. The naval authorities refuse to give any explanation. They subsequently arrived at Amoy.

(FROM THE "SHANGHAI MERCURY.")
GREAT FIRE AT FOCHOW.

Fochow, July 26.
Besides the hong of Messrs. John Gittins & Co. and Messrs. Gilman & Co., mentioned in my former telegram as being destroyed by the fire, I have now to report the destruction of the business hong of Hedgie, Schlee, R. R. Westall, Cave-Thomas & Co., Odell & Co., Ramsay, Chartered Bank, and considerable Chinese properties. The fire is subsiding.

(FROM THE "OSTASIATISCHE LLOYD.")
NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

Peking, July 20.
To-day full agreements as to the main points of the indemnity question having been reached between the Foreign Ministers, it is expected that the entire negotiations will very shortly be completed.

Peking, Aug. 1.
A Committee consisting of the representatives of

Germany, Great Britain, France, and Japan, and presided over by the German Minister, Dr. von Mumm, is now working on a final protocol, which embraces all the results of the negotiations until now.

NEWS FROM ET'ROPE.

Berlin, July 28.
The draft of a new tariff for the German Empire, which has been published by the Chancellor after consultation with the Ministers of Finance of some of the leading States, proposes to considerably enhance all duties tending to protect agricultural products, while the duties for the protection of industrial products remain almost unchanged. Until now the Bundesrath has not dealt with the matter. There is great dissatisfaction with the proposals in Russia, where the Press is unanimous in condemning the economical policy on which the tariff is based, and expresses the conviction that both the Bundesrath and the Reichstag will throw out the proposals of the Chancellor.

The former French Minister at Peking, M. Pichon, has arrived in Paris. He expressed his conviction that order has been permanently restored in China. He laid special stress upon the concord and comradeship existing between the French and German troops, and spoke rather heartily of the work done by the Commander-in-Chief of the Allies, Count Waldersee.

The Press of St. Petersburg announces that the German Emperor and the Czar will have an interview at Danzig. The Czar has accepted an invitation of His Majesty the Emperor to be present at the grand manoeuvres, during which the Army and Navy will act together on a very large scale.

The French Government announces that Lieutenant-General Voyron, Commander-in-chief of the French Expeditionary Corps, will leave China on the 15th of August.

According to a message from President McKinley free trade has been introduced between the United States of America and Porto Rico, where a civil government has also been established.

The Brooklyn bridge is settling down; all vehicular traffic has been stopped.

Berlin, July 28.
The Commander of the German expeditionary corps, Lieutenant-General von Lessel, has arrived in Peking, to bid farewell to the German Minister. He stays at the German Legation. General von Lessel intends to start from Shanghai homeward by the mail steamer *König Albert* on the 17th of August.

Berlin, July 31.
Count von Waldersee visited on his way home the city of Algiers and exchanged visits with the officials of the French colony. Replying to the welcome extended to him, the Field-Marshal pointed out that the friendly relations that have been lately developed between the Germans and the French, especially in China, have grown exceedingly.

The Emperor of Austria in an official communication, has thanked the chief of the Austrian-Hungarian squadron, Count Montecucoli, for his successful achievements in China during the last year, and wishes the squadron a safe return home.

In San Francisco an extensive strike has taken place amongst the harbour labourers.

The late Prussian Minister of Education, Dr. Bosse, is dead, aged 69 years. Also the late Austrian Minister of Justice, and former President of the House of Representatives, Desider von Szilagyi.

ROMANCES OF SIBERIA.

There are two nations which think much more of their great men than do the other people of the world. These two are France and Russia. If the various affinities between France and Russia were more generally understood, the perplexity would not be so widespread concerning the persistency of the alliance between Gaul and Slav. This extraordinary appreciation of native genius is only one of the many points in which the two races wonderfully resemble each other. As this is not an article on international psychology, I only point to the strange fact. The Imperial rulers of Russia have all been like the first French Emperor. Napoleon cared not how lowly was the origin of any man of great ability. He instantly singled him out for distinction and steadily promoted him. In aristocratic Russia, the common people have enjoyed no such chance; but the history of that country abounds in illustration of the same principle of national development, through the free hand allowed to individual talent, enterprise, and courage.

The idiosyncrasy of one born leader of men after another has in every generation marked the process of Russian expansion. The Satraps of the Czars will live in history with imperishable honour. They have been the real makers of the mighty Empire. From the Little Russia of Kiev, which was the germ of the Greater Russia of Moscow in the fifteenth century, the process of expansion proceeded by stages which have been interrupted by halts, but

which have been as regular and continuous as the growth of the British Empire. Indeed, British and Russian expansion have been strangely parallel, and they will continue to be so. An impelling and mysterious destiny renders this inevitable.

We need not at this moment concern ourselves with the growth of European Russia, though that is in itself a remarkable historic romance. Asiatic Russia is the creation of a series of wonderful lieutenants of the Czar. The record of the crossing of Siberia by the Cossacks would make a thrilling, realistic novel. Some day some writer will thus use it as a thesis. But before the Cossacks had accomplished that feat a marvellous leader had immortalised himself. One day in August, 1584, a Tartar discovered in the river Irtysh a corpse which was conspicuous by its rich coat of mail with a golden eagle on its breast. It was the body of the renowned and dreaded "ataman" Yermak, the founder of the Russian Empire in Asia, who rose to wealth and power from the humblest origin and from the meanest occupations and unlawful pursuits, for he was in reality a Volga robber and pirate in an age and a land of freebooters. For his raid into Siberia and his earliest conquest he had to ask forgiveness of the Emperor. Ivan the Terrible easily forgave him. He was the first man who realised the vast potential destiny of the Slav race, and no name is more honoured in Russia, next to that of Peter the Great, than that of the ablest adventurer the nation ever knew.

The early Cossacks were nearly all river sailors. It was in after centuries that they became the most wonderful horsemen in the world. They gradually acquired their equestrian skill in warfare with the Tartars, their constant antagonists. The greatness of the Russian Empire in Asia was chiefly gained by gradually superseding the sovereignty of the Tartars. One most singular chronological aspect marks in the most definite and regular style this process of Slav expansion. The immense expanse of Northern Asia is divided into vast sections by four grand rivers—the Obi, Yenisei, Lena, and Amur. Each of these riverine tracts has occupied a century in the work of conquest. Russia pushed up to the Obi in the sixteenth century, that aggression being the brilliant work of Yermak. Tobolsk was founded on the banks of the Obi, and then began the subjugation of the Ostiaks and Samoyedes in the great region of Yeniseisk further east. This went on right into the seventeenth century. By the middle of the eighteenth century the Lena was reached, and it remained for the great Muraviev, father of the recently deceased statesman, to add to the Czar's dominions the magnificent realm of North Manchuria, now called the Amur Government, which brought the Empire up to the much-prized and beautiful Amur River. That was the greatest achievement of Russia in the nineteenth century.

Long and ferocious wars have been waged in almost every part of Siberia between the Russian pioneers and the native tribes. The regular armies of the Czar have had comparatively little to do with the steady and gradual subjugation of the vast regions. There has never been any very long halt between the Ural and the Pacific. The worst difficulties and the hardest conflicts were in the districts north and just east of Lake Baikal. In the vast realm beyond this point, the Cossack Elisei Buza greatly distinguished himself by his long explorations and his discoveries, including that of the silver mines in North-Eastern Siberia. Rough and cruel has been the treatment of many of the native tribes by the Cossacks at various times. Indeed, the expansion of Russia in Asia is one of the most terrible and protracted tragedies of history. Multitudes of Cossacks perished. Massacres of natives in each century were intermittent. Siberia has been a land of blood and fire to an extent only understood by those who have made its history a study. The career of Vladimir Atlasoff, the discoverer and conqueror of Kamchatka, is itself only one of the series of these personal romances.

All this expansion has been regularly effected by the efforts of four classes—pioneers, priests, merchants, and soldiers. These always follow in that order. The explorers, with little bands of adventurers, settlers, and petty traders go first. But when they have borne the preliminary hardships, the great missionary Russo-Greek Church never fails to forward the proper consignment of priests. We can always tell which country Russia means to subjugate. The priests appear and the fact is settled. There have been Russian priests and Greek churches in Manchuria for many years, and those who understand Russia, knew that this signified that the Czar must rule Manchuria, no matter what all the rest of the world might think, say or do. If anybody wants to make up his mind as to the certain fate of both Korea and Palestine, let him simply form a deduction from similar data amply supplied in those countries, especially in Palestine.

U.S. TRADE WITH PACIFIC COUNTRIES.

Statistics of the foreign commerce of the United States for the last fiscal year disclose the fact, remarks *Bradstreet's*, that the only countries of the world to which an increase is not shown in American exports are those of Asia and Oceania. While the figures indicate increases of \$100,000,000 in exports to Europe for eleven months ending with May, \$10,000,000 to North America, \$6,000,000 to Africa, they show an apparent reduction of about \$25,000,000 in the United States trade with Asia and Oceania. This reduction, however, is more apparent than real, according to the Chief of the Treasury Bureau of Statistics. Statistics of exports to the Hawaiian Islands are not included this year, owing to the fact that the islands are now considered a customs district of the United States. Exporters decline to furnish the information formerly supplied under the law. A careful study of the exports to the Hawaiian Islands, however, justifies the assertion that the total for the year will be fully \$20,000,000, which, if added to the total of the exports of other Pacific islands and countries, would bring the total to within \$4,000,000 of that of last year.

Another factor entering into consideration is the decrease in American exports to China, which have fallen about \$6,000,000 below those for the preceding year. This decline is admittedly due to the conditions which existed there during the first half of the fiscal year—the time of the Boxer uprising—and would be of itself more than sufficient to explain the remainder of the shortage. There is, however, still another factor which must be taken into consideration. Japan took from the United States during the fiscal year ending in June, 1900, an enormous oversupply of cotton, the total for the year being \$12,712,000, as compared with \$5,775,000 in the fiscal year preceding. As a result there was an abnormally small purchase of cotton during the fiscal year just closed, the total for the eleven months ending with May last being \$2,889,241, as compared with \$12,699,148 in the corresponding months of the preceding fiscal year. Of all other articles besides cotton Japan has taken from the United States her usual supply. To sum up, therefore, the apparent falling off in exports to Japan is the result of abnormal overpurchases of cotton in the preceding fiscal year. In China the partial suspension of purchases from the United States has been merely temporary, and trade is now being resumed in its normal proportions. In the Hawaiian Islands the apparent reduction is entirely fictitious, due to the absence of official statistics, while the actual volume of exports to the islands has increased and not decreased. To other parts of Asia and Oceania the figures of the year show an increase:—To the Philippines \$1,500,000; to British Australasia, \$2,000,000; to the East Indies, \$2,000,000, and to Asiatic Russia a slight increase over the corresponding months of 1899; but something below the figures of 1900, in which year the total was above the normal.

Taking the world at large, a comparison of the growth of the export trade of the United States with that of other nations shows that America made the greatest increase in the fiscal year just ended. During the portion of the year for which figures are available the increase in exports from the United States has averaged \$9,000,000 per month; that of the United Kingdom, \$3,000,000 per month; Russia, \$3,000,000; France, \$2,000,000; Canada, \$2,000,000; Austria-Hungary, \$1,000,000; and Mexico, \$1,000,000. On the other hand, Germany showed a loss of \$2,000,000 per month, Spain a loss of \$2,000,000 per month and Belgium a loss of \$1,000,000 per month.

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Gaelic, British steamer, 2,690, Wm. Finch, 1st Aug.,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 31st July, Mails and General.—O. & O. S. S. Co.
Jupiter, British steamer, 2,199, James Reid, 2nd Aug.,—Hakodate, 30th July, Kerosene Oil.—Standard Oil Co.

Poritan, British steamer, 2,628, J. M. James, 2nd Aug.,—New York via ports, and Kobe, 31st July, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Alacrity (4), British Despatch Vessel, 1,700, Com. Craddock, 2nd Aug.,—Wei-hai-wei.
Sithonia, German steamer, 3,239, Burmeister, 2nd Aug.,—Hamburg via ports, and Shanghai, 29th July, General.—C. Illies & Co.
Hakui Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,419, S. Tsuji, 2nd Aug.,—Shanghai, via ports, 27th July, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Fushiki Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,110, N. Nielsen, 2nd Aug.,—Kamaishi, 21st July, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Pique (8), British cruiser, 3,600, Capt. H. C. Reynolds, 3rd Aug.,—Kobe, 2nd Aug.
Toloni Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,396, Y. Tamuke, 3rd Aug.,—Kobe, 12th Aug., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hiroshima Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,035, S. Yoshizawa, 3rd Aug.,—Bombay via ports, and Kobe, 2nd Aug., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Klek, Austrian steamer, 2,486, Kissielick, 3rd Aug.,—Uraga, 3rd Aug., Ballast.—Browne & Co.
Nippon Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,072, W. W. Greene, 4th July.—San Francisco via Honolulu, 16th July, Mails & General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.
Braemar, British steamer, 2,316, Wm. Watt, 4th July.—Tacoma, Wash., and Victoria, B.C., 17th July, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
Tenshin Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,706, F. L. Pyne, 4th Aug.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Suminose Maru, Japanese steamer, 867, K. Yada, 4th Aug.,—Yokkaichi, 3rd Aug., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Toyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,696, K. Yamamoto, 4th Aug.,—Kobe, 2nd Aug., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 437, T. Yoshida, 4th Aug.,—Yokkaichi, 3rd Aug., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 712, K. Homma, 4th Aug.,—Tsushima, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Oceanic, French steamer, 2,680, R. Schnitz, 6th Aug.,—Marseilles via ports, and Kobe, 5th Aug., Mails and General.—M. M. S. S. Co.
Kaga Maru, Japanese steamer, J. W. Ekstrand, 7th Aug.,—Seattle, Wash., 23rd July, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Borneo, Austrian steamer, 2,400, S. Raicich, 7th Aug.,—Batavia via Singapore, Kerosene Oil.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
Poritan, British steamer, 2,628, J. M. James, 7th Aug.,—Uraga, Ballast.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Charles Rogier, Belgian steamer, 1,201, Ch. Herfurth, 7th Aug.,—Uraga, 7th Aug., Ballast.—Dodwell & Co.
Titanic, German steamer, 1,257, Crutchedt, 7th Aug.,—Nagasaki, Coal.—German Navy.
Otaru Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,551, T. Sakai, 7th Aug.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, Y. Oda, 7th Aug.,—Yokkaichi, 6th Aug., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Orlando (12), British cruiser, 5,600, Capt. J. H. T. Burke, B.C., 7th Aug.,—Kobe, 6th Aug.
Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 437, J. Yoshida, 8th Aug.,—Yokkaichi, 7th Aug., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tateyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,347, M. Matsumoto, 8th Aug.,—Niigata, 5th Aug., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

Asagao Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,525, H. Sakimoto, 2nd Aug.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Sheridan, U.S. Army Transport, 3,654, Pierce, 3rd Aug.,—San Francisco, Troops.—U.S. Government.
Gaelic, British steamer, 2,690, Wm. Finch, 3rd Aug.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—O. & O. S. S. Co.
Otaru Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,551, T. Sakai, 3rd Aug.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tamaguchi Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,038, S. Yoshizawa, 3rd Aug.,—Bombay via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Klek, Austrian steamer, 2,486, Kissielick, 3rd Aug.,—Muran, Ballast.—Browne & Co.
A. G. Robes, American ship, 2,303, D. H. Rievers, Aug. 4th.—San Francisco, Ballast.—T. M. Laffin.
Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, Y. Oda, 4th Aug.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Suminose Maru, Japanese steamer, 867, S. Yada, 5th Aug.,—Bonin Islands, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 437, K. Sudzuki, 5th Aug.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Toloni Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,396, Y. Tamuke, 5th Aug.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Peleus, British steamer, 4,800, Asquith, 5th Aug.,—London and Glasgow via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
Nippon Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,072, W. W. Greene, 6th Aug.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.
Braemar, British steamer, 2,316, Wm. Watt, 6th Aug.,—Vladivostok, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
Poritan, British steamer, 2,628, J. M. James, 6th Aug.,—Uraga, Ballast.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Jaguar (10), German gunboat, 899, Com. Berger, 6th Aug.,—Hakodate.
Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 712, K. Homma, 6th Aug.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tenshin Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,706, F. L. Pine, 6th Aug.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Toyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,696, K. Yamamoto, 6th Aug.,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Jinsen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,433, I. Higo, 6th Aug.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Sithonia, German steamer, 4,239, Burmeister, 6th Aug.,—Kobe, General.—C. Illies & Co.
Hakui Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,419, S. Tsuji, 7th Aug.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Poritan, British steamer, 2,628, J. M. James, 7th Aug.,—Mojil, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
Fushiki Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,110, N. Nielsen, 7th Aug.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Alexandria, German steamer, 3,684, Roerden, 8th Aug.,—Havre, Hamburg and Bremen via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.
Jinsen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,433, Higo, 8th Aug.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, Y. Oda, 8th Aug.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PASSENGERS.
ARRIVED.

Per British steamer *Gaelic*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. A. W. Bain, Miss Hoeh Jin Chin, Capt. J. Whittle, Mrs. J. Whittle, Miss B. Whittle, Miss M. E. Melton, Miss R. Machado, Lieut. Hartmann, Lieut. Busse, Capt. H. Richelot, Lieut. Wunder, Mrs. F. Smyth, Mr. G. G. Hubbard, Miss M. Palmer, Miss Morgan and amah, Mr. J. B. Radigan, Mr. A. Rock, Mrs. A. Rock and amah, Rev. T. C. Winn, Mrs. T. C. Winn and amah, Miss Mary C. Winn, Master Merle C. Winn, Miss A. E. Garvin and amah, Mr. R. Forshaw, Capt. S. Tomioka, and Dr. C. P. Bagg, U.S.N., in cabin. For San Francisco:—Mr. T. V. Halsey, Mrs. T. V. Halsey, Mr. J. E. Galbraith, Mrs. J. E. Galbraith and child, Mr. D. Craig, Mr. M. Lukban, Mr. A. Tazon, Capt. M. B. Roberts, R.A., Lieut. H. M. Beasley, R.A., Miss M. J. Wilson, Mr. Max Kerkovins, Mr. M. Wolli, Mr. M. Tenebaum, Mrs. A. S. Devin, Mr. T. Noble, Miss Julia Leavitt, Miss Julia A. Winn, Mr. George H. Winn, Miss I. M. Worth, Dr. G. D. Costigan, U.S.N., Mr. J. R. Gillingham, Mr. Chen Chin Tao, Mr. Yu Ching Yung, Mr. Wu Kin Ling, Mr. Chang Yu Chuan, Mr. Wong Chung Yu, and Mr. Hu Fung Chao, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Hakui Maru*, from Shanghai via ports:—Rev. J. Hind, Mrs. Hind, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. C. W. Harris, Mr. Reynier, Capt. Anderson, Major C. Shrapnell, Mr. H. T. Paul, Mrs. Halworthy and 2 children, Mr. L. D. Abraham, and Mr. T. Tojo, in cabin; Miss Illison, Mr. T. Tong, and Mr. T. Hattori, in second class; 34 Japanese, 6 Chinese, and 1 European, and 1 European, in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Nippon Maru*, from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. S. Togo, Mr. S. Yokota, Mr. Leon Brock, Mr. A. L. Thomsen, Dr. W. W. Keen, Dr. R. F. Weir, Mrs. R. F. Weir, Mr. F. von Hohmeyer, Miss D. Keen, Mr. F. H. Kingman, Mrs. F. H. Kingman, Mr. H. T. Goseliner, Mr. K. Otsuki, wife and 2 children, Miss F. Keen, Mr. Geo. Bedinger, Dr. J. J. Kinyoun, and Miss Alden, in cabin. For Kobe:—Mr. J. G. Smith, and Mrs. J. G. Smith, and 2 servants, in cabin. For Shanghai:—Minister E. H. Conger, Mr. G. W. Drollette, Miss M. S. Reeves, and Mrs. Ida Baker, in cabin. For Hongkong:—Dr. L. H. Fales, Mrs. L. H. Fales, Mrs. Gran Cohen, and Mrs. Daisy Wilson, in cabin; Mr. T. Osawa, Mr. F. E. Russ, Mr. B. C. Gleason, Mr. Fung Kang, Mr. A. Graber, Mr. Jos. Perry, Mr. G. A. Owen, Mrs. Owen, Mr. G. Owen, Mr. C. H. Heisinger, and Mr. W. Ballard, in European steerage.

Per French steamer *Oceanic*, from Marseilles via ports:—Mr. F. Lehmann, Mr. A. Cabourer, Mr. Sauz de Vlorr, Mr. Takenouchi, Mr. Uyen Uloh, Mr. Ch. Chase, Mrs. Hagen and 3 children, Mrs. H. M. Callins, Mr. D. W. Salter, Mr. and Mrs. H. Sillem, Mrs. N. Hland, Capt. Condon, Mr. and Mrs. Bates and child, Mr. Arthur Van Nierop, Mr. Mandl and boy, Mr. J. H. Denison, Mr. D. B. S. Morris,

Mrs. M. Bernheim, Mr. and Mrs. Boule Adam, Mr. Albert Loch, Major Von Linsten, Com. Von Breden, and Mrs. Frique and amah, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Kaga Maru*, from Seattle, Wash.:—Mr. F. Tanno, Miss E. C. Ekstrand, and Miss C. M. Ekstrand, in cabin; Mr. K. Yendo, in second class; 11 Japanese, in steerage. In Transit:—Mr. J. J. Connell, Mr. Moritz Thomsen, Mr. E. S. Young, Mr. F. B. Jagersole, in cabin; 9 Japanese, 13 Chinese, and 2 in American steerage.

DEPARTED.

Per British steamer *Gaelic*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. Werner Atsheimer, Lieut. H. M. Beasley, R.A., Lieut. von Bonninghausen, Mr. M. G. Vander Burg, Mrs. C. Carroll, Mr. Hu Fung Chao, Mr. Chang Yu Chuan, Dr. G. D. Costigan, U.S.N., Mr. John Cowan, U.S.N., Mr. D. Craig, Capt. H. Credner, Mrs. A. S. Devin, Mr. James E. Galbraith, Mrs. James E. Galbraith and child, Dr. O. Garlipp, Mr. J. R. Gillingham, Mr. T. V. Halsey, Mrs. T. V. Halsey, Lieut. Hennsdorff, Mr. E. J. Van Hoboken, Mr. Max Kerkovius, Mr. Farnz Kyll, Miss Julia Leavitt, Mr. Wu Kim Ling, Lieut. Lippert, Mr. M. Lukham, Mrs. Lyon, Lieut. Mansfield, Mr. Victor Marshall, Mr. H. J. Martin, Mr. W. J. Martin, Dr. G. F. McComb, Mr. T. Noble, Prof. A. A. Nyland, Lieut. Reuss, Capt. M. B. Roberts, R.A., Mr. A. Taizon, Mr. Chen Chin Tao, Mr. Wong Chung Wai, Mrs. B. Williams, Miss M. E. Wilson, Mr. J. H. Wilterdink, Miss Julia A. Winn, Mr. George H. Winn, Mr. Max Wolff, Miss I. M. Worth, Mr. Wong Chung Yu, and Mr. Yu Chin Yung, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Hakuni Maru*, for Shanghai via ports:—Mr. K. Kataoka, M.P., Mrs. Sealon Norman, Mr. Ayao Komuro, Mr. Oki, Mr. Y. Murota, Mr. Robert Berger, Mr. M. Yoshida, and Mr. T. Moran, in cabin; Mr. and Mrs. I. Ise, Mr. Deniakow, Mr. D. Miyasaki, Mr. and Mrs. T. Ueno and two children, Mr. and Mrs. B. Ebrah, and Mr. Y. Akawa, in second class; 44 in steerage.

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE.

From	Line	Steamer	Date
Hongkong	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru	F. Aug. 9
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Glenogle	Sa. Aug. 10
Canada, &c.	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of India	M. Aug. 12
America	P. M. Co.	Peru	Tu. Aug. 13
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	China	Th. Aug. 13
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of China	Th. Aug. 13
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Princess Irene	Sa. Aug. 17
Tacoma, Wash.	N. P. Co.	Duke of Fife	Tu. Aug. 20
America	O. & O. Co.	Coptic	W. Aug. 21
Hongkong	M. M. Co.	Yarra	W. Aug. 21
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Doric	Sa. Aug. 24
America	T. K. K.	America Maru	Th. Aug. 29

- 1 Left Kobe on the 9th inst.
2 Left Vancouver on the 10th ult.
3 Left San Francisco on the 24th ult.
4 Left Hongkong on the 6th inst.
5 Left Shanghai on the 2nd inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer	Date
Australia	N. Y. K.	Kasuga Maru	F. Aug. 9
Seattle, Wash.	N. Y. K.	Hiroshima Maru	F. Aug. 9
America	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru	Sa. Aug. 10
Hongkong	N. D. Lloyd	Roening Albert	Sa. Aug. 10
Europe, &c.	N. Y. K.	Kawachi Maru	Sa. Aug. 10
Tacoma, Wash.	N. P. Co.	Glenogle	M. Aug. 12
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of India	M. Aug. 12
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Peru	W. Aug. 14
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Saikin Maru	W. Aug. 14
Europe, via S'hai	M. M. Co.	Oceanian	Th. Aug. 15
Canada, &c.	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of China	F. Aug. 16
America	P. M. Co.	China	Sa. Aug. 17
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Duke of Fife	W. Aug. 17
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Coptic	Th. Aug. 21
America	O. & O. Co.	Doric	Tu. Aug. 27
Hongkong	T. K. K.	America Maru	F. Aug. 30

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

Business is still dull. There are a few enquiries for shirtings and a small volume of transactions has taken place for arrival.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	PER PIECE
Grey Shirting—8½ lb, 38½ yds, 39 inches	2.85 to 3.50
Grey Shirting—9½ lb, 31½ yds, 45 inches	3.40 to 4.40
Indigo Shirtings—24 yards, 14 inches	2.50 to 3.35
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches	3.00 to 5.00
Cotton—Italians and Satteens, Black, 32 inches	0.20 to 0.30

WOOLENS.

	PER YARD
Flannels	Y. 0.20 to 0.32
Italian Cloth, 32 inches	0.35 to 0.50
Mousseline de Laine, Crapes, 24 yards, 30 inches	0.24 to 0.33
Cloths—Pilots, 54 (6) 36 inches	0.65 to 0.95
Cloths—Presidents, 51 (6) 65 inches	0.90 to 1.10
Cloths—Union, 54 (6) 56 inches	0.60 to 1.10
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5 lb per lb	0.68 to 0.78

	PER PIECE
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	9.50 to 12.00
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches	0.90 to 1.20
Turkey Reds—28 to 30 lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches	2.15 to 2.47½
Turkey Reds—38 to 40 lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches	2.75 to 3.80

COTTON YARN.

	PER BAL.
Nos. 16-24, Singles	Y. 140.00 to 165.00
Nos. 28-32, Singles	Nominal
Nos. 38-42, Singles	Nominal
Nos. 32, Doubles	180.00 to 185.00
Nos. 42, Doubles	190.00 to 195.00
Nos. 2-60, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2-80, Plain	330.00 to 340.00
Nos. 2-100, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2-60, Gassed	240.00 to 270.00
Nos. 2-80, Gassed	300.00 to 350.00
Nos. 2-100, Gassed	450.00 to 485.00

RAW COTTONS.

	PER BAL.
American Middling	27.50 to 28.00
Indian Brough	24.00 to 25.00
Chinese	23.50

METALS.

Business in metals is lifeless.

	PER TON
Round and square ½ inch and upward	4.30 to 4.60
Iron Plates, assorted	4.80 to 5.20
Sheet Iron	5.30 to 6.70
Galvanised Iron sheets	10.25 to 11.00
Wire Nails, assorted	6.70 to 7.00
Tin Plates, per box	7.80 to 8.30
Pig Iron, No. 3	2.00 to 2.15
Hoop Iron (½ to 1½ inch)	5.50 to 6.00

KEROSENE.

Large arrivals are expected but meantime there is no change to record.

	PER TON
American	\$2.79
Russian	2.60
Langkat	2.60

SUGAR.

There has been a fair business and prices so far remain unaltered.

	PER TON
Brown Takao	Y. 5.20 to 6.25
Brown Manila	5.00 to 7.20
Brown Datong	4.80 to 5.00
Brown Canton	5.00 to 7.00
White Java and Penang	7.20 to 8.70
White Refined	9.30 to 10.60

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

Quotations remain as last reported, being called the turn dealer, and there has been some speculative buying at these figures. The market, however, is

fictitious; consumers do not enter at this level and with renewed court mourning in Europe the aspect of the trade is not brilliant, and we should have lower prices here in the near future.

QUOTATIONS.

	Y.	920 to	930
Filatures—Extra, Fine	...	910 to	920
Filatures—Extra, Coarse	...	900 to	910
Filatures—No. 1, Fine	...	885 to	905
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse	...	890 to	900
Filatures—No. 1½, Fine	...	870 to	880
Filatures—No. 1½, Coarse	...	880 to	890
Filatures—No. 2, Fine	...	850 to	870
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse
Common—Coarse
Re-reels—Extra	...	870 to	880
Re-reels—No. 1	...	850 to	860
Re-reels—No. 1½	...	830 to	840
Re-reels—No. 2	...	800 to	810
Re-reels—No. 3	...	850 to	860
Kaketlas—Extra	...	810 to	830
Kaketlas—No. 1	...	790 to	800
Kaketlas—No. 1½	...	780 to	790
Kaketlas—No. 2	...	770 to	780
Kaketlas—No. 2½

WASTE SILK.

Holders are asking high prices but are selling very little of their produce, and unless they are more reasonable in their demands there will not be a large trade.

QUOTATIONS.

	120 to	130
Noshi—Filatures, Best
Noshi—Filatures, Good
Noshi—Oshiu, Best
Noshi—Oshiu, Good
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good
Noshi—Bushi, Best
Noshi—Bushi, Good
Noshi—Bushi, Medium
Noshi—Joshi, Best
Noshi—Joshi, Good	60 to	80
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	105 to	110
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	100 to	102½
Kibiso—Joshi, Good
Kibiso—Bushi, Fair

TEA.

There is a small business and stocks accumulate. Quality is poor and prices for "Common" are very low indeed.

QUOTATIONS.

	40 & upwards
Choicest	...
Choice	30 to 40
Finest	34 to 35
Fine	32 to 35
Good Medium	28 to 30
Medium	24 to 27
Good Common	20 to 23
Common	18 to 21

BISSET AND URE'S SHARE REPORT.

Yokohama, August 8.

Offers for Oriental Hotels old, new and preference shares are wanted. Club Hotels are steady at yen 40. Engine and Iron Works can be placed at yen 215. Grand Hotels have buyers at yen 216. Helms are obtainable at yen 50. Laundries can be placed at yen 20. Kirin Brewery debentures are obtainable at yen 104. Offers for Oriental Hotel first debentures are wanted. Y. U. Club debentures can be had at par.

STOCK.	Number of Shares.	Paid Up	Dividend.	At Working account in last accounts issued.	For term ending.	Closing Quotation.
1. Y'hama E. & Iron Works, Ltd.	1,300	50	10	Yen. 21,420.81	1/2 30.11.1900	230 B.
2. Japan Brewery Company, Ltd.	9,000	50	3.75	R've 50,000.00	1/2 31.3.1901	132.50 Sa.
3. Grand Hotel, Limited	2,500	100	9	9,458.78	1/2 31.12.1900	216 B.
4. Club Hotel, Limited	1,850	100	5	Dr. 372.27	1/2 31.3.1900	40 Sa.
5. Oriental Hotel, Ltd.	740	100	5	B'nce to R've ac.	1/2 28.2.1901	125 Sa.
do do Founders	80	12.50	37	...	1/2 31.8.1900	450 N.
do do New Issue	750	100	...	...	1st year	115 St.
do do Preference	750	100	...	...	...	103 St.
6. Nagasaki Hotel, Limited	1,300	100	None	3,046.38	1/2 3.06.1900	60 Sa.
7. Maples Hotel, Ltd.	399	100	None	...	...	Nominal.
do do Preference	350	100	None	...	...	85 N.
8. North & Rae, Limited	250	100	20	...	y'r 31.12.1900	215 N.
9. Brett & Co., Limited	2,800	10	1	B'ance to R've ac.	y'r 30.6.1900	8.75 B.
10. Langfeldt & Co., Limited	1,500	100	4%	1,306.50	1/2 31.12.1900	50
11. Y'hama Steam Laundry, Ltd.	700	50	...	Dr. 15,184.78	...	20 B.
12. Helm Bros., Limited	3,720	50	10%	3,291.12	y'r 31.12.1900	50 S.

Debtore Loans.	Amount of Loan.	Face value of debentures.	Rate of Interest.	Interest Payable.	Closing Quotation.
Japan Brewery Co., Ltd.	200,000	100	7 per cent.	1 April and 1 Oct.	104 S.
Oriental Hotel, Ltd., First Issue	75,000	100	7 per cent.	1 Jan. and 1 July	100 B.
Oriental Hotel, Ltd., Second Issue	50,000	100	7 per cent.	ditto	Nominal
Brett & Co., Ltd.	12,400	100	7 per cent.	1 June and 1 Dec.	100 Sa.
Yokohama United Club	250,000	100	7 per cent.	30 June and 31 Dec.	100 S.
Nagasaki Hotel, Ltd.	17,000	100	7 per cent.	1 Jan. and 1 July	100 S.

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, August 8.

No change in silver from London nor in China sterling quotations, but the Paris cheque rate on London having advanced slightly, Bank paper has ruled firm locally.

London—Bank T.T.	2/0 3/4
— — Bills on demand	2/0 1/2
— — 4 months' sight	2/0 1/8
— — Private 4 months' sight	2/1 1/4
— — 6 months' sight	2/1 3/4
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	258 3/4
— — Private 4 months' sight	265 6 1/2
— — 6 months' sight	266 1/2
America—Bank sight	50
— — Private 4 months' sight	51 1/2
Germany—Bank sight	209 1/2
— — Private 4 months' sight	215 1/2
Hongkong—Bank sight	5 1/2 % dis.
— — Private 10 days' sight	6 1/2 % dis.
Shanghai—Bank sight	77 1/2
— — Private 10 days' sight	78 1/2
India—Bank sight	152
— — Private 30 days' sight	157
Bar Silver (London)	26 1/2

A. C. HUTTON POTTS

LOCAL SHARE LIST.

Yokohama, August 8.

Engine and Iron Works, buyers at yen 220. Grand Hotels, sellers at yen 225. Club Hotels, buyers at yen 40. Langfeldts, sellers at yen 70. Others wanted for Kirin Brewery debentures. Y. U. Club debentures are obtainable at par.

YEN.

Yokohama E. & I. Works	220 Buyers.
Grand Hotel	225 Sellers.
Club Hotel	40 Buyers.
Oriental Hotel	125 Steady.
Langfeldt & Co.	70 Sellers.
Japan Brewery Co.	132.50 Sales.

B. E. GOEPFERT'S

DAILY SHARE REPORT OF THE TOKIO EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Afternoon, August 8.

	Paid up yen.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Margin deposit.
Redemption Loan Bonds	—	—	—	—	8.00
War Loan Bonds	—	—	—	—	8.00
Tokio City Loan Bonds	—	—	—	—	2.00
Nippon Railway	50.00	—	—	—	4.00
Nippon Railway, new	18.50	21.10	—	—	3.00
Sanyo Railway	50.00	—	—	73.30	3.01
Kansai Railway	50.00	37.30	37.50	36.60	2.00
Tanko Railway	5.00	72.80	72.90	73.62	4.00
Tanko Railway, new	50.00	—	—	—	2.00
Kobe Railway	50.00	—	—	—	6.00
Sobu Railway	50.00	—	—	—	2.00
Tobu Railway	25.00	—	—	—	4.00
Boso Railway	50.00	—	—	—	9.00
Narita Railway	50.00	—	—	—	3.00
Kioto Railway	35.00	—	20.72	21.00	2.00
Kiushu Railway	50.00	—	—	—	3.00
Hokuryetsu Railway	50.00	—	—	—	9.00
Tokio Electric Car	50.00	114.60	—	117.15	6.00
Tokio Electric Car, new	—	—	—	57.50	—
Odawara Electric Tram Co.	50.00	—	—	—	4.00
Nippon Yusen Kaisha	50.00	70.70	71.85	71.65	7.00
Toyo Kisen Kaisha	25.00	25.40	—	74.85	2.00
Imperial Commercial Bank	35.00	30.75	31.85	31.40	2.00
Kanagafuchi Spinning Co.	50.00	35.70	—	36.65	2.00
Tokio Rice Exchange	50.00	—	—	—	10.00
Tokio Produce Exchange	25.00	—	—	66.80	6.00
Tokio Stock Exchange	50.00	138.00	139.40	140.72	12.00

TOKUMIYA.

BROKER IN LOAN BONDS, DEBENTURES, SHARES, AND STOCKS.

No. 1, KABUTOCHO, NIMONBASHI-KU, TOKYO.
Cash and time transactions.

TELEPHONE NO. 921, NANIWA OFFICE.

MEAN AVERAGE PRICE OF SHARES AND STOCKS FOR CASH DELIVERY OUTSIDE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

Tokyo, Aug. 9.

Redemption Loan Bonds	87.00
War Loan Bonds	88.00
Tokio City Loan Bonds	90.00
Nippon Ginko—paid up yen 200	383.50

SKIN TORTURES

And Every Distressing Irritation of the Skin and Scalp Instantly Relieved by a Bath with CUTICURA SOAP

And a single anointing with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and preserver of emollients. This is the purest, sweetest, most speedy, permanent, and economical treatment for torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, and pimply skin and scalp humours with loss of hair, and has received the endorsement of physicians, chemists, and nurses throughout the world.



beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap, the BEST toilet soap and BEST baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour.

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE DAY is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, and humiliating skin, scalp, and blood humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. Aust. Depot: H. Towns & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: LERNON LTD., Cape Town. * All about the Skin, Soap, and Hair, free. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., Boston, U.S.A.

Trade Mark on



every Casting.

Macfarlane's Castings,
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

"SHARP, CLEAN, AND FULL OF CHARACTER."
ORNAMENTAL CONSTRUCTIVE WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Verandahs, Balconies, Bandstands, Arcades, Kiosks, Conservatories, Roofs,
RAILWAY STATIONS, BARRACKS, FACTORIES, PUBLIC WORKS, MARKETS, Etc.

ELECTRIC LIGHT PILLARS, BRACKETS, AND WIRE STAYS.

NUMEROUS HEIGHTS AND DESIGNS TO SUIT THE DIFFERENT REQUIREMENTS.

MACFARLANE'S GLASS ENAMELLED DRAIN AND SOIL PIPES, A SPECIALITY.

Two Gold Medals, Calcutta Exhibition.

Illustrated CATALOGUES, Price Lists, and Estimates on Application.

Walter Macfarlane & Company, Glasgow, Scotland.

Japan Industrial Bank—paid up yen 50	60.70
Specie Bank—paid up yen 100	16.00
Specie Bank, new—paid up yen 50	90.00
First National Bank—paid up yen 50	59.00
Third National Bank—paid up yen 50	10.00
Fifteenth Bank—paid up yen 100	87.00
Teikoku Shogyo Bank—paid up yen 50	30.00
Japan Railway—paid up yen 35	68.00
Japan Railway, 7th issue—paid up yen 44	61.00
Japan Railway, 8th issue—paid up yen 12.50	81.00
Kobe Railway—paid up yen 45	51.00
Kobe Railway, new—paid up yen 25	53.00
Sanyo Railway—paid up yen 47	53.00
Kansai Railway—paid up yen 40	37.10
Kyushu Railway—paid up yen 50	35.00
Hokkaido Colliery Railway—paid up yen 50	71.00
Hokkaido Colliery R'y and issue—paid up yen 33	11.00
Sobu Railway—paid up yen 50	50.50
Narita Railway—paid up yen 50	30.70
Boso Railway—paid up yen 20	8.00
Toyokawa Railway—paid up yen 50	38.80
Nanao Railway—paid up yen 50	14.00
Hokuryetsu Railway—paid up yen 50	18.00
Kyoto Railway—paid up yen 38	20.00
Chugoku Railway—paid up yen 38	4.25
Tobu Railway—paid up yen 13	17.05
Tokyo Electric Car—paid up yen 50	114.50
Tokyo Electric Car, new—paid up yen 12.50	40.00
Nippon Yusen Kaisha—paid up yen 50	60.00
Osaka Shosen Kaisha—paid up yen 25	21.00
Toyo Kisen Kaisha—paid up yen 25	21.10
Nippon Shosen Kaisha—paid up yen 45	21.00
Yokohama Dock—paid up yen 3	34.00
Yokohama Dock, new—paid up yen 20	37.00

Domestic Transport—paid up yen 60	41.00
Japan Weaving—paid up yen 40	6.00
Osaka Stock Exchange—paid up yen 50	141.00
Tokyo Stock Exchange—paid up yen 50	113.50
Tokyo Rice Exchange—paid up yen 50	112.00
Tokyo Merchandise Exchange—paid up yen 25	66.00
Tokyo Electric Light—paid up yen 50	41.70
Shingawa Electric Light—paid up yen 39.50	14.00
Tokyo Gas—paid up yen 50	94.00
Tokyo Gas, new—paid up yen 12.50	94.00
Japan Beer—paid up yen 40	100.00
Japan Beer, new—paid up yen 15	46.00
Kanagafuchi Cotton Spinning—paid up yen 50	35.00
Tokyo Warehouse—paid up yen 40	78.00
Ichikawajima Dock Yard—paid up yen 50	31.00
Tokyo Tatemono Kaisha—paid up yen 25	19.00
Tokyo Fire Insurance—paid up yen 12.50	13.70
Imperial Marine Insurance—paid up yen 50	31.00
Tokyo Street Railway—paid up yen 50	9.10

* Ex dividend

RICE MARKET.

Fukagawa Godowns, Tokyo, Aug. 7.

Sold, Japanese rice 9,372 hyo; arrived Japanese 664 hyo; in stock, Japanese, 224,504.

Retail per 100—First quality 5 sho 2 go; second, 5 sho 4 go; third, 5 sho 7 go; fourth, 5 sho 9 go; fifth, 6 sho 1 go.

Milkmaid Milkmaid Milkmaid



TRADE MARK.

BRAND
Milk

As a guarantee of
Quality, see the
MILKMAID
on every Tin.

**LARGEST SALE
in the
WORLD.**



TRADE MARK.

BRAND
Milk



TRADE MARK.

BRAND
Milk

As a guarantee of
Quality, see the
MILKMAID
on every Tin.

**LARGEST SALE
in the
WORLD.**

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

SIGNATURE IN WHITE ON RED LABEL

ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

IS A HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY

It cures Rheumatism, Sciatica,
Stiff Joints,

Glandular Swellings,
Sore Throat, Quinsy, Mumps,
Burns, Piles, Fistulas, &c.

**AND EVERY
FORM OF SKIN DISEASE.**

Manufactured only at 12, New Oxford St. (Opp. 53, Oxford St.), London. Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

MELLIN'S FOOD

For INFANTS and INVALIDS.

When prepared is similar to Breast Milk.

MELLIN'S FOOD WORKS, PECKHAM, LONDON, ENGLAND.

DINNEFORD'S

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel; the safest and most gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.

MAGNESIA

Sold Throughout the World.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

WATERING APPARATUS

Non-freezing & Ordinary Hydrants and Street Washers, Garden Watering Boxes and Apparatus, Gun-Metal, Copper, and Cast-Iron Cocks and Valves.

E. GUESNIER, E.C.P.,
Engineer and Cook-Mfr.,
(Successor of ACHILLE CADET)
27, Rue des Tailleurs
PARIS.

Hydropathic and Massage Apparatus supplied to the Vichy & Vapour Baths, Berlin, etc.

Apply to Messrs. E. Guesnier, 27, Rue des Tailleurs, Paris.

(毎土曜日一回發行)
編輯人 エフ プランクラー
發行兼印刷人 ユー ビー プラン
發行所 横濱市 山下町五十五番
ジャパニ ヌール 新設社

The Japan Weekly Mail.

毎土曜日 A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART. 一回發行

No. 7.]

REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O.
AS A NEWSPAPER.

YOKOHAMA, AUG. 17TH, 1901.

明治廿五年三月廿日
第三種郵便物認可

[Vol. XXXVI.]

CONTENTS.

Summary of News	157
The Manchurian Question	158
To-yoh-to Head Railway	158
General Voyon	158
Russia and Tibet	159
Chinese Affairs	159
Religious Faith of the Koreans	159
Korea	160
German News	160
The Earthquake	161
Newspaper Methods	161
Mining Privileges	161
Steadfast Faith	161
"The Times" and the "Fuji Shimpō"	162
The Alleged Fraud in Tokyo	162
Tulstoi	163
Count De Lur-Saluces	163
Russia and Japan	163
The Fraser River Trouble	163
Bull-fighting in America	163
Christ Church, Yokohama	163
A Discreetful Affair	163
The Weather	163
A Strike	164
Notes on Current Events	164
Death of Mr. King Kingston	165
Leading Articles	166
Farland in the East	166
China's Madness	166
New Books	166
France and Southern China	167
The King's Highway	167
Prince Kono	167
German Methods in the Carolines	167
Camp of Refuge	168
Yachting	168
The late Signor Crispi	168
Yokohama Engine and Iron Works, Limited	169
The Nicaragua Canal	169
News of the Week	169
European Topics	170
The Maples Lull Case	173
Weather at Shoji	173
The Rheumatism—P. & Q. Case	173
Correspondence—Sent of Fuji	173
The H. and S. Bank	174
The Foochow Fire	175
Telegrams	175
Latest Shipping	177
Latest Commercial	178

"FAIS CE QUE DOIS ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, AUGUST 17TH, 1901.

DEATH.

On June 20th, at Belfast, Ireland, Rev. HUGH WADDELL, formerly of Azabu, Tokyo.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

A JAPANESE Post Office was opened at Nankin, China, on the 8th inst.

A HAILSTORM passed over Uyeda-machi, Nagano Prefecture, on the 10th instant.

MARQUIS YAMAGATA left the capital for Kyoto on the morning of the 8th inst.

MAJOR-GENERAL FUKUSHIMA left the capital for Saitama on the afternoon of the 11th inst.

MR. MOCHIZUKI JIRO, of the *Keizai Zasshi*, died at his residence in Akasaka, Tokyo, on the 9th inst.

THE training cruisers *Isukushima* and *Hashidate* left Hakodate for Yokosuka, on the 12th inst.

TRAFFIC between Hiroshima and Ujina was suspended on the 8th inst. owing to damage to the road.

HEAVY rain and a thunderstorm occurred at Kyoto and Matsuyama between 3 and 4 p.m. on the 13th inst.

An employee of Mr. Nakamura Ukichii, a merchant at Satsuma-bori, Osaka, is being searched

for by the police on a charge of having forged his employer's name to a cheque for yen 1,220.

MAJOR-GENERAL FUKUSHIMA YASUMASA intends travelling abroad again and will leave Japan in a few days.

OVER twenty men were arrested by the Isezaki-cho police on Aug. 10th, on a charge of conducting a lottery.

THE Hamamatsu Rice Exchange at a general meeting of shareholders held on the 9th inst. decided to dissolve.

THE steamer *Takasago Maru* towed by the *Oni Maru*, passed Shimomoseki for Kobe on the morning of the 8th inst.

A DAILY newspaper entitled the *Nisshu Dokuritsu Shimbun* was published in Miyazaki Prefecture on the 7th inst.

IN the Moji Primary School on the 10th inst. 77 boys and 98 girls were found to suffer from sore eyes (*torahome*) out of 969.

TWO bodies, one of a man and the other of a woman, were found on the sea beach at Haneda, Tokyo, on the afternoon of the 9th inst.

AN explosion of dynamite took place near a mine at Ikuno, Asakigori, Hyogo Prefecture, on the 5th inst. and eight men were injured.

By fault of a pointsman a train collided with a building at Nagasu station on the Kiushu Railway on the 11th inst., and one man was injured.

FIRE broke out at Sumiyoshicho, Niigata Prefecture, shortly after eight o'clock on Monday morning. Over fifty houses were destroyed.

A NEWSPAPER called the *Gakusei Shimbun* (*Students News*) will be published on September 10th. It will be edited by Mr. Cho Renkan of Kashu.

TRAFFIC between Shiriuchi and Numazaki is expected to be reopened on the 14th inst. The line was interrupted by an earthquake a few days ago.

THE trouble between the salmon cannery and the fishermen at Vancouver, to which reference has already been made in these columns, was settled on July 10th.

By a collision between a passenger carriage and a goods wagon at Kanagawa station on the night of Aug. 9th, one coolie was killed and another injured.

EMIGRATION from Germany by way of Bremen during the six months which ended June 30th, 1901, reached 65,742 as compared with 55,821 during the corresponding period of last year.

THE Chinese residents of Yokohama dressed their places of business on Monday in preliminary celebration of the birthday anniversary of the Emperor of China, which took place on Aug. 15th.

CORPORAL KOZUKA TAKICHI, of the Imperial Body-guard, committed suicide by *seppuku* in a house of ill-fame at Utsunomiya on the morning of the 8th inst. He had broken barracks for some days.

MATSUSHITA MASATARO, employed at Fukutomi-cho Sancho, Yokohama, was arrested by the Isezaki-cho police on the 7th inst. charged with setting fire to his employer's house on the night of the 4th inst.

A STUDENT was murdered in a Nagasaki boarding house on Aug. 9th. The murderer, also a student, attacked the other man with a short sword while he lay ill, and then gave himself up to the police.

THE Nippon Shosen Kaisha's steamer *Buyo Maru* arrived at Nagasaki on the 11th from Shanghai. On her way across she signalled a disabled sailing ship of the Standard Oil Company and rescued the crew. The ship is much damaged.

ON the 14th July, when H.M.S. *Eclipse* was a few miles off Colombo and slowing down, a blue-jacket at work on deck accidentally fell over-board. Several life buoys were thrown out to the man, who suddenly disappeared. It is supposed he must have been caught by a shark.

A COOLIE attempted to murder the mistress of his employer at the woman's house in Yokosuka early on the morning of Aug. 11th, but was stopped by her lover who, wresting from him the axe with which he had attacked her, inflicted severe injuries on the assailant. Both were taken to the Miura Hospital.

A CHINESE boy named Bun-hun (16), living at No. 175, Yamashitacho, Yokohama, was arrested by the Kagacho Police on the 12th inst. charged with having stolen a purse containing two 10 yen notes and a silver ring belonging to a cook at Messrs. Raspe & Co's. The ring he gave to another Chinese boy.

A COMMITTEE which was recently appointed by the directors of the firm of Messrs. Samuel Allsopp and Sons, Limited, brewers, to make an investigation of the properties, investments, and loans connected with the firm, have announced a shortage estimated at £1,500,000. The directors advise that the ordinary capital should be drastically reduced.

MATSUI KIKUNO, along with her husband Toshitaro, ill-treated a foster daughter named Shizuye and eventually the child died in a bath-room in the middle of November last. Both were arrested on suspicion of murdering her. Toshitaro hanged himself in jail some months ago, and the Tokyo Local Court on the 8th inst. sentenced the woman to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

A MAN named Koyama Kamehiko, staying in a boarding house, at Hiroomachi, Tokyo, attempted to commit suicide by throwing himself before a train near Ueno on the night of the 9th inst. He was rescued by the police who kept him in the station till noon the following day. The same night he jumped over a bank and received hurts from which he died at Hamazakicho, Shiba.

THE late Herr Steinitz asserted that chess-players are generally long-lived, but a comparative table in the *Deutsche Schachzeitung*, computed on seventy-five lives of prominent men in each of the various pursuits, gives the average life-time in years as follows:—Chess-players, 56.78; musicians, 60.82; poets and literary men, 65.48; astronomers and scientific writers, 67.21; great generals, 70.06.

THE annual report of the Directors of the Sun Insurance Office, London, of which the local agents are Messrs. Robison and Co., shows that premiums received during 1900, less re-insurances, amount to £1,070,556, being an increase of £42,919. The sums insured, after deducting the amounts re-insured, exceeded £4,500,000, and the losses paid and outstanding to £630,385, or at the rate of 58.88 per cent. on the premiums received.

THE MANCHURIAN QUESTION.

The Tokyo press begins to write again in a vehement strain about the Manchurian question, to which public attention has been re-directed by the statement of *The Times* that the Russian Government has approached China with a demand for the conclusion of some definite convention, and by the intelligence that two Russian head-quarters are to be established and two Governors of Manchuria appointed. This recrudescence of discussion does not involve any new arguments. Noticeable, however, is an impression that the South-African trouble having now been nearly settled, England is likely to take up the Manchurian problem more vigorously. All Japanese writers seem to be agreed that this country can not consent to see an immense region like Manchuria pass under the control of a Power which would certainly pursue an exclusive policy there, shutting out Japanese trade and industry. There appears to be an idea with regard to England that she does not place much reliance upon the sincerity of Japan's resolution to pursue a stalwart policy in the Manchurian business, but we should think that the difficulty would rather be England's unwillingness to pursue a stalwart policy herself. If, however, Russia persists in attempting to conclude a secret treaty with China, the four Powers, Germany, Japan, America and England, are tolerably sure to remonstrate. Assuming the integrity of Russia's purposes, an assumption which her repeated declarations justify, it is hard to understand why she should decline to proceed in a perfectly frank manner. Reticence and secrecy would justly engender suspicion.

It is thought probable that if Russia renews with China the negotiations about Manchuria after the conclusion of the peace treaty now on the eve of signature, the St. Petersburg statesmen will require China to assist in preventing the wholesale influx of Chinese immigrants into Siberia. Wide tracks of Chinese territory having been devastated during the recent war, their inhabitants must find some new field of employment, and Siberia with its large resources and new means of communication is pretty sure to tempt them. The Amur district already has 150,000 Chinese inhabitants, and China could send twenty millions to Siberia without missing them at all.

It is telegraphed from Peking to *The Times* that the Russia Representative in that city has intimated to the Chinese Government the necessity of resuming the negotiations about Manchuria so soon as the peace conference is concluded. M. de Giers bases his intimation on the alleged fact that the previous objection of the Powers to Russia's Manchurian Convention was directed not against the Convention itself, but against Russia's carrying on simultaneously joint negotiations as a member of the union of Powers and independent negotiations on her own account. After the conclusion of the joint negotiations there will be no longer any basis for such an objection. *The Times* calls M. de Giers' statement "very incomplete," and writes as follows:—

The Powers objected to the Manchuria Agreement for many reasons, and the most important of these reasons will remain of full force and effect after the Chinese have agreed to the indemnity proposals. Amongst those objections—even if we may assume that the preposterous extension of the Russian claims to Mongolia and Turkestan will not be revived—the destruction of the former State organism in a wide portion of the Chinese Empire, the practical partition of that Empire by the substitution, in fact if not in name, of Russian sovereignty for Chinese, and the preferential treatment intended for Russian trade in

breach of the subsisting treaty rights of other nations may be mentioned. This country, as Lord Lansdowne has said, is not disposed to criticize in a carping or pedantic spirit any reasonable arrangements Russia may desire to make for the protection of her legitimate interests in Manchuria. But, as the deputation which lately waited upon the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs showed, members of Parliament on both sides of the House are keenly alive to the greatness of our stake in the Chinese Empire and quite resolved that those interests shall not be sacrificed by excessive devotion to what Lord Cranborne calls a policy of "courtesy and reserve." Courtesy is always admirable, but it is felt in many quarters that excessive reserve in the vindication of our plain rights is liable to be misconstrued by some persons as an invitation to fresh encroachments.

The main lines of our policy are perfectly clear. We shall offer no opposition to an agreement for the future administration of Manchuria which is fairly designed to protect the admitted interests of Russia and for no other purpose. We are ready to see Russia conclude with China any arrangement which can fairly be brought within the language used by Count Lamsdorff to Sir Charles Scott when describing the former negotiations. The Russia Minister then formally disclaimed any intention of seeking under the guise of a guarantee any acquisition of territory or any actual or virtual protectorate. On the other hand, we shall object now, as we objected before, to anything resembling a new edition of the agreement which Russia attempted to conclude at the time when these assurances were given. That agreement, according to the unofficial versions of its contents, which were the only versions Russia ever allowed the world to see, was not limited to Manchuria, but affected a great part of Central Asia reaching close to the borders of our Indian dominions; it was not temporary or provisional, as Count Lamsdorff had declared it was, and it included provisions which were, in Lord Lansdowne's words, "clearly derogatory" to our treaty rights in the Chinese Empire.

Japanese public opinion, if we may judge from the utterances of the press, is becoming more and more excited about Russia's attitude in Manchuria. It is recalled that Russia's history does not warrant the world in placing implicit confidence in her adherence to international agreements. She has again and again declared that her occupation of Manchuria is only temporary, but the steps she is taking to organise a system of government there do not suggest any transient purpose, and her persistence in seeking to make a special convention with China seems to indicate an intention inconsistent with her public interpretation of her programme. She can not be allowed to absorb Manchuria, and nothing short of absorption will be the outcome of the situation if she herself is to be sole judge of what is meant by the so-called restoration of peace and good order.

Such is the gist of articles in the *Kokumin Shinbun* and the *Nippon* which come by way of supplement to articles previously published in other journals. It is plain that Russia's insistence upon a Manchurian Convention with China is a perplexing factor in the complication. Why should Russia want such a Convention? She is in Manchuria. She has only to remain there. No one is in the least degree likely to disturb her if she merely keeps quiet and applies herself to putting down the fitful resistance of the inhabitants as well as to administering the affairs of the region in a competent manner. But when she begins to agitate for Conventions, she shows pragmatical uneasiness so obviously inconsistent with wise diplomacy that the nations justly wonder what she means. Probably the answer is that she wants a pretext. She has given so many public assurances of ingenuous intentions that her hands are effectually tied by her own asseverations. But she does not wish to remain with tied hands, and the best way to loosen the bonds would be to place the whole matter on a different footing, namely, the footing of a Convention. By the aid of a Convention a definite agreement would be substituted for her own embarrassingly

emphatic disavowals of sinister design, and she would be able to shape her course in accordance with Peking's concessions instead of St. Petersburg's professions. If that analysis of her purpose be correct, it is easy to understand that she will keep the terms of the Convention secret until its ratification is an accomplished fact, and it is also easy to see that the other Powers interested will strongly object to such secrecy.

TOKYO OVER-HEAD RAILWAY.

The works on the Tokyo over-head railway are making very slow progress. It was originally planned that the railway should be carried this year from Shinsen-za, its point of departure, *via* Karasumori-cho to Eiraku-cho, but so much difficulty is experienced in connexion with the foundations in the moat near the Imperial Hotel that the work is not now expected to get farther than that place this year. Heavy piles, 36 feet long, have to be driven, and cement having been laid above them, the foundation is finished with brick. Such operations can not be entrusted to contractors. There are also most wearisome delays in obtaining official permits either from the Home Office or the Tokyo Municipality—delays only too familiar to the citizens of Tokyo, where the most insignificant matter, if it gets into the hands of officialdom, is condemned to long procrastination.

It is now proposed to abandon temporarily the project of building an overhead line of railway between Ryogoku and Honjo, and to construct an ordinary railway instead. This road, 77 chains long, is intended to connect the metropolitan system with the Sobu line which runs to Chiba Prefecture. A charter to build an elevated railway was obtained some time ago, on condition that the work should be completed within three years. The cost was to be 1,200,000 *yen*, and of that sum 800,000 *yen* has been spent in acquiring land only. The Company finds a difficulty in getting money to continue the work in accordance with the original scheme, and application has been made to the authorities to permit the building of an ordinary line on condition that it is converted into an elevated one within the space of 7 years. It is to be sincerely hoped that permission will not be given. If such a change of programme be allowed in the case of one railway, the same privilege can not be withheld from another, and thus, in addition to the nuisance of the present tram cars, Tokyo would be harassed by trains rushing through its streets and immolating a number of victims every year at level crossings.

GENERAL VOYRON.

Lieut.-General Voyron and his staff reached Tokyo on the forenoon of the 12th instant, and proceeded to the Imperial Hotel. Arrangements have been made for various entertainments in honour of the distinguished officer. He was met at Shimbashi station by Lieut.-General Viscount Terauchi, Chief of Staff, Major-General Fukushima and others. Lieut.-General Voyron was received in audience by the Emperor on the 13th inst.

Lieut.-General Voyron and his suite were entertained at luncheon by Lieut.-General Viscount Terauchi at the villa in the grounds of the Koishikawa Arsenal on the 14th instant. The Minister President of State and many distinguished officers were present, as was also the French Representative. General Voyron and his staff left Tokyo on the 15th instant.

RUSSIA AND THIBET.

In spite of the announcement telegraphed to the world that the mission of the Lama Derzhieff to Russia had no political significance, the reception given to it shows that some Russians, at all events, did assign to it a political meaning. The Mayor of Odessa, where a considerable demonstration of welcome was made to the visitor from Thibet, said that he hoped the sojourn of the Lama in Russia might serve as the seed of future relations mutually advantageous to Thibet and Russia. The *Novosti* also spoke of the mission as one "of great political importance," and affirmed that measures were taken by the British authorities in Ceylon to prevent the Lama and his party from boarding the Russian volunteer-fleet cruiser *Tamboff*, but that these obstructive tactics were unsuccessful. It is more than doubtful whether the *Novosti's* information on this subject has the slightest basis of fact.

A German newspaper, echoed by a leading Austrian contemporary, gives an estimate of the dangers threatening England in the direction of Thibet. The following is the estimate, but it will be read, of course, with all reservation:—"It is probably true that the present mission and the exchange of amenities between the Tsar and the Dalai Lama bodes no good to Great Britain. The Dual Alliance is working in every possible direction against British interests. One of its first plans after the alliance was concluded consisted in cutting off British India from its *Hinterland* by establishing communication between the French and Russian possessions in Tongking and Central Asia across Yun-nan and Tibet. In this way not only India, but also Burma and Siam would be prevented from trading with China and the north, while Siam could easily be absorbed by France. It appears that the immediate object of Russia is to establish a protectorate over Tibet. The present confused situation in China is in any case favourable to the Russian scheme. The Dalai Lama may prefer the protection of the mighty Tsar to that of the weak Emperor of China. When France has secured a firm footing in Yun-nan, and Russia in Tibet, the Franco-Russian chain will extend from the Baltic Sea to the Gulf of Tongking, and it will be possible for the two allies to prevent trade between China and the British possessions in Asia. It will also enable them to combine in any eventual operations, either to the north against China or to the south against India."

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

Tuesday, Aug. 13.

In what manner Prince Tuan and General Tung Fu-hsiang are really occupying themselves, it is very difficult to say. The *North-China Daily News* in its issue of the 5th instant, publishes the following perplexing paragraph on the subject:—

Instructions have been received here by local mandarins from Hsian, where the news first published in these columns of the restlessness of Prince Tuan and his henchman, Tung Fu-hsiang, has apparently lately arrived, to deny in toto the report of their march with large bodies of followers south-eastward and north-eastward, respectively, in the direction of Taiyuan. People in the Central and Southern provinces are therefore asked to give credit to the Hsian declarations in regard to Prince Tuan and Tung Fu-hsiang, the gist of which may be translated as follows:—"In the first place, when the Imperial edict cashiering Prince Tuan and banishing him to Chinese Turkestan was issued last winter, Tuan, who happened then to be in the vicinity of Lanchow, the provincial capital of Kansu, at once proceeded north-westward for his

place of exile, namely, Urumtsi, or Tihua, as it is at present called in Chinese, the provincial capital of Chinese Turkestan and Ili. Prince Tuan, however, fell ill whilst passing Mongolia, en route. [Note:—There is the great Imperial highway between Lanchow and Chiayükan, the western extremity of the Great Wall, which exiles have to take invariably when en route to Chinese Turkestan; Mongolia being out of the route entirely. Translator.] He (Prince Tuan) is still an invalid, but a special Imperial edict has been since sent to him commanding him to "start for Urumtsi the moment he has recovered sufficient strength to travel." According to Chinese precedent an exile has always had to wait upon the convenience and wishes of the authorities in charge of him as to when to stop and when proceed, a certain date being set for the arrival of the exile at his destination, failing which those in charge of him are punished.

With regard to the so-called "ex-General," Tung Fu-hsiang:—"Instead of being at the head of his wild Kansu followers and Mussulman adherents sweeping over the north-eastern and eastern frontiers of Kansu bound for Shansi's provincial capital, as reported, the latest petitions from the district magistrate of Kuyuan, Kansu, declare that Tung Fu-hsiang is still quietly residing in that city and has not left that place since his arrival there in the winter of 1900. Statements to the contrary, therefore, must be taken as baseless rumours unworthy of credence." So much for this denial of the Reactionaries of Hsian. As a matter of fact, Kuyuan is the headquarters of the Provincial Commander-in-Chief of Kansu—Tung Fu-hsiang's original post. If reports are untrue and Tung is still there, then he is still Commander-in-Chief and not cashiered at all.

Shanghai had climatic experiences in July similar to those of Japan. The rainfall during the month was 12.06 inches, the average for the previous 19 years having been only 5.75 inches, and the average maximum and minimum of the thermometer were 84.87° F. and 74.09° F., respectively whereas the corresponding figures for 1900 were 88.63° and 82.76°.

The peace plenipotentiaries, Prince Chin and Viceroy Li, are said to be taking steps for the establishment of a school of industry in Peking, their hope being to rescue from vagabondage and brigandage many of the persons now comparatively destitute in the metropolitan province.

The *Shanghai Free Press* has the commendable and rare courage to remonstrate against treating the Chinese as barbarous rebels because they endeavour to stem by force the wave of foreign aggression. It is indeed true, as our contemporary says, that did any European Power experience at China's hands even a fraction of the masterful treatment that China has long been receiving at European hands, Chinese subjects within the dominions of that Power would have a rough time. But of what use, after all, these reflections? It is for China to do as Japan has done, or to go under. International morality and altruism have no practical place in the account.

Work having been stopped on the fortifications on Liukung-tao, which is an island in Wei-hai-wei harbour, the local Chinese became convinced that the place was to be handed over to Germany, so largely does that Power bulk in Chinese imagination. Of course the true reason is that Wei-hai-wei is likely to be transferred to the Admiralty, and the military authorities are consequently "marking time."

The typhoon which threatened to sweep over Japan from Nafu, visited Shanghai on the 5th and 6th instant and did a great deal of damage, overturning a number of old houses along the native city moat and at Sinza, injuring several people and tearing away embankments in various places.

Thursday, Aug. 15.

According to reports sent from St. Peters-

burg to Tokyo journals, some of the Russian newspapers are awaking to the fact that Japan received just a trifle too little consideration at the hands of Germany and Russia when these two Powers, having united in 1896 to turn her out of the territory she had conquered in Manchuria under the pretext that the presence of a foreign State on the Asiatic Continent would be a menace to the integrity of the Chinese empire, then, within four years, appropriated for themselves important positions on the same Continent without taking the least trouble to consult Japan. That was indeed one of the most unscrupulous examples of flouting ever witnessed in international doings. Russian journals are now making the discovery. But the quaint feature of their enlightened mood is that they suggest the propriety of correcting the mistake of 1896 by repeating it, *mutatis mutandis*, in 1901. They counsel the surrender to Japan of Korea provided that the Tokyo Government offers no opposition to the appropriation of Manchuria by Russia. No other Powers count for anything in the Manchurian and Korean questions, we presume.

The *Osaka Asahi* publishes the text of a proclamation issued by the Russian Authorities in Newchwang warning Chinese subjects against carrying complaints to merchants and missionaries instead of laying them before Russian officials. It is further intimated that any neglect of this notice will be severely punished. The *Asahi* puts a somewhat strained interpretation upon this order, but without admitting that there is any intention on Russia's part to erect a barrier between non-Russian nationals and Chinese subjects, it must be confessed that the proclamation is a very significant indication of the secondary position to which the Russian Authorities seek to relegate the foreign Consuls. Probably there is some explanation not apparent on the face of the facts.

RELIGIOUS FAITH OF THE BOERS.

The practical faith that some of the Boers, including ex-President Kruger, entertain as to the ultimate intervention of God on their behalf, is well illustrated by the following story which the commandant of a refugee camp in South Africa sends to *The Times*:—"Not long ago, two Transvaal women ('black cabbies') came to see me about some trifle and fell to discussing the situation of affairs. One said, 'I have lost all hope. Let the English take the land, and let us get back to our homes. I should like a round-robin, signed by all the women in camp, to be sent to our husbands on commando, begging them to submit, and end the war. Otherwise, I should like the English to send us bodily back to our own people on commando to be looked after. They could not feed us, and they could not see us die of starvation, and that would be the means of ending the war. The other women replied, 'I would not sign such a document. I am not without hope even yet. My old man is on commando, and knows better than I do, and I would not ask him to surrender if I could find him. Besides, do you know that when Paul Kruger went to Europe the ship was enveloped in Egyptian darkness for 12 days and nights? Thus the Lord tried his faith. On the 13th day the ship sailed into a calm sea and bright sunshine. This miracle was performed for our guidance and instruction. I tell you I have not lost hope that we shall still regain our country.'"

KOREA.

Saturday, Aug. 10.

The Korean Government shows no disposition to abandon or modify its attitude with regard to the veto on the export of cereals. Neither has it given any satisfactory reply to Mr. Hayashi's remonstrance against the general unwisdom of such prohibitions. This question is apparently destined to remain a source of trouble.

Several Tokyo newspapers concur in attributing to Russia the design of immediately opening negotiations—one paper alleges, indeed, that she has already opened them—with Japan on the basis of an exchange between Korea and Manchuria, each empire agreeing to stand aloof and offer no obstruction to the other's proceedings in the indicated district. It is quite curious to observe the assumed accuracy with which the *Niroku* formulates this story. It undertakes to set forth serially the proposals that Russia has submitted to the Powers on this subject, but as each item on the list consists of a string of asterisks, varying only in number, followed by some fragments of constructive phraseology that would fit any predicate, the *Niroku's* readers are left just where they were, except, perhaps, that the more credulous of them receive an impression of mystery. It is certainly the acme of sensational journalism to publish skeleton sentences and leave readers to fill in the details according to their fancy.

The commencement of work on the northern section of the Soul-Fusan Railway is to be officially celebrated on the 15th inst., when a representative of the Emperor of Korea will attend. It is stated that the land required for construction purposes on that part of the road has already been handed over by the Korean Government. The date for commencing operations on the southern section has not yet been fixed, but an early day will probably be chosen. Thus the work will proceed from both ends simultaneously.

Wednesday, Aug. 14.

No success seems to have attended the attempts of the Japanese Representative in Soul to procure the withdrawal or postponement of the prohibition as to the export of cereals. Mr. Hayashi appears to have asked for one of three things: first, that the veto should be rescinded; secondly, that its operation should be deferred until harvest time, and thirdly, that it should not go into effect for a month. All these proposals were negatived by the Korean Government, it is said, and the prohibition goes into force on the 26th instant. Neither has any satisfactory answer been obtained to the contention that it is *ultra vires* to extend the prohibition to all cereals instead of limiting it to rice alone. That point awaits further discussion. The only useful result of Mr. Hayashi's remonstrances is that the Korean Government has promised to instruct the provincial authorities not to oppose the purchase of rice for food by the crews of Japanese fishing boats.

It need scarcely be said that this action on the part of the Korean Government continues to be denounced by the Japanese press. The *Fiji Shimpō* is particularly emphatic. It declares that a temporary check to diplomatic remonstrance must be regarded as final in such a matter. The progress made by agriculture in Korea during recent years is mainly due to the opening of a new market for her cereals owing to exports. It would be most injurious to her interests that this progress should now be checked by blundering officialdom. Then there

is the fact that it has become habitual for Japanese merchants to make advances to Korean farmers on the security of the latter's crops. The merchants by whom such advances were made this year are now placed in a very awkward position. The *Fiji* supplements these editorial utterances by a cartoon indicating that Russia is using France and Korea to harrass Japan in this matter.

GERMAN NEWS.

The German press appears to have resumed its campaign of virulence against England in connexion with the conduct of the South-African war. Anonymous letters and articles have been published in Holland charging the British troops with all sorts of brutalities, and these letters and articles are accepted by the German press as conclusive evidence. The *Vossische Zeitung*, for example, declares that the behaviour of the British in South Africa is no better than that of the Turks in Bulgaria and Armenia, and says that England will be for ever disgraced if her people look on in silence while her "hiring troops perform deeds of savagery among the free Christian people of the Boers, while the farms of men who are defending their independence are burned to the ground, their wives and daughters outraged, and their old men and children driven together and left to die of hunger and of all manner of disease." The German press has certainly done everything in its power to create bad blood between its country and Great Britain throughout the South-African war.

It is to the concentration camps that the German newspaper alludes when it speaks of old men and children driven together and left to die of hunger and of every manner of disease. Undoubtedly there has been suffering connected with these camps. But it has been clearly shown that no alternative offered, except to leave the Boer women, children and old people in the abandoned districts where the crops had been trampled under foot and the houses destroyed. That would have been to leave them inevitably to a slow and lingering death. The resource of concentration camps was deliberately chosen as the best means of minimizing suffering which could not be altogether averted.

At a meeting of the German Colonial Council held in Berlin on the 27th of June, Herr Volsen suggested the advisability of appointing to posts in the administration of German East Africa young merchants having a knowledge of languages and practical acquaintance with the colonial institutions of other countries. Dr. Stuebel, Director of the Colonial Department, replied that such appointments had already been made and that he was ready to continue the experiment. Certainly the wise practicality of the Germans is much to be admired.

The failure of the Leipziger Bank was followed by a sharp run on all the banks in Leipzig and Dresden, but they had prepared for the panic and were able to meet it successfully.

The liabilities of the Leipziger Bank were 92 millions of marks and it had nominal assets of 111½ millions. But these assets included 80 millions which depended on the relations of the Bank with the Treber-Tracknung Company of Cassel, so that little hope was entertained of realizing more than a small fraction of the 80 millions. The *Vossische Zeitung* comments thus upon the incident:—

"The German commercial world has been suffering for more than a year from the effects of a grave crisis. The output of mineral ore and of coal has declined to an appreciable extent. Several of the furnaces have been damped down, and in the case of other establishments the stock of raw iron is constantly increasing at a great rate. In one branch of industry after another business is declining. Foreign trade is at present decreasing. Building operations are at a standstill. The numbers of the unemployed are growing. Capital seeks in vain for profitable investments. These are bitter experiences, but they are the natural reaction from the way in which the upward tendencies of the market were exaggerated, and they are not altogether undeserved."

The Berlin correspondent of *The Times* gives the following explanation of the Leipziger Bank's failure:—

The chief cause of the ruin of the Leipziger Bank was the manner in which it had engaged itself with the malt residuum drying company in Cassel, a concern which has for some years been regarded with suspicion in financial quarters. The company was founded in 1880, and at first confined itself to the purpose for which it was established. After a few years, however, it began to extend its operations, and founded a number of branches, which were not managed as part of the original undertaking, but by financial operations, such as the founding of dependent companies. Its share capital was increased from 150,000 marks to 8,400,000 marks, and it became involved in the affairs of companies which were established in Hamburg, Vienna, Nantes, Genoa, and other places. Most of these undertakings, which were begun on a large scale, failed to justify the expectations which were cherished in regard to them. The reputation of the Cassel firm suffered in consequence, but the directors were able to retain the confidence of the shareholders. This was apparently not so difficult as it might otherwise have been, for the majority of the shares were held either directly or indirectly by the Leipziger Bank, which seems to have identified its interests with those of the directors.

The general impression in Germany seems to be that this disaster will not stand alone. There will be no material improvement of the present trade depression before the autumn, it is thought, and in the meanwhile a number of weak and unsound concerns will go to the wall. The only consolation offered is that which was recently made much of in Japan's case, namely, that the disappearance of frail enterprises will have the salutary effect of strengthening public confidence in those which survive.

Herr Möller, the new Prussian Minister of Commerce, speaking at a banquet given in Berlin on June 26th by the firm of Messrs. Siemens and Halske and the Allgemeine Elektricitätsgesellschaft on the occasion of the visit of the Institution of Electrical Engineers, made an interesting comparison of the special characteristics of the commercial spirit in England and Germany. "The English," he said, "had advanced from experiment and had first reaped the fruits of being the most practical European nation. The Germans, on the other hand, had begun by excessive devotion to theory; but in time they too had become practical, and they were now reaping the benefit of their experience as well as of their intelligence. In the days when he himself resided in England the English were first in commerce and industry and other nations were nowhere. Now things had been to some extent equalized, and he ventured to say that it would not be altogether to the disadvantage of England that prosperity should not be her exclusive possession, for excessive national prosperity was not an unmixed blessing." In another part of the same speech, Herr Möller said that in spite of their commercial competition with each other, Germany and England might well unite in the spirit of the German Emperor's warning in guarding against the dangers to their commerce and industry which menaced them from the Far East."

The Supreme Court of Justice in Berlin has found that Weiland did not act with any cri-

mal intent to injure the Emperor when he threw a fishplate at His Majesty. Weiland, after careful examination by a committee of medical experts, was unanimously declared irresponsible for his acts. Thus the affair assumes the character of an accident, not of an attempt to murder.

THE EARTHQUAKE.

On the 10th instant at 3 a.m. a severe earthquake was felt in Awomori Prefecture. There were over 20 shocks, and much damage is said to have been done to godowns and dwellings, as well as to the railway. Particulars are not yet to hand.

The earthquake in Awomori prefecture seems to have developed its greatest force at Hachinohe where 4 houses were thrown down and 200 injured. Next in order of damage was Shichinohe, which had 70 houses injured. There were no lives lost, nor does it appear that any one was injured. Between Shiriuchi and Numazaki the railway track suffered so much that the passage of trains had to be suspended. It will be seen from the map that the shock struck the part of Awomori where the railway runs nearest to the sea coast on the extreme north-east. There can be little doubt that the centre of disturbance was in the bed of the ocean, as has so often been the case with earthquakes in the north of Japan. The region of greatest force included Awomori and the south-eastern part of Hokkaido, but found its southern limit at the borders of Iwate prefecture. The injury to the railway resulted from the breaking down of embankments between the line and the sea, and the consequent inundation of the track. A very short time will suffice to repair the damage on the section of the road—19 miles and 5 chains—where the shock developed destructive violence. Residents of Tokyo are doubtless aware that two shocks were felt in Tokyo almost simultaneously with the disturbances in the north, one being between 5 and 6 p.m. on the 9th; the other between 3 and 4 a.m. on the 10th. The former of these shocks corresponded with a somewhat severe disturbance in Riku-u; the latter, with the Awomori phenomenon. The Seismological Bureau reports that from the afternoon of the 9th until the morning of the 10th there were 16 shocks in Awomori and 7 in Tokyo. The Bureau is convinced that the origin of the disturbance was a land-slip.

The Awomori earthquake caused most injury at Hachinohe, which evidently lay in the direct line of the shock. Nearly every house in the village is said to have been more or less injured, and it now turns out that, contrary to the original report, there were two persons wounded, a man and a woman.

NEWSPAPER METHODS.

Is a newspaper justified in re-publishing a scandalous story the complete falsehood of which has been established? Take an example. Certain Tokyo journals, notorious for their disregard of truth, for their rascally assaults upon the reputation of private individuals, and for the black-mailing carried on by members of their staff, publish a story charging one of the leading ladies of Japan with an act of treason and her husband with murdering her. The tale is a villainous fabrication from beginning to end, and its falseness is speedily demonstrated. Had an

English journal of Yokohama any right, moral or legal, to re-produce the story after it has been proved unworthy of credence? It appears to us that the sin of the local English journal is even more heinous than that of the Japanese journals, for whereas the latter may have believed the tale when they admitted it to their columns, the former admitted it with full knowledge of its falsehood.

It is something to find that the *Japan Herald* has the grace to become excited when convicted of republishing villainous slanders after their falsity has been exposed. The *Herald* becomes also abusive, but that was inevitable, and it further professes to regard itself as an object of special aversion to the *Japan Mail*, upon which comfortable estimate of its own importance, we congratulate it. The position it now takes—so far as we can discover from its somewhat perturbed defence,—is that a journal is entirely justified in publishing a libel provided that it simultaneously publishes a contradiction. That is a very pretty canon of newspaper conduct. It is appropriately accompanied in the same issue of the *Japan Herald* by a jubilant reminder to the public that since a Japanese Procurator has declared the *Herald* to be "a potent force for evil" as a disseminator of libels, it must also be a potent agency for advertising puffs.

MINING PRIVILEGES.

It is stated that since the Mining Law was amended so as to permit any juridical person composed of foreigners to engage in mining enterprise in Japan, some European and American capitalists have been turning their attention to the subject. They find, however, that the foreigner has to pay a special tariff for everything in Japan, for transport, for hotel accommodation and for labour, which handicap militates against the success of their enterprise. Professor Wakayama and Mr. Nakai Yeijiro are reported to be taking steps to organize an association having for its object the facilitating of foreign enterprise in this line and the introduction of foreign capital, but there is evidently a strong party opposed to the granting of mining privileges to individual foreigners. The officials of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce are believed to be in favour of withdrawing all restrictions, but many of the mine-owners think that if foreigners come in with cheap money and fine machinery, they will gradually become masters of the situation. Of course it is futile to talk of foreign capital being invested in Japanese mines so long as the Japanese law places obstacles in the way, and if Japanese mine-owners are too timid to advocate the removal of such restrictions, there need not be any further discussion of the subject.

Connected with this subject of foreign capital, the *Asahi Shimbun* reports that many Japanese in the Kwansei districts—Osaka, Kyoto, &c.,—have been making strenuous efforts to obtain money from the Russo-Chinese Bank or from individual foreigners on the security of land, buildings and machinery. The applicants are cotton-spinning, coal-mining and paper-making companies, and they want aid to pay off debts and for the purposes of working capital or to buy machinery. But neither the Bank nor the foreign merchant finds the security good enough, and no one is profiting by the movement except the broker, who does not hesitate to raise false hopes in the breasts of applicants in order to get his own fees.

STEADFAST FAITH.

A whole page of *The Times* is required to reproduce an Appeal made by the Council of the Imperial Protestant Federation of the United Kingdom "to the Protestants of the British Empire" against removing from the King's Oath the Declaration against Transubstantiation. What the Roman Catholics complain of is that the Declaration is couched in offensive terms, since the doctrine of transubstantiation is there denounced as "superstitious and idolatrous." But the signatories of the Appeal—and they represent 27 Protestant organizations in England, Scotland and Ireland—contend that the Roman Catholics aim at nothing less than the total abolition of the declaration and that no revision of it would satisfy them, their real object being to remove all obstacles to the occupation of the British Throne by a Roman Catholic. The signatories further point out that whereas the Roman Catholics denounce as an insulting remnant of hated fanaticism the retention of the terms "superstitious and idolatrous" in the Declaration, they themselves perpetually offer much more flagrant insults to the whole body of English protestants. For example, Cardinal Vaughan affirms in his recent Pastoral Letter that the declaration is an "outrage against our Lord Jesus Christ," which is assuredly a most unjust and insulting charge to bring against the sincere and earnest folks that are defending the Declaration; Monsignor Motler, speaking on May 7th as chairman of the "Bradford Catholic Union," alleged that when the King read the Declaration, "he had been compelled to swear that which he could not in his heart believe to be true," and in text books published by Roman Catholics and widely used in England, it is said that the Protestant Religion "was made, not by Jesus Christ, but 1,500 years afterwards by a wicked man called Luther who broke his vows to God and confessed that he made the Protestant Religion to please the Devil and spite the Pope"; that "Protestantism and Nationalism are only mongrels, and when united together they produce a cur much given to snarling at things divine"; that a man might as well be a Pagan as a Protestant and that all means of holiness have been destroyed in the Protestant Church. The drafters of the Appeal, having quoted these Roman Catholic comments, declare that they are willing to grant liberty of speech to Roman Catholics but that they are "determined, God helping them, to retain it for themselves at any cost," and they announce their motto to be "No Papal Gag in the Mouth of the King of England."

Apparently the House of Lords has dealt with the situation by means of a compromise. It has retained the clauses declaring that transubstantiation and adoration of the Virgin are contrary to the Protestant faith, but it has expunged the obnoxious adjectives "superstitious and idolatrous." We confess that such a change of forms seems to us highly desirable. The King's Declaration ought not to contain one word needlessly offensive to any section of his law-abiding subjects. His Majesty has a right to announce his own religious belief in any terms that seem fitting to him, but he has not a right to apply opprobrious epithets to the religious belief of persons who do not share his creed.

"THE TIMES" AND THE "JIJI SHIMPO."

The *Jiji Shimpō* frankly admits the justice of *The Times'* criticism that the three things needed to facilitate the introduction of foreign capital are some improvement of commercial morality in Japan, the concession of fuller powers to foreigners associated with Japanese enterprises, and the simplification of the Commercial Laws. Our Tokyo contemporary makes the confession with shame, but nevertheless makes it, that commercial morality in bad in this country. The *Jiji* is perplexed, however, by the *The Times'* allusion to the Commercial Code, for that body of laws having been compiled in accordance with the best Occidental Standards, ought to be secure against criticism. Perhaps, says our contemporary, the London journal alludes to vexatious delays on the part of officials charged with the duty of giving effect to the Code; or perhaps the Code being compiled in accordance with models furnished by Continental Europe, does not suit the Anglo-Saxon. It appears to us (*Japan Mail*) that what *The Times* refers to is the restrictions imposed by Japanese laws upon the ownership of real estate by individual foreigners, upon their ownership of mines, and upon their ownership of shares in State railways or steamship companies subsidized by the Government. There is a measure of inaccuracy in attributing all these restrictions to the Commercial Code, but *The Times* speaks of "commercial law," not of the "Commercial Code," and an English writer would naturally apply the former expression to all regulations of the nature we have enumerated. "Simplification," in the sense of *The Times'* editorial, means the removal of all vexatious restrictions.

In connexion with this subject the *Jiji* calls attention to the fact that cheques are not received by an official department—central or local—in payment of taxes or other public charges. It is necessary to hand in ready money. That is a somewhat unenlightened style of procedure. Our contemporary denounces it, and we are inclined to agree that officialdom should adopt a more accommodating attitude.

THE ALLEGED FRAUD IN TOKYO.

Further particulars are published by Tokyo journals about the so-called fraudulent loan of twenty-five thousand yen on the security of Viscount Yoshida, M. Henri Fouque being implicated in the affair. According to journalistic accounts, it would seem that the transaction was of the nature of those often laid to the charge of Mr. Hiranuma Senzo, namely, a pretended loan for the purpose of getting ultimate possession of the property pledged as security. But that is a very incorrect version, we believe. So far as we can learn, the whole affair was managed with perfect good faith in its early stages. The money was required for the purpose of exploiting an industrial enterprise started by a French engineer, well known in Japan. Had the latter returned to this country from France at the time originally fixed, there would have been no difficulty, but the unexpected postponement of his arrival compelled M. Henri Fouque and his associates to start the enterprise in a manner not contemplated at the outset. Money being required, Viscount Yoshida was asked to give security by mortgaging certain property, which he consented to do on condition that he became a beneficiary in the enterprise. It would seem, however, that the Viscount failed to inform his parents and guardians of the proceeding, and the

latter were thus induced to regard it with suspicion, being instigated by an enemy of the person principally engaged in arranging the loan. Proceedings have consequently been instituted against the parties to the loan, but, if these particulars be correct, it is not probable that the case will go beyond the stage of preliminary examination.

TOLSTOI.

The most recent news that has reached Japan regarding Count Leo Tolstoi speaks of his health as being considerably shattered, and that death may be expected at any moment. In the *July Idler* Mr. Andrew D. White, the United States Ambassador to Germany, writes very interestingly about some recent walks and talks he has had with the Russian poet and philosopher. He thoroughly believes in Tolstoi's sincerity and genius, but found himself constantly at issue with him in his opinion. Tolstoi spoke with disapprobation of travel, and Mr. White fastens on this, observing: "Of all distinguished men that I have ever met, Tolstoi seems to me most in need of that enlargement of view and healthful modification of opinion which come from observing men, and comparing opinions on different lands and under different conditions. This need has been all the greater because in Russia there is no opportunity to discuss really important questions."

In Tolstoi, says Mr. White, we see a man who, born in and on Russia, is a narrow and fantastic teacher, and a man of genius denouncing all science, and commending what he calls "faith"; urging a return to a state of nature, which is simply Rousseau modified by misreadings of the New Testament; repudiating marriage, though himself most happily married, and the father of sixteen children; holding that Æschylus and Dante and Shakespeare were not great in literature, and making of some obscure writer a literary idol; holding that Michael Angelo and Raphael were not great in sculpture and painting, yet insisting on the eminence of sundry unknown artists who have painted brutally; holding that Beethoven, Handel, Mozart, and Händel, were not great in music, but that some unknown performer, outside any healthful musical evolution, has given us the music of the future; declaring Napoleon to have had no genius, but presenting Kutusoff as a military ideal; loathing science—that organised knowledge which has done more than all else to bring us out of mediæval cruelty into a better world—and extolling a "faith" which has always been the most effective pretext for bloodshed and oppression.

The long, slow, everyday work of developing a better future for his countrymen is to be done by others far less gifted than Tolstoi. His paradoxes will be forgotten; but his devoted life, his noble thoughts, and his lofty ideals will, as centuries roll on, more and more give life and light to the new Russia.

COUNT DE LUR-SALUCES.

Count de Lur-Saluces left Paris quietly without any demonstration whatever, to undergo his sentence of banishment. The Count's condemnation derives an element of sadness from the facts that he served 25 years in the French Army, and that he may reasonably be regarded as hereditarily a Royalist. It appears that by a legal device the Haute Cour managed to save him from a sentence of imprisonment, which, though of shorter duration than his five years' banishment, would have been a much greater punishment to a man in his position. The Count's address to the Court on his own behalf was this:—

"It seems to me allowable to mention a family recollection, a letter of my great-great-grandfather's at Rossbach, where he had fallen wounded beside his father, who had been killed:—Madame ma Mère. —Blood is nothing when honour has been preserved and I can assure you that my father and I have preserved ours." To-day I turn to my children and repeat to them the same language. I do not speak to

them of blood, because in our day occasions are rare when your own blood or that of others is spilt. But I say to them, 'prison, banishment, proscription are nothing when honour is preserved, and I can assure you that your father's honour is intact.' The verdict which you are about to give matters little to me. I await it with head erect and with a perfectly easy conscience."

M. de Lur-Saluces differed from M. M. Déroulède and Marcel-Habert, with whom his name is generally associated, in this, that whereas they avowedly wanted to substitute a plebiscitary Republic for the present French polity, he wished to re-establish Royalty. There can be no doubt about that, for M. de Lur-Saluces openly avowed his purpose in a speech delivered by him at the commencement of his trial.

The only really interesting fact elicited during the trial was that the military arrangements on the occasion of M. Faure's funeral were slightly altered in deference to the request of General de Pellieux. The arrangements had been made by General Zurlinden, but General de Pellieux seems to have been approached by M. Déroulède and to have thus obtained information that a species of military *coup d'état* was contemplated at the Place de la Nation, whither his brigade was to march for the purpose of breaking up after the procession. The *coup* was to take the initiatory form of a demonstration in favour of General de Pellieux. But the latter informed General Zurlinden of what was in prospect, and Zurlinden agreed that it would be better to disband the troops before reaching the Place de la Nation. It was to this incident, doubtless, that M. Déroulède alluded, when he declared that the failure of his plot on the occasion of M. Faure's funeral was caused by the treachery of a member of the Royalist party, in consequence of which the stations and the order of march of the troops were altered.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

The newsmonger has been at work again. On the 23rd of July London received the following information:—

Fragmentary despatches from St. Petersburg tell of unusual activity in the army and navy circles in Russia.

The Czar, according to these telegrams, has ordered the enlistment of 300,000 men for the army and navy, and at naval stations work is being pushed night and day.

An explanation of this military activity is given in a brief telegram from the Russo-Scandinavian press agency at St. Petersburg.

The message states that the Russian Government has ordered the railways to hold themselves in readiness to transport troops on four hours' notice, and that war with Japan is imminent.

The relations between Russia and Japan have been strained to the breaking point for some time. After the Chinese-Japanese war, Russia saw to it that the fruits of victory be withheld from Japan. Her demands for Chinese territory, desirable from a strategical view point, were blocked chiefly by Russia.

Japanese statesmen saw that a conflict with the big European power was inevitable in the future, and Japan, ever since, has been preparing for such a war.

Russia meantime has lost no opportunity of strengthening her position in China. The Boxer uprising gave her a chance to pour troops into Manchuria on the plea that they were needed there to preserve order.

There has been no news recently that the Russo-Japanese issue has become more acute, but Russia's military movements just now indicate that this is so.

It will be observed that the concoctor of this strange tale has at least the ingenuousness to confess that the despatches from which he takes it are "fragmentary." We need scarcely say that, so far as Japan is concerned, there is not a word of truth in the story. Her relations with Russia at the time of the publication of this canard were thoroughly friendly.

THE FRASER RIVER TROUBLE.

The method adopted by the Canadian fishermen to deal with any Japanese who declined to join the union was decidedly drastic. They destroyed the Japanese nets, threw the men's arms overboard, stove in the boats and carried the Japanese to an island where they were marooned. The whereabouts of the island had not been discovered up to the date of latest journalistic advices, but it was known that between 30 and 40 Japanese had been marooned there. Of course there was no idea of starving the Japanese: provisions were to be carried to them at intervals. The Canadian fishermen further allege that in capturing the Japanese they took care to inflict as little injury as possible, but inasmuch as the captures had always to be effected by force, and the fishermen's idea of not hurting a man is tolerably elastic, it is uncertain how far the Japanese really suffered. The origin of the trouble was that the Canadian fishermen wanted better terms than the cannery owners were willing to grant, whereas the Japanese declared themselves ready to work at the old rates. The dispute was settled by a compromise on the 24th of July, the basis of the settlement being that the fishermen are to have 12½ cents. per fish for one quarter of the entire pack and 10 cents for the other three quarters. Doubtless the marooned Japanese were subsequently released and allowed, as well as their comrades, to resume fishing operations. But as they have lost many of their nets and boats they will probably refuse to accept such a simple solution. It is not by any means certain, too, whether Japanese lives have not been lost. We may add that the settlement of the trouble seems to have been due to the arrival of a school of fish rather than to any liberal modification of the views of the disputants. Neither side could endure the spectacle of thousands of salmon crowding unmolested into the river while their usual captors and cannery were disputing on the bank.

BULL-FIGHTING IN AMERICA.

On the 12th of July a genuine bull-fight took place at Omaha and was witnessed by ten thousand spectators. It differed from the displays of a similar kind in Spain merely in the fact that the toreadors and matadors were not allowed to kill the bulls. They were permitted only to pierce the animals' hides with long darts and provoke them to fury. As a general rule it would have been more merciful to kill the animals outright, but when the authorities showed themselves sufficiently pitiless to allow such an exhibition at all, it would have been extravagant to expect that they should pay much attention to the bulls' sufferings. No horses were gored; but they might have been; nor was any toreador killed, though one escaped that fate very narrowly, having fallen under the feet of a bull which turned to gore him when the picadors distracted it with their flags. One bull completely defeated the intentions of his tormentors by walking placidly into the ring, surveying the audience with benevolent eyes and treating the red flags with contempt. But what shall be said of the inauguration of such barbarities in America in the first year of the twentieth century?

It is not generally known that bull fights used to be organized in Echigo once a year, and that they still take place occasionally. They differ radically from the Spanish fights.

Men do not take part in them. One bull is pitted against another and the animals seldom inflict any serious injury upon each other. Nevertheless such sports are most inhuman, and modern public opinion condemns them so far that what was once an annual pastime has now almost ceased to be practised.

CHRIST CHURCH, YOKOHAMA.

The following memorandum has been sent to us for publication:—

TO THE SEATHOLDERS OF CHRIST CHURCH, YOKOHAMA.

On the 29th July a meeting was called by the Trustees in conjunction with the Church Committee, to obtain an expression of opinion as to the best method of filling the vacant Incumbency.

Every Seatholder was notified, and a copy of the Trust Deed was sent to each, but unfortunately the attendance was small and not representative.

At the meeting, it was thought desirable to circulate a list to Seatholders, asking their approval or otherwise, of one or any of the three following courses, viz.:—

- 1st. To invite the Rev. Aubrey Sharpe to accept the permanent position of Incumbent.
- 2nd. To advertise in the Hongkong and Shanghai papers for a Clergyman to fill the position.
- 3rd. To appoint a Committee in England and get it to nominate an Incumbent, with the aid of the Bishop of London.

Before deciding as to the sending out of the list, the Trustees held a meeting, at which the various proposals were discussed, and it was then found that numerous difficulties to any one of the three proposals, presented themselves, which were briefly as follows:—

- 1st. Although the Trustees favoured the appointment of the Rev. Aubrey Sharpe, it was found that under the most favourable circumstances, he could not possibly take up the position for at least 12 months, even if he found that he could accept it at all, so with this uncertainty attached, it was thought useless to take a vote.
- 2nd. Advertising in the Hongkong and Shanghai papers would be a very unsatisfactory way of finding a Candidate, as it would be more than likely that only Missionaries would be available, and much time would be lost.
- 3rd. Referring to a Committee in England would be unsatisfactory, as the old Yokohama Residents live far apart, and with one exception, would be likely to take very little interest in Church matters.

It was therefore decided by the Trustees, not to circulate a notice asking for opinions as to the three courses suggested at the meeting, but to take the matter into their own hands, and ask the aid of the Right Rev. Bishop Awdry, giving him their views as to the sort of man who would be acceptable to the congregation, and asking him to take steps to secure a Clergyman from England.

F. S. JAMES,
JAMES DODDS,
W. F. MITCHELL,
JAMES WALTER. } Trustees.

Yokohama, August 15th, 1901.

A DISGRACEFUL AFFAIR.

A most disgraceful affair is reported from Hawaii by Tokyo journals. It appears that when the *America Maru* arrived at Honolulu on the 25th of July, a Chinese passenger in the steerage was found to be suffering from pest. The ship having been placed in quarantine and the patient removed, an examination of the passengers was made by the health officials. In the case of the white passengers, the physicians merely looked at the face and tongue, but their treatment of the Japanese passengers was very different. Among the latter there were three ladies, one married and two unmarried, in the saloon, and fourteen or fifteen in the steerage. The ladies in the saloon were taken by the doctors into separate rooms and there subjected to treatment which, unless the facts are greatly exaggerated, should lead to the criminal punishment of these so-called officials. We refrain from giving names or details. It is enough to say that such a method of examination can not for a moment be called professional. The women in the steerage appear to have been treated with equal brutality, but their sufferings have not aroused the same amount of indignation. We trust that the Japanese authorities will not be induced to condone this matter in any way. It is probable that the newspaper reports are exaggerated, but even after the utmost deductions have been made on that score, the fact remains that the Japanese lady passengers were examined in a manner quite different from that adopted towards the European and American passengers. It is against discriminations of this kind that the Japanese should persistently and uncompromisingly protest. Experience must have taught them that submission produces no good result. Submission does not enter into the foreigner's canons of conduct. If an European or an American lady were subjected to any such indignity in a Japanese port, the world would ring with her complaints and with the protests of her countrymen.

THE WEATHER.

Monday, Aug. 12.

Nothing could be more unfortunate than the predictions recently uttered by the meteorological authorities. Their latest feat in this line was perhaps the most conspicuous, for they announced on the 9th instant that the warm, bright days of the *dayo* would recommence on the 10th, and when the 10th arrived, people rose to find rain and a chilly atmosphere. However, the records of the Observatory are interesting as showing the singular variations of temperature that took place lately. On the 5th instant the reading of the thermometer was 96.1° F. On the 7th, it was 65.1° F., a difference of 31°; and on the 8th the record was 63°. Thus in three days the thermometer fell 33°. Such violent changes must be very trying to delicate folks.

Friday, Aug. 16.

Kyoto had the good fortune to be visited by a deluge of rain on the afternoon of the 13th, rain so heavy that all traffic had to be stopped, including that of the electric trams. On the other side of the account is to be set the fact that the rain was accompanied by thunder and lightning of exceptional force. One person was struck and killed during the storm, and of two workmen who proceeded immediately afterwards to repair a telegraph instrument, one lost his life and the other was severely injured. Nagano prefecture

had a similar visitation on the 30th of July. The storm was accompanied by hail, which caused much damage to the crops, some of the hail-stones having been as much as 3 inches in diameter (?).

Since it is now confidently reported that the *post-dryō* weather has "taken up," and that a spell of warm days may be expected, we shall perhaps be justified in looking for a change soon, as facts have this year shown a perverse disposition to contradict forecasts. The Nafa storm which, instead of coming on to Japan, turned westward and entered China by the Yangtze Valley, is still wandering in unknown regions. No one can tell what has become of it, or when it may recur and carry out a part at least of the programme it seems to have originally had in mind. When China becomes sufficiently enlightened to have meteorological observatories, it will be possible to substitute certainties for the conjectural forecasts with which the public has now to be content. We should then know, for example, exactly what has become of the Nafa-Shanghai storm and where it is now committing devastation.

A STRIKE.

The cargo hands of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, to the number of some four hundred, went on strike on the 13th instant. Their demands, briefly stated, were that men hitherto rated at eighty per cent. for purposes of hire should be raised to 100 per cent.; that extra pay given on account of exceptional work, should be handed over at once, and that the emoluments of the hands should be raised. The company seems to have agreed to the last demand but to have refused the two first, and the result was a strike which, of course, caused much inconvenience. It is alleged that the matter is likely to be quickly settled, but there is no denying the fact that strikes are destined to be a feature of business operations in Japan as they are in the West. Japan has one advantage, namely, that her people are generally ready to accept a compromise. It is not within our experience that in matters of either politics or business a Japanese ever shows himself altogether unreasonable.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

On the 8th instant the Minister of State for Education conferred the degree of *hakase* of civil engineering on fifteen experts. We omit their names.

It was announced on June 25th by the *Odessa Novosti* that the railway north of Port Arthur would soon be finished, and that it would then be possible to travel by the Siberian line direct from Moscow to Port Arthur.

Admiral Gervais, in an order of the day issued when he was appointed to the command of the Mediterranean Fleet, called upon the fleet to "make a further step toward the preparation of that future of which we dream, and the hope of which thrills our souls."

Several Japanese are said to have suffered severely by the recent fire at the Antwerp custom house. Some lost goods that they had purchased after the French Exhibition, and some lost their personal effects. Tokyo journals write as though there had not been any insurance, but that is scarcely credible.

Odessa is to be at last enlarged. For 20 years the need of increased accommodation

has been felt by vessels frequenting the port whence such large quantities of grain are shipped, principally by British companies. An extensive enlargement of the port is now projected, and the place has been visited by Prince Khilkoff for the purpose of considering the plans *in loco*.

Military opinion in France seems to be distinctly tending towards reduction of the period of service with the colours from 3 years to 2. The Army Committee of the Senate has pronounced in favour of that change. It would be an immense boon to the people, and as to its wisdom from a military point of view, we may assume that French experts have given the matter full consideration.

Glasgow University recently conferred an LL.D. on Professor Sakurai Joji. This is the first instance of such an honour being paid to an Oriental scholar by a British University. It is stated that Professor Sakurai received quite an ovation at the ceremony, the learned men assembled in Glasgow at the time being evidently pleased at the new departure and glad to welcome a Japanese student to their ranks.

Ten persons have been arrested in Tokyo for forging revenue stamps. Among the number there are two secretaries of the Department of Communications, a barrister, a person connected with the Tokyo Law School and an official holding the seventh-class grade. They are said to have forged stamps to the value of twenty thousand *yen*, but the fraud was discovered before many of the stamps had gone into use.

The Naval Museum in Paris has added an interesting object to its collection. It is the tent used by the Dowager Empress of China on her journey to Tong-ling. The Mandarin of Ki-chau presented it, last November, to Colonel Laurust Cherlonchen, who was engaged in operations near the eastern Imperial Tombs. Such, at any rate, is the account given of its manner of coming into French possession. It is of yellow silk embroidered with gold and silver.

We read in the *Jiji Shimpō* that in deference to the advice of his medical attendants Marquis Ito has determined to make a trip to America. The object of this step is the sea-voyage, which, it is expected, will prove beneficial to His Excellency's health. Hence the Marquis will not spend more than a week or ten days on shore in America. It is probable that he will put off his proposed lecture tour to the north until his return.

Telegrams announce that on the morning of the 9th instant Asama-yama showed an extraordinary access of eruptive violence, ashes being ejected in large quantities over a considerable area of the surrounding country. The people are said to have been much alarmed. Possibly this phenomenon may be connected with three distinct shocks of earthquake felt in Tokyo on the 9th and the night of the 10th.

Mr. Joseph Cook, the celebrated lecturer on temperance, died at his residence, Cliff Seat, Ticonderoga, N.Y., in the beginning of July. He was only in his 64th year. The illness which ultimately carried him off made its appearance in 1895, when he was travelling and lecturing in Australia, and thenceforth he never recovered his health. In Japan, which he visited in 1882, Mr. Cook delivered twelve lectures which won many followers for his doctrine of total abstinence. He was undoubtedly a man who accom-

plished much in the cause of humanity, and whose comparatively early decease must be widely mourned.

'Tis said that a newspaper should always seem to be quite sure of its facts and inferences. The *Hongkong Daily Press* adheres to that principle. It calls Prince Tuan "nefarious," and General Tung Fuh-shang a "barbarian," and it says, "that there exists a plot to attack and kill the Emperor on his way back from K'ai-fung, there is no doubt whatever." What has Tuan done to merit the epithet "nefarious," Tung to deserve that of "barbarian," and what evidence is there which removes all doubt of the regicidal plot?

A very imposing ceremony took place in the German Church, Nakaroku-banchō, Tokyo, on the 11th instant, in memory of the late Empress Dowager of Germany. Their Imperial Highnesses Prince and Princess Komatsu represented the Emperor and Empress, and among these present were the Minister President of State, the Ministers of State or their representatives, and many other prominent officials, numbering about 150. A German Naval band assisted and the church was beautifully draped and decorated. The Rev. H. Hass performed the service.

In recently describing the progress of the post-bellum ship-building programme, Tokyo journals stated that the torpedo-boat section of the scheme was the most backward. It is now explained that the building of these craft has been slow owing to the method pursued, namely, the importation of material from abroad and its construction in this country. Things have moved rapidly of late, however, and there are now over 40 torpedo-boats actually on service. The full number of 71 will be completed, it is said, by the end of the year. It was originally proposed to have 20 fourth-class boats, but that idea has been abandoned, and all the boats are of the third or a higher class.

The Japan Railway Company held its half-yearly meeting on the 8th instant in the rooms of the Seinen-kai, Viscount Soma in the chair. A sum of 3,000 *yen* was voted for the family of the late Mr. Mori, who was killed at the Usui Pass, and the following accounts were read and passed:—

Net profits for the half year ended	Yen.
June 30th.....	2,582,248
Brought over from previous account	507,677
Total.....	3,088,925
To Legal Reserve	129,112
To Liquidation of Debts, &c.	21,789
Losses	2,436
Rewards to officials	90,370
Dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. annually	2,284,852
	2,528,559
To Special Reserve	200,000
Carried to next account	361,365

Here is a point to which the attention of the Railway Authorities may be advantageously drawn. A few days ago two foreigners purchased second-class tickets at the Yokohama station for a journey in the direction of Yokosuka. The day being Sunday, crowds of people were proceeding to the sea-side and, as usual, the accommodation provided was insufficient. The travellers, finding no room in any second-class carriage, entered a first-class, and were thereupon required to pay the difference of fare. They remonstrated, declaring that they would willingly go second-class if room were found for them. The reply of the porter was that they must

do one of three things:—Pay for a first-class ticket, or enter a third-class, or wait for the next train. Is that really the rule which the porters are required to enforce?

When the project of inaugurating a lottery in Formosa came upon the *tapis* originally, it was proposed to amend the Japanese Criminal Code, which penalizes lotteries of all kinds. Then some officials suggested that a better plan would be to enact a special enabling law operative in Formosa only. That idea also seems to have been now abandoned, and it is thought wiser to revert to the original proposal of amending the Criminal Code. Baron Kodama, Governor-General of Formosa, is understood to be very desirous of establishing a lottery. He seems to think that nothing can check the propensity of the Formosan Chinese for this kind of excitement, and he says that they waste 4 million *yen* annually in the Macao lottery. His plan is to raise a revenue of one million by means of a lottery in Taipei, and to apply the proceeds to works of charity, sanitation and so on. But the papers which publish the Baron's opinions do not explain how the evil of legalizing lotteries in every part of the Japanese empire is to be avoided, for that would be the obvious result of changing the Criminal Code. We presume that the point is receiving due attention, for certainly to legalize a vicious habit throughout the entire empire in the interests of the Formosan Chinese alone, would be poor policy.

It is stated that the Kwansei Boyeki Kaisha, which failed somewhat disastrously last spring, will be resuscitated. The company was always believed to be sound, and certainly it had excellent opportunities. But it engaged in business on a somewhat reckless scale, and could not hold the reins of the horses it had harnessed. Osaka and Nagoya, however, are reported to be considerably inconvenienced by the want of such a company, and as Baron Shibusawa is interesting himself actively, resuscitation will probably become an accomplished fact.

In the *Sphere* we find a picture of "the Emperor of Japan and his family," including the Prince and Princess Imperial, and the four little Princesses Tsune, Kane, Fumi and Yasu. The picture appears to have been taken from a painting, for the portraits show a woodenness that is never seen in a photograph. The likenesses are unmistakable, however.

When the South-African war broke out, the great question was, what force might the Boers be expected to put into the field. Judged by statistics their army should not have numbered much more than thirty thousand. But, as a matter of fact, they succeeded at one time in putting nearly the double of that force in the field. How was it done? A partial explanation may be found in an item of news from St. Helena. It appears that of the 4,700 prisoners now on the island, only 17 per cent. are Transvaalers and Orange Free Staters. The rest are Scandinavians, Germans, Italians, Russians, Irish, &c. The number of Scandinavians is said to be surprising, and many of them hold master's and mate's certificates, they being deserters from ships. The inference is that about one half of the Boer army consisted of foreigners.

The London *Sphere* is just sufficiently behind the times to publish in its issue of July 6th, a portrait of Mr. Kato Takaaki as Minister of State for Foreign Affairs. It

accompanies the portrait with this paragraph:—"The Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Komei Kato, is quite a young man to occupy such a position. It is interesting to compare his portrait with that of Baron Iswolski, the new Russian Ambassador at Tokyo, who was recently in Italy." A Russian "ambassador" in Tokyo is a novelty, but the portrait is an excellent likeness for all that, and so is the picture of Mr. Kato.

Three representatives of the Mormon creed have arrived in Japan, and are believed to contemplate the establishment of a mission in this country should they see a favourable opportunity to do so. Such an addition to the sects already established here could be dispensed with.

The Fifth Division organized an imposing ceremony at the Shokonsha in Hiroshima on the 14th instant, in memory of those that lost their lives in the Chili campaign. Ten thousand *yen* were spent on the affair, but the greater part of the money seems to have been sent to the families of the deceased.

The owner of the *Kaiso Maru* is reported to have entered a suit against the United States authorities for the loss of his vessel. The *Kaiso* was a sailing ship of 325 tons. Chartered by two foreigners in Kobe, she proceeded to a port in the Philippines, and there encountered such difficulties that the master, becoming desperate, sold her by public auction for a mere song. It is claimed that she was purchased by the Italian Consul at the place, who immediately sent her to sea under charter, though the main objection made to her by the local authorities had been some alleged unsoundness of hull. The point raised is that her foreign charterers in Kobe were privy to the whole affair, and that there was a deliberate scheme to get possession of her. It is hard to believe anything of that kind.

A keen contest took place in the First Election District of Tochigi Prefecture in connexion with the choice of a member of the Lower House in succession to the late Mr. Hoshi Toru. This struggle had been spoken of as likely to be very close, some persons predicting that the votes would be nearly equally divided. But the result did not bear out that forecast. Mr. Mochida, representative of the *Seiyun-kai*, obtained 2,233 votes against 1,063 cast for Mr. Yokobori, the Progressist candidate, Mr. Hoshi's old opponent.

The *Chugai Shogyo* says that the Siamese Government recently applied through Mr. Inagaki Shimesu, Japanese Representative in Bangkok, to have a war-vessel built by the Japanese Naval Authorities, but as the latter do not take orders from the public, they were obliged to refuse. Since, however, the Siamese are anxious to avoid the expense of getting the vessel out from Europe, it is probable that her construction will be entrusted to the Mitsui Bishi Dock at Nagasaki or to the Kawasaki Yard at Kobe. She will be a small vessel of five or six hundred tons, so as to be available for river service.

Posthumous honours, in the shape of an increase of official rank, have been conferred on the officers and officials who lost their lives in the Chinese complication, namely, Major Hattori, Captain Takehisa, Lieut. Kochiyama, Mr. Ando Tatsugoro, Mr. Narahara, Mr. Kojima, Mr. Sugiyama and 54 others.

The light-fingered gentleman who entered the room of an English naval officer in Ko-

on the 11th instant and carried off a purse containing upward of 60 *yen*, has been apprehended. It appears that he proceeded to Oiso, and was having a high time on the proceeds of his escapade, when the police interrupted him.

Elections for the first local assembly opened in Hokkaido have just taken place, the northern island having been brought within the communal system by a law enacted in the last session of the Diet. The elections resulted in a sweeping victory for the *Seiyun-kai*. Its candidates are said to have been successful in every district.

For several days the Yokohama silk market has been in a state of great activity. Large sales have been reported, the figure for the 14th instant being over a thousand bales.

DEATH OF MR. KING KINGDON.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. King Kingdon, eldest son of Mr. N. P. Kingdon, one of the oldest residents of the port. The deceased gentleman, who was of somewhat delicate constitution, caught a cold some months ago, which settled on his lungs and was accompanied by a distressing cough. In a spasm of more than ordinary violence it appears that Mr. Kingdon burst an aneurism of the heart early on Wednesday morning and of course no assistance could have been of the slightest avail.

Mr. Kingdon who was 34 years of age, was born in this country, and was sent to England for his education. He took a high place in Marlborough and later at King's College and his studies having been directed to his adopting the career of a civil engineer he spent several years in London and Manchester undergoing the necessary training. Returning to Japan, however, some dozen or more years ago he decided to take up a mercantile occupation and entered the office of his father with whom he was associated till his death.

Mr. Kingdon took an interest in yacht sailing and frequently raced one or other of the yachts in which he and his father were interested. But he chiefly favoured sport on the Negishi Race Course, and was probably the most successful of gentlemen jockeys in recent years. All his races were ridden with admirable judgment and some of his finishes will be recalled by racing men so long as there is a grand stand at Negishi. In private life "King," as he was generally known, was quiet and unassuming, a genial and kindly young fellow who will be missed by all who had the pleasure of knowing him. Deep sympathy will be felt for his wife and family and for his father and brother in their bereavement.

The remains of Mr. King Kingdon were interred on Thursday afternoon at the Japanese Cemetery near Negishi in presence of a large concourse of mourners. The burial service was performed partly at the house No. 16, Bluff and partly at the place of interment by Rt. Rev. Bishop Awdry. The coffin was escorted to Negishi by the following pall bearers: Messrs. J. Eyton, Sr., J. Higginbotham, R. Ward, J. Eyton, Jr., G. Hood, and R. B. McKinnell and by a large company of Japanese and foreigners alike. The chief mourners were Mr. N. P. Kingdon, and the brother (Mr. Arthur Kingdon) with the wife and family of the deceased gentleman. The wreaths and other floral tributes were many and most beautiful.

A man named Kimura Shigeki shot and killed with a pistol his wife's father, Shiraishi Gengoro, at Mototerakoji, Sendai, on the evening of the 10th inst. The murderer was immediately arrested.

ENGLAND IN THE EAST.

ONE need not be in any sense a Jingo to sympathise with and endorse the attitude attributed by telegraph to Great Britain when she declines to discuss the new commercial treaty with China on equal terms with Powers whose tradal interests are microscopic compared with her own. For example, Russia's commerce with China is represented by 10½ millions of taels annually whereas Great Britain's is 160 millions. All the nations of continental Europe, Russia excepted, have an aggregate interest of only 35¼ million taels in China's trade. It comes to this, therefore, that England's commerce with China is three and a half times as large as the commerce of the whole of continental Europe, and fifteen times as large as the trade of Russia. On no conceivable principle of justice can it be contended that Powers so differently circumstanced should be equally represented on a council convened for dealing with the future of Chinese commerce. Already the position is sufficiently flagrant. Not only does England receive an indemnity about one half of that paid to Russia, Germany and France, though she sent as many troops as any of them, but their lion's share of the compensation is to be partly paid by a tax upon the trade in which she has such an enormously preponderating interest. To cap that anomaly she is now to be placed on equal terms with all the other Powers for the purposes of a new commercial treaty. England has shown an excellent spirit throughout this Chinese complication. It is mainly through her exertions and sacrifices in the past that all nations have been enabled to have tradal intercourse with China. She it is that has borne the brunt and heat of the day. Nevertheless she makes no difficulty about allowing other Powers to join hands with her at the eleventh hour. But when it becomes plain that their purpose is to pull her down to a level with themselves and to ignore not only what she has achieved single-handed, but also the enormously preponderating magnitude of the trade she has built up, she owes it to herself to make a protest. The teaching of the immediate past can not be wholly lost on her. At Germany's hands she received the sharpest lesson. Germany entered into a Convention with her for the avowed purpose of guaranteeing Chinese territory against aggression, and then declared, first, that the Convention did not apply to an immense region which is just as much Chinese territory as is the metropolitan province of Chili, and, secondly, that the chief object of the agreement was to grant to her, Germany, equal rights with England in the Yangtze Valley, though she was by no means disposed to allow England's indisputable treaty title to equal rights with Germany in the province of Shantung. Russia's conduct with regard to Manchuria has been an object lesson scarcely less pregnant. She per-

sists in negotiating secretly and independently with China about Manchuria, thereby making it quite clear that she has no intention of regarding Manchuria as a region in whose fate other Powers are qualified to have a voice. It is impossible to place confidence in the good faith of States behaving in such a manner. Each is plainly playing for its own hand at England's expense, and the Cabinet in London does nothing more than its duty when it asserts its obvious rights. There is a rumour now that England has refused to withdraw her troops from Peking until Russia evacuates Manchuria. Of course that is incredible in the face of the fact that the withdrawal is understood to have already commenced. What the story indicates, we think, is a growing conviction in the public mind that England does not intend to be altogether effaced or to be entirely deprived of her old position in the Far East.

CHINA'S MADNESS.

IT is still confidently stated by more than one critic that China was visited by an access of madness when she defied the whole world last year. Probably history's verdict will be that China never did a saner thing. It is true that she invited defeat, inevitable and crushing defeat. But, on the other hand, she gained for herself a new lease of life. That is the net result. China's imminent and really serious peril lay in the aggressive impulses of the Powers acting independently. She had to face the double danger of original and imitative disruption. After her war with Japan she lay at the mercy of every despoiler, and could no longer look for effectual aid in the mutual jealousies of the Powers. Germany, not more remarkable for anything now-a-days than for the prompt decisiveness of her doings in the East, gave to China at Kiao-chow an object lesson which could not be misinterpreted. From that moment it became quite plain that the old game of playing off one Western State against another had lost all efficacy. Instead of exercising a restraining influence, the competition of the Powers merely impelled them to follow one another's bad example. After Kiao-chow, Port Arthur went together with the whole of Manchuria; after Port Arthur, Wei-hai-wei. Had such a process of disintegration been repeated, China's end must soon have come in sight, and that occasions for its repetition would not be wanting, China must have well understood. Her previous outrages against foreign life and property had been easily settled. The payment of a small fine and the removal or promotion of a local official sufficed to dispose of the most importunate foreign suitor in the good old times. But Germany changed all that. Germany demonstrated in the most striking and conspicuous manner, that the murder of a missionary was thenceforth to mean the loss of a province to China, and Russia and England appended a sinister corollary to the

proof by showing that the great European States intended to be rivals in robbery as well as in everything that legitimately makes for aggrandisement. It was a parlous situation for China. Duly apologising for the comparison, we may liken her to a hunted animal which sees its only hope of resistance in getting the mastiffs to range themselves in line and make their assault from a given direction instead of delivering a number of attacks from all directions simultaneously. The public may refuse to credit China with wisdom sufficiently consummate to form such an appreciation of her condition, but the public can not deny that what she has achieved is to bring the nations again into one camp, and to substitute for the programme of fatal promptitude and alert independence inaugurated by Germany, the cumbrous slowness and crippling jealousies of a huge corporation of States. Hereafter there will be no such thing as an assault upon China by any one Power. Whenever punishment has to be exacted for any offence against treaty obligations or international law, the claim will be preferred by the allied nations, and the impossibility of satisfying them all by territorial concessions will put such concessions out of the question. China, then, has gained a new lease of life; very sick life perhaps, but life none the less. That is the result of her so-called madness.

NEW BOOKS.

"*Le Japon*;" essai sur les mœurs et les institutions: Par I. Hitomi.

MR. HITOMI was special delegate of the Government of Formosa at the French Exposition, and he seems to have prepared the volume now before us in connexion with that great enterprise. The evident intention of the work is to bring within easy reach of ordinary readers a general review of Japanese history, manners, customs, institutions, religion, literature and art. It is plain that when so many subjects are discussed within the limits of a single volume, the work must be in outline only, all details being omitted. Mr. Hitomi seems to have realized that fact very thoroughly and to have succeeded in preserving essentials while sacrificing superfluities. His volume—beautifully printed and profusely illustrated—will not occupy the attention of close students of Japan and the Japanese, but can not fail to prove very useful to those that are content with a bird's-eye view. It is a pity, perhaps, that Mr. Hitomi did not set narrower limits to his enthusiastic admiration for his country, and that he did not leave other people to say some of the things which he has taken upon himself to write. Apart from that criticism, however, his book may be strongly commended, and it certainly derives much interest from the fact that it contains the story of ancient and modern Japan told by a Japanese.

The Helmet of Navarre, by BERTHA RUNKLE; London, Messrs. Macmillan and Co.; Yokohama, Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, Ltd.

IN June and July Miss Bertha Runkle's historical romance took the lead of all other books in America for popularity at the book-sellers' counters and in demand

at the public libraries. It is a well-written story and full of stirring interest. As the title suggests, it deals with the times when Henry of Navarre was striving to be over-lord of France, despite the League, and the scene opens just before the King has decided that "Paris was well worth a mass." The teller of the tale is one Felix Broux, an hereditary dependant of the Dukes of St. Quentin, and before he finishes his narrative the reader gets a surfeit of hairbreath escapes and perilous adventures in which the modest Felix plays a fairly prominent part. The only fault we have to find is that the incidents crowd too quickly one upon the other. Hardly is Felix or his master out of one tight corner than they run direct into another tangle of even more desperate straits. But all works out right in the end, the lady is won, the villains are slain, the right cause triumphs, the King comes by his own. Still we cannot help thinking that Felix must have felt the rest of his life to be extraordinarily dull and monotonous after the brilliant and overcrowded days which witnessed his *debut* upon the stage of Parisian life.

On Peter's Island, by ARTHUR R. ROPES and MARY E. ROPES; London, John Murray; Yokohama, Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, Ltd.

THIS is a capitally told story of life in St. Petersburg during the autumn and winter of some year that may vaguely be put down as in the early eighties. We believe it is a maiden-effort, and if so the collaborators are to be congratulated on the result of their joint essay. They have a happy knack of making their characters fit naturally into their surroundings, and the play of national idiosyncracies is extremely well-done. The two villains of the book, Stanislaus Lubinski, a young Pole absolutely without a vestige of honourable feeling in his composition, and Anton Morozof, a millionaire oil-refiner, who stops at nothing to achieve his wretched ends, are somewhat melodramatic yet life-like withal. The heroine, Sasha Lubinski, is a lovable creation and one feels that it is only right that she should be wooed and won by one of the nicest of the male characters upon the very last page of the book. Of course in such a story, the doings of a secret society loom large and some of the most dramatic incidents are woven round the Odds and Evens Society: naturally also, a murder or two have to be encompassed—but it is all told in admirable English and one incident after another fits in so naturally that one puts down the volume at the end with a feeling that a most pleasurable hour has been spent with the men and women who foregathered during that time on Peter's Island.

FRANCE AND SOUTHERN CHINA.

M. Doumer, speaking in the French Chamber on the 27th of June, gave a hopeful forecast of the development of Indo-China. He explained that 250 miles of railway had already been constructed in Tongking, and that three new steamship companies were to be established, making five in all, a result which, considering the proverbial timidity of French capital, he regarded with much satisfaction.

Concerning the proposed railway from Hai-fong to Yun-nan, which is to open up trade with the southern provinces of China, M. Doumer made the following interesting remarks:—

As to the Yun-nan line, it was a work of real

patriotism to construct a French railway into the heart of this wealthy region. He had been blamed for not having taken the census of Indo-China, as if this was his first duty. His first duty was to make peace to reign in Tongking and to put order into the finances. He had, however, tried to calculate the numbers of the population, and he reckoned them at from 20,000,000 to 22,000,000. The methods he had adopted to arrive at these figures he had explained before the Paris Statistical Society. Yun-nan had been devastated by war in 1872, seven millions of the inhabitants having been massacred by the Chinese. These inhabitants were not Chinamen, and they preferred the French to the Chinese. In obedience to his orders the engineers and officers sent to Yun-nan had fully succeeded in ingratiating themselves with the mandarins and in gaining their friendship for France. During the recent troubles in China the French might have remained in Yun-nan. The evacuation was really needless. Yun-nan had a population of from 7,000,000 to 9,000,000, but the country could hold a much larger number.

Some one had spoken of colonies of officials. In Indo-China it was out of the question to have a very large number of French colonists; quality was needed rather than quantity. The Frenchman could be only an overseer or director, but this was not the case in Yun-nan. The country had been called poor. He might reply, "poor as France is." Vegetation was not exuberant as in Tongking. In the cultivated valleys and in the Yun-nan-sen plain, which the line would traverse, the country resembled the district of Limagne in France. Wheat grew as in France, and as the climate was temperate. Frenchmen would be able to live and work in it. Indeed, some had been there a long time. The Bishop of Yun-nan-sen left France with a passport of Louis Philippe, and was still awaiting a railway to get there, but during the long survey there had not been a single case of mortality. The mineral resources of Yun-nan were also considerable. The working of the mines was said to be difficult, but the coal was equal to that of Cardiff. Even the existing traffic would more than cover the cost of working the line. There was thus an economic interest in constructing it. It would open outlets for France in all this region by the merchandise which would be imported and by that which it would divert from the Mong-tse valley. There was a hope, moreover, one day of extending the line, which would thus be an excellent basis of commercial and manufacturing operations.

THE KING'S HIGHWAY.

In last month's *Blackwood's* Mr. Hugh Clifford has a paper entitled "A Halt in the King's Highway," which likens the ocean routes to-day to the old coach roads of a century ago, and conveys a vivid impression of the visit of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York to Singapore, that racial microcosm and most striking example of the development of "the half-way house" of the Empire during the nineteenth century. "For an hour the crowd stands upon the pier—the English, true to their wooden-headed standard of propriety, choked by linen collars, smothered in frock-coats, crowned by silk hats; the Malay rajas in their picturesque national costumes; the Chinese notables in heavy garments shaped like the copes of the Roman Catholic priest-hood; a Siamese prince, resembling a diminutive life-guardsmen dipped in a succession of dye-pots; and half a hundred other curious figures—until the guns from the ships of war begin their salutes. The royal barge, which can show its heels to anything of its size in Asia, rushes up the harbour, with half a dozen launches panting vainly in its wake, passes through the ranks of ordered vessels, and brings up alongside the pier. . . . And what a tremendous thing it is which this Prince and Princess symbolise, as they stand thus upon this unconsidered fragment of the Empire which their subjects have made theirs by inheritance, by the right of bloodless conquest! . . . To the Oriental they speak of an ideal, more material perhaps, but no whit less precious. The strength which knows no fear nor favour; the toleration which is above all prejudice; the justice that may not be bought; the freedom to earn and to possess which in the last fourscore years has changed for them the face of life,—these are the blessings flowing from the system which these 'Rajas from the West' make incarnate!"

PRINCE KONOYE.

Prince Konoze arrived at Newchwang on the 4th instant in the *Takasago Maru*. Great preparations had been made by the Japanese residents—who number 41—to receive him, partly for his own sake and partly because they desired to welcome the re-appearance of the Japanese flag in the harbour. But Prince Konoze defeated all their plans by taking his departure on the morning of the 5th. Such an abrupt procedure caused some surprise. No explanation is given.

An interesting conversation was expected to take place when Prince Konoze met Viceroy Li, for the latter could scarcely fail to put some practical questions which the Prince might have found difficult to answer. But apparently the Viceroy has lost nearly all his old vitality of intellect. He is described as presenting a pitiable spectacle, quite unable to move without assistance, and incapable of even keeping his mouth closed. Thus he appears to have taken little interest in Prince Konoze's visit. At any rate it is not reported that any pointed queries were addressed to the Japanese politician.

GERMAN METHODS IN THE CAROLINES.

Japanese papers have contained of late many complaints about the treatment accorded their nationals in the Carolines by the German authorities. We find in the *Hong-kong Daily Press* a translation of a leading article which recently appeared in the *Ostasiatische Lloyd* giving a description of the Caroline Islands, their government and products. Our Colonial contemporary deals with that portion of the article where the writer points out the methods adopted by the German Governor to bring the commerce of the islands entirely with the control of his countrymen, his intention evidently being to gradually oust all foreigners.

The writer after stating that the chief product of the Islands is copra, of which the whole group produces about 1,500 tons, goes on to say that the commerce even now is almost entirely in hands of the German Jaluit Company, whose headquarters are on Marshall Island, from where the schooners visit the different islands of the group for the purpose of trade. There is also an English company which trades in copra in a small way. Japanese firms had also been established until recently, and were represented strongly at Ponape and the Ruk groupe. But in February of this year all the Japanese traders were ordered away, on the plea that it had been proved that they sold arms, ammunition, and spirituous liquors to the natives.

The writer, continuing, says that it is doubtful if the Japanese will ever again be allowed to occupy their trading station. According to an order of the Governor, published in January, it does not seem probable. This order is as follows:—"Trading stations on the coral islands can only be established after a written permit from the vice-governor. And such trading stations can only be carried on within the limits of the island. If there be more than one station in a group, the trading boundary of each station will be defined by the vice-governor. Trading from place to place, especially through medium of boats, is prohibited on the lower isles."

The writer in the *Lloyd* here naively remarks, that there is no doubt that this order was published with a view to favour the German Jaluit Company, and thereby enable it gradually to gain control of all the copra trade. Even if this looks something like granting a monopoly, it is quite natural that the German government should favour a German firm, and endeavour to get all foreigners out of the young colony, especially as it has been found that the latter always disregarded the laws.

As an additional reason for the above proceeding, the writer states that the trade is so small that if Germans have to enter into competition with foreigners, it would be impossible to do a thriving business.

After going at great length into the expansion of the Jaluit Company, who receive an annual subsidy from the government of M90,000, and a description of the islands, the article con-

cludes as follows:—"If we, like many others, especially General Weyer, consider the Carolines to be so to speak the 'black sheep' among the German colonies of the south sea, we cannot deny that the tendency of the German government to get all the trade of the isles in to German hands, is a good and just one. To split the trade would only mean a loss to German merchants. Even as it is, it will be years before a real profitable commerce can be established. When it is, it will at least benefit solely Germans."

CAMPS OF REFUGE.

Since there has been so much talk about the refuge camps formed by the British authorities in South Africa, the following, which we take from *The Times*, has great interest:—

Under the title of "A Boer refugee camp in Natal," Mr. H. S. Caldecott, the civil commandant of the Boer refugee camp at Howick, Natal, contributes an article to the forthcoming number of the *Empire Review*, which is of special interest at this moment. Writing from the camp last April the civil commandant states that there are under his care nearly 800 women and children besides a few men, who are accommodated in 64 marquees and 30 bell tents, each marquee holding ten and each bell tent five people:—

"The camp is systematically laid out in equidistant rows, lettered A, B, C, &c., each tent having a distinct number corresponding to that in the register which is kept, so that every family can be located in a moment. Cleanliness is a special feature of the camp, and 25 natives are employed all day long in keeping it clean. A box and bucket are set down before the opening of every tent to receive the refuse and slops, and these are emptied twice a day; the nightsoil is removed before daylight every morning and the latrines are daily disinfected. By 10 o'clock in the morning the place is as sweet as a wellordered dairy. Three wash-houses are provided for washing under cover, but many of the women prefer to go down to the river and do their washing on the rocks. Instruction is given both in Dutch and English at the school-house in the camp, and on Sunday religious services are held there by the resident pastor, the Rev. van der Horst. For the express purpose of keeping in touch with the boys, the bigger boys are required to do one hour's work *per diem* in camp-cleaning under the direction of Mr. Spies, the captain of the Boys' Brigade. This work they do cheerfully as a kind of recreation. Dr. Hunter, the resident medical officer, makes a daily inspection, and sends in weekly, or, if necessary, more frequently, reports on the sanitary condition of the camp, mentioning at once any instance of sickness. Slight cases are treated in the local hospital, but the more serious cases are removed to the base hospital. Colonel Martin, R.A.M.C., is the military superior on all medical and sanitary affairs, and Surgeon-General Clerly stands above all. Only this day he made a personal inspection of the camp accompanied by his staff, expressing entire approval of the condition of things as he found them. . . . Capital bathing and fishing is found for the boys and men in the river, and a separate bath-house has been constructed for the women and children. The rationing is carried out by the commissariat department, assisted by the civil quartermaster and his quartermaster-sergeant. The system works smoothly and satisfactorily. . . . The refugees in the camp are not regarded as 'prisoners,' though certain bounds are fixed beyond which they must not go without a permit, and they are required to conform to certain necessary regulation."

The writer details the precautions taken to prevent the introduction of bubonic plague to the camp, and mentions that owing to an outbreak of measles in the camp at Pietermaritzburg intercommunication between the two camps had been stopped for the time being. In short, he says, the medical supervision of the camp is both theoretically and practically as perfect as human supervision can make it. Describing the social life of the camp, the civil commandant says that a noticeable feature is that the Free Staters and Transvaalers do not associate with one another.

YACHTING.

Three 39-raters started on Saturday to race across the Bay for the "Maid Marion" Cup but the wind was insufficient to enable them to finish in time. In point of fact none of them went round the Bandzu Hana mark.

Five 21-raters raced for the "Alpha" Cup, *Edna* finishing at 6.31.40 and *Sodeska* at 6.39.00. The latter had an allowance of 4m. 58s. which only enabled her to take second prize.

THE LATE SIGNOR CRISPI.

The late Signor Crispi, whose death at the ripe age of 82, we chronicled on Tuesday morning, was one of the makers of Modern Italy and last of the gallant band to join the silent majority. Born in Ribera on October 4, 1819, the young Sicilian studied law at Palermo, but was called to the bar at Naples and soon plunged into the vortex of politics and conspiracy which led to the overthrow of the Kingdom of the two Sicilies in 1848. Up to the very close of life he kept up his interest in politics, ever remaining a foremost figure, though out of office. We take the following summary of his career from *Men and Women of the Time*:—

He was one of the chief promoters of the insurrection of Palermo, became a Deputy and General Secretary of War, and for two years was the heart and soul of the resistance offered by the Sicilian people. After the victory gained by the Swiss regiments, Signor Crispi fled to France. In 1859 and 1860 he organised the new Sicilian revolution, landed at Palermo with Garibaldi and his volunteers, and after fighting as a simple soldier became a Minister, in which capacity he paved the way for the annexation of the Two Sicilies to the kingdom of Italy. In 1861 he was returned by the city of Palermo to the first Italian Parliament, in which he took a prominent and influential position, becoming in a short time the acknowledged leader of the constitutional opposition. It was the understanding between Signor Crispi and the old Piedmontese, "third party" which led to the formation of the new Rattazzi Ministry. He was chosen as a Deputy at the election of November 1876 by several electoral colleges, and "opted" for that of Bari. On the 22nd of that month he was elected President of the Chamber of Deputies by 232 votes against 115. The following year the party of "Moral Order" returned to power in France, and the interests of Italy seeming menaced by them, Signor Crispi undertook semi-official journeys in search of allies against the Republic. He was cordially received in London and at Berlin (1877). Some weeks later he became Minister of the Interior in the remodelled Depretis Cabinet, but retired in March, 1878. During the ten following years in which M. Depretis was intermittently in power, he remained one of the leaders and principal orators of the Left. On May 13, 1880, he delivered a speech which was commented on by the European press, and unfolded therein the policy of his party. The Chamber required, he declared, to be directed by a vigorous hand. "Italia Irredenta," the "unredeemed" Italy of the Adriatic coast which is still under Austrian sway, was to be encouraged in its desire to become Italian. Italy was to take a more prominent position in the concert of nations and was to aim at the acquisition of increased influence in the East. After the delivery of this speech he advocated electoral reform and the adoption of the *Scritin de liste*. In March, 1881, he began to attack France in his journal *La Riforma*, and afterwards advocated a German alliance and an increase of the national armaments and defences, and complete military reorganisation. In November, 1883, he declared war against the clerical party as being hostile to modern Italian institutions, and thus completed what he calls the "traditional programme of the Left." After the Italian reverses in Africa in 1887, Signor Crispi asked the Government to vote an extraordinary credit in order to send reinforcements to Massowah. The credit was voted, the Depretis Government again went out of office, and Crispi asked the Chamber to express utter condemnation of the fallen Ministry. This was not done, and in the end Signor Crispi became Minister of Foreign Affairs in a new Depretis cabinet, and after the death of that statesman in July, 1887, succeeded him as President of the Council and Home and Foreign Minister. On October 1 Signor Crispi began paying a series of visits to Prince Bismarck at Friedrichsruhe, the result of which was the entry of Italy into the Triple Alliance. The country was now asked to vote enormous sums for the maintenance of an increased army and navy. Financial crises ensued, and disturbances in Rome and Naples. Crispi became very unpopular, and in September, 1889, two attempts were made on his life in the above-named towns. In 1888 the commercial treaty with France was broken and not renewed, and the relations between the Government and the Papacy became increasingly strained, owing to the anti-clerical legislation of the former. Signor Crispi, however, thought it expedient to go to the country, and after a brilliant electoral campaign, in which he made a great speech at Florence, in November, 1890, containing a declaration of foreign policy and repudiating the Irredentists as hostile to Austria, he brought his party back into power with a majority in the Chamber of 236. The Premier himself was returned by four electoral colleges. Two months later, however, the Crispi Ministry

fell on a question of taxation, the chief Minister having made himself unpopular by his high-handed refusal to consider the necessity of retrenchment in military and naval expenditure. Though out of power, Signor Crispi continued for some time to express his views on political questions at public banquets and meetings throughout the country, as well as in the Chamber, and in December, 1891, made a notable attack on his successor, Signor di Rudini, apropos of the Papal question. But he retired from the strife before the attack had been fully rebutted. In 1892 he gave up the leadership of the opposition, but retained his seat. After the ensuing bank scandals, and the resignation on Nov. 24, 1894, of Signor Giolitti, the Premier who succeeded Rudini, Signor Crispi was again called on to form a Cabinet. He succeeded in forming a Ministry of all parties on Dec. 10, and afterwards called on politicians in general to aid him in restoring the national credit. On May 14, 1895, Signor Crispi gained a victory in the Chamber on the question of the Budget, but in June his Cabinet resigned on the Finance question. They, however, retained office on Baron Sonnino's ceasing to be Finance Minister. Signor Crispi's government nevertheless supported Sonnino's proposed financial reforms, and pledged themselves to effect an economy of 20,000,000 lire in national expenditure in 1895-96. In October 1894 the Crispi government suppressed the Socialist Corporation of Italian Workers, after having taken severe measures against the revolutionary movement in Sicily (February). A series of questions dealing with Italy's relations with England, Austria, and Brazil gave occasion for much anxiety in 1895, and public feeling was intensified by the disastrous results which attended the Government's forward policy in Africa. In the following year Italy sustained her most serious defeat of modern times at the battle of Adowa, and the Crispi Ministry fell almost immediately. At this juncture Crispi entered upon a phase of his public career which, in the case of a less powerful statesman, would have ended in complete political extinction. The Radical leader, Signor Cavallotti, in November, 1894 preferred the gravest charges against his integrity, and subsequently brought them before the Criminal Court, where they finally collapsed, the judicial authorities declaring that the charge of perjury was not substantiated, and that certain other charges referring to a decoration awarded to Dr. Cornelius Herz, whilst appearing to be equally baseless, were beyond the cognisance of the ordinary tribunals. The Chamber after this ignored Cavallotti's reiterated accusations, for no competent person, knowing the great sacrifices which Signor Crispi had made for the cause of Italian unity, attached the smallest value to the charges brought forward. The country adopted the views of the Chamber, and for a few months there was the appearance of a lull in the agitation. But the revelations of the *Banco Romano* scandals raised in a week the whirlwind of national passion. The Directorate of the Bank of Naples, one of the Italian State Banks, had opened in the autumn of 1893 a branch establishment at Bologna, under the management of a trusted employee, by name Luigi Favilla. In May 1896, suspicion having been aroused as to Favilla, a new manager was appointed at the instance of Baron Sonnino, Treasury Minister, and it was afterwards discovered that Favilla had appropriated £40,000 of the bank's funds, had lost £65,000, and had permitted overdrafts to be made to the extent of £80,000. He was arrested in November 1896, as were also several of his accomplices, and in the course of Favilla's examination Signor Crispi was directed under a warrant to appear before the court and deliver to the examining magistrate an account of his financial relations with Favilla. On the next day, March 21, Crispi was re-elected a Deputy of the Chamber, thus regaining an immunity from arrest and prosecution. Nevertheless, Signor Crispi presented himself before the magistrate, and submitted documentary proof of the various sums he had previously obtained from Favilla. However, the examining magistrate, yielding, it is believed, to pressure from the Public Prosecutor and from Signor Giacomo Costa, late Minister of Justice in the Rudini Cabinet, persisted in his suggestions of Crispi's illegal complicity with Favilla, in his report recommended that he be prosecuted for conniving with Favilla in his fraudulent transactions. Crispi, who, it is said, had good grounds for fearing that a fair trial would be denied him, retorted that as the proceedings in question had taken place in the time he had been Italian Premier and Minister of the Interior, the ordinary courts were not competent to deal with the charges, seeing that by Article 47 of the Italian Constitution Ministers are answerable for acts committed during their term of office only to the Senate itself sitting as a High Court of Justice. The important question of constitutional law which this objection raised was carried to the Supreme Court (the Court of Cassation), who held that the Chamber of Deputies alone was competent to decide whether, in the case of crimes enacted by a Minister, that Minister should be impeached before the Senate. As a result of this judgment, the Chamber appointed in December, 1897, a special

committee of five members to make an exhaustive inquiry and to report to the Chamber without delay. The examination of all the documents and persons connected with the Commission, including Signor Crispi and Favilla, was completed in three months, and the committee's report was presented to the Chamber in March, 1898. By a majority of 207 to 7 the Chamber resolved, after receiving the report, of pass to the order of the day. Thus did the Italian Parliament practically endorse the findings of the Commission, and these affirmed that whilst Crispi was not guilty of any criminal offence known to the law, certain irregular practices, both in the way in which he obtained funds for political purposes and in the repayment of loans made to him personally out of State moneys, were deserving of political censure. A motion instituting an impeachment of Crispi was defeated on a show of hands, and the Chamber proceeded to the next business. Although now advanced in years, Signor Crispi continued to follow the varying fortunes of his native land with the keen interest of a true patriot. In the autumn of 1891 he wrote an article on the Anarchist Conference on European Powers for an English newspaper, which attracted some attention. But ill-health now dogged him and he gradually relinquished touch with public affairs.

YOKOHAMA ENGINE AND IRON WORKS, LIMITED.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company was held at No. 78, Main Street, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of Wednesday, Aug. 14th, for the purpose of confirming the Special Resolutions passed at a meeting on the 31st July 1901. Mr. Jas Dodds was in the Chair and among those present were Messrs. B. C. Howard, B. Gillett, C. Giussani, Dr. van der Heyden, Messrs. J. W. Weaver, F. S. James, P. Morris, E. Frazer, W. K. Tresize, and Wm. Friedlander, Secretary.

The Secretary, at the request of the Chairman, having read the notice calling the meeting,

The CHAIRMAN said this was a formal meeting required by law to confirm the resolutions passed at the last extraordinary meeting. The resolutions were proposed *en bloc* by Mr. F. S. James and seconded by Mr. Cowan and he would now read them after which he would put them to the meeting from the chair as having the full approval of the board of directors, all of whom were unanimously in their favour. Mr. Dodds then read the resolutions as follows:—

That the capital of the company be increased to \$130,000 by the creation of 1,300 new shares of \$50 each.

That such shares be offered at the issue price of \$50 per share to holders on the registered list of shareholders on the 31st July, 1901, in the proportion of one new share for each old share held by them respectively, such offer to be made by notice and to be deemed declined unless accepted in writing within fourteen days. Shareholders accepting to take up and pay for their shares on 30th August.

That all new shares not so applied for shall be issued by the Directors at such premium and at such time and manner as the Directors may think fit.

That the holders of new shares be entitled to dividend for the year beginning 1st June, 1901.

That for the purposes of these Resolutions the Japanese yen shall be treated as equivalent to the Dollar.

Those were the resolutions the shareholders passed at the meeting of July 31st and he would now put them before this meeting for confirmation—first, however, asking whether there were any remarks to be made on the subject.

No remarks were made.

The CHAIRMAN then said if no shareholder had any remarks to make he would now put the resolutions to the vote and would ask a show of hands in their favour.

All present voted in the affirmative and the Chairman declared the resolutions confirmed and carried unanimously.

In reply to Mr. GILLET,

The CHAIRMAN said he hoped to have the notices for the new shares out on the following day.

This was all the business and, the Chairman having thanked the shareholders for their attendance, the proceedings terminated.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

Much has been written—more must be said, and still further efforts must be made to overcome the opposition to cutting the canal of Nicaragua, says the Editor of the San Francisco *Commercial News*. The overland transportation interests naturally are opposed to the plan, but it is safe to say the long course of education has resulted in causing seventy-five per cent. of the American people to desire the accomplishment of the great work. It will come before Congress again this winter and every friend of the Canal should use his best endeavour to favourably influence legislation. The French Panama Canal Company has never made a practical offer to the United States—always aiming at a minority stockholder's position for our Government, and valuing its property on the isthmus at \$96,000,000 which was valued by the Canal Commission at \$34,000,000, the difference being mainly in useless French machinery. The Columbian Government now offers such control as it can give for a 200 years' lease without sovereignty and a per centage of earnings, and promises to cancel the French concession if the Company does not accept \$34,000,000 for its work. It is unlikely that France will permit the despoilment of her citizens for so large an amount by a Government on the ragged edge of existence and practically bankrupt. And now comes the Governor of the Province of Panama, himself an appointee of the Columbia Government and publishes an official protest against the action of the Bogota Government, stating that such action is a sacrifice of Columbian interests, as a French Company has money on hand to last two years, by which time the work will be so far advanced that money can be had to complete it—the United States therefore, is in a position to buy an international law suit at Panama. The offer, however, places this country in a position to check the avarice of Nicaragua and enables us to make fair terms with one or the other country. Early in the year the American Canal Commission had a boring party at work trying to find a rock foundation for the Bohio Dam, behind which is to be a large artificial lake to furnish lockage water for the Panama Canal, but at last advices the party had not been successful. At Nicaragua a rock foundation for the dam on the San Juan River has been found. Panama Canal depends upon the Bohio Dam and unless a solid foundation is found it is not a work in which any one will have confidence, although the Frenchmen who want this country to take hold say that an earth dam is all that is necessary. The strategic position of the Panama Canal and its doubtful supply of lockage water are disadvantages so decided that no disinterested party would wish to see the United States Government take it up. The various syndicates that have proposed to complete the canal at Panama apparently are actuated by no better motive than obstruction, hoping by diverting attention from the Nicaragua, to indefinitely postpone any canal. The question is a live one and can not be laid aside except temporarily through corrupt or other influences. The time is drawing near when the people of the United States will demand a canal at Nicaragua, and in all probability this will be the great question before the next Congress. Speaking for California, it is only necessary to call attention to the fact that in the past six months millions of dollars' worth of oranges and lemons were rotting in the orchards of Southern California because the overland railroads were unable to handle the product. With an open canal, refrigerator steamships will offer this transportation at about one-quarter the cost and in as short a time as the roads can deliver such freight, beside opening to our people the markets of northern Europe as well as those of our own Atlantic seaboard.

Lord Pauncefote, British Ambassador to the United States, made the following statement in London on July 17th to a representative of the Associated Press: "I am having a conference with the Marquis of Lansdowne, not only about the Nicaraguan Canal, but also with regard to half-a-dozen treaties pending between Great Britain and the United States. These are chiefly concerned with West Indian reciprocity arrangements."

When asked if he thought that there was any possibility of arriving at an agreement regarding the Nicaraguan Canal before Congress re-convened, he replied:

"Yes, I sincerely hope so. We are now in the middle of negotiations, which, although they have not yet reached any tangible result, show good promise. Naturally, I may not disclose the details, but I may say that when I return to the United States at the end of October, I hope to take with me a Nicaraguan Treaty, that will meet the views of both President McKinley and the British Cabinet. There is no use wasting time over treaties which the Senate is likely to refuse. I really believe that the differences of opinion between the two nations are capable of settlement in an agreement fair to both. If I thought that anything could be done before October, I would return before that date, but I do not believe that anything would be gained."

At this point Lord Pauncefote paid a warm tribute to the Americans. "They are the most genial people on the face of the earth. At the first grip of the hand, they have you to their hearts. So long as you do not try to deal in an underhand way, and so long as you do not assume superior airs, they treat you as one of their own, and no one could say more than this."

Reverting to the report that a majority of the Senate favoured a Neutral Canal, Lord Pauncefote said:—"It would be good news if true; I happen to know that Mr. Hay consulted the Senate, both the section supposed to support him, and the section credited with other motives. You may be sure that whatever is agreed upon between the two governments will meet with the approval of the Senate."

When asked if a Joint Commission is likely to sit again in Washington, he replied:—"Yes, I think that it will, although this will not occur until my return. The Joint Commission has threshed out many points of difference between Canada and the United States, although the inability to agree as to the Alaska Boundary, and the sad death of Lord Herschel, appear to nullify the Commission's labours."

"I see that the Boston Chamber of Commerce has petitioned for reciprocity with Canada. This, I regard as a most hopeful sign. It will be one of my aims when I return to the United States, to foster this desire for a closer commercial relationship between the Dominion and the United States. In spite of the trade difficulties of both Canada and Newfoundland in dealing with the United States, I by no means despair of effecting some sort of reciprocity scheme, which, when the Nicaraguan matter has been justly settled and the west Indian Treaties have been arranged, will bring Great Britain and the United States to even a better basis of common understanding than exists to-day."

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The King's Prize at Bisley was won by Corporal Ommundsen, of the Queen's Edinburghs, who scored 310 points.

We are given to understand that the Mormon Elders who recently arrived in Japan are not staying at Beverley House, No. 2, Bluff.

The swimming races of the Y.A.R.C., arranged to take place on Saturday afternoon were postponed owing to the inclemency of the weather.

We have received from the Yokohama Revenue Administration Bureau copy of a pamphlet containing an English translation of some new laws.

A telegram to the *Fiji Shimpō* announces that the British Government has been defeated in the House of Commons in connection with a Factory Bill.

An explosion of powder occurred in a match factory at Tokuyemoncho, Honjo, Tokyo, on the afternoon of the 14th inst. and two employees were badly hurt.

Fire broke out at Nakamura, Yokohama, in a house occupied by Ibaraki Heizaimon, early on the morning of the 14th inst. but destroyed only one building.

The Interport Cricket Week at Hongkong has been definitely fixed for the 11th-16th November, and these dates have been accepted by Shanghai and the Straits.

The sale of No. 22 of a newspaper called the *Manzai Shimbun* and of a magazine called the *Makurazoshi* was suspended by the Home Minister on the 8th inst.

A coolie named Inouye Rokunosuke, employed at the Takao Coal Mine Fukuoka Prefecture, quar-

relled with his eldest brother, and fatally stabbed him on the 10th inst. He was arrested at once.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha's steamer *Ivo Maru* will be launched at the Mitsui Bishi Shipyard, Nagasaki, on the 24th inst. Mr. Kato, the Vice-President, will be present.

The Yokohama Chihō Saibansho, on the application of Messrs. Raspe & Co., have declared Kimura Kosaburo, foreign fancy-goods merchant of Tokiwacho, Nichome, Yokohama, bankrupt.

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's steamer *Yoshiigawa Maru* while on her way to Osaka from Tsushima collided with a sailing ship and sustained damage. She arrived at Osaka on the morning of the 10th instant.

It is reported that a tunnel called Onokubo, Kita Tsurugori, Yamanashi Prefecture, fell in shortly after four o'clock on the afternoon of the 13th inst. Several persons were killed and others injured.

The case of Petersen v. Box was before the Yokohama Chihō Saibansho on Thursday before Judge Kano. At the suggestion of the Judge the barristers engaged agreed to arrange a compromise before Sept. 30.

The trial of the Russian cruiser *Novik*, built at the Schichau shipbuilding yards, shows that vessel to have an average speed of over 25 knots. Probably the "25" here is a misprint, as the *Novik* was not expected to exceed 23 knots.

A youth, aged 18, son of a merchant at Minamino, Shiga, cashed a money order for yen 1,000 belonging to his father and disappeared on the 6th inst. The matter is in the hands of the police.

Several violent earthquake shocks were felt at Yadama-machi, Rikuchu, between 6 p.m. on the 6th and 3.45 a.m. on the 10th instant. The sea rose about 3 feet and people living near the coast fled to the hills.

A London telegram in the *Osaka Mainichi* says that an American journalist has been expelled from Germany for surreptitiously obtaining an advance copy of the new tariff bill. Two subordinate German officials have been convicted of complicity in the affair.

The body of a young woman was found on the beach at Inamuragasaki, Kanakura, on the morning of the 13th inst. It proved to be that of a servant employed by a foreigner in Yokohama. Her name was Honjo Tsuta, and she lived at Kitagata, Yokohama.

The *Osaka Mainichi* has a London telegram which says that war has been declared between Venezuela and Colombia. A Colombian army twenty thousand strong has crossed the frontier, and an engagement has been fought, Venezuela claiming the first victory.

In the race from Gibraltar to Portsmouth for the purpose of testing the qualities of boilers, H.M.S. *Minerva* beat H.M.S. *Hyacinth* completely. The *Hyacinth* burst a tube in her Belleville boiler, while in the English Channel, severely scalding a stoker. The *Minerva* won by two hours; but fog delayed both.

A parliamentary paper issued in London on July 24th gives the number of persons in the concentration camps in South Africa in June as follows: White, 85,413; coloured, 23,498. There were 777 deaths among the whites in the camps, the list including 576 children. The deaths among the coloured persons numbered five.

A jinrikisha man named Kawai Tomigoro living at Nakamura-machi, Ishikawa, Yokohama, was arrested by the Police and sentenced to 3 days' detention on the 10th inst. charged with demanding more than his legal fare and so causing a passenger to lose his train.

Three armed burglars entered a tea-house at Kominato bathing beach, Kitagata, belonging to Sato Danzo, on the morning of the 8th inst. They

threatened Sato's son and demanded money but there being none available they stole a copper pan, some dried-fish and three bottles of Kirin beer.

Murakami Fuji, wife of a *sendo* on board a Nippon Yusen Kaisha's junk, on her way to Yokohama, fell over-board off Omori, on the afternoon of the 12th inst. The body has not yet been found.

The Japanese standing squadron (*Shikishima*, *Asahi*, *Izumo*, *Asama*, *Kasagi*, *Yugiri* and *Sazanami*), and the North China squadron, consisting of the *Chitose* and *Takasago* left Taku for Shan-hai-kam on the 12th inst.

Suzuki Seiji, a native of Shizuoka, was arrested by the Tobe police on the 11th inst. at Kuboyama, charged with stealing various articles valued at yen 320 from houses in Kanagawa and Kamakura during June last.

An inquiry was held on the 13th inst. in the Communications Department as to the collision between the *Ryujin Maru* and *Matsuyama Maru* in Yokohama harbour on May 11th. Captain De La Lande of the *Ryujin Maru* gave evidence.

The steamer *Sual*, at Shanghai on Aug. 6th from Hankow, reported having seen the *Kiang-kwan* still ashore near Tunglin Pagoda, with the *Kawele* standing by her. She also saw the *Take (Tai)* *Maru* still ashore near Christmas Island, with two dredgers at work round her.

A girl named Suzuki Yetsu (13) attempted to commit suicide by drowning at Okagawa, Yokohama, the other day but was rescued by the police. She was employed in a spinning factory at Tokyo up to the end of last month, but had endeavoured to return to her country, Aichi, with another girl. When she got thus far she had only four *sen* left.

Commander Wise, late of the U.S.S. *Monoway*, who has been in ill-health for some time, died at the American Naval Hospital on the Bluff on Wednesday. The deceased had a distinguished career and was in command of the U.S.S. *Monoway* at the battle of Taku, when all the foreign ladies and children were placed under his protection.

A coolie by the name of Ikushima Yoshitaro stabbed another coolie, Kato Sukeichi, on the Bentenbama wharf (western end of the Kobe native bund) early on Thursday morning. The wounded man expired on his way to the hospital. The tragedy arose from a dispute about money matters.

Fukuda Genroku, living at Nara-mura, Ozatogori, Saitama prefecture was arrested by the Police on the 8th inst. for having entered a sake shop occupied by Yamamoto Masukichi, at Akedo-mura, Fukaya-machi, early on the morning of the 2nd inst., and inflicted wounds with a sword on the shop keeper.

Matsushita Tsunesaburo, Matsumiya Seichiro, Takahashi Veichi, Kobayashi Michitaro, Shimizu Heizo, and several other were arrested a few days ago, charged with counterfeiting stamps to the amount of over yen 20,000, consisting of 50-*sen* and 1-*yen* receipt stamps and 5-*yen* register stamps. Yen 5,140 of stamps were found at their houses.

A foreign sailor who has passed under several aliases since his arrival in Yokohama, but finally owned up to the name of David Sullivan, has been sentenced in the Yokohama Local Court to three months' major confinement and six months' police surveillance for stealing several articles valued at 106 *yen* from a Chinaman's house in Yokohama.

Referring to the Berlin telegram which announces the appointment of a successor to Lord Kitchener, the *N.Y. Daily News* says:—It is extraordinary that Reuter has told us nothing about the illness of Lord Kitchener, reported by the *Orientalist Lloyd*, nor the appointment of Lord Lyttelton as his successor. The only Lord Lyttelton, now Viscount Cobham, is not a soldier at all; and if the telegram has any foundation, it

must refer to his brother, Major-General N. G. Lyttelton, C.B., and it would be a somewhat surprising appointment.

The U.S. flagship *New York* will enter Kure dock on the 15th inst.

A telegram in the *Kobe Herald* announces the death at Sugon on August 7th of Prince Henri of Orleans.

A daily newspaper called the *Kita Nippon* commenced publication at Takaoka, Toyama Prefecture, on the 13th inst.

The *Pester Lloyd*, a daily newspaper published at Buda Pesth, is responsible for the statement that in connection with the purchase of Hungarian horses for remounts, in South Africa, the British Government were defrauded to the extent of £275,000. It adds that the contractor supplied horses that were blind and unfit for work.

Madame Latti, who recently attained her fifty-seventh birthday, has for many years held the record for the largest sum that has been earned in a year by a woman. Her highest total for twelve months is \$350,000 gold. Her present London concert terms are said to be £500 a night, but her record for a single performance was £2,000 received in Buenos Ayres.

Orbe Rive, the mother of Motoo, a pawnshop keeper at Hanazaki-cho, Yokohama, attempted to commit suicide by cutting her throat with a fish knife on the morning of the 13th inst. but her son returned to the house in time to prevent her from succeeding in her attempt and sent her to the Kondo hospital.

A Hongkong telegram of Aug. 7th to the *New Press* said:—The Austrian Lloyd steamer *Melomene*, which left Shanghai on August 2, has arrived here badly damaged by the typhoon. Her foretopmast carried away, and she shipped continuous heavy seas which smashed her boat, and wrecked the deck fittings.

An armed burglar entered a Buddhist temple known as the *hachoji*, Hachoji, early on the morning of the 13th inst. and when an old temple keeper named Ogiwara Natsuet called out for help wounded him in the face and arm. The burglar then left without having stolen anything. The old man is not expected to recover.

Some evil-disposed person attempted to capsize a train at Venokido, Saitama Prefecture, a few days ago. A train was about to pass the place when the engineer detected an unusual noise. He stopped the train and found that four sleepers had been removed and laid across the track. Fortunately this attempt at train-wrecking failed.

A man named Torii Etsuzo, who belongs to Nagasaki Prefecture, was arrested at Oiso on 8th August on a charge of having, while in the employ of the Beiyu-kai, Tokyo, stolen a collection book of the Perry monument fund and by means of it defrauded a number of gentlemen of yen 272 as subscriptions. Among his victims were Viscounts Nagaoka, Mishima, and Enomoto, and Baron Shibusawa.

His Majesty's ship *Prince George*, belonging to the Channel Squadron, accomplished a remarkable feat whilst coaling at Portsmouth: 1,206 tons had to be got into her bunkers and this was done at the average intake of 226 tons per hour. By this remarkably smart performance the coaling record for the British Navy passed to the *Prince George*. It was previously held by His Majesty's ship *Mars*, with an average of 203 tons per hour.

There is a passage of curious interest in the will of the late Admiral of the Fleet, Sir John Commerell. He wrote:—“Having had fatal experience of the iniquity of the law in certain cases, when decisions have been given against common sense and justice, it is my directions that my two nieces who are intended to benefit by the death of my child or children mean the two eldest children of my sister at the time this will was made, namely, Edith Bloomfield and Kate

Bloomfield, and I entreat the parties interested in my will not to appeal to the law if any difficulty may arise, but to arbitration. Having been swindled myself by every lawyer that I ever had anything to do with makes me offer this advice to my heirs, executors, and assigns."

In the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho on Friday before Judge Kano the hearing was resumed of the suit brought by Mrs. C. H. Hall against Dr. C. H. Hall claiming maintenance. Mr. Akiyama appeared for plaintiff and Mr. Masujima for defendant. Mr. G. H. Scidmore was examined as an expert and gave evidence as to the law of the State of Illinois. The case was adjourned till the 25th.

A tobacco dealer named Arai Kintaro living at Hiratsuka-machi, Naga-gori, Kanazawa prefecture attempted to committed *shinju* with a woman named Kocho in a house of ill-fame at Fujisawa on the afternoon of the 12th inst. The alarm was given and when the police arrived they found the couple seriously wounded and unable to speak. Both were sent to the Fujisawa hospital. They left five letters in the room.

The Rev. J. D. Liddell of the London Mission and Mr. May, mining engineer, have gone to the district west of Chinchow in Manchuria. To show the extent to which the "door is open," even on the line of railway north of Shanhaikwan built by British enterprise, said the *Shanghai Mercury* of Aug. 9th, these British subjects could not pass Shanhaikwan without a Russian passport, and this was granted them by special favour, and after their being able to prove satisfactorily that they had not the remotest connection with the British military authorities.

The steamer *Katsuyama Maru* arrived at Woosung on Aug. 8th in a very bad state. She was on a voyage from Chefoo to Amoy but was caught by the typhoon off the Hieshan Islands and had to heave to. She was so badly damaged that the captain decided to put into Shanghai for repairs. Her steering gear, the telegraph to the engine-room, and the boats on the starboard side were washed over-board during the typhoon, and the railings and deck-house, etc., badly smashed. It is thought that she will have to be repaired at Woosung as it is feared there would not be sufficient water on the bar for her to pass out, if she went into dock for repairs.

The Russian steamer *Finanzminister Witte*, bound from Moji to Singapore with a cargo of coal, was caught by a typhoon on Aug. 2nd in Lat. 121° and Long. 27° W., twenty-five miles east of Tac Island, two hundred and fifty miles south of Shawsheishan. The water poured over her sides, and she rapidly began to fill. After making every effort to keep the vessel from becoming water-logged, the captain and crew, twenty-four in number, were forced to abandon her in a sinking position, and take to the boats. They all landed in safety on the island, and were taken to Shanghai in the German steamship *Shantung*. The *Finanzminister Witte* was of 713 net tonnage.

On Monday afternoon, says the *New Press* of the 8th inst., a German officer was riding on the race course, on a splendid Australian horse, one of the best in Shanghai. The high wind carried away the rider's hat, and, whether it was that the horse shied at the hat flying by his head, or that the rider in trying to catch the hat may have jerked the bridle, anyhow the animal swerved suddenly and plunged into the ditch on his head. The speed was so great that the sudden turn shot the rider about twenty yards ahead, while the horse pitched head-down into the bank so violently as to break his neck, and never stirred a muscle again but lay with his neck bent nearly double, stone-dead. The officer was bleeding from the nose and mouth, and very badly shaken. The horse was bought not long ago, we learn, for 2,000 marks, or over 700 taels.

Mr. E. T. Bethell, of Kobe, was violently assaulted by *jinkisha* men at Sumiyoshi on Wednesday evening. He wished to ride from Sumiyoshi to the new Boathouse at Mirume, the legal

fare for which is 15 *sen*. After getting into a vehicle and starting, the puller stopped and demanded 25 *sen*. Mr. Bethell thereupon got out and going to the stand asked the other men if any of them would take him. They all declined. Mr. Bethell accordingly took the license of the first *kurumaya* with the intention of seeking police intervention. Another man, who said he was the owner of the vehicle, at this point intervened and in the sequel Mr. Bethell was badly knocked about. He managed to defend himself, and reached the police-box where he was courteously treated and his wounds bandaged. Mr. Bethell says that he was willing to give 25 *sen* as the weather was warm, but he objected to it being demanded of him. Three of his assailants have been arrested.

Baroness Hayashi was "At Home" at the Japanese Legation, London, on the evening of July 3rd, when an interesting programme was supplied by the Japanese artistes now in London. A samisen solo, a song, a dance, a short play, and the "Okagura," another dance, were rendered. In the play Mme. Sada Yacco appeared, when *Jin-goro* and *Kyo-nin-gyo* was given, which is the Japanese equivalent of Pygmalion and Galatea. Amongst the numerous company present were: Baroness d'Anethan, Mr. Matsui, Mr. and Mrs. Matsukata, Mr. Arakawa, Mr. J. Conder, Mr. and Mrs. Watanabe, Mr. Nakai, Mr. Negishi, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Reid, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Angier, Dr. Divers, Mr. A. Dioso, and many of the Japanese residents in, or visitors to, London at the present time.

They are not happy with their new fire-engines in Northwich. The horse engines of the brigade were recently converted into steam automobiles, and one evening a call came from a place three miles out of town. A steam motor fire-engine started for the locality, but ere it got outside the city the sparks from the smoke stack ignited a load of hay and a hedgerow in two spots. Other engines had to be called out to extinguish these fires. Moreover, the first engine did not reach its destination without setting fire to more hedges and straw ricks. Finally, on getting to the original fire one of its pipes burst, rendering it practically useless. This must be a specimen of what some engineers call a "fool of an engine." In its efforts to do well it did the very opposite, and eventually came to grief itself.

AMERICAN NOTES.

It is reported from Washington that the U. S. Navy Department has purchased the big floating steel dry-dock which lies in Havana Harbour, from the Government of Spain, for \$185,000.

Arriving at Plymouth on July, 17th the North German Lloyd steamer *Deutschland* made the passage from New York in five days, 11 hours and 5 minutes, at an average speed of 23.51 knots an hour over a distance of 3,082 knots. The vessel's highest day's run was 557 knots. This establishes a new eastward speed record.

The foreign work of Mormons, says an exchange, is now being carried on extensively in Great Britain, Germany, Switzerland, and Sweden. Japan, it is added, is the next country which is to receive attention from the Saints. In July one of the Salt Lake City apostles started for Tokyo at the head of a number of elders. It is said to be the intention of the Mormon Church to carry on work among the Japanese on a large scale. The deputation has already arrived.

"Cresceus," the chestnut stallion owned and driven by George H. Ketcham, of Toledo, won the free-for-all trot at Detroit (Mich.) on the afternoon of July 18th and incidentally trotted the fastest heat and won the fastest race ever made. "Cresceus" won the first heat by five lengths in 2.06 3/4, breaking the racing record for this year on any track, and in the second heat he led by and where from five to ten lengths and finished easily in 2.05 flat, breaking the world's racing record.

Bishop Potter, the Anglican Bishop of New

York, who recently visited the Far East, devoted a portion of a recent address before the University of Rochester to a criticism of missionaries, and brought out a point to which reference has frequently been made in the Far Eastern Press. "I admire," he said, "the noble lives of missionaries in foreign lands, but I am at a loss to account for the disregard of customs of these foreign countries by our missionaries. In some countries a woman who travels unaccompanied is considered an unprincipled person, and yet our woman missionaries disregard this custom, making themselves the scoff and jest of foreigners. When we go to foreign countries isn't it well to learn and conform to the usages of the country where we are?"

The condition of the Brooklyn Bridge is thus referred to in a New York telegram of July 25th:—"No attempt was made to-day to resume a full service on the Brooklyn Bridge, on which several girders were found to be broken yesterday. A ten-minute car service was permitted by the police early to-day, but it could handle but a small percentage of the traffic, and the majority of the persons who live in Brooklyn and come to New York for business were obliged to walk across the bridge or cross the river on one of the ferry lines. Engineers examined the bridge thoroughly to-day and it is expected that full repairs will be made in a day or two. About noon an order was issued stopping all street car and vehicle traffic on the bridge. This caused much inconvenience and delay to business, as the ferries were unable to carry the wagons and carriages which usually cross the bridge."

As a result of the Japanese Buddhist mission to the U.S., instituted a year or so ago, a church called the "Dharma-Sangha of Buddha" has been established in San Francisco, with three branches in other Californian towns. In the San Francisco temple there is a membership of three hundred in the Young Men's Buddhist Association, mostly Japanese. At an English service on Sundays, twenty or more Americans are present, of whom eleven have already been converted to Buddhism, and have openly professed that they "take their refuge in Buddha, in his gospel and in his order."

The report of the U.S. Pension Bureau shows that the expenditures in 1901 were \$138,531,491, an excess over 1900 of \$69,354. The appropriation in four years was \$144,000,000. During the year the pension roll was increased to the extent of 4,305 names, making a total of 997,834. The deaths among pensioners numbered 38,082 in 1901, or 2,275 more than in 1900. The record shows that for the year 45,710 claims were filed on account of the Spanish-American war. Of these 7,086 were allowed and 7,059 were adjudicated and rejected.

Here is another sign of the American conquest of English markets: "A fruiterer in the West End is marking his goods in United States coinage, strawberries, for instance, at 16 cents a basket," says the *London Chronicle*. "This is a trifle superfluous, for most Americans who come over here know perfectly well the value of English money, and of English goods, too. Yet after all, the fruiterer is perhaps only foreshadowing the inevitable. We are having a new coinage, and we might as well accept the situation—call our sovereigns five-dollar pieces, our shillings 'quarters,' our sixpences 'dimes' and our halfpennies 'cents.'"

New York is to have ten weeks of opera next season, and it is announced that in every way Mr. Grau has materially strengthened his company. He will bring it to America and remain six months, travelling from Canada to New Orleans, and west to San Francisco. The present plans include the presentation of several new operas, among them De Sara's "Messaline" and Paderewski's "Manru." As given in the *New York Herald*, the Grau Opera Company will comprise the following: "As sopranos, Mmes. Calvé, Eames, Ternina, Lucienne Breval, Galski, Suzanne Adams, and Fritz-Scheff; contraltos, Mmes. Schumann-Heink, Bridewell, and Homer.

The tenors include Alvarez, Van Dyck, De Marci, Gilbert (a newcomer from the Opéra Comique and Grand Opéra, Paris), Dippel and Salignac. Mr. Grau has also secured Albert Reiss, a new light tenor, who scored an unequalled success in the rôle of 'Mime' at Covent Garden. As baritones Mr. Grau has Scotti, Campanari, Bispham, Muhlmann, and Declery, a newcomer; and as basses Plancon, Journet, and Blass. For conductors Mr. Grau has Flon, Walter Damrosch, and Sepilli. Others who will in all probability be in the company are: Mmes. Sembrich, Sybil Sanderson and Lilli Lehmann, Herr Van Rooy, and last but certainly not least, Edouard de Reszke.

While the Chinese population in the United States showed a noteworthy decrease in the decade between 1890 and 1900, the Japanese element exhibited a still more notable increase. These facts are disclosed by the figures of the last census, a preliminary statement of which has just been issued. It appears that there were, approximately, 89,800 Chinese in the United States proper last year, as compared with 107,475 in 1890. About 75 per cent. of the Chinamen were located in the western states and territories, as compared with 90 per cent. in 1890. The greatest decrease among them was in the state of California, where there were over 26,700 fewer last year than there were ten years ago. In the western states and territories, taken together, there was a decrease of 29,100, while for the states outside of those there was a gain of about 11,500. For the country as a whole there was a net loss of over 17,600. The Chinese have, however, grown more numerous in Alaska and Hawaii. The Japanese, on the other hand, were more than eleven times as numerous last year as they were in 1890, numbering about 24,300 in 1900, as compared with 2,039 ten years before. Like the Chinese, though even to a more pronounced degree, the Japanese tend to concentrate in the western states and territories, where there were 23,360 of them last year, less than a thousand of being credited to other localities. The growth of the Japanese element in Hawaii was far greater than that of the Chinese.

"In view of the great interest that has recently been excited by Gaylord's article regarding the parasite of cancer," says the *Philadelphia Medical Journal*, "some recent work performed in the laboratory of Professor Wyssokowitch may be of interest. Dr. Meser, having observed some lycopodium spores in the interior of a cancer of the skin, which had evidently been derived from the powder that had been used in dressing it, called attention to the extreme difficulty of distinguishing between parasitic bodies and particles of foreign material absorbed from the surface. Konstantinowitch having become interested in these cases, endeavoured to determine just what effects different bodies, such as the spores of lycopodium, would produce when injected into the skin. He found that as a matter of fact, they produced growths not dissimilar from ordinary granuloma, containing epithelioid and giant cells. This is only an additional illustration of the very important part that mechanical conditions play in the development of tumors, an element that was recognized nearly half a century ago by Virchow, and which, in the eagerness to discover parasites or to explain their origin as a result of some disturbance of the embryological mechanism, has been again and again forgotten. The experimental work to be done with regard to tumor formation is very considerable, and it is strange that pathologists have neglected it so much."

EUROPEAN TOPICS.

Over 102,042 war medals had been struck at the Mint in London and issued to Woolwich, to be engraved with the recipients' names, at the year; and it was computed that the out-turn could be continued at the rate of 10,000 per week.

An Imperial decree issued at Berlin on July 29th announced that a scientific expedition under the leadership of Dr. Drygalski will leave Kiel in

August to establish observation stations at Kerguelen Island and at the furthest attainable point south.

A Stockholm message of July 29th said a forest fire in the province of Jemtland, Sweden, had assumed gigantic proportions. Three thousand troops had been ordered to assist the men who were combatting the flames. The hot weather continued.

In the House of Commons on July 4th, Mr. Norman asked the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs as to Sir Claude MacDonald having returned home from Japan to Europe at the public expense in a German vessel, and asked whether instructions would be given that in future official journeys from Japan would be made in British steamships. Viscount Cranborne replied that Sir C. MacDonald's travelling expenses would on this occasion be defrayed from public funds. In such cases as this the convenience of the British officials concerned was the principal consideration, and the route chosen by Sir C. MacDonald was the quickest available. It was not proposed to issue any instructions on the subject.

The new turbine steamer *King Edward*, which had been built by Messrs. Denny and Brothers, Dumbarton, for a Glasgow syndicate, has run her official trials on the Firth of Clyde. The trials created great interest, and on board the vessel there were representatives of all the leading railway companies which conduct steamboat services. The *King Edward* ran to Campbelltown and back, a journey of three hours, at a uniform speed of 20 knots. The remarkable feature of the trials was the almost complete absence of disagreeable vibration which is common to vessels with ordinary engines. The new steamer, which is to run regularly on the Clyde between Fairlie and Campbelltown, is the first commercial vessel to be fitted with the Parsons steam turbine method of propulsion.

The Brethren of the Grande Chartreuse, who are now expecting to be dispersed as members of an unauthorised association, under the new French law, have had a history full of vicissitude. The first monastery built by them was destroyed by an avalanche, and the convent built in place of it was sacked by Calvinists in 1562, and burnt down on six several occasions—in 1320, 1371, 1473, 1509, 1592, and 1676. They were also turned out of their home by a decree of the National Assembly in 1792, though Louis XVIII. let them go back in 1816, and gave them £600 to repair their building. The monks have resolved to abandon the actual administration of the liqueur business. A company has been formed for the purpose.

Mr. Kennan the well-known author and American lecturer, who, in 1891, published his "Siberia and the Exile System," the results of an investigation made in Siberia in 1885-1888, which work attracted wide notice and was translated into most of the European languages, has been expelled from Russia. A high Russian police officer called upon him on the evening of July 25th, and informed him he must leave the country by 10 o'clock the following evening. Mr. Kennan was not allowed to leave his room in the interim, but he was courteously treated. This action by the Russian authorities is taken under the law giving the Minister of the Interior authority to expel undesirable foreigners. The notice served upon Mr. Kennan characterized him as "untrustworthy, politically."

There seems to have been a wild uproar in the House of Commons between 1 and 2 o'clock in the morning of July 30th at the conclusion of the debate on the taxation on agricultural property. Conservatives interrupted Mr. Walton, Liberal with cries of "Divide." Mr. William Redmond on point of order called the attention of the Speaker to the interruption, but the Speaker ruled that the point was not well taken. Mr. Walton resumed, but quite inaudibly, owing to the persistent cries of "Divide." Mr. Redmond shouted "Police, Police." The Speaker said this expression was disorderly. Mr. Redmond—"Why don't you keep order?" The Speaker directed him to leave the House, and named him. Mr. Balfour, the Government leader, moved Mr. Redmond's suspen-

sion, and this was carried by a vote of 303 to 71. Mr. Patrick O'Brien persisted in the same point of order, and was in turn named and suspended. The bill was adopted.

It unfortunately appears from the last report of Mr. Hankin, Bacteriologist to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, that recent experiments with rat-killing virus have proved a failure. Mr. Hankin writes:—"In 1896 I found that it was innocuous to Bombay rats when administered in food, though capable of causing infection when injected under the skin. My later experiments show that rats in Agra are still more refractory, resisting the virus both when given in food or subcutaneously. I discovered that a minute dose injected intracranially caused generalised infection and death of the animals, but as a series of passages in this way through rats caused no increase in virulence, the observation is merely of theoretical interest. Danysz, the discoverer of this microbe, found that it is only effective in causing a disappearance of rats in about 50 per cent. of the localities in which it has been tried."

The Kingdom of Nepal has undergone a somewhat sensational change of government. It seems that General Deva Shamshere Jung, who succeeded the late Maharaja Sir Bir Shamshere Jung in March last as Prime Minister of Nepal, proved to be very unpopular, and his mismanagement of public business moved the King, on the 26th ultimo, to depose him in favour of General Chunder Shamshere Jung. The change has been accomplished quietly and without bloodshed. The ex-Minister has been ordered to reside at Dhankota, on the Darjeeling border. It was Chunder Shamshere who said to Lady Roberts: "When are the Russians coming? I wish they would make haste. We have 40,000 soldiers in Nepal ready for war and there is no one to fight." This is the man who has now become the real ruler in Nepal. As the new Prime Minister is said to be a staunch friend and admirer of the British, the Government of India have apparently no reason to regret the change.

The new first-class German battleship *Lachringen*, which was launched from the Germania Yard at Kiel on the 12th of June in the presence of the German Emperor, is one of five sister vessels now under course of completion for the Imperial German Navy. One of these, the *Wittelsbach*, was launched at Wilhelmshaven last year, and another, named the *Hetting*, was launched at Danzig on the 6th June; the remaining two vessels of the class are being built respectively at Danzig and Stettin. They are of 12,000 tons displacement, 393 feet 8 inches in length, 68 feet 2 inches in beam, a mean draught of 24 feet 10 inches, and are being fitted with engines to be capable of developing 15,000 horse power, which will, it is expected, give the ships a speed of 19 knots per hour. The boiler installation of each of these ships is to be equally divided between the Schultz type of water-tube boiler and the ordinary cylindrical boiler, the object being that the ships shall perform their ordinary cruising or harbour work with the cylindrical boilers only in use, and that they shall keep the water-tube boilers in reserve either for high speed steaming in conjunction with the cylindrical boilers or for emergency requiring a sudden increase of speed.

A representative of the *Times of Ceylon*, who interviewed some Boer prisoners arriving at Ceylon by the transport *City of Cambridge*, has obtained unequivocal testimonies to the kindness of the British. In reply to a question as to how they had enjoyed the voyage, Landrost Munnik, speaking for his co-officers, was enthusiastic as to the treatment received on board. "And it has been the same all through the war," he added. "Whenever we have met the British soldier—officer or man—we have found him a perfect gentleman in his conduct towards us. We are glad of this, because we consider that our quarrel is not with individuals." Asked to give his opinion of the fighting qualities of the British soldier, Munnik said:—"They have done as no other nation would have done. They have fought against difficulties which people in Europe

never will understand, and never can be made to understand. They are men, and you can take it from me that that is the opinion every man who has fought against them has of the British soldier. Magersfontein showed us what the bravery of the British soldier who walks was. It was grand. Our men mowed them down, but it had no stopping effect, and if any man says the soldiers did not come on, he lies."

THE MAPLES LIBEL CASE.

In the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho on Saturday before Judge Kano and Associate Judges Mabuchi and Shimamura, the hearing of the libel suit brought by Mr. J. H. Ranger against Mr. P. B. Clarke of the Maples Hotel, Limited, came on.

The case for the plaintiff was that at an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the hotel held on June 24th, 1901, while sitting as Chairman, defendant spoke of plaintiff as a "downright swindler" and further said that plaintiff resorted to fraudulent means in promoting the change of the organisation of the hotel as a joint-stock company and in raising the capital. As the meeting was open, the reporters of the English journals were present and the statement of defendant was published in full in the *Japan Herald* of June 25th. In consequence, the slanderous speech made by defendant against plaintiff was spread to various parts of the world and had destroyed the plaintiff's credit in business.

After the Public Procurator had been heard, the defendant was called. In reply to the Court he said he remembered the meeting of June 24th of which he was Chairman. He admitted having described the plaintiff as a downright swindler, and having said that Mr. Ranger had sold the hotel's property and not paid in the proceeds, and that the hotel had been defrauded by him in various ways. He had been under the impression that Ranger committed dishonest practices towards the Company and that his acts were fraudulent, and this belief found vent at the meeting. He did not say that Ranger sold the hotel's pump and pocketed the proceeds; he simply stated that as the fraud had been cleverly committed it was not easy to discover it. The case was adjourned.

On Wednesday afternoon, Mr. P. B. Clarke, acting Manager of the Maples Hotel, Ltd., was further examined in the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho in the suit for libel brought against him by Mr. J. H. Ranger.

Judge Kato asked defendant to whom he referred when he stated, "we are not able to get hold of the man who swindled us?" Defendant replied that he did not know; it might have been one man or more. He had nobody in particular in his mind when he used the words. Defendant was then examined at some length in regard to various statements which appeared in the documents submitted to the Court. He was also questioned regarding his letter of retraction which appeared in the *Japan Herald*.

An application was then made by Mr. Sato Hakuai, who appeared for the defence, to summon Dr. Munro, Messrs. Glahn, O. Lord, B. Collaco, W. K. Tresize and Capt. Bishop as witnesses, but after hearing the Public Procurator, who opposed the application, the Court declined to call them. Judgment will be delivered on the 16th inst.

WEATHER AT SHOJI.

Below will be found the weather report compiled at the Hotel, Shoji, last week:—

	Air Temp.	State of Sky	Remarks in General.
	Max. Min. Lake.	Weather.	
Sunday, 4th	80° 65°	81° Fine...	—
Monday, 5th	82° 69°	81° Fine...	—
Tuesday, 6th	82° 69°	81° Fine...	—
Wed'sday, 7th	68° 66°	82° Fine...	—
Thursday, 8th	68° 56°	82° Fine...	—
Friday, 9th	67° 57°	82° Fine Shower at night.	—
Saturday, 10th	68° 58°	82° Fine...	—

THE BHESANIA-P. & O. CASE.

The following is the text of the judgment given in the above case:—

DECISION.

Plaintiff:—H. B. BHESANIA of C. M. BHESANIA & Co. British subject, residing at No. 72, Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.

SAWADA SHUNZO, barrister,
Counsel for the plaintiff.

Defendant:—PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

P.P. A. WOOLLEY, residing at No. 15, Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.

AKIYAMA GENZO, barrister,
Counsel for the defendant.

With regard to the suit brought by the above-mentioned parties for the recovery of loss sustained, the present Court gives judgment as follows:

The claim of the plaintiff is rejected.
The cost of the proceedings must be borne by the plaintiff.

FACTS OF THE CASE.

Counsel for the plaintiff states that the plaintiff is engaged in the export and import business in India and Yokohama under the firm name of C. M. Bhesania and Company; that the defendant is a company doing a carrying business with steamers running between Europe and various ports of the East; that the plaintiff entrusted to it for transportation eight cases of indigo marked Δ numbered from 105 to 122 in the defendant company's steamers from Calcutta in India to Yokohama on the 21st of March in the 33rd year of Meiji; that the said goods were first loaded in the ship *Valera* and afterward transhipped to the *Rohilla* at Hongkong; that the defendant's steamer entered the port of Yokohama towards the end of April in the 33rd year of Meiji; that at the time of unloading only seven of the cases were delivered and the remaining one case was left undelivered, for which inquiry was repeatedly made but no definite answer was obtained. To be brief, the defendant is under obligation to pay the damage to the amount of 800 yen since it is quite evident that the said case was lost through negligence on the part of the defendant during the voyage at which time the defendant is properly held responsible for its safe-keeping; it is therefore asked that the Court will give its decision that the amount claimed shall be made good by the defendant. Although counsel for the defendant alleged that by Art. 348 of the Commercial Law the plaintiff, the receiver of the goods, did not reserve a claim against the lost goods, so that the defendant is under no responsibility in the present case, yet as the plaintiff has in his possession the bill of lading, that is the highest proof that the claim is reserved, for a bill of lading is a document which has to be handed over when the goods are delivered in full. Furthermore, in the month of May in the 33rd year of Meiji, inquiry was made for the missing goods, and as they were originally loaded in India, the legal claim should be under the English law which provides no necessity for such proceedings as the defendant alleges are necessary for the reserving of the claim, and if any such necessity exists it must be proved. Counsel for the defendant further alleges that by the agreement the responsibility of the defendant comes to an end at the time the goods leave the side of the ship when they are raised by winches, and therefore the defendant argues that he is not responsible. But in Yokohama imported goods are not allowed to be delivered freely from the ship;—they must pass inspection at the Custom House and after port-dues, tonnage-dues, &c., are paid, the receiver of the goods must produce an application for leave to import and having obtained a permit, the goods are delivered. In the present case the goods passed through this process. Therefore they were not delivered at once from the ship as the defendant alleges in support of his contention that his responsibility came to an end when the goods left the ship, &c.; therefore the assertions of counsel for the defendant afford no reason by which such responsibility becomes void. It is further alleged that in reply to an inquiry the missing bale was said to have been No. 117 and in production No. 4 mention is made to that effect, but in the present case the claim being for one of eight cases that was lost, a mistake in the number of the bale by no means settles the point in dispute.

Counsel for the defendant states as follows:

As the plaintiff says, the defendant had eight cases of indigo entrusted to him for transportation, but the defendant duly advised the plaintiff on the 24th of April in the 33rd year of Meiji of the arrival of the *Rohilla* at this port and at the same time asked the plaintiff to take delivery of the goods 24 hours after the ship anchored, immediately from the ship or from the Custom's agents, Helm Bros, at the Custom-House

hatoba. The plaintiff, however, did not take the goods immediately from the ship, and the whole of the goods having been already received the defendant is under no responsibility to make good the claim of the plaintiff. Supposing for instance a part of the goods was lost as the plaintiff alleges, yet the plaintiff received the other part of the goods without making any reservation of claim at that time. After the lapse of three months from the date of delivery an inquiry was first made about the loss of a part, but the responsibility of the defendant is already void by Art. 348 of the Commercial Law, and therefore the defendant is under no obligation to meet the demand. Although counsel for the plaintiff argues that English law is applicable to the present case and calls on the defendant to prove his case by its provisions the defendant is under no such responsibility. Counsel for the plaintiff says that of the eight cases of indigo the one that was lost was No. 117 marked Δ , but it is evident by the testimony given by the witness Aizawa Takejiro, that No. 117 case was taken by the plaintiff. The present case being a claim for the loss of No. 117, and that case being in actual existence, having been received by the plaintiff, whatever other loss there may have been sustained concerns not the present case. And, further, there being an agreement that the responsibility of the company should end when the goods leave the ship the defendant is not responsible for a claim brought against him. Moreover the value estimated by the appraiser can in no sense be taken as the value of the goods at the place for which they were destined, at the time when they ought to have been delivered. Such being the case, the claim of the plaintiff is illegal in every respect, and should be rejected.

REASONS.

It is agreed between the parties concerned that the eight cases of indigo were carried from Calcutta to Yokohama in the defendant's ship and that they were to be delivered to the consignee, the plaintiff. The place of delivery was thus Yokohama, and as there exists no special agreement between the parties as to what country's law they are to abide by, it is but proper that they should be governed by our law since this is the country where the action took place. Art. 348 is applicable to the owner of a ship, and that article says the responsibility of a transporter comes to an end when the consignee of the goods has received the goods without making any reservation of claim and paid the freight and other charges due on them, excepting when there is any damage or partial loss which could not be discovered on the spot, in which case the receiver of the goods must advise the transporter thereof within two weeks from the date of delivery. Now, that plaintiff did receive seven cases of the goods in question is admitted by the plaintiff himself. At the time when delivery was taken payment of freight for the goods seems to have been made without any objection, and there is nothing to show that there was any objection on the part of the plaintiffs. Therefore it is to be inferred that the freight for the whole of the goods was paid, so that the plaintiff has not only to prove the fact that one case of indigo was actually lost, but also that the reservation of the claim as aforementioned was properly made, or if the damage or loss was not discoverable at the time, that advice to that effect was given within two weeks from the date of delivery. As to this, Counsel for the plaintiff alleges that inquiry was made in the month of May in the 33rd year of Meiji. But this the defendant denies, and as there is nothing to prove it, it can not be taken as fact. Counsel for the plaintiff pleads that the possession of the bill of lading is a sufficient proof of reservation of the claim; but the mere possession of the bill of lading does not reserve the claim. The transporter of the goods has the right to demand the bill of lading at the time the goods are delivered, yet the receiving of the bill is not necessary unless its possession constitutes reservation of the claim in connection with other acts. Thus the mere possession of the bill of lading can not be made to constitute reservation of the claim as required by Art. 348 of the Commercial Law. Again, supposing the case to be one of damage or partial loss not discoverable on the spot, there is nothing to prove that proper notice to that effect was given within two weeks from the time of delivery.

In conclusion, supposing there was a loss of one case of indigo as the plaintiff alleges, it is still impossible to hold the defendant responsible for it and therefore the claim of the plaintiff is illegal, and judgment is given as above.

Signed by

Judge KANO, Presiding Judge.

" MATSUDA.

" MATSUYAMA.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ASCENT OF FUJI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—Accounts of the ascent of Fuji have often been related, and are no doubt stale, but at the risk of your refusing to publish mine, I send you the particulars of a very successful trip.

Three ladies and myself left Tokyo by the 6.20 train last Tuesday morning, and arriving at Gotemba hired a special tram for Subashiri. For this we paid three *yen*, and it took us and our luggage easily. The ride to this place was very enjoyable, and Fuji was seen for most of the journey quite clear of cloud from base to summit. At Subashiri we were met by men from the Yoneyama hotel, who looked after our things and carried them the quarter mile or so which separates the hotel portion of Subashiri from the stopping place of the trams. We arranged with the hotel manager to get us horses for Kawari Yasumi, the station above Umagayeshi, for which we agreed to pay 84 *sen* per animal, the rate according to the official tariff in the hotel, published in Japanese, being 42 *sen* to Umagayeshi. We engaged through the same medium two coolies who were to carry our luggage to the top and down, and act as guides for the descent to Yoshida. These men were to pay two *yen* each. The official tariff already referred to gives the price of a guide for the mountain as 60 *sen*.

We left Subashiri at 2.30 in the afternoon, and on arriving at Umagayeshi, one of the horses, the one carrying the lightest of our party, promptly rolled over, and seemed very bad; as water was scarce at that altitude the bettoes shovelled cool earth round him as a restorative. The bettoes refused to go any further with the other three horses, saying it was not in the arrangement; we offered to pay them the full amount agreed upon provided they gave us a receipt saying they would not go any further. This they refused to do, and offered to take us to the station beyond, with the three remaining horses, provided we gave them a written statement to that effect. This we did, and on arriving at our destination we paid them in full for the four horses. We arrived at Number Two Station at 6.45 p.m., and as we knew there were numerous parties ahead intending to stop at the Sixth, we decided to stop at the Second, as it looked clean, and there was only one other guest. It was well we did, as the next station, Number Five, a long way up, had seventy guests who stayed there. On the Subashiri route I think that the Second Station is the cleanest and nicest to stay at, and the man in charge is very decent. We paid 4.50 for our lodgings. We left Number Two at exactly half-past four on Wednesday morning, and arrived at the top at half-past nine. Not bad considering that from the fifth station up we had to contend with wind of almost typhoon force. We left the top at ten, and were very much afraid at one time that we should be detained at the Eighth, by the wind. We got a new guide to take us to Yoshida at this Eighth, where the road branches off from the Subashiri one for Yoshida, as we found that neither of our Subashiri men, though engaged specially for the journey, knew the road. We paid this additional man two *yen*, which we were very glad to do, considering the threatening state of the weather. I might mention that at the top one of the Subashiri guides demanded two *yen* on account, as he said he owed that sum to the proprietor of this hostel. I refused to give him a cent until he finished his work. On arriving at the eighth station he said he had only been engaged to go to the top, and was rather inclined to give trouble. I appealed to the bystanders as to whether it was likely I should engage a man to carry my things up and then go to the trouble of carrying them down myself. We paid the hut-keeper at the top two *yen* for our short stay.

On leaving the Eighth on the way down no hut on the Yoshida route is struck until you get to the Fifth. After leaving this hut you soon reach the woods, and have a very pretty shaded route. At the Fifth station we met a number of pilgrims who had ridden as far as Subashiri with us the day before, and who were surprised to find we had been up and were now on our way down. They were mostly Tokyo people making the ascent for the first time, and they said the ascent from Yoshida was according to custom the proper one for them to take. From Umagayeshi for the three *ri* to Yoshida we took the springless cart of the place. We were told as foreigners we must take two carts, each to hold two passengers, and pay two *yen* for each cart, or if four got into one cart we must pay three *yen*. This latter we decided on, stipulating we should take our luggage with us, so that we could let our guide and coolies go. These carts take six pilgrims, and the Government tariff nailed up in the vehicle gives the charge at 25 *sen* per head, or say one and a half *yen* per cart, and yet as we were foreigners they would not take us for a cent less than double the proper rate for a cart load.

We arrived at Yoshida about four on Wednesday

afternoon, passing but not stopping at the Sengen temple. There is a very good hotel at Yoshida where foreigners always stop. Our bill for the night was about eight *yen*, though we found all our food except a little rice, a few eggs, potatoes and milk. The landlord is very obliging, and cooked our tinned things for us very nicely. We left Yoshida at 8.30 on Thursday morning and after a walk of about 2½ miles reached Funatsu. Here we crossed the lake in a boat. The charge is 1.20 *yen*. Then a walk of about a mile brought us to Lake Nishino-umi; here we crossed by boat at a charge of one *yen*, thence on over the lava beds, beautifully wooded, we came to the shores of the Shoji lake, where the hotel boat met us and took us over to the Hotel. Mr. Hoshino was very kind, and though his hotel was full, and we came upon him without notice, he put us up and made us very comfortable indeed. The nice large clean rooms, and excellent food, and the kindness and attention of our host were very acceptable. After tea and a plunge in the lake we did justice to the things set before us. Lake Shoji is the prettiest place I have seen in all my travels in Japan. On Friday at 9.30 we left Shoji and after a very beautiful walk with Fuji nearly always in view, we left Lake Motosu, which runs the Shoji lake very closely for scenery, and began our walk for Tambara, which place we reached at six, thence by boat for a mile to the hotel at Yokouchiba. We paid the coolies from Shoji to the hotel two *yen* per head.

On Saturday morning at six, after paying our bill of a little over five *yen*, we started by boat, price five *yen*, down the Fuji river, and reached Iwabuchi at about 11.30, and Tokyo a little before seven on Saturday evening, after a most delightful trip, and never once in the rain until we reached Tokyo.

Had I the trip to make again I should stop at Shoji, and walk over to Motosu, but not beyond, as I do not think the river journey is worth leaving the hills for. The round journey including cost of food, first class to Gotemba and second back from Iwabuchi, cost us 30.22 *yen* per head, for the five days.

Yours faithfully,

FUJI.

Tokyo, August 11th, 1901.

THE H. AND S. BANK.

Following is the seventy-second report of the Court of Directors of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, presented to the ordinary half-yearly general meeting of shareholders to be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on Saturday, the 17th August, 1901.

To the Proprietors of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Gentlemen, the Directors have now to submit to you a General Statement of the affairs of the Bank, and Balance Sheet for the half-year ending 30th June, 1901.

The net profits for that period, including \$1,410,272.65, balance brought forward from last account, after paying all charges, deducting interest paid and due, and making provision for bad and doubtful accounts, amount to \$3,479,515.99.

The Directors recommend the transfer of \$750,000 from the Profit and Loss Account to credit of the Silver Reserve Fund, which Fund will then stand at \$3,750,000.

After making this transfer and deducting Remuneration to Directors there remains for appropriation \$2,714,515.99, out of which the Directors recommend the payment of a Dividend of One Pound and Ten Shillings Sterling per Share, which at 4/6 will absorb \$533,333.33.

The difference in Exchange between 4/6, the rate at which the Dividend is declared, and 1/11 3/4, the rate of the day, amounts to \$695,466.67.

The Balance, \$1,485,715.99, to be carried to New Profit and Loss Account.

DIRECTORS.

The Honourable J. J. Keswick, the Honourable R. M. Gray, and Mr. P. Sachse having resigned their seats on leaving the Colony, the Honourable J. J. Bell, Mr. H. E. Tomkins, and Mr. H. Schubart have been invited to fill the vacancies, respectively; all these appointments require confirmation at this Meeting.

AUDITORS.

The accounts have been audited by Mr. F. Henderson and Mr. C. S. Sharp, who offer themselves for re-election.

R. SHEWAN, Chairman.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1901.

ABSTRACT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION—30TH JUNE, 1901.

LIABILITIES.		\$
Paid-up Capital	10,000,000.00	
Sterling Reserve Fund	10,000,000.00	
Silver Reserve Fund	3,000,000.00	
Marine Insurance Account	250,000.00	

Notes in circulation:—

Authorised Issue against Securities deposited with the Crown Agents for the Colonies	\$	10,000,000.00
Additional Issue authorised by Hongkong Ordinance No. 19 of 1900, against Coin lodged with the Hongkong Government	2,561,679.38	
		12,561,679.38

Current Accounts—

Silver	\$	70,109,213.74
Gold, £2,393,551.15s.		
4d.=	24,476,700.35	
		94,585,914.09
Fixed Deposits—	\$	
Silver	36,451,538.32	
Gold, £3,467,783.2s.		
8d.=	35,498,411.20	
		71,949,949.52

Bills Payable (including Drafts on London Bankers and Short Sight Drawings on London Office against Bills Receivable and Bullion Shipments)	16,124,837.47
Profit and Loss Account	3,479,515.99
(Liability on Bills of Exchange rediscounted, £4,801,676 10s. 7d. of which up to this date £3,235,520 have run off.)	
	\$221,951,896.45

ASSETS

Cash	\$	41,997,778.68
Coin lodged with the Hongkong Government against Note Circulation in excess of \$10,000,000	3,986,000.00	
Bullion in Store and in Transit	6,987,983.43	
Indian Government Rupee Paper	2,043,783.53	
Consols, Colonial and other Securities	6,033,859.45	
Sterling Reserve Fund Investments, viz:—		
£250,000 2½ per cent. Consols lodged with Bank of England as a Special London Reserve at 90	\$225,000	1,900,000.00
£222,500 1 at 90		4,702,500.00
£300,000 1 at 90	£470,250	
£353,500 other Sterling Securities standing in the Books at £339,750	3,397,500.00	10,000,000.00
Bills Discounted, Loans and Credits	75,426,204.11	
Bills Receivable	74,756,783.65	
Bank Premises	719,803.60	
		221,951,896.45

* 2½ per cent Consols.
† 2½ per cent National War Loan.

GENERAL PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION—30TH JUNE, 1901.

DR.		\$
To Amounts Written off:—		
Remuneration to Directors	15,000.00	
To Dividend Account:—		
£1.10 per Share on 80,000 Shares=		
£120,000 at 4/6	533,333.33	
To Dividend Adjustment Account:—		
Difference in Exchange between 4/6, the rate at which the Dividend is declared, and 1/11 3/4, the current rate of the day	695,466.67	
To Transfer to Silver Reserve Fund	750,000.00	
To Balance forward to next half-year	1,485,715.99	
		3,479,515.99

CR.

By Balance of Undivided Profits, 31st December, 1900	\$	1,410,272.65
By Amount of Net Profits for the Six Months ending 30th June, 1901, after making provision for bad and doubtful debts, deducting all Expenses and Interest paid and due	2,069,243.34	
		3,479,515.99
STERLING RESERVE FUND.		\$
To Balance	10,000,000.00	
		10,000,000.00
By Balance 31st December, 1900 (invested in Sterling Securities)	10,000,000.00	
		\$10,000,000.00
SILVER RESERVE FUND.		\$
To Balance	3,750,000.00	
		\$3,750,000.00

By Balance 31st December, 1900 ...	\$3,000,000.00
.. Transfer from Profit and Loss Account	750,000.00
	\$3,750,000.00

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.
J. C. PETER, Chief Accountant.

R. SHEWAN,
J. J. BELL IRVING, } Directors.
N. A. SIERS,

We have compared the above Statement with the Books, Vouchers and Securities at the Head Office, and with the Returns from the various Branches and Agencies, and have found the same to be correct.

F. HENDERSON, } Auditors.
C. S. SHARP,

Hongkong, 1st August, 1901.

THE FOCHOW FIRE.

In its account of the great fire at Fochow the *Foochow Echo* had the following:

"We learn of many harrowing details which may interest our readers. One we will mention to show what risks the Chinese will run in their greed of gain. On the roof of a small godown beneath the larger building in Messrs. Fraser, Ramsay & Co.'s premises some twenty men were seen by a party of foreign ladies and gentlemen from a close point of vantage, handing along goods by which they hoped to profit, when suddenly the wall of the larger building fell on them. Six were seen to come out, the others probably were killed or were too seriously wounded to move. Certain it is that at an early hour in the afternoon we heard of too many cases of fractured limbs and burnt bodies having been taken to the Fochow Native Hospital. Then the ordinary looters, no doubt a bad lot always present at fires, fared badly at the hands of the soldiers. The whole street was teeming with them. They were shown no mercy, for nothing short of sword cuts in the upper arm would induce them to part with their loot. These gentry will not be so eager to attend fires in the future.

"The Provincial authorities were kind and most helpful not only in sending in soldiers to preserve law and order as far as possible, but in sending in their fire engines ably manned."

From another source we learn that the total loss is estimated at three to four lacs of dollars, of which about \$230,000 falls on the Insurance offices. The Hongkong Fire is said to be in for \$140,000, the China Fire for only \$2,000; the rest falls on Home offices.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

GREAT AMERICAN STEEL STRIKE.

Shanghai, August 8.

A general strike of men employed in American steel-works is ordered to take place on the 10th of August.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE CHINA PROTOCOL.

Lord Lansdowne, speaking in the House of Lords, said that negotiations with reference to Article XI. of the joint note regarding commercial facilities might possibly be transferred to a more convenient place than Peking, i.e. to a conference which would include representatives of the great commercial interests in the East.

THE LATE EMPRESS FREDERICK.

The funeral of the late Empress Frederick takes place on the 13th of August.

The House of Commons has unanimously passed a vote of condolence with King Edward and a vote of sympathy with Kaiser Wilhelm.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

Shanghai, August 9.

Sixty-one British columns are now operating in South Africa. Several skirmishes are reported.

General French's operations are beginning to tell on the Boer invaders of the Cape.

Commandant Fouché has recrossed the Orange River going northwards.

FIELD-MARSHAL WALDERSEE.

Field-Marshal Waldersee's reception in

Hamburg to-day was purely military and very quiet.

AFTER THE WAR.

It is stated that all the Boer prisoners, Afrikanders, and Uitlanders will be reinstated in the Transvaal before foreigners are allowed to enter the country.

RUSSIA AND EASTERN SIBERIA.

The Odessa correspondent of *The Times* says that Russia is endeavouring to colonize the Amur territory and intends to plant a Cossack colony on the Chinese border.

KITCHENER'S PROCLAMATION.

Shanghai, August 10.

Lord Kitchener's proclamation providing for stern measures against the enemy has been favourably received in Natal. The terms of the proclamation are unknown.

A SURPRISE IN NEUTRAL TERRITORY.

The London *Morning Post* says that twenty-five of Steinacker's Horse were surprised and captured on the Sabi River.

(Note.—The Sabi River forms part of the eastern boundary of Matabele Land, dividing it from the Gasa Country (Portuguese territory).—*En. J.M.*)

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

A new closure rule, adopted on Wednesday, enabling the estimates to be voted in groups instead of separately, was applied in the House of Commons yesterday evening.

Estimates aggregating £67,746,838 sterling were voted in three hours, this sum including 45 millions for the Army.

MOURNING FOR THE EMPRESS FREDERICK.

Three weeks' mourning for the late Empress Frederick has been ordered.

BRITISH MINISTER TO KOREA.

Shanghai, August 11.

Mr. J. N. Jordan, C.M.G., late Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General, has been gazetted British Minister to Korea.

KITCHENER'S PROCLAMATION.

Lord Kitchener's proclamation was issued in accordance with instructions received from the Home Government. It banishes permanently from South Africa, unless they surrender before the 15th of September, all commandants, field-cornets, and leaders of armed bands, being burghers of the late republics and still resisting; also all members of the late governments of the Transvaal and Orange Free State continuing in the field. The proclamation also charges upon the property of burghers not surrendering by the 15th September, the maintenance of their families.

A later telegram says that the papers heartily approve of the proclamation of Lord Kitchener and anticipate that sterner measures will be taken if this is ineffective.

Later.

Lord Kitchener reports that a blockhouse near Brandfort was rushed and captured after severe fighting on Wednesday night.

Kritzinger's commando of 400 men, badly mounted, have crossed the railway south of Conway.

DEATH OF SIGNOR CRISPI.

Shanghai, August 12.

Signor Crispi is dead, aged 82.

THE BIG STRIKE.

The general strike among the iron and steel workers in the United States, declared by the American Steel-workers Association, has begun. The Labour Federation and the Mine Workers Organization are supporting the strikers.

THE LATE EMPRESS.

The remains of the Empress Frederick have been removed from Cronberg to St. Johann's church temporarily. An impressive service was performed yesterday.

ENGLAND AND CHINESE COMMERCE.

Shanghai, Aug. 13.

The delay in the signature of the peace protocol is said to be due to England objecting to Powers with microscopic commercial interests in China enjoying an equal voice with herself on the proposed international tariff revision commission.

THE THIBETAN MISSION.

Shanghai, August 14.

Lord Cranborne states that Count Lamsdorff has informed Sir N. O'Connor, British Minister at St. Petersburg, that the Thibetan Mission is devoid of political or diplomatic significance.

BILLS PASS SECOND READING.

In the House of Commons the Royal Titles and Pacific Cable Bills were read a second time.

KING EDWARD AND WALDERSEE.

King Edward received Count Waldersee at Hamburg and conferred the Cross of the Bath upon him.

FUNERAL OF THE EMPRESS-DOWAGER.

The coffin of the Empress-Dowager was removed from Cronberg on the evening of Aug. 12th, proceeding from the Church to the railway station followed by a princely cortège.

A later telegram says the funeral was of the simplest character, in accordance with the wish of the deceased. Only members of the family and the principal civil and military authorities were present.

IMPORTANT WEST AFRICAN AGREEMENT.

Reuter learns that an important agreement has been concluded between the Government of the Colony of Gambia and a powerful chief, whereby both banks of the Gambia River to the Anglo-French frontier are now British territory.

LONDON TEA MARKET.

Shanghai, Aug. 15.

An attempt by the ring to boycott public tea sales has failed: 19,000 packets of Ceylon tea have been sold by public sale and realised splendid prices; 25,000 packets of India tea were sold on Monday, and only 11,000 packets remain for to-morrow's secret sale.

THE DUCAL TOUR.

The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York have arrived at Pietermaritzburg.

FIGHT IN SOUTH AFRICA.

A four hours' fight has taken place on the Fish River between 300 British and 300 Boers, and the latter resisted toughly but were driven from kopje to kopje. One British officer and one private were killed and seven wounded. Commandant Pretorius died of his wounds.

(RECEIVED AT THE LEGATION OF FRANCE.)

FRENCH NEWS.

Saigon, August 8.

There is a diplomatic conflict between Turkey and France, the latter Power demanding the adjustment of various industrial affairs which are unsettled.

The workmen of the steel factories of Pennsylvania are on strike. Apparently the negotiations between the employers and the syndicate are not successful. It is feared that 100,000 operatives will be on strike by the end of the week.

THE FRENCH BALLOON EXPERIMENTS.

Saigon, Aug. 9.
The aeronaut Santos-Dumont set out from St. Cloud in his dirigible balloon in the morning. He made the circuit of the Eiffel Tower but in returning the balloon struck against a house and fell. Fortunately the occupant of the balloon was not injured.

LORD KITCHENER'S PROCLAMATION.

Saigon, August 10.
A proclamation of Lord Kitchener's announces that Boer chiefs not submitting before the 15th of September, will be banished in perpetuity, and that their property, in common with that of the other combatants, will be confiscated.

CHINA AND NEW TARIFF.

Saigon, August 14.
It is telegraphed from Peking that the Peace Protocol has been signed. The five per cent. *ad valorem* duties will go into force from the middle of October.

(RECEIVED IN TOKYO.)

NORTH CHINA AFFAIRS.

The Council of Foreign Representatives was to have met in Peking on the 6th inst., but has been postponed until the 10th. The subject for discussion is the Protocol, which has now been drafted, and which, after examination, will doubtless be duly signed. After its signature the negotiation of the revised commercial treaty will be at once taken up, the general terms being discussed by the Representatives in conclave, and the details by the Powers independently. It is probable that for the purposes of the latter negotiation Mr. Komura will appoint a substitute, and will himself return to Japan.

There does not seem to be any truth in the statement that England, through Sir Ernest Satow, has declined to sign the Protocol, especially as the date for the operation of the revised tariff has been fixed at October 1st, which suits her much better than its immediate operation. The probability is that when she signified her willingness to acquiesce in immediate operation, she was influenced by a desire to consult the general convenience.

The talk about an exchange between Manchuria and Korea on the part of Russia and Japan is merely laughable.

General Voyron left Taku on the 8th inst. and is expected to reach Yokohama on the 12th. He will be accompanied by nine staff officers and will probably remain four days in Tokyo.

THE NORTHERN FISHERY.

A telegram from the Commercial Agency in Vladivostok, dated the 9th instant, says that the operation of the fishery restrictions proclaimed by the Governor-General of the Amur has been postponed until the 1st of January, 1903.

THE CHINA SITUATION.

The Representatives held a meeting in Peking on the 10th instant, and probably approved the protocol.

It is possible that the operation of the revised customs tariff, which was to have taken effect from October 1st, will be again deferred. It is said to be certain that the method of *ad valorem* duties will be changed to specific.

THE CHINESE PROTOCOL.

The Foreign Representatives met in Peking on the 12th instant, the principal subjects of discussion being the agreement with

reference to the Indemnity and the question of the duration of the veto upon the importation of arms. It is believed that the points were disposed of and that the Representatives appended their signatures, though no official notice in that sense has yet been received. [Reuter's version of the facts is probably correct.]

It appears to be true that until Russia withdraws her troops from Manchuria, England will not withdraw hers from Peking.

THE HAWAIIAN SCANDAL.

No official information has yet been received with regard to the alleged outrage in connexion with the medical examination of Japanese passengers in Hawaii.

NEW STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

The project of opening a line of steamers between Chefoo and Wei-hai-wei has long been on the *tapis*, but the financing of the enterprise seemed difficult. The officer commanding the British garrison at Wei-hai-wei has now granted a subsidy to the Higo Kisen Kaisha, and that company commenced the service on the 2nd instant with the *Seim Maru* (147 tons). There will be a service each way weekly, and the fare is 4 *yen* first class and 1 *yen* third class.

(FROM THE "N.-C. DAILY NEWS.")

THE ROBBERY OF NOTES FROM THE HONGKONG BANK.

Singapore, Aug. 2.
The trial of the Bank prisoners has been postponed to the next assizes, to permit of the attendance of the witnesses from India.

THE EXCITEMENT AT AMOY.

Hongkong, August 5.
H.M. flagship *Glorie* arrived at Hongkong from Amoy on Sunday afternoon, with Vice-Admiral Bridge on board.

The *Glorie* took the Admiral up at Fushan, where he arrived from Shanghai in the *Albatross*. On her way to Hongkong the *Glorie* met H.M.S. *Eclipse*, and received the information that a man-of-war was wanted at Amoy. The *Glorie* accordingly turned into Amoy, and found everything quiet. On her way she met the French flagship *Amiral Charner*.

BAD WEATHER AT HONGKONG.

There was typhoon weather in Hongkong last night.

THE GLORY STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

Hongkong, August 6.
During a violent thunderstorm on Sunday night, the Marconi signalling apparatus on H. M. flagship *Glorie* was struck by lightning and wrecked. Two-thirds of the apparatus have been detached and will be temporarily refitted before the *Glorie's* departure for the north on Saturday.

THE PLAGUE.

Hongkong, August 7.
There was one fresh case of plague on Tuesday, a European boy, aged fifteen.

Captain Stavers, a well known China coast skipper, has contracted bubonic plague.

VICE-ADMIRAL BRIDGE'S MOVEMENTS.

Vice-Admiral Bridge, R.N., inspected our Naval Yard yesterday.

THE GOVERNOR'S WIFE GOING HOME.

Lady Blake is leaving for London to-day in the R. M. S. *Empress of China*.

THE PLAGUE.

Hongkong, August 8.
There have been three fresh cases of plague and three deaths among Chinese to noon on Wednesday. There are now only three European plague patients at the hospitals, all doing well.

NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

The Austro-Hungarian cruisers *Kaiserin Elisabeth* and *Zenta* left for home yesterday.

CONSULAR CHANGES.

Consul James Scott has been transferred from Swatow to Canton, and is succeeded at Swatow by Mr. W. Holland from Ichang.

(FROM THE "OSTASIATISCHE LLOYD.")

NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

Peking, Aug. 2.
With the consent of the Diplomatic Corps, 3,000 regular Chinese troops will arrive here between the 4th and 6th of August. They will be quartered about twenty (20 miles) from here.

Peking, Aug. 4.

Major-General von Trotha left Peking to-day. The staff of the German commander being withdrawn. The Battalion "Foerster" will remain here until the 9th, when it will also depart, leaving here Battalion "Montgelas" only as Legation guard.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Berlin, Aug. 3.

The condition of the health of the Empress Frederick gives cause for much anxiety. His Majesty the Emperor on receiving the unfavourable news of the health of his mother returned at once from his trip to Norway, hastening to Kronberg, where also the other children of the Empress Frederick are going. The Emperor has also countermanded his intention to take part in the festivities at Hamburg on the occasion of the expected return of Count Waldersee, and has ordered the Crown Prince to represent him on this occasion.

Berlin, August 5.

Her Majesty the Empress Frederick, passed away this evening at 6.15 o'clock, at Kronberg.

Berlin, August 6.

On the occasion of the death of the Empress Frederick the whole country has been ordered to go into mourning for six weeks.

The balance of the finances of Germany for the year shows a deficit of 1,932,567 marks.

Count von Waldersee has arrived at Heligoland.

Berlin, August 7.

The funeral of the Empress Frederick will take place on Tuesday, the 13th instant.

The *Kitchenerian* published to-day a leader in Memoriam of the Dowager Empress, in which many deeds of her life are given, which will endear her memory to the German people for ever.

It is reported from Cape Town that Lord Kitchener is very ill.

LONDON DOCK DUES RAISED.

Berlin, August 8.

It is reported from London that the India Docks are raising the tonnage dues from 1s. 1d. to 1s. 8d.

VENEZUELA.

In Venezuela a state of siege has been proclaimed.

U. S. STEEL STRIKERS.

The general strike of the steel-workers will break out all over the United States to-morrow, when 100,000 labourers are resolved to lay down their work, until the steel syndicate has accepted their terms.

COUNT WALDERSEE'S RECEPTION.

The arrival of Count Waldersee, although the country is in mourning and consequently no music allowed, was still very impressive, and rather enthusiastic. The Crown Prince, who was to welcome the Field-Marshal home, had also gone to Kronberg. The Emperor's aide-de camp, General von Wittich, received the Count in the name of the Majesty, who also sent a telegram thanking the Field-Marshal heartily for his services and conferring upon him the *Ordre pour le Merite*. The Prince Regent of Bavaria honoured the Count by conferring the Order of St. Hubert upon him. The Senate of Hamburg gave him the freedom of the city.

LORD KITCHENER'S SUCCESSOR.

Lord Lytton has been appointed to succeed Lord Kitchener as Commander-in-Chief of the British troops in South Africa.

DEATH OF AN ITALIAN GENERAL.

The Italian General, Oreste Barriertieri, who retired into private life after the unfortunate expedition to Abyssinia, has died.

SPAIN, ENGLAND, AND MOROCCO.

A report published by many of the European newspapers, that Spain and England have entered into an agreement as to the future of Morocco, is denied peremptorily at the proper quarters.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

London, July 16.

Lord Raglan, in the House of Lords, said that a committee of ladies was being formed to visit the Boer refugee camps in South Africa. Meanwhile written reports had been requested, and Sir Gordon Sprigg, in a speech at Capetown, said that in order to hasten the responsible Government, immigration of loyalists from Great Britain and the rest of the empire to the Transvaal and the Orange colonies would be promoted on a large scale.

Communications are proceeding between Lord Kitchener and the Cape Ministry which it is hoped would hasten the conclusion of warfare.

The *Daily Mail* understands that Lord Kitchener's new plan provides for the return of 80,000 troops early in autumn, including the whole of the troops lent by India; and 50,000 selected housemen divided into three corps will operate against the three leading Boer commandos. There is no question of abandoning any portion of the communications.

Since the 8th instant, 32 Boers have been killed 34 wounded, 307 taken prisoners, 140 surrendered, 218 rifles, 15,870 rounds of ammunition, 445 waggon and 4,625 horses captured.

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line	Steamer	Date
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Tacoma	F. Aug. 16
Tacoma, Wash.	N. P. Co.	Duke of Effe	Tu Aug. 16
America	O. & O. Co.	Coptic	W. Aug. 21
Hongkong	M. M. Co.	Yarra	W. Aug. 21
Seattle, Wash.	N. Y. K.	Riojin Maru	F. Aug. 23
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Doric	Sa. Aug. 24
America	T. K. K.	America Maru	Th. Aug. 26
Hongkong	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	M. Sept. 2
Canada, B.C.	C. P. R. Co.	Kim. of Japan	M. Sept. 2
America	P. M. Co.	City of Pekin	Th. Sept. 5
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Kim. of India	Th. Sept. 5
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Peru	M. Sept. 6
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Preussen	Sa. Sept. 14

1 Left Tacoma on the 15th inst.
 2 Left San Francisco on the 2nd inst.
 3 Left Hongkong on the 13th inst.
 4 Seattle, Wash. on the 15th inst.
 5 Left San Francisco on the 14th inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

To	Line	Steamer	Date
America	P. M. Co.	China	Sa. Aug. 17
Tacoma, Wash.	N. P. Co.	Tacoma	Sa. Aug. 17
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Duke of Effe	W. Aug. 21
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Kobe Maru	W. Aug. 21
Seattle, Wash.	N. Y. K.	Tosa Maru	W. Aug. 21
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Coptic	Th. Aug. 23
Hongkong	N. D. Lloyd	Princess Irene	Sa. Aug. 24
Europe, B.C.	N. Y. K.	Higo Maru	Sa. Aug. 24
America	O. & O. Co.	Doric	Tu Aug. 26
Europe, via S'hai	M. M. Co.	Yarra	Th. Aug. 26
Hongkong	T. K. K.	America Maru	F. Aug. 30
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Kim. of Japan	M. Sept. 2
America	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	Tu Sept. 3
Canada, B.C.	C. P. R. Co.	Kim. of India	F. Sept. 5
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	City of Pekin	F. Sept. 6
Australia	N. Y. K.	Rosetta Maru	F. Sept. 13

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Otara Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,551, T. Sakai, 9th Aug.—Kobe, 7th Aug., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Lai Sang, British steamer, 2,224, G. Payne, 9th Aug.—Hongkong, 30th July, Sugar.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Hongkong Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,047, W. E. Filmer, 9th Aug.—Hongkong via Nagasaki and Kobe, 8th Aug., Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.
Saikio Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,653, C. Young, 9th Aug.—Shanghai via ports, 3rd Aug., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Banco, British steamer, 3,793, E. T. Martin, 9th Aug.—London via ports, and Kobe, 8th Aug., General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.
Glenroy, British steamer, 3,141, F. Selby, 10th Aug.—London via ports, and Kobe, 8th Aug., General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Kotik, Russian steamer, 299, A. Scherbinin, 11th Aug.—Nagasaki, General.—Walsh Hall & Co.
Kardistan, British steamer, 1,927, E. H. Todd, 11th Aug.—Hilo, P.I., Sugar and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
Glenogle, British steamer, 2,398, Wm. Frakes, 11th Aug.—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 10th Aug., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, Y. Oda, 11th Aug.—Yokkaichi, 10th Aug., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Empress of India, British steamer, 3,003, O. P. Marshall, 12th Aug.—Vancouver, B.C., 30th July, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.
Tantalus, British steamer, 2,299, Thos. Gregory, 12th Aug.—Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 10th Aug., General.—Butterfield & Swire.
Guichen, French cruiser, 8,282, Capt. de Surgy, 12th Aug.—Taku via Kobe.
Tenshin Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,706, F. L. Pine, 12th Aug.—Kobe, 10th Aug., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Glamorganshire, British steamer, 2,630, D. Davies, 13th Aug.—New York via ports, and Kobe, 16th Aug., General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
Afton, British steamer, 2,169, F. Corner, 13th Aug.—Batoum via Kobe, and Aug., Kerosene Oil.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
Fushiki Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,110, N. Nielsen, 13th Aug.—Kobe, 11th Aug., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 437, T. Yoshida, 13th Aug.—Yokkaichi, 12th Aug., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tanaka Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,783, J. W. Wale, 14th Aug.—London via ports, and Kobe, 12th Aug., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Asagoto Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,525, J. Campbell, 13th Aug.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Stentor, British steamer, 4,308, Chas. Jackson, 13th Aug.—Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 12th Aug., General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Peru, American steamer, 2,540, A. F. Pillsbury, 14th Aug.—San Francisco via Honolulu, 25th July, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Princess Irene, German steamer, 6,686, P. Wetten, 15th Aug.—Hamburg and Bremen via ports, Kobe, 14th Aug., Mails and General.—H. Ahrens and Co., Nachf.

Moyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,158, Kawano, 15th Aug.—Kobe 13th Aug., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sibiria, German steamer, 2,199, Porzelius, 14th Aug.—Hamburg via ports, and Hongkong 8th Aug., General.—C. Illies & Co.

China, American steamer, 2,422, W. B. Seabury, 15th Aug.—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe 14th Aug., Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Empress of China, British steamer, 3,003, R. Archibald, 15th Aug.—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe 14th Aug., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, Y. Oda, 15th Aug.—Yokkaichi, 14th Aug., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

Hiroshima Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,035, —, 9th Aug.—Nagahama Quarantine Station, Ballast.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Albatross (9), British Despatch Vessel, 1,709, Com. Cradock, 9th Aug.—Kobe.

Kasuga Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,214, H. Fraser, 9th Aug.—Sydney and Melbourne via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Oyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,158, Kawano, 9th Aug.—Yokkaichi via Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Koenig Albert, German steamer, 6,590, C. Polack, 10th Aug.—Bremen and Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Kurochi Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,782, J. S. Thompson, 10th Aug.—London via ports, Mails General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hongkong Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,047, W. E. Filmer, 10th Aug.—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Matsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,347, S. Muramatsu, 10th Aug.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Pique (8), British cruiser, 3,600, Capt. H. C. Reynolds, 11th Aug.—Wei-hai-wei.

Otara Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,551, T. Sakai, 11th Aug.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kaga Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,906, J. W. Ekstrand, 11th Aug.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 347, K. Sudzuki, 11th Aug.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Titania, German steamer, 1,257, Crutefeldt, 11th Aug.—Muran, Coal.—German Navy.

Matsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,959, S. Muramatsu, 12th Aug.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, Y. Oda, 12th Aug.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

First Bismarck (36), German flagship, 10,650, Capt. Graf von Moltke, 12th Aug.—Hakodate.

No. 92, German Torpedo Boat Destroyer, 400, Capt. Pfundheller, 12th Aug.—Hakodate.

No. 91, German Torpedo Boat Destroyer, 400, Capt. —, 12th Aug.—Hakodate.

Empress of India, British steamer, 3,003, O. P. Marshall, 12th Aug.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Glenogle, British steamer, 2,398, Wm. Frakes, 12th Aug.—Tacoma, Wash., and Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Jupiter, British steamer, 2,199, James Reid, 13th Aug.—New York via ports, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Kotik, Russian steamer, 299, A. Scherbinin, 13th Aug.—Petropavlovsk, General.—Walsh Hall & Co.

Glenroy, British steamer, 3,141, F. Selby, 13th Aug.—Otaru, Ballast.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Lai Sang, British steamer, 2,224, G. Payne, 13th Aug.—Kobe, Ballast.—Jardine Matheson & Co.

Saikio Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,652, C. Young, 14th Aug.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tenshin Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,706, F. L. Pine, 14th Aug.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Oceanien, French steamer, 2,680, R. Schmitz, 15th Aug.—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

Peru, American steamer, 2,540, A. F. Pillsbury, 15th Aug.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Guichen, French Cruiser, 8,282, de Surgy, 15th Aug.—Taku via Nagasaki.

Asagoto Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,526, J. Campbell, 15th Aug.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer 437, T. Yoshida, 15th Aug.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hiroshima Maru, Japanese steamer 2,035, T. Murai, 15th Aug.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Japanese steamer *Hongkong Maru*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. J. Lewis Crew, Mr. Lam Sai, Mr. J. S. Spear Jr., Mr. G. H. Ardron, Mr. Spear, Mr. A. H. Castle, Mr. A. Lopez, Mr. K. Nakajima, Mr. S. Isaacs, Mr. G. Deltrick, Mr. M. Sennet, Mr. F. J. Bardens, Mr. P. M. Lydig and Servant, Mrs. Bardens, and Mrs. H. Humphreys 2 children and servant in cabin. For San Francisco:—Mr. Louis Shuck, Mrs. W. Whaley, Mr. Lee Shee and child, Mr. K. Naoki, Mr. Louis Moi, Mr. Louis Fong, Mr. Louis Y. Fa., and Mr. Louis Y. Larn in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Saikio Maru*, from Shanghai via ports:—Mr. S. Suzuki, Mr. R. Funagi, Capt. F. M. Wise, Col. Harries, Count Mizoguchi, Consul W. C. Northals, Mr. Twentymann, Mr. and Mrs. Allan, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Vine, Mr. P. W. Irvine, Dr. Winston, Lieut. Goldingham, Mr. J. B. C. Thornhill, Mr. M. Mine, Mr. G. Aso, and Mr. A. Peel, in cabin; Mr. K. Nagasawa, Mr. J. Bettres, Mr. W. N. Richardson, and Mr. Jameson, in second class; 84 Japanese, and 4 Chinese, in steerage.

Per British steamer *Empress of India*, from Vancouver, B.C.:—Mr. W. A. Adams, Mrs. E. Ashton, Mr. G. Arone, Mr. A. Baechlin, Mr. A. Brent, Mr. H. F. Brady, Mr. J. Dawson, Miss L. B. Draper, Mr. H. S. Ensign, Mr. H. J. Grant, Miss E. Goldstone, Mr. F. J. Hall, Mr. R. Johnson, Mr. L. A. Kelsch, Miss S. Kane, Miss L. Kane, Mr. S. A. Knappe, Mr. J. J. Lee, Mr. Irving Lehman, Mrs. Lehman, Miss F. H. Muller, Mr. Theo. W. Morris, Mrs. Morris, Mr. R. A. Morgan, Mrs. Morgan, Miss M. B. McCallum, Mr. H. Pembroke, Mrs. Pembroke, Mr. Adolphe Rock, Mr. H. M. Smith, Mr. J. S. Smithson, Mrs. Smithson, Mr. F. H. Sprang, Mrs. M. H. Southery, Miss Southery, Mr. A. O. Taylor, Miss E. P. Upjohn, Mr. F. W. Van Buskirk, Mrs. Van Buskirk, Mr. White, Miss M. White, Mr. Y. Yasukawa, and Mr. Yamaguchi, in cabin.

Per American steamer *Peru*, from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. J. S. Hermann, and Mr. S. B. Redlick, in cabin. For Kobe:—Mr. F. R. McCauley, Dr. C. F. Reid, Miss E. Poteet, and Dr. J. D. Ross, in cabin. For Nagasaki:—Mrs. M. Johnson, Dr. F. Palmer, Mrs. F. Palmer and infant, and Mr. J. M. Truly, in cabin. For Shanghai:—Mr. T. J. Hovell, Mrs. T. J. Hovell and infant, and Dr. Beithold Laufer, in cabin. For Hongkong:—Mr. P. Banihardt, Miss Mary E. Daves, Mr. F. Ford, Mr. J. S. Hermann, Capt. D. H. Ward, Mrs. R. D. McDougall, Mr. S. B. Reddick, Miss S. Wallace, Mr. W. Walsh, Mr. S. H. Ingram, Mr. A. J. Coffee, and Rev. W. M. Massie, in cabin.

Per German steamer *Princess Irene*, from Europe via ports:—Mr. Trudel, Mr. E. E. Easton, Mr. and Mrs. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Rodewald, Mrs. Suetthage, Mr. and Mrs. Hoffmann, Mr. and Mrs. de Groot, Miss Baldamus, Mr. and Mrs. Plachke, Mr. and Mrs. Blesky, Mr. and Mrs. Wilcockson, Mr. Vorberg, Mr. Pkrako, Mr. C. Benedictier, Mr. C. O. Beck, Mr. G. Blumer, Mr. F. Hoffmann, Mr. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. Kreite, Mr. R. H. Newborn, Miss W. Kimmer and Capt. Nissen in cabin.

Per British steamer *Empress of China*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. D. E. Melless, Dr. D. Lang, Lieut. and Mrs. Bagnall Will, Capt. and Mrs. Prynn, Mr. and Mrs. Cope, Mr. T. W. Kingsmill, Mrs. Hudson and 2 children, Mrs. Sycough, Mr. E. L. Alben, Mr. Gayat, Lieut. Eggebrecht, Capt. J. Van Ness Philip, Mr. and Mrs. Chuchinne, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Branch, Mr. N. L. Miller, General Wogack, Mrs. Easterbrock Luther, Mrs. Wortmann, Rev. G. E. Albrecht and Dr. C. Wiegand in cabin. For Vancouver:—Capt. Blaslund, Capt. Rusche, Mr. and Mrs. Godchaux, Miss Godchaux, Mr. G. M. Leishman, Lieut. M. R. Best, Mr. J. G. Ast, Mr. W. Powell and son, Lieut.-Col. J. Ohara, Lady Blake and maid, Miss Blake, Mrs. and Miss Apar, Mr. and Mrs. Custis, Lieut. A. B. Lawrie and servant, Lieut. S. Babcock, Capt. E. P. Hayward, Mrs. A. Van Vlissinger, Capt. Swann, Lieut. Feed, Nurse Waterhouse, Lieut. Calmer, Mr. J. C. Fergusson, Mrs. Ramsay, Mr. and Mrs. Boeck, Lieut. Rigg, R.N., Lieut. Sullivan, R.N., Lieut.-Col. Penrose, Dr. W. B. Scranton, Mrs. Scranton, Lieut. and Mrs. Welch, Mr. and Mrs. Marcus Mess, Master Mess, Mr. Ginsburg, Mrs. G. G. Albrecht, Miss

Albrecht, Master Albrecht, Miss Russell and Capt. Cripps in cabin.

Per American steamer *China*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. C. C. Barlow, Mr. T. D. McKay, Mr. M. Shun Fan, Mr. J. Kung, Mr. C. H. Stalker, Mr. T. F. Dredge, Mr. C. R. Norcomb, Mr. Ti Po Kwai and servant, Mr. A. Park Nee, Mr. and Mrs. J. Brett, Mr. J. Younger, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Pettig in cabin. For San Francisco:—Lieut. Ahrens, Lieut. A. Castle, Mr. E. Verhardt, Mr. J. E. Gibson, Mr. Hagomeister, Mr. G. H. Holden, Mr. Leong Wing, Mr. Leong Kai, Mrs. Ho Sam 1 children, Lieut. T. H. Owen, Mr. G. F. Smithers, Consul Zimmermann, Col. von Arnsdorf, Mr. D. W. Davis, Miss H. Groves, Dr. Audden, Lieut. Fletcher, Lieut. W. M. Lindsay, Lieut. Kutenreuter, Mrs. S. C. Rains, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Thompson, Miss D. Thompson and Mr. L. G. Young, in cabin.

DEPARTED.

Per Japanese steamer *Kasuga Maru*, for Australia via ports:—Mr. Y. Kawakami, Mr. C. Kiyota, Mr. G. Minami, Mr. S. Naruse, Mr. W. Wallace, Capt. Takisawa, Mr. and Mrs. Treby Grey, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Edgell, Mr. and Mrs. Crendace, and Miss Crendace, in cabin; Mr. Y. Ito, Mr. J. Ishikawa, Mr. D. J. Curren, Mr. Amadoy Evangelisto, and Mr. S. Fukuchi, in second class; 13, in steerage.

Per German steamer *Koenig Albert*, for Europe ports:—Mr. Schneider, Mr. Meiffre and boy, Mr. and Mrs. Levy, child and servants, Mr. K. M. Benedict, Mr. Jose Selles, Mr. C. B. Beck, Dr. McKay and boy, Mr. Th. Bunge, Mr. Adolf Ringhardt, Mr. Stephan Clausen, Mr. A. Johnson, Mr. R. Schwob, Mr. Wm. P. Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. Rob. E. Whitney, Mr. H. Jensen, Mr. Edward Siebs, Mr. C. Xavier, Dr. Perthes, Dr. Plesch, Mr. and Mrs. Janey, Miss Ellison, Mr. Ernest Reehoff, Mr. J. H. McGregor, Capt. F. W. Eckers, U.S.N., Mr. C. Breitschneider, Mr. E. Levedag, Mr. B. Ito, Mr. J. Yamao, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Ford and 2 children, Mr. J. Salter, Capt. Williams, Mr. F. Van Loo, Mr. V. Joschke, Mr. R. Schmidt, and Mr. H. Schreven, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Hongkong Maru*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Rear-Admiral Beardslee, U.S.N., Mrs. L. A. Beardslee, Mr. A. J. Bowie, Mr. F. W. Brooks, Lieut. Breithaupt, Lt. Busse, Capt. Dietel, Lt. von Hagan, Miss Adela Hawley, Miss Ester Hawley, Major Hoffmann, Mr. R. C. Heath, Mrs. R. Kerschow, Lieut. Bearnard Koethe, Lieut. Leisner, Mr. Shuck Louis, Mrs. Lee Shee and child, Miss Moi Louis, Master Fong Louis, Miss Y. Fa Louis, Miss Y. Larn Louis, Lieut. Lutz, Mr. Y. Nakajima and servant, Mr. K. Naoki, Lieut. Reintzenstein, Major von Reppert, Capt. H. Rickelot, Miss Emma Schwedersky, Lt. Westermeyer, Mrs. E. C. Whaley, and Mrs. Wm. Whaley, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Kawachi Maru*, for London via ports:—Viscount K. Inouye, Dr. K. Takahashi, Mr. K. Yamashita, Mr. M. Abe, Mrs. Olga Loew and child, Mrs. S. Jacobi, Eng. Takeda, Mrs. H. Takeda, Mr. C. Hida, Mr. T. Yoshida, Mr. S. Noda, Com. Hasama, Eng. T. Suzuki, and Sub-Lieut. K. Yamamoto, in cabin; Mr. K. Sano, Mr. M. A. R. Nomare, and Mr. T. Konori, in second class.

Per Japanese steamer *Kaga Maru*, for Hongkong via ports:—Miss F. Ekstrand, Miss C. Ekstrand, Capt. Imai, Mr. K. Azuma, Mr. H. T. Paul, Mr. Connell, Mr. Thomson, Mr. E. J. Young, and Mr. F. B. Ingersoll, in second class; Mr. Yamashita, Mr. Matsumoto, Mr. Yamamoto, Mr. Oki, and Mr. and Mrs. Tuxford, in second class; 28 in steerage.

Per British steamer *Empress of India*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. T. H. Trinder, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Josephs, Mr. J. M. and Miss d'Almada, Mr. and Mrs. Timm, 2 children and amah, Mr. C. L. F. Duhaime, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Dennys, Mr. G. H. Mitchell, Miss A. L. Mitchell, Comte d'Oultremont, Mr. A. D. Hoak, Mr. A. E. Gibson, Miss Watt, Miss J. Watt, Mr. Maxwell Watson, Mr. Geo. Watt, Mr. G. D. Morgan, Mr. H. W. Lea, and Mr. F. H. Bugbird, in cabin; Serg. J. J. Watt, and Mr. W. B. Wheeler, in intermediate.

Per Japanese steamer *Saikio Maru*, for Shanghai via ports:—Mrs. Mathews, Miss Nicoll, Mr. K. Kamio, Mr. and Mrs. T. Inagaki, Mr. A. Matsuura, Mrs. Simon Bartlett, Mr. Y. Ishikawa, Mr. K. Konaigai, Miss W. Squire, Major C. Schrapnell, Mr. A. J. Commys, Mr. H. S. Malkin, Dr. and Mrs. Batington and infant, Mr. A. F. White, Mr. and Mrs. J. Vine, and Mrs. Keenan, in cabin; Mr. S. J. Betinez, Mr. M. Ise, Mr. Y. Inagaki, Mr. Y. Matsuoka, Miss K. Hirata, Mr. Jno. G. Wallis, Chas. H. Shortt, Mr. Y. Furuie, and Lieut. Osamu, in second class; 72 Japanese, in steerage.

Per American steamer *Prin*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. P. Barnhardt, Mr. A. J. Coffee, Mrs. H. M. Collins, Miss M. E. Dryer, Mr. W. E. Dryer, Mr. W. F. Ford, Mr. Russell Harper, Mr. T. J. Hyrell, Mr. S. H. Ingraen, Mrs. M. Johnson, Dr. B. Laufer, Rev. W. M. Massie, Mr. L. Maynard, Mrs. F. R. McCauley, Mrs. R. D. McDougall, Dr. F. Palmer, Mrs. F. Palmer, Miss E. Poteel, Dr. C. E. Reid, Dr. J. D. Ross, Mr. J. M. Truby, Miss L. Wallace, Mr. W. Walsh and Capt. D. H. Ward in cabin.

Per French steamer *Oceanien*, for Marseilles via ports:—Lieut.-General Voyron, General Bailoud, Colonel Crave, Colonel Cret, Com. Putz, Com. Hocquart, Capt. Degoutte, Capt. Ferradini, Lieut. Dyé, Lieut. de Rotalier, Com. Shirai, Mr. Takano, Mr. Bickart, Mr. Bickart, child and amah, Mr. J. Tyler, Mr. J. Kohn, Mr. DaCruz Farios, Mr. Joseph, Mr. Challoub, Mr. L. Fioravanti, Prince Gagarine, Mrs. Hahovara, Mr. C. Fornagh, Mrs. Aoki Take, Mr. Jean Hanji, Mrs. de Marteau and 2 children, Mr. C. Napier, Mr. Sennet, Mrs. Fornaghi, Com. Georges Komarowsky, Mrs. Grébin and amah, Mr. Grébin, Mr. Schneider, Mr. Goumal, Mr. Meiffre, Mr. Harbord, Com. de Polier, Mrs. Boutard Muller, Mr. Kikalpoy, Mr. Bella Porta, Adjt. de Rohan Chabot, Sergt. de la Roche Vernet and Sergt. Mercadier in cabin; 6 soldiers in steerage.

CARGO.

Per French steamer *Oceanien* for Marseilles via ports:—Raw Silk, 503 bales, Waste Silk, 80 bales.

SILK SHIPPERS.

Raw Silk and Waste shipped per steamer *Koenig Albert*:—

	RAW.			WASTE.		
	Option.	Italy.	France.	Adena.	Italy.	France.
Sulzer Rudolph & Co.	111	...	...	...	...	...
L. Mottet	10	...	...	...	...	...
O. Reimers & Co.	108	...	...	...	...	...
R. Chauvin & Co.	13	...	...	...	...	...
Nabholz & Co.	38	...	...	...	...	...
Jardine, Matheson & Co.	35	...	...	...	...	...
Siber & Co.	200	66	...	...	...	...
Siber, Wolff & Co.	09	35	100	...	25	...
Ulysee Pila & Co.	...	151	20	...	...	...
Herbert Dent & Co.	...	42	...	...	...	...
L. Gouilloud	...	10	...	...	...	...
P. Daurille	...	30	...	...	...	...
Eymard	...	...	...	...	87	...
Dell'oro & Co.	...	...	...	...	30	...
Total	644	101	399	20	39	87

Raw & Waste Silk shipped per steamer *Oceanien*:—

	RAW.			WASTE.		
	France.	Italy.	Russia.	France.	Fland.	Italy.
R. Chauvin & Co.	47	...	...	...	...	...
P. Daurille	10	...	...	...	...	...
Longin & Co.	10	...	...	...	...	...
L. Mottet	54	44	...	...	...	...
Nabholz & Co.	39	...	...	...	...	...
Ulysee Pila	70	...	...	...	...	...
Robison Silk Trading Co., Ltd.	15	...	...	...	...	...
Siber, Wolff & Co.	103	...	...	...	39	...
Sulzer Rudolph	100	...	...	...	...	...
Kaisu Gomei Kaisha	2	...	...	...	...	...
Jardine, Matheson & Co.	...	...	...	...	1	...
Cl. Eymard	...	...	...	...	40	...
Total	510	44	...	80	...	...

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

This market continues very dull.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	PER PIECE.
Grey Shirting—8½ lb, 38½ yds, 30 inches	Y. 2.85 to 3.50
Grey Shirting—9½ lb, 31½ yds, 45 inches	3.40 to 4.40
Indigo Shirtings—24 yards, 14 inches	2.50 to 3.35
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches	3.00 to 5.00
Cotton—Italians and Satteens, Black, 32 inches	0.20 to 0.30

WOOLLENS.

	PER YARD.
Flannels	Y. 0.20 to 0.32
Italian Cloth, 32 in.	0.35 to 0.50
Mousseline de Laine,—Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches	0.24 to 0.33
Cloths—Pilots, 54 (6) 36 inches	0.65 to 0.95
Cloths—Presidents, 51 (6) 65 inches	0.90 to 1.10
Cloths—Union, 54 (6) 36 inches	0.60 to 1.10
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5 lb per lb	0.68 to 0.78
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	9.50 to 12.00
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches	0.60 to 1.20
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0 lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches	2.15 to 2.47½
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 4 lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches	2.75 to 3.80

COTTON YARN.

	PER BALE.
Nos. 16 24, Singles	Y. 140.00 to 165.00
Nos. 28 32, Singles	Nominal
Nos. 38 42, Singles	Nominal
Nos. 32, Doubles	180.00 to 185.00
Nos. 42, Doubles	190.00 to 195.00
Nos. 2 60, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2 80, Plain	330.00 to 340.00
Nos. 2 100, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2 60, Gassed	240.00 to 270.00
Nos. 2 80, Gassed	300.00 to 350.00
Nos. 2 100, Gassed	450.00 to 485.00

RAW COTTONS.

American Middling	27.50 to 28.50
Indian Broach	24.00 to 25.00
Chinese	23.50

METALS.

There has been a very small business in metals.

	PER PICTURE.
Round and square ½ inch and upward	Y. 4.30 to 4.60
Iron Plates, assorted	4.80 to 5.20
Sheet Iron	5.30 to 6.70
Galvanized Iron sheets	10.25 to 11.00
Wire Nails, assorted	6.70 to 7.00
Tin Plates, per box	7.80 to 8.30
Pig Iron, No. 3	2.00 to 2.15
Hoop Iron (¾ to 1½ inch)	5.50 to 6.00

KEROSENE.

The market has a stronger tendency.

American	\$2.79
Russian	...
Langkat	2.60

SUGAR.

A fair business has been done at quotations in Hongkong refined.

	PER PICTURE.
Brown Takao	Y. 5.20 to 6.25
Brown Manila	5.90 to 7.20
Brown Daitong	4.80 to 5.00
Brown Canton	5.00 to 7.00
White Java and Penang	7.20 to 8.20
White Refined	9.30 to 10.00

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

A large business has been done and prices have steadily advanced. Buying was mostly for the New York Market till Aug. 10th when business for Europe began. A reaction may be expected immediately. Settlements from July 1st to the 15th are: piculs 8,233 against piculs 6,217 in 1900-1901. The visible supply at date is piculs 15,063, against piculs 16,217 last year.

QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra, Fine	Y. 950 to 970
Filatures—Extra, Coarse	925 to 940
Filatures—No. 1, Fine	910 to 930
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse	900 to 910
Filatures—No. 1½, Fine	880 to 920
Filatures—No. 1½, Coarse	880 to 920
Filatures—No. 2, Fine	880 to 900
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse	870 to 880
Common—Coarse	...
Re-reels—Extra	900 to 910
Re-reels—No. 1	900 to 910
Re-reels—No. 1½	860 to 900
Re-reels—No. 2	830 to 840
Re-reels—No. 3	800 to 810
Kakedas—Extra	900 to 930
Kakedas—No. 1	870 to 900
Kakedas—No. 1½	840 to 870
Kakedas—No. 2	780 to 790
Kakedas—No. 2½	770 to 780

WASTE SILK.

Transactions in waste silk are restricted by the high prices asked by most dealers and supplies are being withheld.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	120 to 150
Noshi—Filatures, Good	...
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	...
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	...
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	...
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best	...
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	...
Noshi—Bushi, Best	...
Noshi—Bushi, Good	...
Noshi—Bushi, Medium	...
Noshi—Joshui, Best	...
Noshi—Joshui, Good	60 to 90
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	110 to 125
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	100 to 112
Kibiso—Joshui, Good	...
Kibiso—Bushi, Fair	...

TEA.

The week has witnessed a fair volume of business at hardening prices.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	40 & upwards
Choice	36 to 40
Finest	34 to 35
Fine	32 to 35
Good Medium	28 to 32
Medium	24 to 27
Good Common	20 to 23
Common	18 to 21

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, August 16.

Silver from London $\frac{1}{2}$ higher and sterling quotations from China $\frac{1}{4}$ higher but locally no changes have been made for the mails per steamers *Empress of China* and *China* now closing.

London—Bank T.T.	2/0 $\frac{3}{4}$
— Bills on demand	2/0 $\frac{1}{2}$
— 4 months' sight	2/0 $\frac{1}{2}$
— Private 4 months' sight	2/1 $\frac{1}{4}$
— 6 months' sight	2/1 $\frac{3}{4}$
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	258 $\frac{1}{2}$
— Private 4 months' sight	265
— 6 months' sight	266 $\frac{1}{2}$
America—Bank sight	50
— Private 4 months' sight	51 $\frac{1}{4}$
Germany—Bank sight	200 $\frac{1}{2}$
— Private 4 months' sight	215 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hongkong—Bank sight	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9/10 dis.
— Private 10 days' sight	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9/10 dis.
Shanghai—Bank sight	77 $\frac{1}{2}$
— Private 10 days' sight	78 $\frac{1}{2}$
India—Bank sight	152
— Private 30 days' sight	157
Bar Silver (London)	26 $\frac{1}{2}$

A. C. HUTTON POTTS

LOCAL SHARE LIST.

Yokohama, August 16

Engine and Iron Works, buyers at yen 220. Grand Hotels, sellers at yen 225. Club Hotels, buyers at yen 40. Langfeldts, sellers at yen 70. Y. U. Club debentures are obtainable at par. Kirin Brewery debentures, buyers at yen 102.

YEN.

Yokohama E. & I. Works	220 Buyers.
Grand Hotel	225 Sellers.
Club Hotel	40 Buyers.
Oriental Hotel	125 Steady.
Langfeldt & Co.	70 Sellers.
Japan Brewery Co.	132.50 Sales.

B. E. GOEFFERTS

DAILY SHARE REPORT OF THE TOKIO EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Afternoon, August 16.

Paid up yen.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Margin deposit.
Redemption Loan Bonds	—	—	—	8.00
War Loan Bonds	—	—	—	7.00
Tokio City Loan Bonds	—	—	—	9.00
Nippon Railway	50.00	60.80	60.81	4.00
Nippon Railway, new	31.50	—	—	3.00
Sanyo Railway	50.00	—	58.20	3.00
Kansai Railway	50.00	—	—	3.00
Tokai Railway	5.00	71.40	74.05	75.05 (4.00)
Tokai Railway, new	50.00	—	—	7.00
Kobe Railway	50.00	—	54.00	6.00
Sabur Railway	50.00	—	—	2.00
Tokai Railway	24.00	—	—	4.00
Keio Railway	50.00	—	—	2.00
Narita Railway	50.00	—	—	3.00
Kioto Railway	35.00	28.00	—	20.00 2.00
Bantan (Kiushiu) Railway	50.00	—	—	3.00
Hokuyetsu Railway	30.00	—	—	3.00
Tokio Electric Car	50.00	1 4.70	117.00	6.33
Tokio Electric Car, new	—	—	—	50.00
Odawara Electric TramCo.	50.00	—	—	4.00
Nippon Yusen Kaisha	50.00	70.70	71.00	72.10 4.00
Toyo Kisen Kaisha	25.00	24.60	25.00	2.00
Imperial Commercial Bank	30.00	—	—	3.00
Kanagafuchi Spinning Co.	50.00	36.30	36.10	37.70 3.00
Tokio Rice Exchange	50.00	—	—	10.00
Tokio Produce Exchange	25.00	—	—	6.00
Tokio Stock Exchange	50.00	131.80	141.00	142.00 19.00

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

YOKOHAMA AND SHIMBASHI.

YOKOHAMA—5.30, 6.10, 6.45, 7.19, 8.30, 8.55, 9.35, 10.15, 10.50, 11.35, a.m.; 12.20, 12.57, 1.30, 2.36, 3.10, 3.55, 4.33, 5.15, 5.33, 6.20, 7.21, 8.13, 10, 10.50, and 11.15 p.m.

SHIMBASHI—5.20, 5.50, 6.50, 7.55, 8.30, 8.45, 9.25, 10.10, 10.45, 11.25 a.m.; 12.1.10, 1.40, 2.25, 3.35, 4.45, 5.10, 5.25, 6.24, 7.35, 8.20, 9.20, 10.35, and 11.20 p.m.

YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Leave.	Arrive.
Yokohama ... 6.50 a.m.	Kobe 10.47 a.m.
Yokohama ... 1.14 p.m.	Kobe 9.00 a.m.
Yokohama ... 6.30 p.m.	Kobe 11.19 a.m.
Yokohama ... 10.32 p.m.	Kobe 6.36 p.m.
Kobe 6.00 a.m.	Yokohama ... 10.05 a.m.
Kobe 12.05 p.m.	Yokohama ... 8.05 a.m.
Kobe 6.00 p.m.	Yokohama ... 10.50 a.m.
Kobe 10.00 p.m.	Yokohama ... 6.13 p.m.

BISSET AND URE'S SHARE REPORT.

Yokohama, August 15.

Kirin Breweries can be placed at yen 130. Offers for Oriental Hotels old, new, and preference shares are wanted. Club Hotels are steady at yen 40. Engine and Iron Works can be placed at yen 225. Langfeldts can be placed at yen 50. Helms are obtainable at yen 50. Laundries are steady at yen 20.

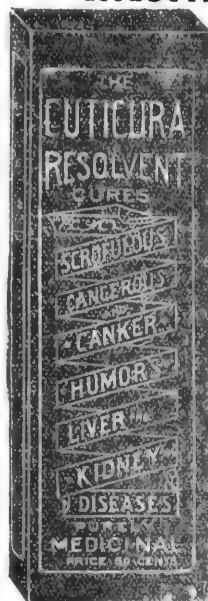
Offers for Oriental Hotel first debentures are wanted. Y. U. Club debentures can be had at par.

STOCK.	Number of Shares.	Paid Up.	Dividend.	At Working account in last accounts issued.	For term ending.	Closing Quotation.
			Yen.	Yen.	Year.	Yen.
1. Y'hama E. & Iron Works, Ltd.	1,300	50	15	98,434.63	$\frac{1}{2}$ 31.5.1901	225 B.
2. Japan Brewery Company, Ltd.	9,000	50	3.75	R'v'e 50,000.00	$\frac{1}{2}$ 31.3.1901	130 B.
3. Grand Hotel, Limited	2,500	100	9	4,352.53	$\frac{1}{2}$ 30.6.1901	220 N.
4. Club Hotel, Limited	1,850	100	5	Dr. 372.27	$\frac{1}{2}$ 31.3.1900	40 Sa.
5. Oriental Hotel, Ltd.	740	100	5	B'nce to R'v'e ac.	$\frac{1}{2}$ 28.2.1901	125 Sa.
do do Founders	80	12.50	37	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ 31.8.1900	450 N.
do do New Issue	750	100	...	...	1st year	115 St.
do do Preference	750	100	...	...	do	103 S.
6. Nagasaki Hotel, Limited	1,300	100	None	3,046.38	$\frac{1}{2}$ 3.06.1900	60 Sa.
7. Maples Hotel, Ltd.	399	100	None	...	...	Nominal.
do do Preference	350	100	None	...	...	Nominal.
8. North & Rae, Limited	250	100	20	...	y'r 31.12.1900	215 N.
9. Brett & Co., Limited	2,800	10	1	B'ance to R'v'e ac.	y'r 30.6.1900	8.75 B.
10. Langfeldt & Co., Limited	1,500	100	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,306.59	$\frac{1}{2}$ 31.12.1900	50 B.
11. Y'hama Steam Laundry, Ltd.	700	50	...	Dr. 15,184.78	...	20 Sa.
12. Helm Bros., Limited	3,720	50	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,291.12	y'r 31.12.1900	50 S.

Debenture Loans.	Amount of Loan.	Face value of debentures.	Rate of Interest.	Interest Payable.	Closing Quotation.
Japan Brewery Co., Ltd.	200,000	100	7 per cent.	1 April and 1 Oct.	102 Yen. Sa.
Oriental Hotel, Ltd., First Issue	75,000	100	7 per cent.	1 Jan. and 1 July	100 N.
Oriental Hotel, Ltd., Second issue	50,000	100	7 per cent.	ditto.	Nominal
Brett & Co., Ltd.	12,400	100	7 per cent.	1 June and 1 Dec.	100 Sa.
Yokohama United Club	250,000	100	7 per cent.	30 June and 31 Dec.	100 S.
Nagasaki Hotel, Ltd.	17,000	100	7 per cent.	1 Jan. and 10 July	100 S.

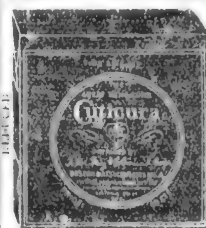
SPRING HUMOURS

Complete External and Internal Treatment



Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing disfiguring skin, scalp, and blood humours, rashes, itchings, and irritations, with loss of hair, when the best physicians, and all other remedies fail.

Sold throughout the world. Aust. Depot: R. Towns & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. 20 Athens, Egypt: LANSKY LTD., CAIRO, TOWN, DARBAR and Fort Elizabeth. TUTTLE DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props. Boston, U. S. A. "How to Cure Spring Humours," post free.



Milkmaid Milkmaid Milkmaid



TRADE MARK.

BRAND
Milk
As a guarantee of
Quality, see the
MILKMAID
on every Tin.
LARGEST SALE
in the
WORLD.

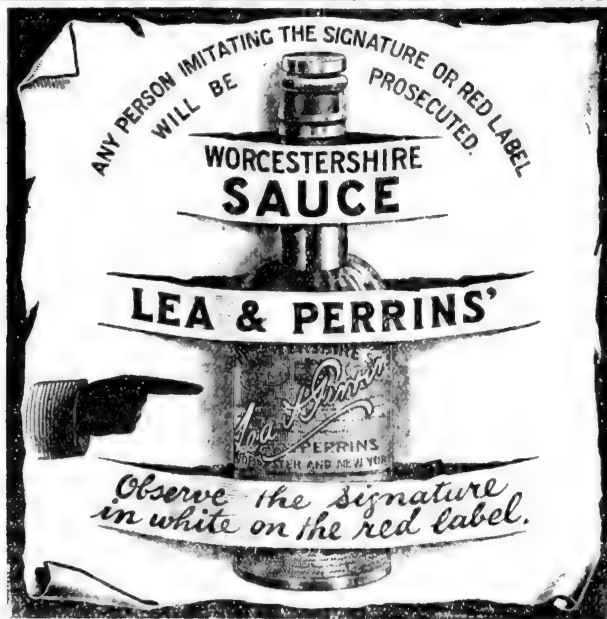


TRADE MARK.



TRADE MARK.

BRAND
Milk
As a guarantee of
Quality, see the
MILKMAID
on every Tin.
LARGEST SALE
in the
WORLD.



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Cure Indigestion,
Bile, Sick Headache, Giddiness,
Palpitation,
and all Internal Disorders.

THESE PILLS
ARE PURELY VEGETABLE;
they contain no deleterious
matter, and may be taken by
the most delicate.

Manufactured only at 78, New Oxford St., E.C. 1, London, E.C. 1.
Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

Yokohama Charity Organization.

CLOTHING for the Poor is constantly in demand, and may be sent to the Hon. Secretary, to whom also all APPLICATIONS FOR RELIEF should be referred. The names of New Subscribers will be at all times gladly received by Messrs. JAS. DODDS, J. C. HARTLAND, B. C. HOWARD, JAS. MARTIN, or W. F. MITCHELL.

LEASE FORMS.

POWER-OF-ATTORNEY FORMS.

FOR SALE at the Office of the

"JAPAN MAIL," No. 55, Main Street.

TELEPHONE No. 144.

UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

MELLIN'S FOOD

For INFANTS and INVALIDS.

When prepared is similar to Breast Milk.

MELLIN'S FOOD WORKS, PECKHAM, LONDON, ENGLAND.

DINNEFORD'S

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatism, Gout and Gravel; the safest and most reliable Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sufferers of Pregnancy.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

Sold Throughout the World.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

(毎土曜日一回發行)
編輯人 エフ フリントリー
發行兼印刷人 エー ビー フラット
發行所 横濱市 山下町五十五番
ウヤラパン ノール新四社

The Japan Weekly Mail.

毎土曜日 A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART. 一回發行

No. 8.]

REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O.
AS A NEWSPAPER.

YOKOHAMA, AUG. 24TH, 1901.

明治廿五年三月廿日
第三種郵便物認可

[Vol. XXXVI.]

CONTENTS.

Summary of News	181
The Chinese Question	182
The Mormon Mission	183
The Hawaiian Outrage	184
Korean News	184
The "Tsukishima Maru" Fund	185
The Whang-poo River	185
The Bethell Case	185
The Former King of Riukiu	185
Military and Naval Changes	185
German Notes	186
The Elliot Islands	187
The Tientsin Tramway	187
French Notes	187
Notes on Current Events	188
New Books	189
Notes from Karuizawa	189
Weather at Shoji	189
Leading Articles:—	
Count von Waldersee	190
The Mormon Mission	190
Germany and Russia in the East	190
Monthly Summary of Japanese Current Literature	191
A Water Belt Around the World	193
Yachting	194
The Maples Hotel	194
Fires	195
Law Cases	195
News of the Week	196
Cricket in England	197
The San Francisco Strike	198
Americana Notes	198
Correspondence:—	
School of the Morning Star	199
Sometimes Homer Nods	199
The Doshisha	199
The Mormon Creed	199
Later-day Notes on the Chinese Question	199
China's Trade Last Year	202
Imperial Mint Report	202
General Voyron in Kobe	203
Telegrams	203
Honours for the China Expeditionary Force	204
Bank of Japan	205
Latest Shipping	205
Latest Commercial	206

"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, AUGUST 24TH, 1901.

BIRTH.

At No. 205, Bluff, on the 15th inst., the wife of WILLIAM CAMPBELL, of a Son.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THE Health Department at Manila have started a raid upon rats.

THE American Military Hospital at Nagasaki was closed on the 17th instant.

MARQUIS SAIGO accompanied by his family arrived at Gifu on the 18th inst.

OVER one hundred police-constables left Shimonoseki for Formosa on the 19th inst.

HEAVY rain and hail fell at Nagano shortly after four o'clock on the afternoon of the 18th inst.

AN old woman known as Tanita Suma, ninety-eight years of age, at Takayama, Hida, died on the 11th inst.

THERE are at present ten foreigners in the Nagasaki gaol at Shindaikumachi, the offender under-

going the heaviest sentence being a Russian sailor, who is serving six years' imprisonment for robbery with violence.

THE ship *Albania* with 58,000 cases of Standard oil has arrived at Manila after a voyage of 311 days from New York.

AN EXPLOSION of fire-damp in the Oyabumine, at Yugeta-mura, Tagawa-gori, Fukuoka Prefecture, on the 15th inst. injured one coolie.

CAPTAIN PORZELIUS, of the Hamburg-America liner *Sibiria*, was fined \$250 at Singapore for infringing the Sunday Working Ordinance.

PRINCE SHIMAZU Tadashige gave a garden party at his residence in Kagoshima on the 15th inst. at which over six hundred persons were present.

A LONDON telegram to the *Osaka Mainichi* says:—Colombia has invited the mediation of the United States Government in the difficulty with Venezuela.

THE Americans are reported to be at last preparing to occupy Mindoro, an insurgent island of which an American deserter, Arthur Howard, is quasi-Governor.

ON Aug. 8th General Suillon took over the command of the French brigade of occupation in China on the departure of General Voyron, Commander-in-Chief.

BARON MOUNT-STEPHEN announces a gift of £40,000 to the Presbyterian Church of Scotland, the income to go to the ministers of Aberdeenshire and Banffshire.

AN old woman carrying on her back a child, fell down the long flight of stone steps at the Hachiman shrine, Negishi, Yokohama, on the 15th inst. Both were badly injured.

A FIGHT occurred on the Tamagawa between 30 fishermen of Tamagawa-gori and 90 fishermen of Hachioji on the morning of the 19th inst. Two men were injured and five arrested.

MR. HARA TAOKYO, son-in-law of a well-known artist, Taki Kwatei, died of consumption on the 17th inst. He received medals from the Paris Salon and other fine art exhibitions in Europe.

AN infant, foster son of Uchiuni Chugoro, now serving on the Japanese war vessel *Tatsuta*, who lives at Tanoura, Yokosuka, fell into a water tub in the kitchen and was drowned on the morning of the 18th inst.

YONEHARA IKUTARO, formerly employed by the Tokyow Water Works, was arrested by the Kojimachi police on the 18th inst. charged with stealing several hundred pipes from the water works at Kajibashi, Kanda.

THE U.S. cruiser *Newark* reached New York 46 days out from Hongkong. She is believed to have made the quickest trip for the distance of any man-of-war, her average speed being 14½ knots throughout the voyage.

SHINOWARA HIDEJIRO, a native of Aichi, was arrested by the Isezakicho police on the 17th inst. at Atsugi, on a charge of stealing several articles and moneys valued at several thousand yen from hotels in Hakone and Oiso during July.

THE Abbots and priests of the temples at Kamakura, to the number of 80, said masses for the repose of all those who have died in the vicinity of the beach, on the afternoon of the 18th inst., at Yuigahama, Kamakura. Marquis Nabeshima,

Barons Matsudaira Masanao, Kusumoto Masataka and families, Mr. Kitaoka Bunpei and Mr. Kotama Junichiro, and over 600 persons were present.

AN explosion of gunpowder, which was to have been used in a theatrical performance at a restaurant called the Nakamura-ro, Onomura, Hamana, Yenshu, took place on the 17th inst. One man was killed and six men were injured.

MR. YASUKOCHI, councillor of Osaka-fu, was robbed of a gold watch and several articles while staying in an hotel at Fujimichi, Kojimachi, Tokyo, on the night of the 17th inst. He reported the matter to the police the following morning.

OWING to the out-break of rinderpest at Hyogo Prefecture, the Metropolitan Police issued a notification on the 15th inst. prohibiting the import of cows, sheep, and pigs into Tokyo, and at the same time sent quarantine officers to the Shinagawa and Shinjuku stations.

A WORKMAN named Ito Fusajiro living at Chiyozakicho, Kitagata, Yokohama, employed at Messrs. Fraser, Farley and Varnum's box factory, had his right leg cut severely by the machinery, on the afternoon of the 14th inst. He was sent to the Rokkaku Hospital.

A PORCELAIN dealer named Kuroda Sadajiro, living at Tokiwacho, Yokohama, who was gambling with several men next door to his house on the afternoon of the 14th tried to escape when the police raided the place. He jumped into a back garden and had several ribs broken.

A GIRL named Urushi-mura Mino (15) employed in a house at Yaraicho, Ushigome, Tokyo, was arrested by the police on the 15th inst. charged with having stolen a purse containing yen 10.50 belonging to her employer on the 10th inst. She bought hair ornaments and clothes with the money.

IT seems practically settled, says the *United Service Gazette*, that Lord Kitchener is to succeed Sir Power Palmer as Commander-in-Chief in India in March next, and it is understood that the noble and gallant Lord has already hinted to a few officers that he may require them next year.

THE body of a man was found under Awoumibashi, near the Jinpuro, Kanagawa, early on the morning of the 19th inst. The police found wounds on the head and face and other marks of ill-usage on the body while the clothes were weighted with stones. It is conjectured that the poor fellow was beaten to death and then thrown into the water.

A SHAMPOOER's apprentice named Ishii Torakichi (20), living at Honmoku, Yokohama, attempted to commit suicide by drowning at Minatobashi, near the Cricket Ground, early on the morning of the 19th inst. He was rescued by a *sendo* and handed over to the Kotobukicho police. The ill-treatment of his master is said to have driven him to take the step.

A FARMER named Harada Fukuzo, living at Nagaimura, Miura, Kanagawa Prefecture, attempted to murder a woman named Yamada Tama of the same village on the night of the 18th inst. He waited to see her leave her house and followed her to a public bathhouse. After the bath he stabbed her on the head and face with a knife. The man was arrested at the back of his house at midnight.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

Saturday, Aug. 17.

It is difficult to ascertain exactly what has happened to the Peace Protocol. That it has not yet been handed over to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries is certain—or, at least, it had not been handed over up to the date of latest advices. But the question whether it has been signed at all is what perplexes the public. We are ourselves disposed to believe that it has been signed, and such seems to be the conviction in Japanese official circles. On the other hand, persistent rumours come of opposition from Great Britain's side. One telegram attributed to her the objection that she could not agree to approach the negotiations for a new commercial treaty on an equal footing with Powers whose trade interests in China are comparatively microscopic; another—received on Thursday evening—said that she had insisted on inserting in the Protocol an article providing that until the payment of the Indemnity was concluded, China must pledge herself not to make any territorial concession to Russia. Is either of these rumours credible? We are disposed to answer in the negative. England has always given practical acknowledgment to the principle that in commercial dealings between the West and the East, the Occidental Powers should stand on the same footing. If she consents to go into a conference where all the Powers are represented, it is improbable that she would demand any differentiation such as the telegraph attributes to her. She may indeed have advocated the advisability of independent negotiation, but that would be a somewhat different story. Again, as to the alleged objection about a territorial concession to Russia, it is evident that the insertion of such a clause in the Protocol would be a sort of constructive admission that concessions would not be opposed after the payment of the Indemnity was concluded. Diplomatically speaking, the device looks clumsy. Yet there can be no second opinion that if Russia takes advantage of the union of Powers and if she prefers under their aegis any claims arising out of the recent complications, she is bound by every principle of good faith not to go behind them by making an independent claim on her own account, above all when it is a claim where satisfaction would impair China's ability to discharge the responsibility she has incurred to the Powers jointly. These considerations are so obvious that they may well have found expression at the council-board in Peking. The sum of the matter is that while we can not speak with any certainty as to what England has actually done, it seems pretty evident that she is doing something.

We hear nothing direct about the views formed by Prince Konoye during his tour in China. Probably he has not yet had time to arrive at any conclusion. Indeed it is not easy to see how a tour of a few days in a huge empire like that of China could enable a stranger to form an intelligent opinion as to her capacities for self-preservation. There is, however, in Prince Konoye's train, a gentleman named Kuga Minoru, editor-in-chief of the *Nippon* and a distinguished publicist. To him is attributed the statement that China is quite helpless. He is supposed to have made this assertion to a newsagent in Peking, not as an interpretation of Prince Konoye's opinion, but as a summary of the view he had himself formed since his arrival in China. If

that is Mr. Kuga's idea, it may reasonably be supposed to be Prince Konoye's also, in which event the question arises, what will become of the *Kokumin Domei-kai*? Will it be dissolved on the Prince's return from China? Will its leaders frankly admit that they have hitherto been trying to support a broken reed, and that nothing remains except to drop the curtain upon this stage of some-time vehement agitation?

Monday, Aug. 19.

It is now explained, though not on unquestionable authority, that what Great Britain really asked for at the conference in Peking was that a permanent committee should be appointed to receive and pay out the installments of the Indemnity—to manage everything connected with it in fact—in order to secure uniformity of procedure throughout. That proposal met with opposition from Germany and France and was not actually brought forward for general discussion. Japan then suggested that pending the final settlement of the Indemnity none of the Powers should be at liberty to commute its claim in exchange for some other concession from China. But that proposal also did not reach the stage of open discussion, having encountered opposition from the outset. It will be perceived that both suggestions were animated by the same purpose, though Great Britain's was the more subtle of the two. Both sought to guard against the danger of any Power—probably Russia was specially in view—hereafter abandoning her monetary claims in consideration of territorial concessions from China. If the signatories of the Protocol were sincere in their often expressed desire to preserve the integrity of the Chinese empire, they would probably have no hesitation in agreeing to such a pledge. But it would seem that they desire to preserve their hands free against all contingencies. Of course the sum of the matter is that the Chinese problem is to remain as unsettled as ever.

Tuesday, Aug. 20.

Lieut.-Colonel Aoki, who succeeded Lieut.-Colonel Shiba as Military Attaché of the Japanese Legation in Peking, has been offered and has accepted the duty of organizing a Chinese police force for Peking. We presume that this appointment has been made by the Powers, and that it is merely preliminary to the resumption of municipal administration by the Chinese themselves.

It is now alleged that China is to sign the Peace Protocol on the 20th inst. If that be the case, it must be presumed that, in spite of all contradictory rumours, the Protocol has already received the approval of the Foreign Representatives.

There is a report that the departure of the foreign troops from Peking will not take place as soon as was anticipated. It will be remembered that the 15th of this month was named as the day for a general commencement of the evacuation, but that programme is now said to have undergone some modification. There will doubtless be a corresponding modification of the plans of the Hsian Court.

This hesitation on the part of the foreign troops is prophetic of what is likely to happen when the question of finally withdrawing the Chili foreign garrison has to be faced. And certainly it must be faced one day or another, for no person imagines that the Powers of the world intend to permanently retain a military force in the Chinese

metropolitan province. Something may happen to change the whole situation and to deprive Peking of the appellation "Chinese capital," Chili thus ceasing to be the metropolitan province. But failing that event foreign troops can not remain there indefinitely, and who will be the first to step down?

Mr. Nakamura, Permanent Under-Secretary of the War Office, furnishes some curious copy to the *Asahi's* Tientsin correspondent. The latter writes that whereas the instructions given to the Japanese troops hitherto quartered in Chili were to avoid every semblance of a quarrel with foreign troops, and to yield a point rather than dispute it, even though right were on their side, the new order conveyed by Mr. Nakamura is that when their title is good they are not to concede anything. That is probably a very crude version of Mr. Nakamura's message.

Mr. Nakamura has taken passage on one of the ships of the Standing Squadron which recently visited Korean waters under the command of Admiral Togo and steamed to Chefoo. He embarked at Tongku, and will be carried by the Squadron to Shanghai-kwan, whence he returns overland to Tientsin, the Squadron continuing its voyage round the Gulf of Chili.

The Peking-Shanhaikwan Railway is now in British hands, but the managing committee includes a German officer and a Japanese officer. The rolling stock on the line consists of 58 locomotives and 980 cars, but the traffic involved in the withdrawal of the troops is so heavy that not so much as one carriage is available for ordinary uses. Great Britain, after considerable negotiations, is reported to have obtained possession of the station near the Temple of Heaven, and she is now endeavouring to bring about the transfer to herself of all the buildings within the station inclosure, several of which were erected by foreign Powers. In this attempt she is receiving the support of the Japanese. The Council of Foreign Representatives had shown a strong disposition to decide against England's obtaining the Heaven Temple station.

There appears to be some difference of opinion above the destruction of the Shanhai-kwan forts. The council of officers is in favour of destroying them, but Russia objects, and is said to have proposed that the southern portion should be handed over to her for the purposes of barracks. This intelligence is very vague and scarcely credible in its present form.

Wednesday, Aug. 21.

There is no longer any doubt that the Peace Protocol has received the approval of all the foreign Powers and that it is now in the hands of the Chinese Plenipotentiaries, who are expected to give their consent immediately. There is every prospect, therefore, that the joint signature of the Protocol will take place this week. As for the difficulties placed by rumour in the path of signature, they are to be regarded simply as conjectures inspired by a delay for which the public was not prepared. England's proposal that a committee of banks should be appointed to receive and distribute the Indemnity met with no opposition, and was adopted, but Japan's suggestion that the bonds should contain a clause similar to that inserted in the foreign loan bonds already issued by China—namely, a clause providing against the commutation of the debt for any

other form of consideration,—did not find favour, though it does not appear to have been actively opposed by any Power. Certainly the introduction of such a clause would seem to be very necessary, and it is to be hoped that its absence will not ultimately prove a source of regret.

In July, 1900, forty-six foreigners were killed in Taiyuan-fu in the province of Shansi, including severed Protestant missionaries, their wives and children, two Roman Catholic Bishops, three Fathers, and seven Sisters of Charity, to say nothing of the Chinese Christians massacred at the same time. The terrible event has now been almost forgotten except by those whom it closely concerned. On the 18th of last July, a memorial service on an imposing scale was organized at the scene of the massacre, the local officials cooperating and eight foreign missionaries taking part. The mourning procession was guarded by soldiers and every effort seems to have been made by the officials to invest the display with an element of sincerity. But the *North-China Daily News*, commenting on the service says:—"We should like to call special attention to the fact that while all these demonstrations of regret for the past are so far satisfactory, it must be remembered that little or nothing was done until after the Germans forced the passes in the Great Wall. It is true that in December last orders were given to collect the remains of those who were massacred, but remembering that they had been exposed to the ravages of wolves and dogs for five months it is little to be wondered at that but few were found. All that was done subsequently was practically due to the initiative of the expectant Taotai, Shen Tun-ho, who has on several previous occasions shown his friendliness to foreigners, for which he was a few years ago banished to Kalgan. But for his presence and influence Protestant Missionaries would probably not be now at Taiyuan."

Governor Yuan is credited with a scheme for reorganizing the Chinese army. The gist of his plan—which is said to have already obtained the approval of Viceroy Li and Prince Ching—and which will be submitted to the Court on the latter's return to Peking—is that the Japanese Army system should be taken as model, the Chili troops being regarded as Imperial Guards and made the nucleus of the whole army. No doubt some programme of that nature is greatly needed in China, but the question is how the new army is to be equipped. Apparently Great Britain's proposal to interdict the importation of arms for two years has been adopted by the Powers and inserted in the Protocol, so that unless the Chinese Government is already supplied, or intends to disregard the Protocol from the outset, there must be a difficulty in equipping the force. Of course the interdict can not be enforced, and might have been omitted from the Protocol with great advantage, but it was not omitted, and that China should be projecting extensive schemes of armament before the ink on the veto is dry, shows clearly the futility of the embargo idea.

The latest news about the return of the Imperial Court to Peking is that it will leave Hsian on the 6th of October. If that programme be carried out, their Majesties may travel very comfortably, for October is a delightful month in China. Their absence from Peking will thus have extended a little over a year. But it is to be noted that

the Chinese themselves are now beginning to talk of the return being postponed until next spring.

It is reported from Manchuria that Russia has of late been pushing on the work of railway construction with great vigour, and that the line between Teh-rin (near Newchwang) and Harbin will be finished in the course of September. Admiral Alexieff is to travel over the new route, for purposes of inspection, in a few days.

Thursday, Aug. 22.

It appears that the Chinese Plenipotentiaries have not found anything objectionable in the Peace Protocol, or, at any rate, that they appreciate the expediency of accepting all its conditions, and that the Viceroy Liu Kun-yi and Chang Chih-tung, to whom the Protocol was submitted, are agreed as to the necessity of signing it. But rumour adds, that the two Viceroy's insist on the advisability of not losing this opportunity to come to some definite understanding about the evacuation of Manchuria. They do not say, apparently, how that end is to be attained, nor, indeed, will their reticence surprise any one, for unless some of the Great Powers are resolved to take up the Manchurian question, and to obtain from Russia an agreement setting a clear time limit to her occupation, it is quite hopeless to expect that she will make a retrogressive step on her own initiative and volition. If China attempts single-handed to negotiate with Russia on this subject, the result will be to fix the Russian fetters on Manchuria not to loosen them. Meanwhile telegrams from London say that Russia is building a railway to the Korean frontier and that she is commencing the construction of forts at Newchwang. It is impossible to reconcile such doings with any genuine intention of evacuation.

A subject so prolific of possibilities for newsmongers as the return of the Imperial Court to Peking will surely be exploited for all it is worth pending the accomplishment of Their Majesties' journey. The latest story is that the Governor of Honan has received orders to repair the old palace at Kai-fong for the Imperial accommodation, which is interpreted to mean that Kai-fong is to be the new capital. But Kai-fong lies in the direct route from Hsian to Peking, and the most reasonable interpretation of the order seems to be that Their Majesties intend to utilize the old palace for the purpose of a rest *en route*.

The Taku Forts are not to be destroyed. The news does not surprise us. We have repeatedly expressed the opinion that no valid reason exists for their destruction. So long as the line of communications between Peking and the Sea is to be held by foreign troops, the Forts can serve only as useful aids. In Chinese hands they would be a menace, but with a foreign garrison they will be a pledge for the security of the line. It will not be too late to destroy them when the time comes—the Greek kalends—for withdrawing the Foreign garrison from Chili.

It has been decided to confer orders of the fifth or sixth class upon all the Japanese civilians who passed through the siege of Peking. They number about twenty.

Friday, Aug. 23.

There is news that Sir Ernest Satow has reminded the Chinese Plenipotentiaries of the necessity of inflicting the stipulated punishments in the case of local officials before the British troops are withdrawn

from Peking. We cannot identify the name given in the telegram, but it appears not improbable that there is question of the official who was Sub-Prefect of Tai-yuan at the time of the massacres last year and of the magistrate of Shou-yang-hsien. This Sub-Prefect was the man who ordered that four foreign missionaries, two ladies and two gentlemen, should be brought before him in chains, and then thrust into the common prison. Instead of being punished, he was promoted to a new post at Ping-ting-chow, whence he fled on the arrival of the German troops at the passes of the Great Wall. The magistrate of Shou-yang was also among those whose execution was demanded by the Powers, yet he was still in office at the time when the eight missionaries passed his post who recently went to Tai-yuan to attend a service in memory of the forty-six martyrs of that city. There may be differences of opinion as to the justice of demanding the execution of these officials, but the demand having been made and acceded to by China, it would certainly be unwise not to hold her to her promise. To leave the matter where it stands now would be to encourage similar breaches of engagements in other directions.

THE MORMON MISSION.

Tuesday, Aug. 20.

The *Niroku Shimbun* has an amusing cartoon about the coming of a Mormon Mission to Japan. It represents the "Apostle" and his followers grouped in one picture as saints with halos round their heads, and in an adjoining medallion three prominent Japanese gentlemen, celebrated for the ardour of their sentiments towards the fair sex, are shown eagerly advancing to welcome the advocates of polygamy. A vast number of fair but frail mortals of the gentle sex, reduced in the picture to lilliputian dimensions—a true representation, doubtless, of the importance they possess in some folks' imagination except as ministers to selfish pleasure—are seen following in the wake of the welcoming publicists. The *Niroku's* perception of the class of people likely to rejoice at the coming of the Mormons is probably shared by the majority of observers.

Wednesday, Aug. 21.

The *Fiji Shimpō* has a strong article warning its countrymen against regarding the Mormons as representatives of Western civilization. They have in fact been cast out by the civilized west. What the *Fiji* apprehends is that the advent of propagandists of such a sect to Japan may be regarded as a species of sanction by persons who naturally have a mind to the sexual excesses which used to be associated with the Mormon creed, and which are still openly approved by its apostles. Unfortunately Japanese ethics are very defective in the matter of extra-marital relations. The law permits only one wife and does not recognise concubinage, but many persons virtually practice polygamy though ostensibly they are monogamous. Things are gradually mending in that respect. Society is beginning to blame instead of to condone, and there can be no doubt that a real reform will be effected before long. Under such circumstances the preaching of a belief in the propriety of polygamy can not but retard Japanese progress, especially when the preaching is under the guise of Western civilization.

THE HAWAIIAN OUTRAGE.

Saturday, Aug. 17.

Tokyo journals write in scathing terms about the alleged outrage committed by Hawaiian sanitary officers at the examination of Japanese ladies, passengers by the *America Maru*. It appears, however, that one of the ladies, Mrs. Okabe, wife of the Japanese Assistant-Consul in Hawaii, though at first she shared the indignation of her fellow-passengers, subsequently changed her view, and maintained that the sanitary officials had not exceeded their duty. If that be a fact, it will greatly weaken the Japanese case. But the main question will remain, were the Japanese passengers subjected to an examination differing in process from that pursued with regard to the foreign passengers. It may be urged, not unreasonably, by the sanitary authorities that since Asiatics are more vulnerable to the plague virus than Europeans or Americans, a different form of examination is justifiable and even necessary. But such an examination as that said to have been conducted could not have been necessary under any circumstances. No physician would have ventured to adopt such procedure in the case of an American or European lady. What makes the matter worse is that the Hawaiian officials appear to have admitted that they confounded steerage with first-class passengers, and that had they recognised that ladies were in question, they would have treated them differently. That is an interesting admission in truth. Do the Hawaiian officers imagine that because a Japanese woman travels in the steerage, she has parted with her modesty and become a fitting subject for gross outrage? What is improper in the case of a first-class passenger is equally improper in the case of a steerage passenger. If any such explanation has been offered, the officials stand self-condemned. But it may turn out that the incident has been greatly exaggerated. No official report has yet been received, and its absence goes to indicate that cardinal importance was not attached to the affair by the Japanese Consul in Honolulu.

Tuesday, Aug. 20.

It need scarcely be said that the Japanese press is much disturbed about the Hawaiian affair. Even the moderate *Kokumin Shimbun* urges that the matter must not be treated lightly. It justly points out that the real question is the distinction made by the sanitary officials in their treatment of the white passengers and the Japanese. The explanation offered of the indignity to which the three Japanese ladies were subjected is that, whereas the principal medical officer's instructions had been intended to apply to the third-class passengers only, they were erroneously applied to the saloon passengers also. It is therefore unequivocally admitted by the medical authorities themselves that they set up a distinction between the Japanese and the white people. Nothing of that kind can be endured. The *Kokumin* has entire confidence that the United States Government, if duly approached, will do whatever is right in the matter, but it strongly urges the necessity of vehement remonstrance from this side.

The *Nippon* writes characteristically. It seizes the opportunity to castigate its aversion, the *High-collar-to*, who would have Japan pursue the policy of protection by mimicry. Let the Japanese be always Japanese. Let them not abandon their own manners and customs merely for the sake of

currying favour with foreigners. In the eyes of right and justice there is no distinction of race, or of creed, or of colour. Moreover, the true *samurai* does not pause to consider his own comparative strength when wrong is done to him. He draws his sword and fights against any odds. Even weak women in olden times carried a weapon wherewith to assert their rights. No Japanese need trouble himself because of his nationality. Let him boldly insist on receiving his due and he will get it.

The *Chuo* points out how jealously Western Powers guard their flag and their nationals against every kind of indignity or injustice. It cites the action of England in the affairs of the *lorcha Arrote* and of Don Pacifico, and while not insisting that Lord Palmerston's procedure should be taken by Japan as a model of foreign political methods, it does hold that Japan lacks self-assertiveness and that she might win a larger measure of respect if she insisted on receiving it.

The *Osaka Asahi* is vehemently angry with Mr. Okabe, the Japanese assistant Vice-Consul, whose wife was among the insulted ladies. Mr. Okabe's position and his duty required that he should take up the question with the utmost vigour, yet, on the contrary, he sought to make excuses for the sanitary authorities and to hush up the trouble. It is not the first time that insulting distinctions have been made between foreigners and Japanese. If an unique opportunity to protest against such indignities be neglected, the Japanese will have to thank themselves for the position to which they are relegated.

The *Fiji Shimpō* of Sunday had a cartoon with reference to the Hawaiian affair. A Japanese, apparently a doctor, holds the hand of a figure labelled "Hawaii" and bearing a sign which shows him to be a minor official, and diagnoses the case with the remark "H'm, these grave symptoms indicate anti foreign (that is anti-Japanese) pest." From the head of the Hawaiian official there floats a scene in which Uncle Sam is depicted kicking a Japanese sky-high.

Thursday, Aug. 22.

The Japanese settlers in Hawaii, to the number of about 2,000, have held an indignation meeting and passed nine resolutions condemning in the strongest terms the action of the port medical examiners, calling for the replacement of Dr. Coffey by an expert versed in the modern principles of hygiene, and declaring that not Japanese ladies only, but the Government of Japan also, were insulted by such discrimination. Copies of the resolutions were sent to the President of the United States, to the Senate, and to the House of Representatives.

It is not merely because of the inexcusable character of this incident that impartial onlookers desire to see it handled vigorously but chiefly because the procedure of the Hawaiian authorities and of the people of the Pacific slope towards the Japanese is gradually assuming a character incompatible with the preservation of the sincerely friendly relations that have hitherto existed between America and Japan, and because, therefore, no time should be lost in imposing on that procedure some restraint representative of the true sentiments of the American nation. No one can suppose for a moment that incidents such as the burning out of a number of Japanese settlers in the unceremonious manner adopted last year in Hawaii, or the refusal to allow Japanese bank-clerks to land at Honolulu or San Francisco under the pretext that they were contract labourers, or the sudden embargo put upon the movements

of all the Japanese in San Francisco, were acts having the endorsement of Washington, New York, or other representative States of America. The longer these abuses are left unchecked, the more difficult will it be to check them, and the larger will be the aftermath of resentment.

Friday, Aug. 23.

At the meeting of two thousand Japanese residents held in Hawaii to remonstrate against the action of the medical examiners, three Japanese ladies addressed the meeting, one of them, Mrs. Imanishi, speaking in English. They were not, it need scarcely be premised, the ladies who suffered ill-treatment at the hands of the examiners. What they said may easily be imagined, but the interesting fact is to find Japanese ladies taking their place upon the platform at a large public meeting and receiving an attentive hearing. The women of Japan are getting on.

KOREAN NEWS.

Saturday, Aug. 17.

The Japanese Standing Squadron entered Chemulpho on the 31st of July. It consisted of the *Shikishima* (flagship), the *Asahi*, the *Izumo*, the *Tokawa*, the *Asama*, the *Kasagi*, and two torpedo-destroyers, the *Yugiri* and the *Sazanami*. Two of the squadron are line-of-battle ships, three are first-class cruisers of over nine thousand tons, and one (the *Kasagi*) is a second-class cruiser of 4,900 tons. All these vessels are quite new, so that the Squadron—its total displacement 65,000 tons—represented the finest fighting force ever seen in Eastern waters. Admiral Baron Togo was in command and Prince Kacho was among the officers of the *Izumo*. The Admiral, the Prince and a large party of officers proceeded to Seoul on the 2nd, after having received a brilliant welcome from the Japanese residents of Chemulpho. They had audience at the Palace on the 3rd, when the Emperor, with his own hand, conferred the Order of the Peach on Prince Kacho. Mr. and Mrs. Hayashi gave an entertainment in honour of the distinguished visitors, and what with calls, receptions and audiences the Korean capital presented a lively spectacle during the two days of the Admiral's stay there. On the 4th instant, the Admiral and officers of the squadron entertained about a hundred of the principal officials and personages of Seoul on board the *Shikishima*. The visit of such a squadron to Korean waters must have been an object-lesson of some significance. The Admiral wisely threw the ships open to the public during the days of their stay in Chemulpho, and many thousands availed themselves of the privilege. On the morning of the 5th instant the squadron steamed off for Chefoo, where its appearance can not fail to create great interest.

Monday, Aug. 19.

Prince Konoye and his party arrived at Chemulpho on the afternoon of the 15th instant and proceeded on the following day to Seoul.

The Japanese Representative was to have a third interview with the Korean Minister of Foreign Affairs on the 17th instant, for the purpose of discussing whether all cereals can be properly included in the prohibitory clause of the treaty.

The *Cologne Gazette* affirms that the attempt made by Korea some time ago to

have the Japanese post office removed from Sôul, was inspired by Russia, who aims at annihilating Japan's influence in the peninsular empire. Meanwhile it is said that France is taking steps to have a post-office of her own in Korea.

Tuesday, Aug. 20.

After considerable negotiation Mr. Hayaishi has succeeded in inducing the Korean Government to take the view that rice alone is contemplated by the treaty provision relating to an embargo upon exports in the event of crop failure. That is an important rendering, for the large trade that Japan does in Korean beans would otherwise have been stopped.

Prince Konoye was to be received in audience by the Sovereign of Korea on the 14th instant at 5 p.m.

Thursday, Aug. 22.

The official ceremony connected with the opening of constructive work on the Sôul-Fusan Railway took place on the 20th instant. Brief accounts of the affair are telegraphed from Sôul. The place of the ceremony was Yong-tu-po, which, we presume, is the first station on the line outside Sôul. Representatives of the Emperor were present and Prince Konoye also attended.

It is stated that the Foreign Representatives in Sôul have advised the Korean Government that the dismissal of Mr. McLeavy Brown and his replacement by another foreigner would not be to Korea's advantage. There have been many rumours as to Mr. Brown's removal having been instigated by Russia in order to make room for Mr. Alexieff, but the more credible explanation is that his manner of managing the affairs of the Customs is not congenial to Korean officials who object that such an important source of revenue should be completely removed beyond the range of speculation or extravagant expenditure.

Prince Konoye was received in audience by the Emperor of Korea on the 19th instant. The Emperor seems to have welcomed the Prince very cordially but the details of their conversation are not published.

THE "TSUKISHIMA MARU" FUND.

Some dissatisfaction has been caused by the proposed method of distributing the *Tsukishima Maru* fund, which amounts to 75,000 yen. The plan of division contemplated is to allot 100 shares to the captain, 70 to each of the teachers and educational officers, 50 to the engineers and doctors, 30 each to the students and 20 to the sailors. According to that arrangement the captain's relatives would receive 2,500 yen, and the family of each student would get 700 yen. It is against this latter figure that the parents and relatives of the students protest. They point out that, up to the present, the fate of the ship being uncertain, the salaries of her officers have been duly paid to their families, and that, further, special provisions apply to the case of ship's officers who lose their lives in the discharge of their duties. On the other hand, the families of the students have not received anything. Besides, the avowed object of collecting a fund was to prevent parents from being discouraged by the fate of the students on board the *Tsukishima*, and it would seem that the proposed method of division would be inconsistent with that object.

THE WHANG-POO RIVER.

The Berlin correspondent of *The Times* write as follows under date of July 10:—

It was announced some time ago that a special committee of the Diplomatic Corps in Peking, consisting of representatives of Great Britain, America, Germany, and France, was engaged in considering the question of the navigation of the Whang-poo River, which connects Shanghai with the sea. The *Ostasiatischer Lloyd* stated that the committee had adopted as the basis of its negotiations a report by the Bremen engineer Oberbaurath Franzius, according to which the channel of the Whang-poo below Shanghai could be deepened at a cost of about 4,000,000 taels so as to admit of the passage of vessels with a draught of 27-8ft., a limit which would include the largest new cargo and mail steamers. The German Government has given its representative instructions to discuss the subject conjointly with the British and French Ministers in connexion with the negotiations for peace. It is proposed that the improvement of the Whang-poo channel and the maintenance of that waterway in a proper condition should be entrusted to the interested Powers or to a commission to be appointed by them. The Peninsular and Oriental Company, the North-German Lloyd, and the Messageries Maritimes have suggested that the cost of the enterprise should be defrayed from the Chinese Customs revenue. It would appear that, although the Chinese Government is under an obligation to maintain in a proper condition the waterways leading to the treaty ports, it has, to a great extent, neglected this duty, and has even applied the proceeds of the tonnage and other shipping dues which it levies to purposes entirely unconnected with navigation.

The *Cologne Gazette* takes occasion to deprecate a proposal put forward in 1899 by the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce according to which a permanent local board should be established for the supervision of the Whang-poo waterway. The board, as suggested by the chamber of commerce, would, as regards its composition, be mainly English, and to this the Rhenish organ objects and gives the preference to what it alleges is the proposal of the Minister in Peking, according to which the Powers interested in the Shanghai shipping trade would each obtain an equal share of influence on the board. The Rhenish organ also thinks that the board should consist of expert engineers instead of mere honorary members, and that the cost of the operations should, as proposed by the North-German Lloyd, be defrayed by the Maritime Customs Office out of the proceeds of certain new tonnage dues, and not, as recommended by the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce, by a tax on all the settlements adjacent to the Whang-poo and by an extra transit duty on all goods passing through Shanghai. The value of the preliminary exertions of the chamber of commerce in this matter is acknowledged, but it is pointed out that for 25 years no practical steps have been taken, and that it would be eminently desirable to endeavour to carry out without delay the German plan, which is said to be supported by the Peninsular and Oriental Company and by the Messageries Maritimes, as well as by the North-German Lloyd.

It can not be denied that Germany is bidding strongly for a prominent place in everything connected with the Far East. While we admire her enterprise, we can not but wonder what position she would adopt were her present mood of assertiveness backed by a solid preponderance of interests such as England possesses. If nothing less than equality all round and the lead in many directions will satisfy the Germans now when their trade with China is a mere bagatelle compared with Great Britain's trade, what would satisfy them if the trade conditions were reversed?

THE BETHELL CASE.

It is often difficult to form a clear idea of the incidents connected with the too-common troubles between foreigners and labouring Japanese in Kobe. The Bethell case is in point. What the Kobe newspapers tell us is that a dispute about a fare having occurred between a *jinrikisha*-man and a foreigner, the latter proceeded to take away the former's license, for the purpose of reporting him to the police, whereupon the *jinrikisha*-man resorted to violence and was assisted by a crowd of comrades. How did the foreigner

get hold of that license, we wonder. There may be some special practice in Kobe, but in Tokyo and in all other places with which we are acquainted, a *jinrikisha*'s license takes the form of a piece of metal or wood firmly attached to the body of the *kuruma*. It can not have been possible for Mr. Bethell to carry off such a license unless he shouldered the *jinrikisha* at the same time. And what business or right had he, at any rate, to carry away the man's license? If he wanted to make a complaint, he need only have taken the number of the *jinrikisha*; that is one of the purposes for which numbers are intended. The violent conduct of the mass of coolies was highly reprehensible, but if the owner of the license alone had adopted muscular means of recovering his property, Mr. Bethell would not have had any ground of complaint. Imagine what would happen if a person unable to agree with a London cabby about a fare, proceeded to seize the latter's badge! He would be promptly knocked down. We believe that in 90 cases out of every hundred the origin of these troubles is unwarrantable masterfulness on the part of the foreigner.

THE FORMER KING OF RIUKIU.

Marquis Sho Tai, formerly King of Riukiu, expired at his residence in Iidamachi, Tokyo, on the 19th instant at 7 a.m. in his 57th year. The Marquis was dethroned at the time of the mediatization of Riukiu, and for some time he regarded himself as an aggrieved potentate. But his lot as a Marquis living in Tokyo with a comfortable income must have proved far more agreeable than the hollow state he once enjoyed in his so-called "palace" at Nafa. His fate was characteristic of the times. He received his investiture as sovereign at China's hands, and he counted himself a vassal of the Middle Kingdom, but so little could the big empire do to protect his claim that he died a pensioner of the Japanese Government and a member of the Japanese peerage. His sometime subjects have never shown the slightest disposition to regret the disappearance of the curious dual allegiance professed by them in times past. They are far happier and more prosperous now than they ever were before.

MILITARY AND NAVAL CHANGES.

It is alleged that the Minister of State for War, Baron Kodama, acting with the approval of the Minister President, Viscount Katsura, and the Minister of the Navy, Admiral Yamamoto, is about to submit for the Sovereign's approval a scheme of army and navy reorganization. The chief points of the programme are that the Ministers of the Army and of the Navy, instead of being officers borne on the active list as is the rule at present, may be civilians, the object being that they shall take their full share of Cabinet responsibility in common with their colleagues in the Ministry. On the other hand the project provides that the principal military and naval bureaux which have to deal with strategical questions shall be independent of their Departmental Ministers so far as those questions are concerned, and shall receive their orders direct from the chief of the Head Quarter Staff, namely, the Emperor. These changes are said to have the full approval of officers of the Army and Navy.

GERMAN NOTES.

There is no longer any doubt that Germany has acquired from Spain the right of pre-emption of Fernando Po. It is not a very valuable property, but there are about 140 plantations of cocoa and coffee which are in the hands of half-breeds, Spaniards, Englishmen and a few Germans. The goods imported into the island at present are nearly all Spanish or English, but the expectation is that German goods, if once introduced, will find a market. A committee is being formed in Berlin for the purpose of directing the attention of German merchants and manufacturers to the island.

The report that there will be a speedy publication of the late Prince Hohenlohe's memoirs is contradicted. It appears that the Prince had been for many years in the habit of writing notes of his daily experiences, but he had not yet put them into order when death overtook him, and they can not possibly be published in their present form.

A Moorish mission has visited Berlin for the purpose of conveying an expression of the friendship and sincere affection entertained by the Sultan of Morocco for the German Emperor. The Kaiser received the mission on the 7th of July and spoke very graciously of the purpose of its coming.

The Berlin correspondent of *The Times* makes these interesting remarks about Prince Hohenlohe:—

When Prince Hohenlohe was appointed Chancellor he had reached a time of life when features of character which may once have been strongly marked begin to become indistinct. For the Berliners the age of the Chancellor was the commonest subject of remark, and, adopting the designation bestowed upon him by the Emperor, they usually spoke of the Prince as "Onkel Chlodwig." It was felt in political circles that the Chancellor would have liked to soften the asperities of party conflict by the courtesies of social life. His numerous Parliamentary dinners and *soirées* brought men of all parties together, but in Prussia it is as impossible to blend Conservatives, Liberals, and Clericals as to mix oil and water. Latterly there was something like a feeling of pity for the little old man with the crooked body who sat or stood so patiently in the Reichstag or in the Congress Hall of the Chancellor's Palace listening to the interminable flow of Parliamentary or political talk. But the Prince himself did not consider himself a subject for commiseration. Old age, experience, and his favourite study of philosophy had given him a certain callousness which enabled him to weather with equanimity storms that would have shaken men of far stronger intellect or physique. He was a devoted adherent of Schelling and an insatiable reader of French novels. In times of crisis, when, metaphorically or, perhaps, even literally, his household goods were being packed with a view to his retirement, he was personally quite calm and would discuss historical, literary, or philosophical questions as if Dr. von Miquel and the Reichstag did not exist. This apathy on his part created a corresponding apathy on the part of German public opinion, and though most men regarded him with feelings of good-will, it cannot be said that he was ever popular. Not that he affected the demeanour of a *grand seigneur* who holds aloof from the crowd. On the contrary, with all his political caution, he rather went out of his way to meet people on their own ground, and he might almost have been described in this sense as *le gentilhomme bourgeois*. But, apart from his proved devotion to the German Empire, his opinions were too colourless, his sympathies too restrained, to win adherents of any kind.

Throughout life Prince Hohenlohe appears to have followed the advice he once gave to a young official who desired to succeed:—"Wear black clothes and hold your tongue." No one seemed to know anything regarding his personal leanings in foreign policy. There is not a single recorded expression of his private political opinions about England, Russia, or France. For Queen Victoria he had a great personal esteem, and was deeply gratified by a letter which her Majesty wrote him a few years ago recalling his friendship with the Prince Consort in their student days at Bonn. He expressed on one occasion not long ago a desire to visit England in order to pay his personal respects to her Majesty. Till nearly the

end of his Chancellorship all documents relating to foreign affairs passed through his hands, but no one outside the Government offices knows to what extent he was latterly able to follow the threads of foreign policy. It is believed that he began to complain of the ignorance in which he found himself left regarding the development of the situation in China. He expressed a desire, however, to remain in office long enough to defend the expenditure on China which had been incurred without consulting the Reichstag. But the advice of his friends, which coincided with that which for years had been given him by the members of his own family, induced him to tender his resignation to the Emperor at Wiesbaden last October, when it was instantly accepted.

Some hostile feeling seems to have been aroused in Berlin by the Emperor's refusal to confirm the election of Herr Kaufmann as second Burgomaster of the city. Twenty years ago, Herr Kaufmann was dismissed from the Prussian Landwehr, of which he was then an officer, for having, as president of a Radical Society, supported Radical candidates for the Diet and the Reichstag and played a leading part in the opposition to the anti-Semitic agitation in Berlin. His record does not suggest any other reason for the refusal to confirm his election as second Burgomaster, and German papers are asking whether an officer of the reserve is to be permanently incapacitated for filling any civic post because, at some time of his career, he opposed the Government of the day. It is suggested, however, that the Emperor's attitude towards Herr Kaufmann is dictated, not by the incident of 20 years ago, but by the fact that Herr Kaufmann is a prominent member of the Radical party and was elected to the post of Burgomaster by the slender majority of 8 votes only.

Disasters in the commercial world invariably evoke exaggerated criticism. The failure of the Leipziger Bank and the bankruptcy of the Cassel Treber-Tracknung Company are no exceptions to the rule. Several journals write as though a serious crisis had overtaken Germany, and as though her industrial and trade affairs are in a parlous condition. The Vienna view of the occurrences is thus summarized by *The Times* correspondent:—

I happen to know that in Austrian financial circles serious doubts have been entertained for a long time past as to the soundness of the foundation upon which the remarkable industrial and commercial progress of Germany has been based. It was questioned whether the system was quite capable of bearing the strain of bad times. While fully recognizing the excellent immediate results of the extensive co-operation of the German banks in the development of industry and trade, there was a strong suspicion that these institutions had overstepped the limit of safety and were largely at the mercy of circumstances. Recent events are not calculated to dissipate this apprehension, which unquestionably still exists to a greater extent than finds public expression. Heroic efforts are being made in Germanophile quarters in this country to minimize the evil and to lay the whole responsibility on the shoulders of a handful of unscrupulous Stock Exchange gamblers and of their misguided and criminally negligent victims. Indeed, it is endeavoured to represent it as the purely temporary consequence of too rapid growth, which, although of course regrettable, ought to be regarded as a practically normal accompaniment of exceptional commercial development.

This kind of alarmist writing ought not to appeal to England, where disasters on a far larger scale than that of the Leipziger bank have happened again and again. Prudence in business is an essential trait of German character, and if there has been over-speculation in one instance, the result will be, not disaster, but the learning of a wholesome object lesson.

An example of the remarkable thoroughness shown by Germany in all her enterprises is furnished by her manner of collecting materials for a history of the campaign in China. A circular has been issued appealing

to district commanders to induce possessors of private letters, diaries and notes to send them to the General Staff. These documents will be kept in the archives for 30 years, all access to them being forbidden except to officers of the General Staff who have special permits.

In Prussia and Hesse-Darmstadt a system has been inaugurated of issuing return tickets available for 45 days at one and a half times the price of single tickets. Efforts are being made to induce the other German states to adopt the same plan.

The following very interesting facts about foreign students at German universities are published:—

The number of foreign students who come to Germany in order to obtain a University training or to supplement the training acquired in their own countries has given rise to many complaints. At present there are no fewer than 2,606 foreigners on the books of German Universities. Of these 855 are studying at Berlin, 370 at Leipzig, 232 at Munich, 159 at Heidelberg, 141 at Halle, 140 at Freiburg, and 102 at Göttingen. The rest are divided among the other Universities. The Russians are the nation most strongly represented, and can show at present no fewer than 717 students at German Universities. This fact is explained by the present unfortunate state of affairs in the Russian Universities and by the difficulties which are placed in the way of the higher education of Jews in that country. In addition to the Russians, there are 507 Austrians, 256 Swiss, 157 Englishmen, 323 Americans (mostly from the United States), 154 Asiatics (mostly from Japan), 68 Bulgarians, 50 Dutchmen, 47 Frenchmen, 35 Turks, and contingents from many other nations. In all 7.3 per cent. of the students at the German Universities are foreigners. These figures do not include the numerous foreigners studying at the Technical High Schools.

The large percentage of foreign students is regarded as a very serious grievance in many academic quarters. It is felt to be unjust that so many strangers should reap the benefit of the sacrifices made by the German States for the higher education of their youth. Many professors complain that the majority of the foreign students have not received a preliminary training so thorough as that enjoyed by their German contemporaries, that in this way they bring down the level of University teaching and retard the progress of the classes in which they take part. German students protest that a disproportionate share of the limited accommodation in the laboratories of the Universities and the Technical High Schools is given to foreigners, to the disadvantage of the native students for whom it was primarily intended. The foreign students, moreover, being in many cases more or less ignorant of the German language, absorb a large part of the time and the attention of the professors and their assistants. The native students of the Technical High School of Munich have signed a petition requesting that the question of the admission of foreign students should be reconsidered, and that steps should be taken to put an end to the abuses of the present system.

An impression is evidently growing in Europe that Germany and France are beginning to show a disposition to bury the hatchet, and that a few months hence something like an *entente* will be established between them. The Emperor of Germany has certainly laboured hard to bring about that result. Its effect upon the politics of Europe would be very marked.

German newspapers, among their criticisms of English methods in South Africa, continue to harp upon the ignorance that British officers show of the rules of warfare in exposing themselves needlessly to the enemy's fire instead of seeking shelter as the men are instructed to do and as the principles of modern tactics require that they should do. It is possible that the criticism may have some justice. England has been fighting for the past two years under the eyes of a critical and not over-friendly world, and her success has not been of such a nature as to justify her in resenting fault-finding. It is interesting, however, to note how materially circumstances affect cases. Field Marshal

Von Moltke, writing about the battle of Gravelotte, said:—"Though the war establishment provides one officer to every forty men, in this battle one officer had been killed to every twenty-three; a splendid testimony to the example set by the officers to their brave men." It would seem that when English officers die in large numbers, their fate is ascribed by German critics to ignorance of the rules of war, but when German officers fall numerously, they offer a splendid example to brave men.

THE ELLIOT ISLANDS.

The question of the Elliot Islands seems likely to come again upon the *tapis*. Last year Russia objected to the despatch of an English gunboat thither for the purpose of pursuing pirates, her contention being that the islands were within the area leased by her from China. The British Government was understood to deny the justice of that claim, and the gunboat continued its operations. Intelligence has now been received that two Russian men-of-war have been despatched to the Islands, a significant step, inasmuch as it appears to be dictated by purely political considerations. To the unsophisticated observer it would seem that China is the proper authority to decide whether or no the Islands are within the area leased to Russia. But the incident is another illustration of China's utter helplessness. She sits idly by while other Powers decide what parts of her empire belong to them and what to her.

THE TIENTSIN TRAMWAY.

The Tokyo Tram Company is about to convert its system so as to substitute electricity for horse traction. When that change is made, the greater part of its old rolling stock, will become useless, and the directors have conceived the bright idea of employing it on a line in Tientsin. The necessary preliminaries have been arranged and the position of the route is approximately fixed. But there is one difficulty, namely, that an electric tram-line is projected by a number of foreign residents to run through the foreign settlement. The promoters of this enterprise, headed by Mr. Dettring, are understood to have approached the Japanese with a view to amalgamation, and the Japanese are not unwilling to entertain the proposal if some understanding can be elaborated with regard to the difference in motive power. It is not easy to see what form such an understanding could take.

FRENCH NOTES.

An attempt has been made to introduce bull-fighting into central France, but the Prefect of Seine-et-Oise where the affair was to have taken place, interdicted it. Certainly the modern tendency to extend the area of this brutal sport is very singular. It was introduced recently into the United States with reservations of an unimportant character.

The steps recently taken by France in West Africa have had the result of securing the connexion of the French possessions in Central Africa by way of Lake Chad. France and England alike appear to be extending the sphere of their authority in West and Central Africa.

The new Governor-General of Algeria, M. Révoil, has taken a step which places a large number of the officials of that colony

beyond the reach of the anti-Semitic municipal authority. He has decreed that he himself will hereafter dismiss and appoint the clerks of the courts, the justices of the peace, the notaries, the interpreters and other officials. He has also taken the troops under his own orders, so that his post becomes essentially autocratic.

Under the new Associations Law any religious order seeking to obtain official sanction must engage to submit to the Bishop of the diocese, and must have obtained his approval of the statutes of the order.

An interesting example of liberality and cosmopolitanism has been furnished by the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris, which, having made arrangements for granting certificates to young men for commercial proficiency in French and English, has just given six such certificates to Frenchmen. Each certificate carries a sum of £10 to enable the recipient to visit England.

A French West-African bank has been created which will carry on business in Senegal, French Guinea, the Ivory Coast, Dahomey and Congo. It will have a capital of 1,500,000 francs in 500-francs shares, 1,800 of which are to be taken by the Bank of Senegal which amalgamates with the new concern.

The French Senate has postponed the further discussion of the Labour Pensions Bill in consequence of the impossibility of concluding it before the prorogation of Parliament, and has called upon the Government to seek the opinions of trade unions, both employers and employed, during the recess.

The way was paved for the reduction of the period of service with the colours from 3 years to 2 in France, by the enactment of a law authorizing the payment of a bounty to soldiers and corporals that re-enlist. If this new arrangement proves successful, it will not be surprising to see the period reduced by and by to one year, which would be a most welcome change.

If the votes of the Powers were sought as to which of them succeeded best in the civil government of the region assigned to it in China during the recent campaign, it appears that each would vote for itself in the first instance, but as to the subject of the second vote, all is uncertainty. In his dispatches published in the latest Yellow Book, M. Pichon speaks most unequivocally of the acts of his compatriots. "In the unanimous opinion of both natives and foreigners," he says "our quarter is the calmest and the best governed, and the Chinese long for the maintenance of the *status quo*, having asked not only in Peking, but throughout Chi-li, to be placed under the authority of France. The excellent bearing of the Bailloud Brigade at Pao-ting-fu and in the neighbourhood has won us the sympathy of the inhabitants. Not a day goes by without our receiving deputations of Chinese notables soliciting our protection against the depredations of native malefactors. General Voyron has always considered the demands of the inhabitants. It is impossible not in every way to pay homage to him for his manner of governing the population." Nothing is lost now-a-days by trumpeting oneself, and even the fine sense of art possessed by the French does not appear to rebel against the process. The eulogies bestowed by M. Pichon would not otherwise have been so audible.

In opposing the introduction of an income-

tax in France, M. Callaux, Minister of Finance, after pointing out the special objection that were the tax at once adopted it would have to be based on presumptive assessments, urged that whereas tax-payers have now the least possible contact with the Treasury, an income-tax would involve a constant exchange of information and relations with officials. It is nevertheless apparent that the Chamber was not seriously influenced by that theoretical objection, for it decided that the question of the tax should be discussed in the autumn session.

This Yellow Book shows that M. Delcassé's main, we may almost say his sole, object from first to last was to secure and maintain the coöperation of the Powers. His satisfaction at bringing the nations into line with regard to France's six—afterward eleven—proposals takes the form of a congratulation that the world and the Chinese were thus convinced of the existence of a real agreement among the Powers, and he describes the common guarantee as "a serious ground for believing in the maintenance of a good understanding between the Powers having interests in China and working there to develop them." It can not be denied, we think, that no one emerges from the affair with a reputation more enhanced than M. Delcassé.

The Fashoda incident has been re-opened in Paris by the publication, in the *Figaro*, of certain reminiscences of a biographer of M. Felix Faure. The purpose of these reminiscences is to prove that M. Delcassé was responsible for the inception of the Marchand mission, and that it had no political aim whatever, being purely a scientific tour. But it has been clearly shown that the original responsibility rested with M. Hanotaux and that the mission was part of a great scheme for securing a footing in the Upper Nile region with the object of re-opening the Egyptian question. Amid much controversy and many so-called "revelations" evoked by the Faure reminiscences, the *Débats* makes the following dignified and impartial comment:—

"The truth about Fashoda is, unfortunately, too simple, and requires no revelation as to the conduct of this or that person at a given moment. The country, or, rather, the successive Governments during a fairly long period, undertook an enterprise without taking account of its importance, and consequently of the means required to carry it through. Not for a moment did they, apparently, suspect the inflexibility of the country against which they pitted us. They fancied that they were procuring us the means for beginning a diplomatic conversation in an affair in which only force was in order. They were completely blind to the gravity of the enterprise. Consequently when things were revealed in their true light such was our want of preparation that 60,000,000f. or 70,000,000f. had to be hastily spent in rapid measures of defence, the efficacy of which was, happily, not tested. This decision, taken in one night, to spend 70,000,000f. without the approval of Parliament is by some persons represented as an heroic act; but how could one more ingenuously admit the surprise and disorder inevitably caused by a policy which, however, had been carried on for a long time? . . . A grave fault, but one shared by a large number of men, was committed. These are the facts, and it is worth while looking them in the face, for in the future the same disorder and inconsequence will inevitably result in the worst disasters."

It is noticed that even if the present French Cabinet falls in November when Parliament re-assembles—of which catastrophe there are at present no signs, it will have lasted 2 years and 5 months longer than any Cabinet since 1870.

The French revenue for the first half of the current year was 47 million francs below the estimate, and 60 millions lower than the total for the same period last year.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

It is alleged that the Tokyo Street Railway Company has concluded an agreement with the Russo-Chinese Bank for a loan of three million *yen* to be applied to the construction of the line. Mr. Amenomiya appears to have represented the Railway Company in the final stages of the transaction, but Tokyo newspapers allege that Mr. Hoshi Toru had the matter in hand originally, and that he was to have proceeded to Yokohama to sign the contract after the meeting of the City Council at which he lost his life. The Mitsui and the Tokai Banks endorse the note of the Railway Company, receive the money from the Russo-Chinese Bank and superintend its employment. We presume that work will now be commenced on the electric railway. It is a significant comment on the state of the Japanese money market that an enterprise absolutely certain to yield a handsome profit has been deferred for more than two years because a sum of three hundred thousand pounds was not forthcoming.

It appears that the prostrating heat from which we are suffering is to be connected with an unusual display of spots on the sun, which show that an extraordinary degree of caloric has been developed in the interior of the great planet. Something of the kind happens every eleventh year, but there is a special development of solar activity every 35th year, and meteorologists think that we are now in one of the latter periods. They offer the consolation that 3 or 4 very hot summers will probably succeed each other.

In recognition of Mr. M. Kirkwood's long and eminent services as legal adviser to the Department of Justice, it has been decided by the Japanese Government to confer on him the second class order of the Rising Sun. The term of Mr. Kirkwood's engagement in Japan terminates this autumn, and it is understood to be his intention to travel for a time in South America.

There were shown at the Paris Exhibition some specimens of translucent cloisonné enamel by Tesma (?)—we are quoting from Japanese journals and can not be sure of the name or nationality of this expert—which received the highest prize and were universally admired. A specimen of this beautiful enamel was procured for 2,500 francs by Mr. Satoh, Director of the Commercial Museum in the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, and having been shown to Mr. Kawade, a manufacturer of Nagoya, has now been successfully imitated by the latter. Kawade's work is said to be even better than Tesma's. At all events, it is not inferior. We can scarcely imagine that any technical feat in the matter of cloisonné enamel would be beyond the capacity of Japanese experts.

No serious uneasiness seems to be caused in Japan by the news that Russia contemplates a great increase of her Far-Eastern Squadron. The *Fiji Shimpō* discusses the matter in a recent issue, and insists that even though Russia did consummate the purpose attributed to her, the ships would be of comparatively little use in time of war. She has not yet achieved her cardinal purpose of obtaining satisfactory access to southern waters. Vladivostok is frozen for many months during the year, and no human efforts can overcome the natural disadvantages of Port Arthur. Thus Russia may be said to be without dock-yards, and further, she has no coaling stations nor any access to

supplies of coal. To remedy the defects of the position it would be necessary to obtain a port somewhere in the neighbourhood of Fusan; but that is an undertaking not to be lightly consummated.

The *Hochi Shimbun* compares the methods of the International Oil Company with those of the Japanese Companies in Echigo, and arrives at the conclusion that the two can not be mentioned in the same breath, so thorough are the operations and so complete the equipment of the International in comparison with even the largest of the Japanese concerns. Nevertheless, there is not the slightest evidence that the International seeks to assert itself at the expense of its Japanese rivals. Nothing could be more conciliatory and considerate than the methods of Mr. Copmann. His tact and fine sense of justice remove all ground for complaint. The *Hochi* nevertheless renews its assaults upon Mr. Tomita, whose association with the International is greatly injuring the latter's reputation, it affirms.

The *fiji* publishes a telegram to the effect that though there was some talk of Sir Claude MacDonald being transferred to another post, the idea seems to have been abandoned, and it is now confidently stated that he will set out for Japan at the end of November.

We read in Tokyo journals that Japan has imported several of the new carriages with attached engines which Germany and Austria have been experimenting with for some time, together with about 8 miles of rails. This equipment is destined entirely for military purposes.

There is some new trouble in the *Doshisha*. Mr. Hirotsu, who succeeded Mr. Yokoi as Principal of the College, has resigned. So far as we can discover from the somewhat confused accounts appearing in Japanese journals, the faculty of the College are dissatisfied with Mr. Hirotsu and do not consider him qualified for the position of Principal. It is greatly to be regretted that an institution which, under foreign management, achieved such a fine reputation, should have fallen so palpably from its high estate.

War appears to have broken out between Venezuela and Colombia. The news arrived on Saturday and is confirmed by a telegram to the *fiji Shimpō* on Sunday evening to the effect that the United States has demanded Venezuela's reasons for commencing the campaign.

Major-General Fukushima has started for Shanghai, accompanied by Colonel Koyama. A Japanese journal alleges that this step is preliminary to the despatch of a battalion of Japanese troops to Shanghai, the Tokyo Government having decided to take that step in consideration of the fact that Germany and England have a garrison there. But Major-General Fukushima himself explains that he is going to Shanghai merely for amusement and to spend the remainder of the hot weather. "It may be thought strange," he is reported to have added, "that I should choose Shanghai in midsummer as a place of rest, but to me the heat of Shanghai is a mere bagatelle."

Mr. Tanaka, Chief of the Mining Bureau in the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, is represented by the *Chuo Shimbun* as denying that the proposed amendment of the Mining Regulations has anything to do with granting additional facilities to fo-

reigners. It is true that an individual foreigner can not engage in mining enterprise in Japan under the existing law, but a foreign company registered as a juridical person in Japan, does not labour under any such restriction. Mr. Tanaka seems to think that no occasion exists to extend the privilege. We can not agree with him. Every restriction counts in the foreigner's estimate. A company may at any moment find itself reduced to a single member, and then it must either take steps to reorganise under circumstances which may be highly inconvenient, or it must wind up its business, possibly at a heavy loss. Mr. Tanaka must surely appreciate that phase of the question.

The Emperor of Japan has conferred the First Class Order of the Rising Sun on Baron von Richthoven, German Minister of Foreign Affairs. It is understood that this mark of His Majesty's favour is in consequence of the great courtesy and kindness shown by the Baron to H.I.H. Prince Kan-in on the occasion of the latter's visit to Europe last year.

The Bonin Islands seem to have lain within the belt of drought by which so many places have been visited this year. The purser of a Nippon Yusen Kaisha steamer which reached Yokohama on the 19th instant, says that since the middle of May not a drop of rain has fallen on the islands, and that the effect of a hundred days of continued heat has been to parch the crops and nearly destroy vegetation. The people are in straits even for drinking water, and should the drought continue much longer, their condition will become most distressing.

Rice—unhulled—was quoted on the 19th instant in Tokyo at 13.50 *yen* per *koku*, a figure that had not been reached for several years. This has nothing to do with crop prospects. It is attributable to scarcity of grain in the market, and to the near approach of the time when large transfers have to be made according to agreement.

It is announced that telephonic exchanges were opened on the 16th instant from Tokyo to Hayama and to Miyanoshita. The charge to Hayama is 25 *sen*, and an additional 15 *sen* must be paid for summoning to the exchange the persons with whom conversation is to be held. The corresponding charges in the case of Miyanoshita are 30 *sen* and 20 *sen*.

Our readers will remember the recent rumour of Marquis Ito's visit to America. Japanese papers now state that the talk of such a trip arose in connexion with the intention of Yale College to confer its degree of LL.D. upon Marquis Ito, Baron Tajiri and Professor Hatoyama. The Marquis entertained for a moment the idea of being present at the ceremony, but has now abandoned any such intention.

The rice crop is now considered to be beyond future climate influences. The September storms may do some injury, but barring some very abnormal event—such as a wide-spread inundation—the crop will be above the average. A great deal depends upon the rice harvest this year, and the country has to be very thankful.

This in the name of a new weekly newspaper published in New York under the editorship of Mr. Hoshi Hajime. It is printed partly in English and partly in Romanized Japanese, and its avowed purpose is to "make still friendlier the present amicable

relations between the two countries that face each other across the Pacific Ocean, whose vast empire of trade they must eventually divide between themselves." The "Japan and America" is well edited, if we may be allowed to express such an opinion, and gives promise of success. We wish it a full measure of prosperity.

The Standing Squadron made such a brief stay at Fusan where it arrived on the 21st instant, that the inhabitants of the settlement did not find an opportunity to organise a hearty demonstration of welcome, as had been their intention. They therefore adopted the practical course of sending four oxen and thirty barrels of *sake* to the ships as materials for a carouse. The Squadron left for Saseho on the same day.

The Chinese Envoy of Apology, Mr. Na Tung, reached Shanghai on the 20th instant, and was to continue his journey to Japan by the *Suikyo Maru* on the 24th instant.

NEW BOOKS.

Sister Teresa, by GEORGE MOORE: London, T. Fisher Unwin.

MR. GEORGE MOORE found the writing of the life-story of Evelyn Innes so deeply absorbing that ere he was aware of it he had put 150,000 words on paper and then found that he had but half finished his task. So the first part of the voluminous work was given to the world under the title of *Evelyn Innes*, and after the lapse of a couple of years the sequel appears—*Sister Teresa*. There can be no gainsaying the statement that both books are exceedingly well-written, and taken separately do not appear too inordinately long, but we fear the ordinary reader will fight shy of the bulky tome should their author's intention of bringing them out together as one work be realised. *Evelyn Innes* (and *Sister Teresa*) is no doubt a wonderful creation and the analyzing of her varying moods and the reducing to printed words of the doubts, resolves, failures, and successes which result from the hundred and one complexities which go to make up her character, is a stupendous, nay earth-shaking, undertaking from the author's point of view—yet when all is said and done it scarcely seems worth the thousand pages of close print to which it runs.

Evelyn Innes left off at a period in the heroine's life when, tired of her successes on the operatic stage, weary of her *liaison* with Sir Owen Asher, the selfish Hedonist who discovered her hidden talents, and sickening of her love-trifling with Ulick Deane, the fantastic word-spinner and bore of bores, she retires to a convent at Wimbledon and in "retreat" tries to shake off the lures of the world and of her own especial set in particular. The struggle is a very hard and a very long one, her sensuous, pseudo-artistic, full-blooded temperament being all against the austerities and petty miseries of a convent life. The convent, too, is plunged in financial difficulties and to assist the Reverend Mother and Sisters, *Evelyn* proposes to undertake a concert tour through England and Scotland, the proceeds of which are to be given to the Sisterhood. The tour is a success until Edinburgh is reached and then she meets Sir Owen Asher again and a passionate "red-hour" is spent in his company which almost results in her going back to him again, though this time as his acknowledged spouse, for the self-indulgent Baronet had fallen genuinely in love with

her and desires above all things to possess her as his wife. But she resists the impulse of her senses, abandons her tour and hies her back to Wimbledon. Here after a while she takes the veil, taking the name of *Sister Teresa*, and releases the convent from all its debts by giving up to it her entire fortune. But still she does not find that relief of mind and heart which she so ardently longs for. Her magnificent voice is a possession which arouses first the dislike and then the envy and uncharitableness of Sisters less-gifted, and so existence even within the quiet cloisters of a contemplative Order becomes almost as unbearable as the old life of the world to *Evelyn*. She falls ill. The extreme unction is administered, so desperate is her condition, but she rallies after many months, only to find that her faith in some of the essential verities of the Church has weakened and so theological doubts add to the burden of her woe, and she resolves to leave the Convent on the death of the Prioress, whose life is of the frailest. Tormented both within and without, *Evelyn* yet dreads leaving the shelter of the old house at Wimbledon; at last she loses her voice entirely and with this loss ceases the ill-will of the nuns. The death of the Prioress, which soon follows, results in the convent changing its Rule, turning from a Contemplative Order into an active organization in which the teaching of children is an essential feature. The change is beneficial to *Evelyn*, the teaching of music and singing taking her outside of herself, and the book closes leaving the heroine at the age of 45 enjoying a deeper calm than she had ever hoped to realise.

As in the case of *Evelyn Innes*, so with *Sister Teresa*, Mr. George Moore has thrown into his book much strong writing and there are some passages which we would fain not see brought under the eyes of the young and inexperienced. This fault cannot be condoned; it materially mars one of the cleverest books which the author has so far written. Yet it is a decided improvement on its predecessor, for the story is more connected and we have next to nothing of those monotonous monologues by Asher or Ulick Deane which somewhat spoiled the artistic effect of *Evelyn Innes*. *Evelyn Innes*, by the way, has been completely rewritten since its first appearance.

NOTES FROM KARUIZAWA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Karuzawa is crowded with foreign visitors this year. We have heard various estimates of the number here. Probably it does not fall short of 500. Lying 3,270 ft. above the level of the sea, and being one of the driest as well as the coolest mountain resorts within easy access of the capital, we are not surprised at the patronage it receives. The "stalwart pedestrian," of guide-book fame, will find here endless opportunities for the development of muscle. The tennis player will find three courts constantly kept going by eager players, a Tennis Club with some 55 members, and tennis tournaments, both Doubles and Singles, perpetually going. There are, moreover, occasional musical entertainments; lectures on diverse topics, meetings of missionaries held almost every-day; picnic parties and what not. The house accommodation is still miserably inadequate, many of the shanties that shelter families being little better than tents. The two hotels are both quite full and are obliged to turn away would-be guests. The long-talked-of new Mampai Hotel will not be opened till next year, and when opened it will hardly be adequate to meet the demand for accommodation during the hottest weeks of the season. Asama-yama has been joining in the general excitement and bustle of the holiday-makers assembled near its base by sending

out showers of ashes, that fell like rain in the village of Karuzawa itself and far beyond, lumps of burning lava and even large stones. Its great activity has attracted an unusually large number of visitors to its summit.

Among the evening entertainments recently given in Karuzawa, the account of the Siege and Relief of Peking, given by an American Presbyterian clergyman, Mr. Killie, on the 16th instant, who was one of the relieved party, is said to have been very interesting. The lecture was illustrated. One fact stated by Mr. Killie was that the American troops were somewhat late for the fair owing to their obeying orders, while the Russians got in ahead owing to the men taking no notice whatever of the orders of their commanding officers. There are in Karuzawa at present three or four persons who went through the siege of Peking; among them the Rev. E. G. Tewksbury and Miss Sheffield.

On the evening of the 19th the Rev. J. H. Pettee, of Okayama, gave a most interesting account of the founding and general management of the well-known Orphanage in that town. Views of the buildings, pictures of various groups of orphans were shown, and the founder of the institution, Mr. Ishii, was introduced to the audience, whom he addressed in Japanese. It seems from statements made by Mr. Pettee and Mr. Ishii that it was the visit of Geo. Müller, the founder of the great Bristol Orphanage, to Japan in 1887 that suggested to Mr. Ishii and others the desirability of establishing in Japan a Christian orphanage on the same lines as Müller's institution. The first eleven years of the history of the Okayama Orphanage were described by Mr. Ishii as hard sailing against wind and tide. The movement from its infancy was dependent on the charity of a large number of small subscribers and hence at first progress was slow. But from occupying a portion of a Buddhist temple the Orphanage passed on to own quarters of its own and is now in the possession of a Printing House, and various other buildings, in which useful work is carried on. The training given to the orphans is of a kind to fit them for making an independent living later on. At first there seemed to be some little difficulty in getting children to work many of whom had done nothing but beg, but Mr. Ishii coaxed them into activity by composing a spirited working song, which the children were taught to sing as they cleaned rice. In the course of fourteen years nearly 600 orphans have been received into the institution. Together with employees of various sorts there are some 300 inmates in the Orphanage now. There seems to be no fixed rule as to the age at which orphans are discharged. In addition to the general Christian education which the orphans receive, they are well fed, a point to which Mr. Ishii attaches great importance, taught gymnastic exercises, and trained to be neat, clean and punctual in the discharge of their duties. The impression conveyed by the lecture was that the institution is doing excellent work and is worthy of liberal support. Musical performances were given by the Orphanage Band; a sword dance and an imitation nigger dance by students, and an extremely well rendered vocal quartette by Messrs. Howard, Clark, Topping and Pedley. The collection made at the close of the meeting brought in over 150 *yen* to the funds of the institution, and it was stated that an entertainment given to the Japanese in the village together with subscriptions made by Japanese had realised an additional 120 *yen*.

WEATHER AT SHOJI.

Below will be found the weather report compiled at the Hotel, Shoji, last week:—

	Air		State of	Remarks in
	Max.	Min.		
Sunday, 11th.....	72°	66°	81°	Fine...
Monday, 12th.....	74°	68°	81°	Fine...
Tuesday, 13th.....	75°	68°	81°	Fine...
Wednesday, 14th.....	77°	67°	81°	Fine... and rain at 4-30 p.m.
Thursday, 15th.....	77°	68°	81°	Fine...
Friday, 16th.....	78°	69°	81°	Fine...
Saturday, 17th.....	77°	68°	81°	Fine...

COUNT VON WALDERSEE.

THE Emperor of GERMANY is said to have addressed to the Emperor of JAPAN a very courteous message with reference to the visit paid by Count VON WALDERSEE to this country. His MAJESTY sets out by expressing thanks for the invitation given to Count VON WALDERSEE by the Sovereign of Japan and then goes on to say that it must have been a source of unlimited satisfaction to the FIELD MARSHAL to have found such an opportunity for visiting progressive and illustrious Japan; that he will doubtless carry back to Germany sentiments such as those entertained by Prince HENRY after his coming to Tokyo, and that the FIELD MARSHAL assuredly must have expressed to the Emperor of JAPAN his admiration for the discipline and efficiency of the troops placed by His MAJESTY under his—the FIELD MARSHAL'S—command. The Emperor of GERMANY is never wanting in those amenities and courtesies that sit so gracefully on a monarch, and his sympathetic message has doubtless given much satisfaction to the Japanese. But, at the same time, it seems calculated to produce a false impression by suggesting that Field Marshal Count VON WALDERSEE was invited to this country by the EMPEROR as His MAJESTY'S guest during his sojourn in Japan. Unless we are greatly misinformed such was not the case. In consideration of Count VON WALDERSEE'S high rank and in consideration of the fact that Japanese troops had been placed under his command in China, exceptional civility was shown to him, and the Shiba Detached Palace was offered as a place of sojourn during his stay in Tokyo. But he was not the EMPEROR'S invited guest, and in order to be received in audience by His MAJESTY, due application had to be made through the German Legation. The Emperor of JAPAN, in replying to the telegram, expressed thanks for the KAISER'S warm words; said that the visit of Field Marshal VON WALDERSEE had been a source of satisfaction; that it was pleasant to find that his long and arduous duties in China had not impaired the veteran officer's health and that it was to be regretted that he could not make a longer sojourn in Japan.

From Reuter's telegrams it would appear that Count VON WALDERSEE has been speaking in a boastful and aggressive manner since his return to Germany, and that he has been saying that while the names of other nations have sunk internationally Germany's has risen. It is hard to credit such a version of the Field Marshal's utterance, for certainly while in the East the characteristics that distinguished him were kindness and geniality, not gasconade and tactlessness. However, there is no denying the fact that Germany has risen, or that she has deserved to rise, for she displays qualities which, according to all human estimates, make for greatness. As far as Count VON WALDERSEE is concerned, we should have thought that the bad fortune

which brought him so late upon the scene in China as to prevent him and the German troops from taking any part in the military operations, would have disposed him to depreciate, rather than to exalt, the acts of himself and his nationals in that particular instance. Certainly such an attitude would better become a soldier, which fact has been fully appreciated by men like Lt.-General YAMAGUCHI, Major-General FUKUSHIMA and Colonel SHIBA. Their speeches have been models of modesty and self-effacement. Yet, after all, which of us can not sympathise with the pride that swells in the bosom of the German Field-Marshal when he compares the Germany of to-day with the Germany of forty years ago, and when he contemplates the future that lies before her if her splendid progress continues unchecked? A little spread-eagleism is excusable under the circumstances. We can not possibly applaud all the methods adopted by Germany in climbing the ladder, but that she is climbing it rapidly may not be gainsaid, and who shall blame her greatly if, at this moment of eclat, she obeys the familiar principle that no one is so good a trumpeter of oneself as oneself. It is what we English have been doing for many a year. We had the stage all to ourselves once upon a time, and to find another strutting on it now by our side is a little irksome. But Germany merits the music she is making and the pose she is displaying. She will not succeed, we imagine, in elbowing England into the pit, nor is it by any means certain that she herself would welcome such a result.

THE MORMON MISSION.

THE Mormon Mission to whose arrival in Japan we referred in a late issue, has found a champion in one of our local contemporaries, which devotes two columns to setting forth the doctrines professed by Apostle GRANT and his associates. Incidentally the *Japan Mail* is accused of being "altogether inferior in catholicity of sentiment to one of the early Emperors of Japan, who, on learning that some foreign arrivals contemplated introducing a new religion in Japan, inquired how many different faiths already existed in the country, and was told that there might be some forty or so, whereupon he is said to have replied that the addition of one more was a matter of no consequence." The historical confusion betrayed in this reference to an apocryphal dictum of ODA NOBUNAGA is amusing. As to the Mormons, however, the same newspaper gives publicity to a statement by Apostle GRANT:—"We still believe that under certain restrictions honourable men should be allowed to take additional wives with the consent of their first wife." It is our unqualified opinion that such a doctrine is barbarous and damnable. There can be no form of cruelty more inhuman than that which condemns two or more women to be the wives of one man. Genuine affection and all the beauties of home life are banished from a household where such a

state of affairs exists, and the happiness and peace of mind of the women are ruthlessly sacrificed on the altar of the man's selfish concupiscence. Apostle GRANT is good enough to say that "concubinage has never been permitted" by the Mormons. Concubinage, forsooth! What are plural marriages but concubinage? Whatever may have been ODA NOBUNAGA'S arithmetical liberality about the number of religious sects engaged in the propagandism of their doctrines in Japan, he would never have wittingly sanctioned the admission of a sect which preached deliberate disobedience to the laws of the land, and polygamy is strictly forbidden by the Code of this country. The Mormons come to Japan under the guise of Christianity and yet, ignoring CHRIST'S teachings, would carry men back to the days of LUT and of ABRAHAM. Such "apostles" are corrupters of morality and enemies of pure happiness. We are distinctly of the opinion that their preaching should be officially forbidden in this country. The Constitution guarantees liberty of conscience within the limits of law and order, but Mormonism is not within the limits of law since, according to the public admission of Apostle GRANT, its preachers believe in the propriety of a practice which is emphatically forbidden by the law.

GERMANY AND RUSSIA IN THE EAST.

A LONDON telegram to the *Fiji Shimpoo* says that Germany has decided to have a permanent barracks in Shanghai, which intelligence coupled with Reuter's telegram of this morning to the effect that she is about to organise a colonial army, must be taken as indicating a resolve to play a large part on the Far-Eastern stage. Englishmen would of course welcome Germany's impulse of expansion had not her manner of giving expression to it tended hitherto to Great Britain's disadvantage, and were it not quite plain that the exigencies of Germany's European policy will effectually prevent her from offering any opposition to the other aggressively expansive Occidental Power, Russia. British subjects are not, we trust, swayed by petty jealousy in this matter. They have no objection whatever to the growth of the German and the Russian empires, nor does it seem that the intense hostility shown towards England by non-officials in Germany throughout the South-African war has provoked any reciprocal dislike in English bosoms. But Englishmen naturally want to keep the privileges they have already acquired by treaty, and they naturally object to being elbowed out of those privileges by Germany and Russia. When, therefore, they find, in the first place, that Germany construes an agreement for the preservation of China's integrity as no bar whatever to the absorption of Manchuria into the Russian empire and as conferring upon Germany equal rights with England in the Yangtze Valley; in the second, that Germany does not intend to concede reciprocal equality of privileges to England in Shantung, but that

she claims to have acquired there a sphere of influence within which Great Britain's treaty rights are to be ignored; and thirdly that Russia is steadily establishing her dominion over the whole of Manchuria, also at the expense of British subjects' treaty rights of trade and travel—when Englishmen observe these things, they really can not be accused of excessive self-assertion if they begin to regard the expansion of Germany and Russia as facts inuring to Great Britain's disadvantage. If a common basis of agreement could be found in a pledge that no exclusive attribute shall attach to spheres of influence, and that Russia and Germany will sincerely adopt and apply throughout their Far-Eastern territories the same principle of free trade that England has steadily followed, nothing would remain except to welcome German and Russian expansion as a factor making for civilized progress. But German and Russian expansion, so long as it is directed by the motives now inspiring it, is too selfish and too inconsiderate of others' rights to be regarded with satisfaction or even with indifference. Trouble must be the inevitable outcome.

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF JAPANESE CURRENT LITERATURE.

In the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* Dr. Sakatani Yoshiro, who is connected with the Finance Department, writes on the difficulties of military transport and quotes some interesting facts connected with Korea and Hideyoshi's expedition to that country. The following, are the salient points of Dr. Sakatani's article. We read in Japanese histories of several punitive expeditions to Korea prior to Hideyoshi's time, but we are not told how the necessary military transport was carried out. In reference to the Taikō's commissariat arrangements for the 100,000 men whom he sent to Korea an interesting dialogue between the veteran warrior and Asano Nagamasa, the official who managed the Taikō's finances at that time, is still extant, which runs as follows:—

Asano.—What commissariat arrangements had better be made?

Hideyoshi.—Well, you had better get ready 3 million *koku* of rice.

A.—What shall be done with the rice after it is ready?

H.—Use every transport that is to be had and send it over to Fusan.

A.—After we have landed it, how is it to be protected?

H.—Don't protect it; let it fare as it will.

A.—If we do that the Koreans will capture it all.

H.—Well, isn't that what we want?

A.—But if we lose our provisions, we shall be in trouble.

H.—It is a case of 3 million *koku*. It is not to be carried off in a hurry, nor can it be consumed in a short space of time.

A.—But the Koreans will carry it inland.

H.—If they do that nothing could suit us better. To get the enemy to do all your transport service for you for the amount of rice that they can eat on the road is good enough. By adopting this plan our troops could always find provisions waiting for them as they advanced.

Taking the price of the rice at 10 *yen* a *koku*, the Taikō spent 30 million *yen* in the purchase of food alone. What Hideyoshi predicted actually did take place, and rice that had been carried off by the enemy was repeatedly recaptured by the Japanese. But this happened only during the first stage of the war. Later on the shortness of food repeatedly kept the Japanese from following up their victories. When Konishi defeated the Chinese army at Pyong-yang he was unable to follow the enemy across the Taddon. Konishi's repeated retreats from this place and that were

all caused by the crude commissariat arrangements of that time. This, too, in my opinion was the real cause of the subsequent withdrawal of the troops and the success of the negotiations for peace instituted by the Koreans. It is said and, we think, with truth, that before the arrival of the Korean ambassador with the letter which Hideyoshi tore into shreds before his eyes, several high Japanese officials were strongly in favour of peace. Hideyoshi's tearing the letter was most likely a mere ruse designed to throw the Koreans off their guard and to enable the Taikō to dictate better terms of peace. It was plainly seen that the carrying out of Hideyoshi's original project was quite impossible without making some very elaborate arrangements for transport: and the Taikō was without experience in this line. The letter brought by the Korean ambassador had doubtless been read by Hideyoshi's high officers of state, as would a foreign letter addressed to the Emperor be read by the Foreign Minister now a days, and its contents were known to Hideyoshi before he met the ambassador. Though at the time, the officials who recommended peace were deemed disloyal, we now see that they were foreseeing statesmen. The country had to come around to their view eventually. . . . Though many causes contributed to the downfall of the Taikō's house, Hideyoshi's mismanagement of the funds at his disposal was doubtless the principal cause. The financial straits in which the country found itself at his death were such that discerning minds perceived that, though great as a warrior, he was by no means great as a statesman. Ieyasu was one of the first to see that the Korean expedition was a mistake. It was Ieyasu's skilful manipulation of the country's finances and the steps that he took to consolidate its power that eventually enabled our ancestors to recover from the effects of the Taikō's wasteful expenditure. Ieyasu's foreign policy was a reaction from that of Hideyoshi. The founder of the great Tokugawa Shōgunate perceived the weak points in his predecessor's administration and proceeded to remedy them.

Coming down to later times, it was in the 5th year of *Meiji* that an incident connected with the Koreans was the cause of a whole series of important events in this country. The Koreans fired on one of our men-of-war, the *Unyō Kan*. For this offence it was contended by Saigō Takamori and others that Korea ought to be chastised. It was on this question that Saigō and Okubo divided, and this split led eventually to Saigō's rebellion. In later years time and again this country's finances were influenced in a hundred ways by Korea's action. Our financial connection with Korea from very early days has been most intimate, and we are by no means independent of the peninsula at the present time. Our fortunes seem to be bound up with those of this state in a mysterious way, and even at the present moment a great question is rising connected with Manchuria which, as far as we are concerned, originated with Korea.

* * *

The *Kokumin Shinbun* states that a very rare species of shark was captured off the coast of Chiba in June last, which is now being exhibited at Asakusa. The local name given to the fish is *jimbei-sama*. It is more than 30 feet in length and in many respects quite unlike the ordinary shark. The following account of this fish is from the pen of Dr. Kishikami: This large shark is only very partially known to ichthyologists and, principally owing to the difficulty of catching it and to the frequent lack of facilities for transporting so large a carcass to any distance, no one up till now has seen anything more than a few bones belonging to this gigantic creature. It is recorded that specimens have been found at the Cape of Good Hope and off the coast of California, but one or two jawbones and a few teeth are the only parts of the fish that have been preserved anywhere. The specimen lately procured in this country, then, will certainly prove to be of great scientific value. Owing to the peculiar shape of its teeth, I have named the fish the *Yasuri-same* (the file shark), but a scientific description of it needs to include 5 smooth, slippery lines on its body, and so its

scientific name will be *Gojō yasuri-same*, or *Rhinodon Hentalineatus*. A full description of the fish will shortly be published in a scientific journal.

* * *

The *Nippon Shinbun* publishes some statistics bearing on the position that Japan occupies as regards invention: of which the following is a short epitome: Though Japan has made considerable progress in this line, compared with what is being done in other countries, our efforts appear very insignificant. According to what we have heard from official sources, the financial depression now existing has had no effect whatever on the inventive faculties of our people, and there is at present a very widespread desire to emulate western countries in the matter of invention. The Paris Exhibition last year opened the eyes of numbers of intelligent Japanese as to what is possible in this line. In February of this year a society was formed in Kyōto called the *Hatsumei-Shōreikai* (Invention-promoting-Society), whose aim it is to assist with money and information persons who are engaged in making investigations with the object of discovering some new method of doing things or some new application of old methods. The progress made in the past four years is shown in the following tables recently published by the Patents Bureau connected with the Home Department:—

Year.	Applicants for Patents.	Patents Granted.
1898.....	1,789	293
1899.....	1,915	597
1900.....	2,006	615
1901 (from Jan.-May).....	997	222

Year.	Applicants for the Registering of Designs.	Designs Registered.
1898.....	226	52
1899.....	342	139
1900.....	397	119
1901.....	190	70

Among the above there are of course some very unimportant patents and designs, but there are also some that represent enormous sources of profit to their owners. Among these the rice-hulling machine invented by Amano Rokubei, of Sakai, Senshū, is specially worthy of mention. This machine is now being imported into Korea in large numbers. The profits from the sale of it in one year exceed 10,000 *yen*. By making trunks, enamelled saucepans, and the like,* enormous profits have been realised and the import of foreign articles has in many cases entirely ceased. At Okayama a new process of dyeing straw has been discovered, which brings in a very large sum to those who have charge of the industry, the right to use the patent having been purchased from the owner at 40,000 *yen* a year. An eminent chemist, Mr. Nagai Nagayoshi, has discovered a way of producing a very cheap species of indigo from the leaves of the pepper-plant. This patent he has sold for 70,000 *yen*.

* * *

Various literary organs have of late discussed the principles, the object and the character of the Tōkyō Imperial University. Public opinion differs considerably as to what should be the leading characteristics of the great seats of learning at Tōkyō and Kyōto; some advocating their isolation from the world of politics and business, and others maintaining that their chief design should be to train men for actual life in the world as it exists to-day. The *Nippon*, the *Jimmin* and several other organs maintain that, instead of aiming to be a national institution run on broad lines, for many years past the Tōkyō Imperial University has encouraged learned clanism and cliquism to an unwarrantable extent. This, it will be remembered, was the opinion of Mr. Hoshi Toru. The above-named organs argue that there should be no such thing in existence as what is known as the Akamon-ha, that is, the Daigaku-ha. The spirit of the age is decidedly anti-clannist and a *gakubatsu*, or scholar-clan, is no more acceptable to the nation as a whole than a Sat-chō political combination. There was a time, says the *Nippon*, when a serious attempt was made to manufacture political party agents

* These things are not inventions, but simple imitations of foreign articles.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

among the students of the University. This was during the presidency of the late Mr. Watanabe* Koki. He was a great admirer of Marquis Itô, and during his time most of the students were Itô partisans. But in recent years the most stringent efforts have been made to keep politics out of the University and to promote anti-political party sentiments. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* does not agree with this view of the situation. It says that it is a mistake to think that the University is an official factory (*Kwanri Seisôba*), as is constantly affirmed, and some little time ago it published statistics to show that among officials the proportion of university graduates was by no means large. But in reply to this the *Nippon* furnished the following figures:—According to investigations recently made, up to September of last year, the total number of graduates of the University was 4,199. Out of these 295 died; 422 joined the executive as officers; 292 went into the employ of the Department of Justice (became judges, &c.); 714 became technical officers (*gijutsukwan*) in various Departments; 229 doctors took up practice in provincial hospitals; 42 became Government veterinary surgeons. This brings the total to 1,693. In addition to the above, 775 graduates were appointed as teachers in various Government schools, so that to represent the University as an "Official Factory" is not far from the truth. Among the 600 odd members of the two Houses of the Diet there are only 8 graduates of the University. Among the 1,481 registered barristers there are only 112. So we see how poorly the nation as a whole is represented in the University. We do not say, concludes the *Nippon*, that graduates of the University should not become officials, but what we maintain is that the University should serve other purposes than to be a mere training school for officials.

* * *
The *Tôkyô Maishû Shinshi* discusses the question of the stupidity of eldest sons. The Japanese saying *Sôrô no jinroku* (a foolish eldest son) is certainly very old, though its origin is somewhat obscure, but that it embodies a national belief there is little doubt, says the organ we quote. There are, it is considered, three causes for the intellectual inferiority of eldest sons among the better classes. (1) They are the offspring of early marriages, begotten before the powers of their parents are fully matured. (2) They are regarded from the first as the future inheritors of property and hence no pains are taken to teach them how to get a living for themselves. (3) The first-born child is apt to be spoiled by its parents. In reference to early marriages in Japan the following statistics are given bearing on the time of contracting marriage in various countries:—

AVERAGE AGE OF MARRIAGE.			
Countries.	Men.	Women.	
Japan	22 yrs., 10 mos.	19 yrs., 4 mos.	
Russia	25 " 2 "	21 " 5 "	
England	28 " 7 "	25 " 5 "	
America	30 " 9 "	28 " —	
Switzerland	31 " 1 "	28 " —	

Female education is progressing and early marriages are being discouraged, says the *Tôkyô Maishû Shinshi*, so that it is likely that the old saying given above, so often quoted, will soon lose all its significance.

* * *
Mr. Higashi Kan-ichi contributes to the *Taiyô* a short history of journalism in early Meiji days; but unfortunately in most cases he has omitted to give dates. From the details supplied we cull the following:—By some it is affirmed that the *Moshiogusa* was the first newspaper published in Japan, but this was rather a magazine than a newspaper, which first appeared about 1868. The first actual newspaper published was Mr. Black's *日新真事誌*, *Nisshin Shinjishi*, which was a daily consisting of four pages about the size of the present *Jiji Shimpô*. The next Journal to appear was the *Yokohama Shimbun*. This was mostly an advertising medium. As a newspaper it was in every way inferior to Mr. Black's

* Mr. Watanabe at one time was spoken of as the *Gakusei Keian*, the students office-procuring agent, so many were the graduates that he helped into office.—(WRITER OF THE SUMMARY.)

organ. The *Nisshin Shinjishi* was first printed at a temple in Shiba called the Genkôji, but subsequently the office was moved to Ginza. Next came the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, which was first issued at a small office in Kawara-machi, Asakusa. It was a very poor affair at first, printed on Japanese paper. Then came the *Hôchi Shimbun*, the office of which was at Yagenbôri, Ryôgoku. What afterwards became the *Chôya Shimbun* first appeared as the *公文通誌*, *Kôbun Tsûshi*. It was towards the close of the year 1874 that the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* enlarged its sheet to about their present size. But the facilities for printing available in this country at the time were so poor that even the following year it frequently happened that the paper only appeared every other day. In those days Mr. Kishida Ginkô was the editor of the *Nichi Nichi*; Mr. Kurimoto Joun, of the *Hôchi*, and Mr. Narishima Ryûhoku, of the *Chôya*. But these papers contained no leading articles at that time, the greatest reserve being necessary to avoid suspension. The writer who may be said to have set the ball of political discussion rolling was Mr. Fukuchi Genichirô. From the time of his connection with the *Nichi Nichi*, newspaper controversy became common and the prospect of opening a Diet soon furnished endless material for comment and criticism. Controversialists were divided as to the wisdom of granting a Constitution forthwith, Mr. Oi Kentarô arguing in favour and Mr. Katô Hiroyuki against, such a course. Both of these writers made use of Mr. Black's organ, the *Nisshin Shinjishi*, for the ventilation of their views. It was this paper that first opened its columns to correspondents. At the time of which we write three magazines of considerable influence were in circulation, the *Hyôron Shimbun*; the *Kinji Hyôron* and the *Meioku Zasshi*. The first of these used such violent language that the authorities found it necessary to issue press laws. These laws originated with the late Viscount Inoue Ki (Minister of Education for some little time) and Baron Ozaki Saburô. One of the results of the operation of these laws was the imprisonment for one month of Mr. Narishima Ryûhoku, editor of the *Chôya Shimbun*, of Mr. Fujita Mokichi, and of many others, in the years 1875 and 1876. There is no doubt that in some respects newspapers have deteriorated in Japan. In early days their editors cared little what the public might think of their articles. They wrote from conviction and they made use of none of the modern artifices for pandering to popular taste such as novelettes, spicy, suggestive paragraphs, slander, personalities, and the like. Fifteen years ago there was a marked distinction between what were called the *Oshimbun* and the *Koshimbun*, but to a very considerable extent this is no longer maintained, even a paper like the *Jiji* descending to the publication of very second-class fiction.

* * *
The *Taiyô* has collected and published the views of a number of eminent Japanese on the Manchurian question. We reproduce a few of the more uncommon of these. Dr. Tomizu Hiroto writes in the following terms:—I hope that Japan will take Manchuria and keep it. My reason for saying this is that the political situation at the present time is of a character to render such a policy the only safe one. During the latter half of the nineteenth century the tendency in the West was all in the direction of the swallowing up of small states by large ones and this tendency still prevails. The number of states is gradually diminishing. Many of the small states that are considered independent are by no means safe, and a slight change in the situation of affairs will at once lead to the increase of dominion on the part of the great Powers. It is generally considered that the death of the

* In early days the distinction between a *Zasshi* and a *Shimbun*, a magazine and a newspaper, was by no means maintained, as may be seen by the fact that Mr. Black called his daily newspaper *Shinjishi*.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

† Another proof of the interchangeableness of the terms *Shimbun* and *Zasshi* 25 years ago is the title of this magazine. It was registered as a magazine and escaped censure as such for some time.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

Emperor of Austria will be the signal for a rising in Hungary, where preparations for asserting independence are now in progress, and there will also be further trouble in the Balkan peninsula; from which Russia expects to derive great profit. The three greatest Powers are Russia, England and America. Russia's policy is most decidedly aggressive. America is becoming more and more so, and England is determined to keep all she has and to expand wherever a good opportunity of doing so offers. Now if Japan expects to confront these Powers successfully, she must expand too. It goes without saying that she must be prepared for a war with Russia. But there is nothing alarming about this. She is well prepared and in my opinion would come off victorious. Having taken Manchuria, she could train a number of Chinese soldiers and take measures for holding this rich territory to all time. Even though Germany and France should decide to help Russia, with England neutral, they could not render any very effective assistance, for these Powers are still largely dependent on English ports for their coal. Some argue that Russia if defeated at first would try her luck a second and a third time. This is not unlikely, but once having established ourselves in Manchuria what would there be to fear? Every new war would be utilised by us for enlarging our borders; for marching on Siberia and occupying the coast adjacent to our own shores. We should have this advantage over our foes that the Chinese everywhere would welcome our rule. Acquainted as we are with their ancient customs, their form of government, their script, their antipathies and their ways of life, we could rule them better than the Russians. By showing kindness and consideration to the populace, by carrying out the principles of what is known as *Osha* (王者) government, we should have no difficulty in establishing ourselves firmly. There are those who say that we had better make terms with Russia, give her Manchuria and take Korea. But I am deadly opposed to any such compromise. It would never work. Korea has always worshipped great Powers and if she saw that Russia had taken Manchuria she would at once incline towards her, intrigue with her, and take steps to get rid of us. This is a time in which as a nation we must rise to the occasion, make a big resolve and keep to it. Let our possession of Manchuria become the ideal of the nation. A nation without an ideal is of no use. (*Nipponjin ippan kono risô wo motte moraitai, risô no nai kuni wa dame desu.*)

From this view Baron Otori Keisuke, who has made a special study of Chinese questions, dissents. His opinion, as stated in the *Taiyô*, is that Japan should certainly not go to war with Russia on the Manchurian Question. Such a war would certainly last a year and a half or two years. Japan's navy would no doubt be more than a match for the Russian fleet, but Japan's success on shore is not so certain. Even if the Russians retreated before her, it would be a mere temporary move, and to follow up the enemy over hundreds of miles of uncultivated territory would involve a drain on Japan's resources such as she could ill afford to meet. Situated as she is now, Japan's best policy is to take immediate steps for training Chinese soldiers and qualifying them to withstand Russia successfully, says Baron Otori. This they can be made to do. Chinese troops showed themselves to be more than a match for Russians during the war last year. Japan should act indirectly; and if she plays her cards well, will accomplish her purpose by means of the Chinese without involving heavy expenditure.

Viscount Tani Kanjô expresses himself as follows: The world is saying that though Russia withdrew her secret treaty with China bearing on Manchuria, in point of fact she is in actual possession of the province, and hence Japan ought to go to war with her. But on what pretext can Japan declare war? And having declared it, with Russia well established at Port Arthur, Taliwan and Vladivostok, we should find that we had embarked on a very difficult enterprise. My opinion for many years past has been that Japan should expand southwards and that she should leave the north to other Powers,

Her constant interference in Korean affairs has always seemed to me to be a mistake. It has only excited Russian jealousy and increased the difficulty of the political situation there. At the time of our war with China I was not in favour of our retention of the Liautung peninsula and I gave my reasons for this to Count Itô at the time, when I said, "Even granting that we were on the whole successful in governing the province, the effects on our military men would be anything but good." I was glad that the Liautung peninsula had to be given up and that eventually we got possession of Formosa. . . . As regards our going to war with Russia, I am not in favour of it, as it is certain that we could never really disable Russia without marching to St. Petersburg, which is out of the question. Russia has a way of surviving temporary defeat and of pursuing her policy undisturbed a short time after. The Crimean war did her little real harm, and in that case two great Powers were against her. To go to war with Russia would prove a most profitless business to us, so the less said about the matter the better. To embark on such a war would be like setting fire to our own premises. We are not ready for any such huge undertaking, and our policy should be to husband our resources and increase our armaments and thus prepare ourselves for any eventualities that may arise later on.

Both Baron Otori and Viscount Tani are intimately acquainted with military affairs and we see that they are both in favour of making terms with Russia.

* * *

The *Tokyo Asahi Shimbun* a short time ago published an article entitled *Chūgakkō to Jitsugyōgakkō* (Middle Schools and Business Schools) which gives a good account of the actual state of affairs in the educational world. We cull from the article the principal facts stated. The number of graduates of Middle Schools increases steadily every year. In 1895 it stood at 30,700; in 1896, at 41,200; in 1897, at 52,600; in 1898, at 61,500; in 1899, at 69,300 and in 1900, at 80,000. And even so there are a great many graduates of High-class Elementary Schools that are unable to enter Middle Schools owing to the keen competition. Could all the available candidates be accommodated, the number of entrances would mount up to 150,000. At the present time it is correct to say that not half of the candidates for admission to Middle Schools are successful. The attendance at Elementary Schools of children who have reached the school age is not quite so encouraging as are the figures given above. In 1895 it stood at 61 per cent., and in 1900 it had only increased to 73 per cent. What it seems to us desirable to do is to decrease the number of Middle Schools supported by local funds and increase the number of Business Schools. Dr. Kikuchi in his address to the Prefects assembled in Tokyo a few months ago seemed in favour of pursuing this policy, but he does not seem to have quite made up his mind about it. Among schools that train students for practical life, agricultural schools are the most numerous and industrial schools come next. This shows in what direction the public taste goes and the Government cannot do better than increase the number of these schools to suit the growing demand. In 1896 there were 16,000 pupils in Business Schools (*Jitsugyōgakkō*); in 1897, 20,200; in 1898, 21,700; in 1899, 24,700 and in 1900, 30,000. The rate of increase is not more than half of that of the number of pupils attending *Chūgakkō*. The country's pressing needs demand that more talent and skill should be devoted to wealth-producing industries, and the Mombushō should at once take this subject in hand.

* * *

In the *Keiōgijuku Gakuhō* appears a report of an address by Mr. Kadono Kunoshin at the Graduation Ceremony of the Institution on "Excessive Formalism," which we epitomise as follows:—It is constantly said by foreigners that there is a great deal of useless nomenclature, ceremony and red-tapeism in the East as compared with the West; and this is doubtless true. As regards Japan for many centuries she followed in the wake of China in this matter, though she was always far

behind her teachers. In modern times there has been much curtailment of ancient usages and ways, but in their place in some walks of life Western rules of procedure have been adopted and followed much more punctiliously than they are observed by the nations that formulated them. What we fail to do is imbibe the spirit of these rules. Hence it is that we become slaves to the letter. It is very much the same in Russia, we are told. I once read a tale that reminded me of what takes place in this country over and over again. Near St. Petersburg is a lake on which people are allowed to skate for a certain fixed time during the year. Even the hour for stopping skating is fixed and the government officials are most strict in enforcing the rules. Once it happened that the time for skating closed when a man was half way across the lake. He went to the other side, but was told he could not land as the time was up. He returned to his starting point, but was told that he could not land there either, as the time was up. Whether the man is still on the lake I can not say; but in this country we could match such stories without difficulty. Discretion in the application of rules is in many instances entirely wanting, and one often hears officials confessing that the application of rules causes endless inconvenience, and yet they still apply them. Though we do not advocate making rules to break them, yet the spirit of a law or a rule is of far greater importance than the letter, and discretion should be given to officials in such matters. In schools this slavishness to the letter is very evident. Most pupils only study for the sake of the degree to be obtained by passing the necessary examinations, and after they have passed these they care nothing about study. I was struck when in France by what a Director of a large school where the teaching of politics was a specialty said to me. I asked him how many graduates had passed through his school. He said he really did not know, as it was optional with students whether they received a certificate of graduation or not, and most of them did not, expecting to make their way in life without any such testimony to what they had accomplished at school. One of the objects of the *Keiōgijuku* is to break down the formalism that is so much encouraged by the exclusive policy of the Mombushō in the matter of education.

A WATER BELT AROUND THE WORLD.

The easy western water route to the Indies sought by Columbus is yet to be laid open. Balboa, as he stood on the mountain heights overlooking the Pacific, thought that he was on the brink of the discovery. Hendrik Hudson, a century later, sailed up the river that bears his name, and believed that the secret was his. But the time-lock for the opening of the Pacific treasure house was not set for the fifteenth century, nor even for the nineteenth.

Three routes in general have been proposed for canals from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The first is across the Isthmus of Darien at its north-west point—the famous Panama route. Another takes advantage of the mighty inland lake of the Nicaragua and its tributary rivers. The third is through Mexican territory, across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. The Tehuantepec route is not at present a live issue, says *The Chautauquan*:—"Twenty years ago it was revived by the daring proposition of James B. Eads, the famous American engineer, whose jetties on the Mississippi yet stand as a monument to his genius. Mr. Eads's proposition was to build a railroad across the isthmus from ocean to ocean over which the largest vessels could be bodily transported. This plan is not wholly a dream, for just such ship railways on a smaller scale are already in operation.

"Japan needs our southern cotton. The Isthmian canal would bring New Orleans 6,000 miles nearer that expanding market. California would no longer send her wheat around the Horn, but would have a European market nearer by 8,000 miles. Much of her fruit would also be forwarded by the same route. The state of Washington has 170,000,000,000 feet of yellow and red fir yet uncut. Oregon has 25,000 square miles of timber

land, and the canal would place these forests 10,000 miles nearer the Atlantic. The manufacturers of the Atlantic and gulf states would have a water route that would bring them 10,000 miles nearer China, Japan and the Pacific islands. Much of this trade would continue to go across the continent by rail. But the more bulky goods must find a cheap water route.

"The advantages of the American canal are not to be measured by the savings now possible. Clear-headed prophets are looking forward through the new century for vast commercial operations of which the present aggregate, wonderful as it is, is but the beginning. If this country can multiply its trade fifteen-fold in one hundred years, what will the end of another century disclose? The new canal is to be built, not for a decade, nor even for a century, but it is to be a perpetual waterway between the world's two mightiest oceans.

"In the westward course of empire the Pacific has become the new theatre in the struggle for the world's commercial supremacy. To-day less than a tenth of the world's commerce is carried upon its waters. When China awakens, even as has Japan, when the Philippines begin to develop a tithe of their hidden wealth under the fostering influences of American leadership, when the Australian confederacy shall have conquered the southwestern continent, when our own empire beyond the Rocky mountains shall have attained some measure of its coming greatness, who can estimate the number of freighted ships that shall then traverse the Pacific? A continent to-day divides the two oceans. The severing of that land barrier, which would complete the equatorial water belt around the world, would accomplish its full share in working out the results."

SWIMMING AND DIVING.

The swimming races and diving competitions of the Yokohama Amateur Rowing Club, which had been postponed because of inclement weather the previous week, took place on Saturday afternoon. The weather was, of course, warm but a cool breeze kept the temperature down at the bathing barge, where the events took place. The water was rather choppy and a strong flood tide ran across the course, so that the times were not specially brilliant, though the contests were all interesting. No one could touch Herbert Goddard in the swimming races for which he went out, but H. Y. Irwine made a good try in the quarter mile and succeeded in getting within a couple of lengths of the leader at the finish. The headers were all won by J. F. Drummond, whose performances were most graceful; Carst got within one point of him for the running headers off the spring-board, but in the other events he was undeniably superior.

The judges were Dr. Wheeler, Mr. F. J. Hall, Mr. W. Goddard, Mr. R. Hay; and Mr. F. J. Hall also acted as time-keeper.

Committee:—H. C. Litchfield, President; P. S. Bent, Captain; Dr. E. Wheeler, C. Thwaites, H. Keswick, W. M. Squire, W. Goddard, L. Mottu; H. A. Poole, Hon. Treasurer, H. E. Hayward, Hon. Secretary.

Following were the results:—

I.—100 YARDS.	
H. Goddard.....	Scratch
S. H. Kuhn.....	2 seconds
H. Y. Irwine.....	4 seconds
J. Helm.....	2 seconds

Goddard, starting from the scratch position, caught his men with comparative ease and won by about seven yards. Kuhn and Irwine all but tied for second place. Time, 1.27½.

II.—RUNNING HEADER FROM SPRING BOARD.

J. F. Drummond.....	1
W. M. Carst.....	2
J. F. Marques.....	0

Drummond won this event with 49 points Carst second with 48.

III.—LONG DIVE.

J. F. Marques.....	1
O. Strome.....	2
W. B. Mason.....	0

The long-dive resulted in Mason, after industrious exploration of the harbour, coming up after

the others only a few yards from the Bathing Barge. Stromer also steered a very erratic course. Marques was the winner with an under-water swim of 110 feet.

IV.—RUNNING HEADER FROM TOP OF BARGE.

J. F. Drummond	1
W. M. Carst	2
J. F. Marques	3

Drummond won this competition with 53 points, 11 of which were for entry, 13 for recovery, 15 for take-off, and 14 for general elegance; Carst was second with a total of 46, 10 for entry, 10 for recovery, 12 for take-off and 14 for general elegance. Marques scored 36 points.

V.—1/4 MILE.

H. Goddard	Scratch	1
H. Y. Irvine	Scratch	2
J. Helm	10 seconds	3
W. B. Mason	5 seconds	4
S. H. Kuhn	10 seconds	5

The quarter mile course consisted of four trips between the barge and the pontoon, the latter being rounded twice. Goddard assumed the lead before they reached the pontoon the first time, Kuhn second, and Helm next. Irvine caught up and took second place but Goddard finished two lengths to the good, Helm third, Mason fourth and Kuhn last. Their times were: Goddard 8.12; Irvine 8.20; Helm 8.40; Mason 9.06 and Kuhn 9.54.

VI.—STANDING HEADER FROM TOP OF BARGE.

J. F. Drummond	1
J. F. Marques	2
W. M. Carst	3

Drummond won this easily with a total of 40 points. Marques was second with 32, and Carst third with 31.

VII.—100 YARDS.

(For Non-Winners.)

S. H. Kuhn	4 seconds	1
E. M. Barnby	5 seconds	2
W. B. Mason	2 seconds	3
W. M. Carst	3 seconds	4

Kuhn won this, Barnby pressing him somewhat, but only gaining second place; Mason was third.

YACHTING.

Five 39-raters started on Saturday at 12.30 to race for the "Maid Marion" Cup and another prize—the *Maid* herself not going out. This race, it may be remembered, had been postponed. At the outset there was a strong breeze, which afterwards dropped a little only to freshen again, and the bay was crossed in good time. In the event *Golden Hind* came in well ahead, and even outside her allowance of 5m. 13s. won the first prize easily, taking also two record points while *Mary* was second and took one point. *Huante* gave up. The times were:—

	Finish.	Corrected.
	h. m. s.	h. m. s.
<i>Mary</i>	3.33.40	3.33.40
<i>Spray</i>	4.02.15	3.52.12
<i>Golden Hind</i>	3.26.30	3.21.17

Five of the cruising class raced for the "Kingfisher" Cup, *Daimyo* and *Svanhild* making a good match over most of the course. *Asagao* stuck well to them, however, and by the aid of her 30 minute allowance won the cup easily; *Mosquito* with a similar advantage making a good second. The times were:—

	Finish.	Corrected.
	h. m. s.	h. m. s.
<i>Daimyo</i>	4.25.50	4.25.50
<i>Svanhild</i>	4.29.30	4.29.30
<i>Mosquito</i>	4.43.05	4.13.05
<i>Surprise</i>	4.59.10	4.29.10
<i>Asagao</i>	4.41.30	4.11.30

The 17-rater race arranged for did not start. Four 12-raters had quite an exciting time, one capsizing twice and another once. Eventually *Titania* came in first at 3.21.20 and so won the "Surprise" Cup, *Vera* being next at 3.27.20.

It seems that our report of the cruisers' race on Saturday hardly did justice to *Asagao*, which not merely won the first prize without the aid of her 30 minutes' allowance but was first on club handicap for which the corrected times were:—*Asagao* 4.25.42; *Daimyo* 4.25.50; *Svanhild* 4.29.30; *Mosquito* 4.36.03; *Surprise* 4.51.00.

THE MAPLES HOTEL.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the *Maples Hotel* was held on Tuesday afternoon for the consideration of the advisability of liquidation or other means of closing the company's business. Among those present were Messrs. P. B. Clarke, K. F. Crawford, C. Glahn, C. Olsen, E. P. Bishop, J. E. de Becker, H. Sato, and Dr. Munro.

Mr. Clarke was voted to the chair.

On the motion of Mr. Bishop seconded by Mr. DE BECKER it was agreed that the press be admitted.

The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.

The CHAIRMAN stated that the directors at a recent meeting had decided to ask Messrs. C. D. Moss, F. O. Stuart, F. Retz and one member of the Russo-Chinese Bank to be present.

On the motion of Mr. Bishop seconded by Dr. MUNRO it was decided to admit those gentlemen. Mr. Moss responded to the invitation, and produced a transfer of shares, which, however, was unregistered, but which might place him *en rapport* with the meeting.

On the motion of Dr. MUNRO seconded by Mr. BISHOP, Mr. DE BECKER was elected to take the vacant seat at the directors' board rendered vacant by the resignation of Mr. R. Ward.

At this point the following balance sheet was placed before the meeting:—

THE MAPLES HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FROM 1ST NOVEMBER, 1900, TO 30TH JUNE, 1901.

To Receipts from:—	Y
Board and Lodging	11,193.38
Bar, Billiards, Tennis, &c.	4,807.26
	16,000.64
Balance being Loss	11,111.86
	27,112.50
By Balance, being Loss as at 31st Oct., 1900	Y
1900	2,229.30
Payments for:—	
Provisions	6,718.01
Wines, Cigars, &c.	3,395.64
Wages	5,159.79
Expenses (including Repairs)	6,154.09
Advertising	516.75
Interest	1,953.95
Fire Insurance	691.97
Taxes	293.90
	27,112.50

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1901.

LIABILITIES.	Y.
Share Capital	74,900.00
Divided as follows:—	
8% Cumulative Preference Shares:	
350 Shares of Y.100 each fully paid up	35,000.00
Ordinary Shares:	
399 Shares of Y.100 each fully paid up	39,900.00
	74,900.00
Mortgage Account:—	Y.
1st Mortgage at 7% Interest	25,000.00
2nd Mortgage at 8% Interest	15,000.00
	40,000.00
Loan Account	1,000.00
Sundry Creditors, including Interest on Mortgages	7,486.90
Overdraft with Russo-Chinese Bank	3,301.87
	126,688.77
ASSETS.	Y.
Purchase Price of Land, Buildings, Machinery, Fittings, Furnishing, &c.	99,900.00
Alterations and Additions thereto	11,311.71
Sundry Debtors	1,969.12
Value of unexpired Fire Insurance Premiums	143.78
Value of Stocks in hand, as per Manager's valuations:—	
Provisions	Y 204.11
Wines, Cigars, &c.	1,333.52
	1,537.63
Cash in hand	894.67
Balance being Loss	11,111.86
	Y 126,688.77

Yokohama, 20th July, 1901.

I have examined the accounts of the *Maples Hotel* Co., Ltd., for the period from 1st November, 1900,

to 30th June, 1901, and have found the same to be correctly stated and sufficiently vouched and instructed and I certify that in my belief the above Balance Sheet exhibits a true state of the Company's affairs at the latter date, subject to the remarks that no allowance has been made for depreciation and that there are still some questions pending between the Directors and the vendor as to the latter's liability to refund certain amounts paid by the Company.

FRANK O. STUART, C.A., Auditor

P. B. CLARKE,)
N. G. MUNRO,) Directors.
C. GLAHN,)

I have examined the above Balance Sheet and have found it to be correct.

(Signed) SATO HARUO, Inspector.

Mr. DE BECKER asked a number of questions with reference to the accounts which the Chairman and Dr. Munro answered, their replies being supplemented by statements from Mr. F. O. Stuart, who afterwards arrived.

As to an allusion at the end of the accounts to "the vendor" Mr. Stuart said he understood the vendor to be Mr. J. H. Ranger. He had asked Mr. Litchfield, the company's lawyer, whether the liabilities which Ranger undertook to pay off had been paid and Mr. Litchfield said he could not express an opinion.

After some conversation, Mr. DE BECKER proposed "that the accounts as submitted to the meeting be passed without prejudice to any subsequent right of action which the company may find itself in a position to assert against third parties at a later date in connection with its outstanding debts as on April 30th, 1900."

Mr. BISHOP seconded and this proposal was agreed to.

Mr. DE BECKER said there had been a great number of versions about town as to the proceedings of the last meeting, and it seemed to him that it would be a good thing to make a statement as to how the company really stood, the connection between this company and the old one, etc., so as to show who was to blame. If it was thought advisable to have such a statement he was prepared to make it.

The feeling of the meeting being that Mr. de Becker should make the statement, he was asked to do so by the Chairman.

Mr. DE BECKER then said he had gone over documents placed at his disposal by Dr. Munro and Mr. P. B. Clarke and he had had access to the former books. He then read the following statement based on the facts thus brought under his notice:—

1. The *Maples Hotel* was originally established as a Sanitarium by Drs. Munro and Baetz and Messrs. E. B. and P. B. Clarke as the proprietors thereof. It was not a Company and not a juridical person but simply a syndicate or association of four persons engaged in a joint undertaking.

2. Owing to certain financial reasons and at the suggestion and persuasion of Mr. J. H. Ranger, it was agreed to float the concern as a Limited Liability Company under the laws of Japan, it being understood that the Company—i.e., The *Maples Hotel* Co., Ltd. should "undertake, pay, satisfy, and discharge all the debts, liabilities, and obligations of the old concern whatsoever," and that it should "adopt, perform, and fulfil all contracts and engagements binding upon" the original syndicate, and in order to effect this object Mr. Ranger was entrusted with very extensive powers by the original proprietors—powers which he in my opinion construed and used somewhat too liberally if we consider the intentions and interest of the other parties concerned.

3. On the 17th April, 1900, a meeting of the promoters was held to organize the Company, and the result was that the Company was declared organized with a Capital Stock of yen 39,900 the first Board of Directors elected being Messrs. J. H. Ranger, W. Grautoff and H. Gunn, the two latter names being of gentlemen more or less identified, I believe, with Mr. Ranger.

4. On the 6th June, 1900, a meeting was held in the course of which the Directors were instructed to secure the registration of an amendment to the original Articles of Association, by which amendment the Company was authorized to increase their capital stock by the sum of yen 35,000 and the Directors of the Company instructed to issue preference shares in return for "property, credits or cash payments, or in return for deliveries made partly in property, partly in credits, and partly in cash, in such amounts and proportions as the Directors may approve and accept." This amendment was passed (1st) for the

purpose of enabling the Company to find funds with which to pay off their outstanding liabilities among which liabilities were included the liabilities of the old syndicate which the Company was formed to take over; and (2nd) to provide a certain amount of working capital.

5. On the 7th June a meeting was held and the following resolution was passed:—"Resolved that three-hundred and fifty preference shares, fully paid up, be issued in favour of Mr. J. H. Ranger in consideration of his having financed the Company through its difficulty, and having assumed or settled various debts and obligations of the Company to carpenters, engineers, pay rolls, florists, tradesmen and other outstanding bills on the first day of May, 1900."

After an adjournment of 15 minutes, the Secretary of the Board of Directors reported that "he finds that various accounts of the Maples Hotel Co., prior to May 1st, 1900, have been duly settled or assumed by Mr. J. H. Ranger, and that the resolution of the general meeting has been duly complied with by him, and that he will proceed, as secretary of the Board, to register in the Court the issuance of the preference shares to J. H. Ranger."

* * * All details having been complied with according to law, Mr. Ranger agrees as follows: "1. the undersigned, subscribe for the number of preferred shares of the fully paid-up capital stock of the above-named Company, set opposite my name, the same to be paid for by me in assuming various debts of the old Company, comprising carpenters, engineers, pay rolls, florists, tradesmen, and other outstanding bills up to May 1st, 1900. (Signed) J. H. Ranger, 350 shares." and the Inspector of the Company, Mr. E. B. Clarke, reported to the meeting "I find that the three hundred and fifty shares of preference stock authorised by the Board of Directors and sanctioned by the stockholders' meeting have been subscribed to by Mr. J. H. Ranger. (2) That the subscription was paid for in full by cash or credit. (3) That I, as inspector, approve of the entire transaction and consider the same satisfactory in all respects. (4) Further, that I am satisfied and convinced that the consideration is sufficient for the issuance of the 350 shares of the preferred stock."

(Signed) E. B. Clarke."

6. It has been stated that both the Secretary and the Inspector reported that Mr. Ranger had settled all the obligations he had assumed, and that the meeting passed a resolution freeing him from liability: this is not correct. The resolution contains the words "assumed or settled." The Secretary reported duly "settled or assumed," and Mr. Ranger under his own signature stated that the preference shares were to be (a distinct future tense) paid for by me in assuming various debts of the old Company. As there was no "old" Company but only an old "partnership" it is evident even without further evidence, that the debts of the old partnership were included in this statement. The Company was formed on the 17th April and Ranger's undertaking was "outstanding bills up to the 1st May, 1900," so Ranger's memorandum no doubt covers all debts of the old partnership which were assumed by the Company on 17th April, 1900, and the debts of the new Company up to the 1st May. Mr. E. B. Clarke, the Inspector, reported that the shares were paid for by "cash or credit." Neither the report of the Secretary nor the Inspector nor the resolution of the meeting of the 7th June, 1900, relieved Mr. Ranger of his responsibility; he has only relieved himself to the extent of the debts he has actually paid; and any debts belonging to the old partnership, or owing by the Company as on the 30th April, 1900, and still outstanding, must be included under the heading of debts "assumed" by him for which he is still legally and morally responsible.

7. The question will arise as to what was the amount of outstanding on the 30th April, 1900. So far as could be ascertained at the time the amount of the debts aggregated something like yen 30,000, and the understanding among the parties was that these debts should be settled and the balance of about yen 5000 should be turned into the Company to furnish it with floating capital. This was the *raison d'être* of the issue of yen 35,000 worth of preference shares. So far as can be ascertained, Mr. Ranger has already settled yen 24,000 either in cash or by shares, leaving an apparent balance of about yen 11,000 still outstanding which he has not accounted for under the plea that he never contracted to render an account. This misunderstanding between the parties is a very serious matter for the Maples Hotel Co. as it leaves the Company open, after deducting the yen 5,000 estimated as a surplus to be carried to working capital, of about yen 6,000 which it may be called upon to pay in course of time, notwithstanding the fact that the Company has already issued preference shares in payment. Of course Mr. Ranger may probably have some explanation to offer should the matter be brought into Court, but meanwhile it looks somewhat as if he had shirked a portion of his responsibility in the premises, and his absence in Shanghai makes it impossible to adjust matters with him with that

facility with which they could perhaps be adjusted were he in this country. In order, however, to clear up the matter and to protect the interests of the shareholders I think the Company should bring a civil action against Mr. Ranger demanding the due fulfilment of the obligations he contracted for, deducting of course the debts he has already settled up.

8. The question arises as to whether then the Company is liable for the debts of the old partnership, or whether they have been relieved by Ranger's undertaking. My answer to that is that liabilities cannot be assigned under a contract, and that third parties cannot be compelled to accept performance of the contract from one who was not originally a party to it. Of course there are exceptions to this rule, for a liability may be assigned with the consent of the party entitled; but this is in effect a rescission, by agreement, of one contract and the substitution of a new one in which the same acts are to be performed by different parties. In other words, persons who did not definitely consent to the Company being substituted as debtors in place of the original proprietors of the Maples have a right of action against the four members of the old partnership to the extent of their claims, or they can elect to sue the Company at their option, but those members again have recourse against the Company which assumed their obligations. Persons who did not definitely consent to Ranger being substituted as debtor in place of the Company have a right of action against the Company or Ranger at their option, but the Company can sue Ranger to the extent that he assumed its obligations.

So far as I can see, some of the persons whose claims have not been paid have already selected Mr. Ranger as the debtor, and in these cases it seems that they have waived their right of action either against the Company or the original proprietors, all other things being equal. It all comes down to a question of consent on the part of the creditor as to who is or is not liable. In addition, there is also a question of certain articles which have been sold, which belonged to the Company, and which have not been accounted for, but there seems to be some dispute with regard to the ownership of these goods, and if they are included in an action brought against the vendor, I suppose that the amount might be recovered, but there appears to be some doubt about it, and I should not like to say for certain how we could come out, if they were included in case of an action being brought, although I believe that the amounts might be recovered. There are several items, but the trouble is that, according to the statement made by one of the parties interested, the sale of those articles was arranged for before they were actually transferred to the Company. This, however, is a matter for the decision of a Court of Law.

In reply to Dr. MUNRO, Mr. DE BECKER said if Ranger's shares had been assigned to a third party for consideration and registered by the company they could not be cancelled.

Mr. C. D. Moss, being then asked to speak, said that having been requested to see what chance he had of selling the property he had to take the reports he heard as correct. He got a probable buyer at a price nearly his own idea of the value, but on going into the matter more closely he came upon liability after liability of which he had known nothing. That virtually closed negotiations. Then his anxiety became to do what he should have done first—find out what he had to sell. He asked the Directors to furnish him with accounts and wrote to Mr. Stuart, and after a time he got the accounts, but that entailed much labour and in the meantime his buyers—he had only one in mind—declined to have anything to do with the matter until he, Mr. Moss, could tell him exactly what he had to sell. At the present moment that was a very difficult question to answer. The property might be beset by legal difficulties. He thought the best plan was to liquidate by private arrangement and if they appointed a liquidator he thought it would be wise to act as under the English law—appoint a committee from among the creditors to assist him. It would, he thought, be the quickest, cheapest and best way of liquidation. Bankruptcy would take longer and be more expensive. The committee should include an accountant, the principal creditor and a representative of the second mortgage. The liquidator would represent the company and the creditors themselves.

Dr. MUNRO said the hotel had been working under very unfavourable circumstances. They had had as managers gentlemen who had had no training. The question that presented itself to his mind was this. The place was eminently suit-

ed for a hotel, but had been hampered by want of capital. Their income was at present just covering their expenditure and his point was whether it would not be better to reduce their working capital and get in sufficient money to complete alterations which would enable them to charge larger prices than they had been doing. He did not insist on this, but he deprecated rushing into liquidation if it seemed probable that by reducing the capital and engaging a properly qualified man they could carry on the hotel.

Mr. OLSEN spoke strongly in favour of liquidation, and after some discussion made a motion on behalf of Mr. Boyes that the company should liquidate.

Mr. GLAHN seconded and the proposal was adopted by 225 to 5 shares.

Mr. DE BECKER said under Japanese law the directors were liquidators also unless they should appoint some one to liquidate for them.

Mr. GLAHN proposed and Mr. Olsen seconded that Mr. Moss should be appointed to liquidate in place of the directors, the latter explaining that he did so because he thought the directors had quite enough to do.

Mr. DE BECKER proposed as an amendment that the directors be left liquidators as contemplated under Article 226 of the Commercial Code.

Dr. MUNRO seconded.

There voted for the amendment 245 against 88. The amendment was therefore declared carried.

Mr. GLAHN intimated his resignation from the Board of Directors.

This closed the business.

FIRES.

Fire broke out in a doll shop at Kajicho, Kanda, early on the morning of the 15th instant. Four houses were burned.

A post office at Oimura, Saitama Prefecture, was burnt on the evening of the 16th inst.

The storehouse of the Kanegafuchi Spinning Co., Kobe branch, caught fire on the 16th inst. One building was destroyed.

Fire broke out in a storehouse, at Yonimura, Ashigara Kamigori, Kanagawa Prefecture, on the 15th inst. Three houses were destroyed.

Another fire occurred at Kamomachi, Minami Kanbaragori, Niigata Prefecture, early on the morning of the 16th inst. Thirty houses were destroyed.

Fire broke out in a kerosene oil godown belonging to the Japan Kerosene Oil Joint Stock Company, at Minami Senju, Tokyo, on the morning of the 17th inst. Three buildings, containing about 10,000 boxes of kerosene oil, were burnt. One man was injured. The building was insured to the extent of yen 10,000.

LAW CASES.

THE MAPLES LABEL CASE.

Judgment was given on Friday in the Yokohama Chihō Saibansho with regard to the charge brought against Mr. P. B. Clarke, manager of the Maples Hotel, of slandering Mr. J. H. Ranger. On the bench were Judge Kano, and Associate Judges Mabuchi and Shimamura. Procurator Honda was also present and the accused and his counsel, Mr. Sato Hakuj, were in attendance.

The judgment delivered by the Court, which was interpreted by Mr. J. de Becker, found the accused not guilty. Proceeding the Court said the case was brought up on the information of the Public Procurator that the defendant in this case on the 24th of June in the present year at a meeting of the Maples Hotel Co., Ltd., at No. 85, Bluff, made use, with reference to J. H. Ranger, (a shareholder and formerly a director of the company), of words to the effect "down-right swindler" and further went on to say that the company had been swindled right and left, that it was cleverly done, that nobody knew how it was done, and that it was impossible to get hold of

the man that did it. The Procurator argued that these statements constituted the crime of slander and asked the Court to award punishment accordingly.

The Court found that the defendant did use the words "down-right swindler" and that he went on to use the other words quoted, but that "down-right swindler" were simply words of abuse. In order to constitute the crime of libel or slander it was necessary to pick out certain acts of a man and say that he did such-and-such a thing—to say what was done. In this case such statements were not made. On reviewing the evidence the Court thought that the proofs were not sufficient and therefore in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure they adjudged the accused not guilty and dismissed the case.

The Public Procurator has appealed.

Judge Kano resumed in the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho on Friday the trial of the Frenchman Luyat, who is charged with obtaining goods under false pretences. Defendant, in answer to the Court, said:—Of the seven articles mentioned by the prosecution I do not remember having received the *habutaye* set down as No. 5. As to the prices of the articles, as mentioned by the prosecution, there may be some difference. I stayed at Clausen's Hotel prior to my departure from Yokohama. I don't remember at what time I went to No. 164 on July 8th. The object of my leaving Yokohama was to go to Kobe, as I had business with the French mail steamer which was then at Kobe. My journey would have taken 15 or 16 days. I think I told my Portuguese employe of my intended departure for Kobe. The goods I brought with me were all my personal effects. My intention to visit Kobe was formed two or three days prior to my departure. I did not pay Tanabe Yoshimatsu because I did not know how much I owed him. I did not pay the Chinaman for clothes because he left the bill at the hotel. I did not buy 10 cases of champagne from Boyes & Co. at yen 480. I arranged with the firm to buy champagne at a discount of 10 or 15 per cent. from that price. I paid yen 250 to Boyes & Co. I paid the money to a Japanese banto. It may have been my mistake. I was not called upon for payment several times. Only once was I called to pay and at that time I think I paid yen 250.

In the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho on Saturday Messrs. Boyes & Co., Yamashita-cho, Yokohama, raised an action against the Frenchman Luyat (who is now being prosecuted on a charge of obtaining goods under false pretences). Plaintiffs claimed yen 480 (with 6 per cent. interest per annum from 28th June until the fulfilment of the judgment in this suit) in respect of a quantity of champagne supplied to the defendant. The latter asserted that he paid yen 250 to the plaintiffs' banto, and denied further liability. Judgment will be given on August 20th at 10 a.m.

In the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho on Tuesday sentence of guilty was passed by Judge Kano upon the Frenchman Luyat, who was prosecuted on a charge of obtaining articles from various quarters under false pretences. The accused was sentenced to one year's major confinement, six months' police surveillance, and a yen 20 fine. In the same Court before Judge Kano on Tuesday judgment was given for plaintiffs in a suit brought by Messrs. Boyes & Co. against Luyat. Defendant was ordered to pay the sum of yen 480 with 6 per cent. interest per annum from June 29th until the fulfilment of this judgment. He was ordered in both cases to bear the costs of Court.

Two American blue-jackets belonging to the cruiser *New York* have been handed over to the U. S. Naval Authorities at Kobe the other day on a charge of having absconded with yen 110 Government money. The men were picked up at Tadotsu.

It is reported that Dr. A. G. Smith, No. 66, Yamashita-cho, Yokohama, through his counsel, Mr. R. Masujima, has instituted in the local Courts a divorce suit against his wife, Mrs. Ida

May Smith, who is now living in California, U.S.A. The hearing of the case will take place at an early date.

Two American sailors named W. L. Matchus and Joseph H. Vincent, belonging to the U.S. cruiser *New Orleans*, who had failed to return to their ship were arrested on Wednesday in the Yokohama Public Gardens and transferred to the Saibansho the following morning.

A young man named Suzuki Vonezo, living at Imairi-cho, Shiba, Tokyo, was arrested by the police on the 17th inst. on a charge of stealing 19 yen from a tobacco shop at Kanda. The Local Court sentenced him to 9 months' imprisonment and 6 months' police surveillance.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Two Italian men-of-war arrived at Nagasaki on the 19th inst. from Taku.

The Japanese standing squadron was to arrive at Fusan on the 20th inst.

Lady Francis Hope (May Yohe) was shopping in Yokohama on Monday.

The French cruiser *Gauche* arrived at Nagasaki on the 19th inst. from Kobe.

The thermometer registered 99° in the shade at Shanghai on August 16.

The sale of No. 65 of the *Dokuritu Shinbun* was suspended by the Home Minister on the 17th inst.

Major-General Nakanura, chief of the General Staff, left Taku for Japan by the *Kokura Maru* on the 16th inst.

The Shanghai Amateur Circus is spoken of in enthusiastic terms by recent visitors to the Model Settlement.

The Emperor and Empress have presented yen 700 to the sufferers by the storm in Formosa on the 2nd inst.

Several houses were blown down by a whirlwind at Karatsu, Hizen Province, on the afternoon of the 20th inst.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha steamer *Teshio Maru* will be launched from the Kawasaki shipyard on the 28th inst.

The Japanese war-vessel *Chihaya* left Yokosuka for Shimizu on a trial trip on the 15th inst. She will also engage in torpedo practice.

At Bangkok the subscriptions for a statue of Queen Victoria, chiefly from Chinese and Indian British subjects, amount to about 812,000.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha steamer *Tokachi Maru*, which was built at the Kawasaki Shipyard, had her trial trip in Kobe harbour on the 21st inst. She is pronounced a success.

A game of baseball was played on the Yokohama Cricket ground on Saturday afternoon between teams captained by Messrs. Swan and Thorn respectively. Mr. Swan's team won by 16 runs to one.

Kusakabe Gijuro, editor of the *Ryomo Jitsugyo Shimpō*, and Horikoshi Kajuro, Manager of the same paper, were arrested by the Tochigi Court on the 17th inst. charged with blackmailing a watch-dealer.

A *sendo* named Suzuki Chokichi, living at Honden-mura, Minami Katsushika-gori, Tokyo, was arrested by the police on the 14th inst. at Shizuoka, charged with stealing 500 yen belonging to another man on the 11th ult.

Okuda Kinnosuke, a native of Aichi, was arrested by the Isezaki-cho police on the 21st inst. charged with having stolen several articles belonging to two guests of an hotel at Hanazaki-cho Nichome, Yokohama.

The *Leeds Mercury* has been sold to the Harmsworth brothers. "So passes into the hands of strangers and the vanguard of the

new journalism" (says the *Yorkshire Post*) "the glory and moral dignity of what was for the best part of the last century the most powerful journal in the North of England."

The steamer *Okinawa Maru* left Nagasaki for Yaweyama (Ryukyu) on the 20th inst. to repair the cable between Formosa and Nagasaki, which was interrupted on the 2nd inst.

The building of a library for the House of Representatives has been entrusted to Messrs. Okura and Company as the result of public competition. The work is to be completed by November next.

Harajima Yozo, employed by Tanokura Tsunekichi, at Hachojimachi Minami Tamagori, Tokyo, is accused of stealing yen 1,000 belonging to the proprietor on the morning of the 20th inst. The man is at large.

The trustee of Mr. Terah Hooley's estate announces through the London papers that he will pay a second dividend of 1s. 9d. in the pound, making a total of 3s. 9d. in the pound after more than three years of bankruptcy.

In consequence of the trouble caused by stowaways on the American liners, the Water Police now inspect all ships before they leave their berths. The *Tosa Maru*, which left on Wednesday, was the first to come under the new arrangement.

The wreck of the P. & O. *Sobraon* on Tung-ying Island was entirely broken up in the recent typhoon; but it is understood that the speculators who bought the wreck made a good profit out of her before the stormy weather came on.

The body of a coolie, drowned by a recent inundation, was found in the Iwazaki Coal Mine at Fukuoka on the 20th inst. The man belonged to the company of sixty-nine who were drowned in July; the rest have not yet been found.

Two dredgers have been at work for some time round the *Tsuri Maru*, which is aground in the Yangtze, near Christmas Island. Several feet of mud have been cut away all round her and it is hoped that by this means she may be refloated.

Under "Latest News," on Aug. 14th the *Echo de Chine* said that there had been violent manifestations at Malta in consequence of new taxation. A number of English soldiers had been killed, and English flags torn to pieces by the mob.

Kojura Chu (13) living at Iriyamachi, Shitaya, Tokyo, was arrested by the Honjo Police on the 17th inst. charged with stealing several ducks from a house at Senzoku-mura, and other places on the 13th and 14th inst. She sold the stolen ducks to a poulterer.

There have been two large fires in Sydney, involving the loss of five lives. The insurance companies have been badly hit. It is stated that all the present year's premiums from forty-two insurance offices operating in Sydney will be absorbed in meeting claims.

The Governor of Chiba, reporting to the Home Department, states that a big fight occurred between fishermen of Koshihama and Katsura, on the beach of Katsura on the morning of the 16th inst. The cause was a quarrel over the cutting of *kujime* (sea weed). Several persons were injured.

Yuasa Kunakichi, living at Miyaki-machi, Miura, Kanagawa Prefecture, and three others started to clean out a well on the 16th instant. Yuasa went down first but making no signal the other two went down. Becoming alarmed at the silence the fourth man ventured in and found the three lying at the bottom. He and others at once brought them to the up. After medical treatment two men recovered, but Kunakichi died.

It was reported from Tientsin on Aug. 15th that Major-General Yamane, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese troops, who was to have arrived there from Peking on that date, had postponed his departure. The allied troops had also decided to alter their programme of withdrawal and to abandon the evacuation of Peking for the time

being. The situation, it was added, was rapidly taking a serious turn.

The new line of the Bantan Railway will be opened on the 1st September.

A man was run over by a train near Sakuragicho, Yokohama, on the night of the 19th inst.

Two earthquake shocks were felt in Yokohama shortly after eleven o'clock on Tuesday night.

Traffic between Yamagata and Tateoka on the O-U West line will be opened on the 23rd inst.

A thunderstorm occurred at Azuma-mura, Gumma-gori, Gumma Prefecture, on the afternoon of the 18th inst. One man was killed and one woman injured.

A woman named Kobayashi Taki, living at Chitosecho, Yokohama, was arrested by the Koto-bukicho Police on the 19th inst., charged with selling lottery tickets.

A fight broke out between several *bettoes* attached to the Military Cadets School and some *bettoes* of the Officers School at Shinjuku, Tokyo, on the night of the 16th. One *betto* was badly injured and three were arrested.

Passage rates by most of the principal steamship lines connecting with Hongkong were raised 10 per cent. because of the enhanced price of coal. The price of coal has gone down, but the passage rates have not. Why, asks the *China Mail*?

The Japanese war vessel *Hatsuse* left Yokosuka for Sasebo on the 19th; the *Shiranui* left Kobe for Sasebo; the *Chitose* left Chefoo for Taku; the *Afayko* left Kitsuki for Hamada, and the *Akashi* left Nagasaki for Sasebo on the 20th instant.

The contest for the Elcho Challenge Shield at Risley (25 shots at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards), resulted as follows:—

England	1,609
Scotland	1,595
Ireland	1,585

Last year the scores were:—Ireland, 1,537; England, 1,518; Scotland, 1,505.

A man passing a police-post at Tokiwa-cho, Fukagawa, on the night of 20th inst. was suspected of robbery, and the police on searching him found a silver watch and a clock. He is named Yamamoto Matsugoro, lives at Rokenbori, and had feloniously entered a house on the night of his arrest.

Kuromiyo Kuninosuke, Hotta Matsujiro, and Arita Yeinosuke, of Aichi Prefecture, were arrested by the Tsujima Police on the 17th inst., charged on suspicion with stealing several articles and money belonging to Mr. Kato, formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs, who was journeying to Aichi. Hattori hanged himself in the police station the same night.

Two German assistant engineers belonging to the N.D.L. steamer *Princess Irene* were charged at the Singapore Police Court on the 31st ult. with taking photographs of one of the harbour fortifications. One of the men was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment and the other was ordered to pay a fine of \$250, or in default to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment.

Matsumoto Ichiro, living at Imagawakoji, Kanda, Tokyo, was arrested by the Isezakicho police on the 14th inst., on a charge of stealing several articles from a house occupied by Lieut.-Colonel Yoshida, at Kita Yamashitacho, Tokyo, on the afternoon of the 11th inst. He was arrested in Yokohama in December last, charged with robbery, and was still under police surveillance.

A telegram from Hankow of July 27th states that the barracks which were built outside of the Wusho gate, Wuchang, three years ago and which were used by 3,000 men under command of General Go Gen-gai, stood on ground which was under water during the recent flood and the

foundations were weakened. A storm swept over the town on the 27th July suddenly, and one whole row of the buildings collapsed. Scores of men were either killed or injured.

News was telephoned to the Oriental Hotel from the Yaami Hotel, Kioto, on Thursday, says the *Kobe Herald*, of the death of Captain H. J. Purvis, of the Third Bombay Cavalry. The unfortunate officer, who arrived in this country on leave a few weeks ago, was found dead in his bed at 4 o'clock in the morning. According to information received at the British Consulate death was due to heart failure.

The C.M. steamer *Hsinfung*, which left Chefoo for Shanghai on Aug. 2nd met next day with the typhoon and had to anchor. Dragging her anchors, she drifted on to the shoals, 90 li north of Shaweishan, where she remained aground for eight days. On the 11th the tide rose sufficiently high to float her and she was able to proceed on her voyage to Shanghai, where she arrived on Aug. 13th.

A serious accident occurred at a festival which was being held at Kitano, Kyoto, on the night of the 15th inst. The grounds of the Tenmangu shrine are thrown open to the public on the 15th of every month, and many proprietors of raree-shows and shops take advantage of the occasion to erect their stalls. At one of these ball throwing on a new system was taking place and many people thronged the stall. Suddenly a lamp went out and a man started to replenish the oil. The lamp exploded setting fire to the kerosene oil tin. Twelve guests were injured.

Shinogi Shigejiro, a native of Hyogo, employed in a shop occupied by Handa Koshichi, at Satsumabori, Osaka, was arrested by the Asakusa police on the 20th inst. on a charge of stealing *yen* 2,600 belonging to the proprietor. The theft occurred in April last. The man went to Kyoto, and then travelled through Shikoku, Kyushu, and Ise and when arrested he had in his pocket thirty *yen* notes and twenty-four of 5 *yen*.

Sugiyama Zenkichi, Suzuki Gonbei, Kitayama Totaro, and Masui Junpei, living in Tokyo, were arrested by the Police on the 19th inst. It was their habit to lounge about Ginza every day in wait for countrymen whom they "buncoed." The other day a rich man named Arita Yeizo and another, a native of Tochigi, passing through Ginza were accosted by Zenkichi and taken to his house. Here they were shown some counterfeit paper money which the confederates urged the countrymen to buy. The police getting wind of the affair, the men were arrested.

Messrs. Kimura Masaji, manager of the Yokohama Rice Exchange; Suzumura Inanosuke, formerly President of the Prefectural Assembly; Kurobe Yohachi, President of a Bank, and two others were gambling at Kimura's house, Hana-zakicho Rokuchome, Yokohama, on the night of the 16th inst., when the police came in and arrested them. The rest of the party escaped. Several prominent gentlemen were sent to the Saiban-sho by the Toke police the following day and will have to take their trial.

Friends of Capt. Williamson, of the Warrack steamer *Lennox*, chartered by Messrs. Dodwell & Co. to the U.S. Government as a cattle and freight transport, will read with interest that the vessel's shaft broke on July 25th within three feet of the propeller. The vessel was then off the coast of San Francisco, and a volunteer boat's crew from among the soldiers and sailors who were passengers on board left the ship and were picked up and brought into San Francisco. A powerful tug was sent in search of the *Lennox*, but the result was not known when the last steamer left.

For the provisioning of the German troops in the Far East, trials have been made of late with a sort of bread called Kuemmel Brot (bread with caraway seeds), which is made by the Imperial Bakery at Spandau. The bread is made of rye-flour, with much salt and caraway seeds, and other materials of great nourishing value; it can be eaten both dry and in soups. In the same

Imperial Bakery also egg biscuit is baked for the combatants in China. These biscuits are made of wheat-flour, a good percentage of egg, sugar and strong extract of beef. Large quantities of both sorts of bread have already been sent to China, and others are to follow.

A silversmith named Takita Kyutaro, living at Nakamura, Ishikawa, Yokohama, disappeared from his house a few days ago and left a letter to his wife. His household consisted of his wife Toyo (29), eldest son Yutaka (11), second son Masao (9), eldest daughter Shizu (6), second daughter Haru (3) and third daughter Tori (1). The poor man could not earn enough to buy food for his children and tramped the country in search of work. The wife eventually sold her few sticks of furniture and clothes and went up to Tokyo with her children. She made inquiries of the Honjo police but could not find her husband. Meantime her pocket money ran out and she went to the Kanda station. On the night of the 17th inst. the Kanda Police sent the four children to the benevolent hospital and the wife and her baby to a free boarding house at Kamiyoshicho, Asakusa.

Following are the figures of Japanese living in China and Korea at the end of July:—

	AMOI.			
	Houses.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Japanese	35	123	51	174
Formosan	96	534	20	554
Total	131	657	71	728

NINSEN.
Male 2,554 and female 2,014, total 4,568, 1,002 houses. 127 men and 8 house had increased on the previous month.

MOKUPO.
Male 544 and female 388, total 932, 228 houses. 36 men and 10 house were added since last month.

PHYONG-YANG.
Male 105 and female 68, total 173, 59 houses. One man less and one house less than in the previous month.

A Peking dispatch in the *N.-C. Daily News* of Aug. 15th stated that the notorious Boxer, Na Tung (Manchu) who was the other day appointed Special Ambassador to Japan to apologise for the murder of the Japanese Secretary, Mr. Sugiyama, in June 1900, was expected to leave Peking on 17th Aug. by rail for Tientsin and Tangku, taking ship there. Na Tung's staff is a small one and consists of the following:—Ku Chao-hsin, Chief Secretary; Ts'ai Yuan-shen, Second Secretary; Chao Tê-yi, and Tiao Ta-chun, 3rd class Secretaries; Tso Ying-yuan, Interpreter. The Mission is expected to be absent about two months. Apropos of Na Tung, it is alleged that his bitter animosity against foreigners made him a willing leader of the Boxers and an active lieutenant of his master, Kang Yi, last year in Peking, and that it was mainly through his (Na Tung's) instrumentality that the martyred patriots Hsi Ching-ch'eng and Yuan Ch'ang were done to death, he having loudly backed up Prince Tuan, Kang Yi, Yung Lu, and Li Ping-heng's declaration that Hsi and Yuan were "trying to sell their country to foreigners." It seems strange, adds our contemporary, that the Japanese should accept such a man as ambassador to their shores.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

Below we give the position of the leading English Counties in the Cricket Championship up to July 27:—

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Points.	Per cent.
Yorkshire ...	21	16	1	4	15	88.23
Middlesex ...	8	4	1	3	3	60.00
Surrey	17	7	3	7	4	40.00
Lancashire...	20	9	5	6	4	28.57
Sussex	15	6	4	5	2	21.00
Warwick ...	12	4	3	5	1	14.28
Hants.....	11	4	3	4	1	14.28
Notts	14	3	4	7	—	14.28
Essex	14	2	3	9	—	20.00
Gloucester...	16	3	5	8	—	5.00
Kent	13	3	6	4	—	33.33
Somerset ...	11	3	7	1	—	40.00
Worcester ...	16	4	9	3	—	38.46
Leicester ...	14	2	9	3	—	6.63
Derbyshire...	12	0	7	5	—	100.00

THE SAN FRANCISCO STRIKE.

The strike in San Francisco, of which we had intelligence by telegraph, appears to have originated in a dispute between a firm in the city and their teamsters. The latter alleged that this firm, the Brothers Morton, did not act fairly—one professing to observe the terms agreed to with the teamsters' union and the other ignoring them. On Aug. 19th the Draymen's Association informed the workmen that they had determined to stand by the firm. Upon this the Brotherhood of Teamsters called out all its members and by the 22nd traffic in the city was pretty much at a standstill. The Merchants' League took sides with the employing draymen. In the course of the next few days other organizations followed the example of the striking teamsters, while in many trades employers discharged their union workmen. Finally, on the night of July 29th, the City Front Federation ordered a general strike on the docks of San Francisco, Oakland, Mission Rock, and Port Costa, and in the city of San Francisco, to go into effect the following day. The action of the Federation was promptly ratified amid great enthusiasm by those unions most directly interested, and sailors, longshoremen, firemen, porters and packers, shipping clerks and other men whose unions are affiliated with the organization which took the initiative did not report for work in the morning.

One of the papers remarked:—

The tie-up will be complete if the plans of the labour unions are successful. They hope to stop the loading and even to prevent the moving of ships that are now almost ready for departure. Unless the proprietors and managers are able to secure sufficient non-union help to load and man their vessels, the strike will practically mean the closing of the port and the suspension of business in the wholesale and manufacturing section of San Francisco and Oakland.

The ferryboats are not affected by the strike. Union men employed on them will not be called out, and local travel and freight transfer will not be disturbed.

The membership of the unions affected exceeds 16,000 men. Not that many are employed at all times but the total number that will be out of employment as the result of the action of the City Front Federation will not be far from 15,000.

The effect of this action was a complete stoppage of traffic except in cases where employers were able to carry on business in a spasmodic fashion by means of non-union workmen. Steamers lay idle in the harbour and meantime the unemployed who had at first been peaceful enough began to get turbulent, with the result that there were frequent disturbances unattended, however, by any loss of life. When the last steamer left efforts were in progress to effect an arrangement.

AMERICAN NOTES.

There were 600 girls in Armour Institute, Chicago, last year; there will be none next year. This is the decision which the trustees have reached after careful consideration, and which was officially announced when Dr. Frank Connelley resumed the presidency.

A New Jersey girl recently sued her employer for wages due, but when asked on the witness-stand to give her age she said she was 20, and thereupon the counsel for the defendant moved for a nonsuit on the ground that the plaintiff was a self-confessed infant and had no standing in court. Her attorney offered to prove that she was at least 23, but an intimation of a prosecution for perjury caused him to drop his offer: so the next time that young lady goes into court she will have sense enough to tell her age rightly.

According to the United States Geological Survey the total production of petroleum in the United States in 1900 was 63,362,704 gallons, valued at \$75,752,691. These figures have never been exceeded in the history of the oil industry. Of the total amount Ohio produced 22,362,730 barrels; West Virginia, 16,195,675 barrels; Pennsylvania, 13,258,202 barrels; Indiana, 4,874,382 barrels; California, 4,099,464 barrels; and New York, 1,300,905 barrels. The production of

Texas for 1900 was 836,039 barrels. The value of the crude oil produced at the wells is estimated at over \$75,000,000 for the year.

The commencement of the trouble with the Brooklyn Bridge is thus described in a New York telegram of July 24th:—About 6.20 o'clock a number of the vertical supports of the sockets of Brooklyn bridge pulled out of their places and are now dangling in the air. The accident happened at the north side of the New York end of the bridge, and this end sagged from four to six inches. It completely stopped all street car traffic over the structure, but after a temporary delay, pedestrians and wagons were allowed to proceed. What caused the pulling out of the vertical cables is not known. The accident caused great excitement and the police reserves were called out.

Mr. J. J. Hill, president of the Great Northern Railway, while in Seattle the other day spoke to reporters concerning the new 28,000 ton steamers which are being built for the Pacific route from Seattle and Victoria to the Orient. He said the two monster freighters will be completed in April of next year, and will be placed in commission two months later. Each of the new vessels, which will be of steel and twin screw steamers, are of 28,000 tons burden, and they will be much larger than any cargo steamer sailing on the Pacific, or any other sea, for that matter. The biggest carrier now on the Pacific is the *Albatross*, which has a capacity of 13,000 tons, and the new liners of the Great Northern are to carry over twice that amount of freight.

The seventh annual conference of religion, held in Buffalo, June 26-30, developed many addresses of high interest. The general subject was "New Century Problems of Religion," discussed in such special topics as "The Religious Care of the Adolescent," "The Social Effects of the Concentration of Wealth," and "Religion and Public Ownership." In discussing the latter topic, says *The Outlook*, Professor Parsons "made the interesting statement that in over four hundred cases of municipal ownership which he had investigated he had found no instance of corruption."

A recent chemical invention in the field of high explosives is known as cerberite. It is claimed to be a true chemical compound or affinity, unlike the admixtures of other explosives. The Cerberite Manufacturing Company, of Washington, D.C., which makes the compound, states that it remains unfrozen at 13° Fahrenheit, can not be exploded by shock or jar or by anything except a simultaneous combination of shock, heat, and flame, is unaffected by water, and is an ideal high-power explosive, its energy being second only to that of nitroglycerine. It is claimed by the manufacturer to be perfectly adapted to all kinds of mining work, from the softest coal to the hardest rock and for tunnel work it is an ideal blasting explosive, giving off neither smoke, suffocating fumes, nor noxious gases.—*Mining and Metallurgy*.

There are more firemen in the United States than there are soldiers in Uncle Sam's Army, says the *New York Sun*. In New York city, for fire purposes, the two boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx with 1,400 firemen are joined. The two boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, with 1,000 paid and 2,000 volunteer firemen, are joined, and Richmond, with 1,700 firemen, is separately organized. There are, therefore, in New York city 6,100 firemen, paid and unpaid. There are 1,200 firemen in Chicago, 800 in Philadelphia, 700 in Boston, 400 in Baltimore, 500 in Buffalo, 480 in Detroit, 500 in St. Louis, 500 in Pittsburgh, 430 in San Francisco, 300 in New Orleans and 250 in Washington. In the whole country there are 65,000 paid firemen, and the number of volunteer firemen varies from 100,000 to 150,000.

Dr. Ira C. Rensen, who succeeds Dr. Daniel C. Gilman in the presidency of Johns Hopkins University, has been associated with that institution since its foundation in 1876, and was the first member of the teaching corps to be selected

by President Gilman, of whom he has been the confidant and adviser for twenty-five years. The *Boston Transcript* says of him:—"The university will not adventure itself under a young man, no experiment is essayed by calling in some one who figures outside the realm of university and college life, but a specialist and scholar, who is also a man of tact and thoroughly identified with the Johns Hopkins atmosphere, is to lead the university. Dr. Rensen is in the maturity of life, being just past fifty-five years of age. . . . His textbooks on chemistry are standard in this country, and have been translated abroad to a remarkable extent."

A heavy increase in the resources of the trust companies of New York state during the first six months of the current year places them within sight of the thousand-million mark. According to the reports filed with the State Superintendent of Banking the aggregate resources of these companies amounted on July 1 to \$966,528,398. This represents an increase of \$168,544,886 since January 1, a gain of over 21 per cent. for the half year. The loans made on collaterals amounted to \$527,040,175, which represented an increase of over 35 per cent. for the period. A very striking showing is made by the figures exhibiting the profits and expenses of the companies during the six months. The total profits received were, it appears, \$22,159,857, while the interest paid and credited to depositors amounted to \$8,954,350, the expenses of the institutions aggregated \$2,709,521, and the taxes paid were only \$60,321. These statistics reflect a highly prosperous business among the trust companies, which are making rapid progress among the financial institutions of the empire state.

"That driest of all the American states, Arizona, has just come into possession of a seaport," observes the *Cincinnati Times-Star*. "A steamship line has been chartered to ply on the Colorado river from the Gulf of California to Yuma. This little city, situated in the midst of an arid desert, and parched by the eternal sun of the southwest, thus comes into direct communication by sea with the outside world. At the present time only the smaller class of vessels can navigate the lower waters of the Colorado. It is hoped, however, that the work of dredging the stream will be soon undertaken, and that in time the larger sea-going vessels will be enabled to advance to the wharves of Yuma. The opening of Arizona and southern California to direct communication with the sea cannot fail to be of immense advantage to this region. The country is extremely fertile. Only a little irrigation is required to make Arizona one of the most productive states in the Union. Irrigation schemes have formerly been hampered, however, by the lack of suitable facilities for the cheap transportation of the state's products to the seaboard. With the opening of a waterway to the sea Arizona should show a marvelous development. What has been done in California can be done again in Arizona. And when the change takes place the opening up of a waterway to Yuma will have played an all-important part in the development of Uncle Sam's great territory."

The U.S. battleship *Maine*, designed to be bigger, stronger and faster than her namesake, whose shapeless mass still lies in the harbour of Havana, was successfully launched from the yards of the Cramps Ship and Engine Building Company on July 27th. The *Maine* is a sister ship to the *Ohio* and the *Missouri*. She is to have a speed of eighteen knots. With a length on load water-line of 388 feet and a beam of 72 feet 2½ inches, she has a normal displacement of 12,500 tons and a draught of 23 feet 9 inches. Her bunkers are large enough to carry 2,000 tons of coal, and her complement of officers, seamen and marines will be about 600. The *Maine's* armament will consist of four 12-inch breech-loading rifles, sixteen 6-inch rapid-fire rifles, twenty 6-pounder and four 3-pounder guns and a few 1-pounders and machine guns. Besides the main and secondary batteries she has torpedo tubes under water.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SCHOOL OF THE MORNING STAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—As you already know we have for some time past entertained the intention of separating the Foreign Department of the School of the Morning Star from the Japanese Department and transferring the former to Yokohama, to comply with an oft-repeated wish of a goodly number of our patrons.

We have the pleasure to inform you that this project of ours is about to be realized.

We will therefore—save notice to the contrary—open a school to be known as "St. Joseph's Institute," at No. 43 Bluff, Yokohama, for foreign and Eurasian boys.

Classes will commence on Sept. 16th. Only a limited number of boarders can be received at the beginning, the present accommodation being insufficient for a greater number.

Those that cannot be admitted as boarders will be welcome as day-scholars or half-boarders, just as our patrons desire.

All further details will be given in the prospectus, which is to be published in the near future.

All the foreign and Eurasian boys who until July last attended the School of the Morning Star, as well as others, are invited to continue their studies at St. Joseph's Institute, Yokohama.

Our Tokyo school will continue under its former name, but as a Primary and Middle School for Japanese exclusively.

The teachers who cannot follow their former pupils to St. Joseph's Institute wish them brilliant success in the new school and will continue to be warmly interested in them.

Parties desiring particulars concerning St. Joseph's Institute will please apply to the Director, Louis Stoltz, who will, until September 1st, reside at Idamachi, 3-chome, 32, Tokyo, and after the above date at No. 43, Bluff, Yokohama.

Yours respectfully,

C. A. HEINRICH, S.M.

Tokyo, August 16th, 1901.

SOMETIMES HOMER NODS!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—In the extract from *The Globe* on "The Cornish Language" which you reproduce in your issue of the 8th inst there occurs a particularly flagrant instance of slipshod scholarship. The epithet of Doll Pentreath is stated to have contained the text "Honour thy father and thy mother: that thy days, etc." followed by the Cornish rendering "Gwra perithi de taz ha de mam; mal de dythionw betheuz hyr war an tyr neb an arlath de dew ryes dees." Now by mistake the wrong word (Dythionw, which means "Days," Welsh "Dyddiau") is here printed with a capital initial letter. The writer in *The Globe* concludes that this is the word for God, and sagely remarks "Dythio for God is clearly allied to the Greek Theos, the Latin Deus. The existence of Latin words in old Cornish. . . ."

The words for 'the Lord thy God' are 'Arlath de Dew,' (Welsh 'Arglwydd dy Dduw').

I am, Sir, Yours truly,

A. L. JONES.

Nagasaki, August 15th, 1901.

THE DOSHISHA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—In your yesterday's issue I notice your expression of regret that new trouble "has arisen in the Doshisha, manifested in the resignation of Principal Hirotsu."

While I have not seen any of the Japanese accounts to which you refer, I can say from full knowledge of the situation, that there is really no "trouble." Of course, the resignation of the principal always means a crisis for a school; but it means nothing more than this in this special case. There is entire harmony both in the Board of Directors and in the faculty of the institution, and we all expect the school to continue in its course of renewed prosperity, which it has pursued during the last two years. Mr. Hirotsu leaves the school with the esteem of the Board of Directors and of the faculty, all of whom appreciate the faithful, self-forgetful labours he has rendered.

Respectfully yours,

GEO. E. ALBRECHT.

August 21st, 1901.

THE MORMON CREED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—In your issue of Saturday last, you state, in an article entitled "The Mormon Mission," that Oda Nobunaga, "would never have wittingly sanctioned the admission of a sect which preached dei-

berate disobedience to the laws of the land, and polygamy is strictly forbidden by the Code of this country."

Permit me to assure you that we are not in Japan to preach polygamy. Our Church discontinued allowing men to take plural wives a number of years ago, and in no part of the world are our missionaries advocating the doctrine.

We are here to maintain and uphold the laws of this country, and recognize the fact that if we were to teach the doctrine of polygamy we would not only be preaching that which is contrary to the law of the land, but also of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, which we represent. The twelfth article of our Faith reads as follows:—"We believe in being subject to kings, presidents, rulers, and magistrates, in obeying, honouring, and sustaining the law."

Yours respectfully,

HEBER J. GRANT.

Yokohama, August 22nd, 1901.

LATTER-DAY NOTES ON THE CHINESE QUESTION.

PRACTICAL CONCLUSIONS.

MOTTO: "Depend upon it, when we grope in the dark, as we must in the East, the best course is that which is just and right." GENERAL GORDON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—I have not kept my promise to write a full criticism of the present policy of the Powers in China, for two reasons.

First, because I understand the British authorities have taken umbrage at my writing and have formally complained to H.E. the Viceroy. I, of course, hold myself amenable to His Excellency's displeasure. I do not know whether the action of the British authorities is sanctioned by the British Government. But in view of it, I think it useful here to bring publicly to the notice of Lord Salisbury, a cipher telegram which I sent to his Lordship last summer.

During the most acute period of the crisis last year, while the Shanghai papers had telegrams saying that the Viceroy here was training his guns on the foreign settlement in Hankow, our yamen's telegrams from Shanghai were unanimous that Admiral Seymour had designs on the Yangtze. Sure enough, Admiral Seymour was bringing troops to Shanghai and an officer of the British Army was prowling round Wuchang. One foreign Consulate sent its agent to me repeatedly telling me to warn the Viceroy against British designs. I bluntly told the agent that his Consul was off his head and I showed him the Reuter's telegram in which the Hon. Mr. Brodrick said it would be madness to attempt to administer any portion of Chinese territory. Lastly came a telegram from H.E. Viceroy Liu, of Nanking, in which H.E. expressed his conviction that we were merely sitting and waiting for destruction—*座以待斃*. Thus the mutual scare was serious and was likely to produce a catastrophe. I was helpless and in despair because I could not convince our people of the baselessness of the reports of British designs: while on the other hand I did not know what mischievous report might have reached Lord Salisbury.

Just at this juncture a telegram came from Lord Salisbury offering to fight Prince Tuan for the Viceroy!! I at once saw a chance of relieving the tension of the situation. The Viceroy was in need of money. I boldly advised the Viceroy to ask for a loan from Lord Salisbury. That was my cipher telegram. My object was to tell Lord Salisbury to have confidence in us and not to send troops. I knew the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank would jump at the business under Lord Salisbury's guarantee. The loan, which was thus sure to succeed, would be the means of restoring mutual confidence, which I have reason to believe, it did. I was only sorry Lord Salisbury did not sufficiently understand my cipher to stop the landing of troops in Shanghai. I was still more sorry to learn semi-officially that Lord Salisbury was disappointed because the British Government did not get any substantive advantage for the loan. I should have thought peace on the Yangtze was worth half a million taels, not to say merely the loan of that amount.

I am really sorry to have to introduce this personal element here. But in view of the action of the British authorities to injure me with the Viceroy, I think it right Lord Salisbury and the British people should know what I have personally done for the preservation of peace on the Yangtze.

My other reason for not writing on the actual situation is this:—While I felt myself perfectly at liberty to expose my own person to any unpleasant consequences by my writing, I did not yet think it right from my subordinate position in the Government service, to embarrass the responsible high agents of the Imperial Government who were conducting the negotiations, by writing on the details of the negotiations, especially while the case was, so to speak, still *sub judice*.

But now I think the time has come when it is both opportune and necessary to examine into the present

policy of the Powers in China. I wish only to repeat here I am writing entirely on my own responsibility and I alone am responsible for my opinions.

SPIRIT AND ATTITUDE.

Now before any hope can be entertained for a satisfactory solution of the Chinese problem, it is first of all absolutely necessary for the Powers radically to change the spirit and attitude of their policy in dealing with the Chinese Government and Chinese officials. A writer in the *Japan Mail*, Mr. E. H. House, writing on the past policy of the western nations towards Japan, says, "Strangers to the country chose to set up a theory that the policy of Japan was a maze of dissimulation and fraud; and that any action which aliens could not comprehend at a glance or would not comprehend at all, must necessarily be part of a deep and all embracing scheme of deception. It was the absurdest of fallacies, yet it stood as the basis of European diplomacy for a score of years." This then, I have no hesitation in saying, is the *font et origo*, the fountain head of old disasters in the intercourse between the foreign Powers and China. It is this spirit of suspicion which, being as it were in the air, infects every foreign Minister and especially every British Minister and produces a kind of jaundice which makes him see everything yellow in China.

As I am here not writing as a mere partisan for the Chinese, but in the cause of truth, I will not deny that there is certainly a certain want of frankness and plain dealing among the Chinese generally in their intercourse with foreigners. But the reasons for this should be known. Count Cassini, the late Russian Minister, said recently, "The Chinese are a polite people and the English and Germans are—well,—as a rule, not very polite." The fact is, the average foreigner in China is often very unreasonable and hasty and the average Chinaman is polite and reserved. When you make an unreasonable request to a really educated Chinaman, it is impossible for him to say "no." His innate politeness will prompt him to use polite evasiveness by giving you a conditional "yes." The late Marquis Tseng Kuo-fun, in a letter to a friend in 1860 (洋務尺牘) says, "When you meet with foreigners who make insolent and insulting remarks to your face, the best course to take is to smile blandly and look stupid as if you did not understand them." Sir Robert Hart once said to Marquis Ito that the principle with the Chinese is: "It is better to bend than to break." Thus against foreign unreasonableness the educated Chinese are often prompted to use polite evasiveness and against foreign unreasonable violence the Chinese sometimes use a weapon which in Chinese is called *Chi mi* 壓氣, translated by Dr. Giles as "to halter" (translated by foreigners "to humbug"). In fact when you meet a violent mad bull, it is of no use to reason with him; the only thing you can do is to halter him!

But Sir Claude Macdonald shall explain what this Chinese *Chi mi*, "haltering" means. Sir Claude's despatch of the 20th Sept., 1900, to Lord Salisbury says:—

"With the object of procuring a postponement or relaxation of the attack, we allowed the Chinese to indulge the belief that there was a chance of our placing ourselves at their mercy by proceeding under Chinese escort to Tientsin. . . . What we did was neither to accept nor reject it in principle, but to gain time by asking for more details as a preliminary to our final decision."

It is curious to note here that Sir Claude Macdonald, while in the same breath denouncing Chinese bad faith and treachery, did not seem to realize that there was any moral delinquency in the actual *ruste* and really a kind of treachery which he himself was practising upon the Chinese. It will be said, perhaps, that it was the action of the Chinese which placed Sir Claude in a position forcing him to act as he did. But surely in almost every case, the same thing may be said with even greater force for the Chinese.

Now having made the above concessions as to certain reasonable grounds for foreign suspicion of Chinese ways and methods of action, I think it necessary to say emphatically here that as far as the Imperial Government in Peking is concerned in the present trouble,—from my knowledge of the telegrams and State papers to which my position in the Viceroy's Yamen gave me access—I say emphatically that there has not been the smallest iota of truth or ground for charging the Imperial Government with bad faith and treachery. Indeed, I think it pertinent here to quote again the words of Mr. House in what he said of the past foreign relations of Japan. Against the statement that large allowances should be made on account of the perplexity and not unnatural suspicion on the part of the foreign envoys, Mr. House asks: "Was any allowance ever made for the perplexities, the torturing anxieties and frequent deadly peril of the Japanese? * * * The officials at Yedo were as open and straightforward as the rulers of a nation could be. They were almost child-like in their frankness. Over and over again they laid

bare their troubles and threw themselves upon the mercy of their adversaries, only to be repulsed with contumely and subjected to fresh hardships and indignities.

Now by changing the words Chinese for Japanese and Peking for Yedo, one would think Mr. House was writing on the events of last summer in China, instead of on those in Japan forty years ago. Indeed, any unbiassed, impartial person who will carefully read the Imperial Edicts and other state papers (published now in book form by a Japanese Editor, 佐原篤介, and called 拳匪紀事), will see the appositeness of Mr. House's remarks.

Now to give just one instance of the perfect and absolute frankness of the Imperial Government. On the 3rd day of the 6th moon an edict was sent to the Chinese Ministers abroad instructing them to lay bare the difficulties of the Imperial Government. That edict said: "We are still at the present moment giving strict instructions to the commanders of our troops as before to protect the Legations as far as they see their power of doing so—惟力是幾." Thus the Imperial Government did not try to hide from the foreign Governments the danger of the Legations. The edict did not even simply say that "we have given instructions to protect the Legations," leaving it to be inferred that the protection was absolute and at all cost. The edict said with perfect and absolute frankness that the instructions were to protect as far as possible.*

VITAL ISSUE.

Having in the above spoken of the spirit and attitude of the foreign Powers towards China, I come now to the broad and vital issue of the Chinese Problem. The broad and vital issue is this. While the Powers require from China the responsibility of an independent sovereign state, they yet in their dealing with China, take no pains whatever to recognise and respect the rights and conditions by which alone the Imperial Government can fulfill its duties and carry out the responsibility of independent government.

Sir Robert Hart in his generous Irish way has proposed to abolish exterritoriality. In principle Sir Robert's contention—to any one capable of political thinking—is incontestable. But let it be frankly admitted here that to abolish exterritoriality under the present circumstances, is impracticable. Goethe says: "There are two peaceable Powers: justice and common sense (es giebt zwei friedliche gewalten: das Recht u. die schicklichkeit)." Sir Robert Hart's proposal is justice: it is not common sense.

But if the abolition of exterritoriality is impracticable it is evidently but just that every care should be taken to minimise its evil effects. Exterritoriality is an anomaly—injurious already in its moral effect to the cause of good government in China. But instead of minimising the evils of this anomaly, the Agents of the foreign Powers are allowed to introduce a still worse anomaly, namely in-territoriality. Not content that the Imperial Government in China should have no jurisdiction over foreigners, the foreign Powers have allowed their Agents to deny jurisdiction to the Chinese Government over Chinese subjects. The missionaries have been justly blamed for interfering with law suits, thus encroaching upon the jurisdiction of magistrates over Chinese subjects. But when the British Minister peremptorily demanded the dismissal of the Viceroy of Szechuan, he was also interfering with law suits, only on an infinitely larger scale. The encroachment in this case was not merely upon the jurisdiction of magistrates over Chinese subjects; the encroachment was upon the supreme prerogative of the Emperor, his authority over his public servants. A Viceroy, of course, is punishable for wrong done to foreigners, but he must be punished by the authority of the Emperor and in due accordance with the laws of the Empire.

This principle can be best illustrated from the recent punishment question. The U. S. Secretary of State was the only one who seemed to have had an idea of the principle involved in the punishment question. Now let me put the case entirely from the foreigners' point of view.

Last summer the Imperial troops in Peking without any justification attacked the Legations, thus outraging the laws of civilised nations. The Imperial Government instead of properly repudiating the action of its agents, declared war on the Allied Powers. In consequence of this a state of war existed *de facto* between China and the Allied Powers. Immediately after, however, China sued for peace. The Allied Powers were justified to refuse to make peace until satisfaction had been obtained for the wrong complained of. The wrong complained of was the attack on the Legations. The Allied Powers were right to demand as a condition for making peace that the Imperial Government should absolutely repudiate the acts of its Agents in the attack upon the Legations. But here now comes in the principle I speak of.

* It has been repeatedly asserted that the Imperial Government issued a Decree for the extermination of foreigners. Now there never was such a Decree. The Decree of 26th of the 6th moon was simply a declaration of war. It is useful to nail this lie here on the counter.

An act of war is to inflict punishment upon the nation, not upon individuals. But as in this case certain Agents of the Imperial Government were believed to have been guilty of acts outraging the laws of nations, the Allied Powers were justified, if they thought fit, to exercise what in modern usage of war, is called the right of reprisals, i.e., to seize and summarily punish the guilty Agents. Such a punishment, however, is an act of war: it is not a judicial punishment.

But the punishment of the guilty by the Imperial Government the Chinese looked upon as an act of bad faith and treachery. H. E. Viceroy Liu's feelings on the execution scheme were 哀念—pity and indignation.

So in the execution of the Provincial Treasurer of Paoing fu. But here the Powers gave no notice; therefore it is quite a different thing. The question for the Allied Powers to decide at the time was whether after such an outrage as the attack upon the Legations, they were willing still to recognise the existence of the Chinese Government. If the Powers decided not to recognise the existence of the Chinese Government then it was evidently the duty of the Powers to immediately take over the responsibility of Government in China. But if the Powers recognised the existence of the Chinese Government, as they evidently did, then the Powers were bound to respect the sole and absolute jurisdiction of the Imperial Government over all Chinese subjects.

Now as soon as a state of war is created, the right and wrong of the quarrel becomes at once one, not between individuals in the nation and the foreign Powers, but between the Chinese nation and the Allied Powers. As far as punishment is concerned vis-a-vis the Allied Powers, war with its consequences, is, in itself, a punishment. What then the Imperial Government really owed to the Allied Powers, was simply to absolutely repudiate the act of the attack on the Legations. But as soon as the Imperial Government repudiated the act of the attack on the Legations, all persons responsible for the attack were guilty of crime—not *vis à vis* the Allied Powers—but against the authority of the Sovereign and against the peace and security of the Empire: all such persons were liable to punishment. But the punishment of Chinese subjects from the highest state ministers to the meanest Chinese subject—as long as China is recognised as an independent sovereign state—can only be carried out by the sole authority of the sovereign and in accordance with the laws of the Empire.*

I have in the above purposely assumed the case entirely from the foreign point of view—namely that the Chinese were entirely in the wrong. But in reality the attack on the Legations was merely the result of a fracas between the Legation guards and the population of Peking joined in and aided by Chinese soldiery. The deplorable thing about the incident was that foreign ministers as well as inoffensive persons, helpless women and children, were involved in the danger resulting from the fracas. Indeed, to the last, that was the view taken by the Imperial Government. On the 14th July, the Chinese Ministers as soon as they could put themselves in communication, solemnly invited the foreign Ministers to "transfer themselves, their families and their staff to the Tsungli Yamen for safety,—without, however, taking a single armed foreign soldier." The object of the proposal, the Chinese Ministers said, was to preserve friendly relations intact from beginning to end. The fracas, in fact, had become too serious and the only feasible way to save the foreign Ministers and non-combatants, women and children, was to separate them from the actual participants in the fracas. Sir Claude Macdonald, however, could see in the proposal nothing but treachery and cynicism!

The fact is, the final verdict of a dispassionate and judicial mind on the events of last summer, it seems to me, would be:—The foreign Ministers first lost their common sense; then the Chinese lost their temper; finally the people and governments in Europe and America lost both their temper and their common sense.

The admirals have been blamed for taking the Taku forts. The blame is unjust. The attack on the Taku forts was no doubt deplorable—because after that, the Imperial Government to preserve its self-respect, had no alternative but to declare war. But the admirals were military men and they had to judge the situation given them by the diplomats, only from purely military considerations. In fact the admirals were committed to the situation by the acts of the Ministers. The real and

* As a matter of fact, H. I. M. the Empress Dowager actually entrusted the trial of the guilty persons to the highest recognised Tribunal in China for trying State Criminals. The Tribunal called 三法司 San Fatsi is composed of the Lord Chancellor (大理寺卿) representing the Sovereign as President, of the Presidents of the Censorate (equivalent to House of Commons), and of the Minister of the Department of State for Justice, acting as Law Adviser to the Crown. In the present case as three were Princes among the guilty, the President of the Department of the Imperial House was substituted for the Lord Chancellor.

initial blunder in the whole crisis, however, was the sending the Legation guards. The most ordinary dictates of common sense would say:—If you show and appeal to force, you must show and appeal to sufficient force. Now when the whole population not only of Peking, but of all North China, were seething with strong feelings,—it matters not rightly or wrongly—against foreigners, to send into the middle of that population a mere handful of strange-faced, strange-garbed, strange-speeched, swaggering soldiers, and that too not under one Commander, but in batches under different independent commands! Well, I think, loss of common sense is a very mild expression to use in characterising the action of the foreign Ministers.

Technically the protection for the foreign Ministers was their credentials, as the protection for a parlementaire in war is his white flag of truce. When the foreign Ministers brought Legation guards, the credentials technically lost their value or, as it might be argued that the Chinese Government consented, at least to the extent that the Imperial Government was relieved from the duty of protection, the Ministers having chosen to protect themselves instead of depending upon the Imperial Government for protection.

In fact the vital issue of the whole Chinese Question is here very forcibly illustrated. The Powers are indignant and horrified. Lord Salisbury spake of the outrageous conduct of the Chinese—because China is supposed to have violated the law of sanctitas legatorum. But nobody seemed to have been aware that the foreign Ministers first also outrageously violated an equally important law of nations—the integrity of the soil in China, by sending soldiers into the Capital of the Empire. Now after the experience of the disastrous results of such a policy, the Powers, while swearing to uphold the integrity of the Chinese Empire, build a fortress commanding the Emperor's Palace. As I have said, if you appeal to force you must appeal to sufficient force. If the Powers wish to drag on China, well and good; but they should at least maintain an effective dragooming; otherwise the Chinese Empire will fly to pieces.

Indeed, since the experience of last year, the Powers instead of reconsidering their past policy and recognising past mistakes, have determined, it seems, not only to persist in, but even to aggravate, the mistakes of their past policy. In the first place instead of immediately sending out new men with fresh minds to obtain new light on the situation and to seek a satisfactory solution, most of the Powers persisted in keeping the very men who had brought about the situation, whose nerves had been broken and whose feelings must have been embittered by their experience,—to conduct the negotiations for peace. The result, of course, was the 12 irrevocable articles.

1. The very objection which the foreign Ministers have made to the constitution of the Tsungli Yamen applies with greater force to the constitution of the concert of foreign Ministers. Without a recognised and responsible head, it was not possible to conduct the negotiations speedily and satisfactorily to a definite conclusion.

Note.—The Tsungli Yamen is properly a Committee of Council for Foreign Affairs like the Foreign Affairs Committee in the U. S. Senate. It is a deliberative and consultative body. Its great defect no doubt is the want of an Executive Head. But there is a reason for its present constitution. In the first place, all the State Departments in Peking are really deliberative and consultative rather than executive bodies. The only really executive body in Peking is the Chin Chi Chü or Cabinet (erroneously named the Grand Council). In the second place, as China is really a constitutional Government, i.e. a government which has to depend for support upon the public opinion of the educated classes, it was necessary to have in the Committee of Council for Foreign Affairs all the Great Notables in the Metropolitan Government to satisfy public opinion. But the foreign Ministers, instead of trying to understand the *raison d'être* of the Tsungli Yamen, object to its name, as if a rose by any other name would not smell as sweet!

2. The dictation of irrevocable terms is justifiable after a success in war, but such terms are generally confined to the immediate reparation of present and past wrong and to the state of military operations. In so far as guarantee for the future is concerned, the presentation of the irrevocable terms is a mistake in that for the foreign Ministers to assume that they know better than the Imperial Government what will prevent future popular outbreaks against foreigners, was the very policy which had brought on the present disaster. It could not do any harm, so far as guarantee for the future is concerned, to have asked the Imperial Government to state what measures it had to propose as guarantee for the future.

3. In fact most of the terms of the 12 articles are on the principle not of the robber's "money or your life," but of money and your life. For to carry them out

means the impossibility of good government in China. I have already spoken of the Punishment Question. The carrying out of that article is the most serious blow to the stability of the Empire. It was solely the personal influence of H.I.M. the Empress Dowager which had made it possible to carry out that sentence without causing the Chinese Empire to fly to pieces. Then there is the erection of a fortress in the heart of the Capital, of which I have also spoken. I will only here further mention the stopping of examinations. Apart from the question of justice, I would point out here that the holding of examinations in China is not so much a privilege for the people like the franchise in Europe; but it is rather a function, a very vital function, of government in China for carrying out the principle of the open door,—*carrière ouverte aux talents*. Now to demand from an engineer that he should keep his engine in order and at the same time to order him to stop up one of the most important tubes in the engine that, I think, would be considered egregiously unreasonable. Nevertheless that is what the Powers have asked of the Imperial Government in stopping the examinations.

Now I think I have said enough to show that the foreign Powers in China do not only exercise extra-territoriality, but also in-territoriality. At present it would seem further that Chinese officials appointed to important positions in China must first receive a semi-official *exequatur* from the foreign officials. As a consequence of this, I may mention here, this province of Hupeh has been deprived of a Civil Governor for the last 8 months and H. E. the Viceroy having to occupy himself with Imperial questions and protection of missionaries, the actual civil administration of the province, is in danger of going to the dogs! Another consequence of the interference of foreigners in the appointment of Chinese officials is that men of the most worthless character, reputation, education, and ability, merely by acts of subserviency, intrigue, if not actual corruption in order to curry favour with foreign officials and foreigners of influence, are enabled to push themselves forward in the public service. The latest example of this is the appointment of the new Chinese Minister* to Japan; to which I would venture to direct the attention of the Foreign Office in Japan in order that it may investigate whether Japanese officials in China had taken any part in connection with this appointment. Indeed it is the favour and countenance shown to such men in China by foreign officials and foreigners that makes it hopeless to reconcile some of the best elements of the Chinese nation to a friendly attitude towards foreigners and things foreign.

In addition to all the above, it is only necessary to mention the well known facts that Roman Catholic Missionaries are allowed openly to interfere in lawsuits between their converts and the non-Christian Chinese population. The Protestant missionaries not only interfere with lawsuits, but openly preach rebellion in the foreign newspapers and through the native press. Lastly there is an increasing number of foreigners whose sole business is to lend their names to every disreputable business carried on in all the Treaty ports.

In view of all the above, I think any one who will take the trouble to study the facts must see that it is really a heart-breaking business for the Imperial Government to maintain good government in China. China too in its government is a country without the machinery of police. Peace and order are maintained by the common sense and goodwill of the population. Now when the common sense of justice and propriety of the population is outraged, a riot breaks out which the local authorities has no means where-withal to quell and after the riot, the people have to pay—and that exorbitantly, as may be seen from the bills of the Roman Catholic missionaries, yes, of the Protestant missionaries too, lately sent in to the Provincial Governments.

But all those local and particular injuries are nothing to the sum of all injuries which is that by the exercise of in-territoriality by foreign officials, the people of China are deprived of the benefits of good Government. Lord Beaconsfield said:—"Unless the actual Government which exists in a country has absolute power to do what it thinks right, good Government in that country is an impossibility." Now the Powers in China will neither take the responsibility of Government in China nor will they allow the Imperial Government to do what it thinks right. What the Powers actually do, is to paralyse the Central Government. When the Central Government is paralysed, then the Provincial Governments and the officials of the Empire are demoralised. I will say here that there is at bottom a great deal of justice in the recent and present clamour for Reform. The actual administration of the country is getting worse and worse. It is not here the place to enter into the question of the present state of Government in China. I will do that in another series of papers. What I want to say here is

* An Ex-Taotai of Shanghai.

that reform is only possible when the Central Authority in the Imperial Government can do what it thinks right and the laws of the Empire have sole and absolute force over at least all Chinese subjects. In short, the only condition under which good government in China is possible is when every Viceroy and Governor as well as all high officials entrusted with an office is made to feel responsible with his head to Th. I. M. the Empress Dowager and the Emperor, not merely for the protection of foreigners, much less for gaining the favour of foreign governments, but for good government, i.e. for the character, conduct and competency of every subordinate official under them and for the well-being and good government of the people entrusted to them.

Now to sum up. The broad and vital issue of the Chinese Problem is this. The foreign Powers must distinctly and absolutely decide either to take over the responsibility of government in China or to leave that responsibility to the Imperial Government. If the Powers decide to take over the responsibility: well and good. But if the Powers, on the other hand, decide to demand responsibility of good government from the Imperial Government, then the Powers plain duty is to absolutely recognise and respect all the rights of the Imperial Government as an independent State—with the exception at present of jurisdiction over foreign subjects.

GOVERNMENT OF FOREIGNERS.

The exercise of extra-territoriality in China, however, renders the Powers responsible for the good government of their subjects. Anyone who will take the trouble to read the Blue-books and parliamentary papers of Great Britain of the early thirties of the last century will see clearly that what actually moved the British nation to send a Representative of the Crown to China was because at that time no one was responsible for the good government of British subjects and the state of no-government among British subjects at Canton had become too scandalous. The chief and original object of keeping a British Minister in China—is not to further trade but to look to the good government of British subjects.

People now talk a great deal about Imperialism. Imperialism means disinterested government—a government absolute in power without fear or favour to do what it thinks right for the good government of the nation. But it is now difficult for a British Minister to be disinterested. The British Minister is now made responsible not to his King for the honour of his country, but to the 600 odd petty kings who sit in the House of Commons. The British Parliament was originally a *wisdom*, a meeting of wise men: it is now a meeting of interested men.

I really wonder it never occurred to men of the English governing class, that it is, to say the least, rather mean to speak so much and so loud about British interests. The reason why the English gentleman despises the mere "professional" is because the latter is supposed to think of and care only for interests, *adulteret* money. At any rate the men who built up the British Empire did not speak of interests, but of duty. Sir Richard Macdonald, a soldier like Sir Claude, who was at one time Governor of the Straits Settlements, said to a deputation of his countrymen in Singapore, "I am sent here by the Queen to govern you, you potatoe planters." In the British Colonies, where Chinese settle, the British Government has had the common sense to appoint an official as Protector of Chinese. In the Treaty ports in China, the British Government might do well to appoint a similar official as in the Colonies, for the benefit of the poorer class of Chinese who cannot afford to engage lawyers as bullies to protect them from rowdy and unscrupulous British subjects. As for trade, instead of appointing a Commercial attaché to teach British merchants how to trade or to act as *louts* for them to influential progressive mandarins, a Commission composed of men like the above Sir Richard Macdonald might be advantageously appointed to enquire what is legitimate trade, i.e. trade which benefits the British nation as well as the Chinese; and what is illegitimate trade, i.e. trade which merely benefits British individuals to the injury of the above mentioned legitimate trade beneficial to the Chinese as well as the British nation. For, as the late Sir Thomas Wade said, what permanently injures the Chinese, must in the end also injure the foreigners, even in China.

But to sum up. The first and paramount duty of foreign Powers, while exercising extra-territoriality is to take strict, adequate, and effectual measures for the good government of each of their respective subjects. The problem of maintaining good government among foreign subjects is not, it must be admitted, easy, for extra-territoriality is an anomaly in the law of nations. But as if the above problem is not a sufficiently difficult one, the Powers have now tried to increase its difficulty, by senselessly claiming a separate concession each for itself, at every Treaty port. Thus each Treaty port now is become a Balkan Peninsula with miniature petty states each bristling with

materials for explosion. The one first reasonable cause it should be said here, for the European Powers to claim a separate concession, lies in the mistake of the British Government in investing the chief authority and power over the British settlements, not in the British Consul, but in the municipality composed of a majority in every case of British merchants. For a foreign Power to submit its subjects to the authority although municipal of a British official is bad enough, but it is too much to expect a foreign Power to submit its subjects to the authority of British merchants. In fact as the late Mr. A. J. Froude, in his "Ulysses' Bow" once pointed out, in a community of mixed population, it is impossible to carry out representative government: in such a place, you must have Imperial Government. A population with strong racial and national prejudices can never succeed in electing a truly representative government. In order to abolish the senseless separate concessions, which in the interests of good government of foreigners should be done, the constitution of the foreign settlements should be inquired into and modified.

THE REAL DIFFICULTY.

But the real and, I am afraid, almost insurmountable difficulty in the Chinese Problem, is—the Concert of the Powers: the Concert only in name, not in reality. Indeed the late events in North China showed clearly that, as during the terror of the French Revolution because the different political parties were afraid to quarrel, they allowed all kinds of atrocities to be perpetrated, so in China, because the Powers are afraid to go into war, they prefer to allow all kinds of atrocities to be done to the Chinese. But it is of no use for the Powers to shirk their duty: the duty which they owe not only to the people of China, but to the cause of civilisation. The Powers must peacefully agree to absolutely respect the integrity of China as a Sovereign State or they will have to fight. As to the other alternative of a peaceful partition, apart from the impossibility of such a solution, the Hon. Mr. Brodrick has said as far as Great Britain is concerned, it would be madness to attempt to administer any portion of Chinese territory.

There are three Powers with whom the solution of the Chinese Problem lies: Great Britain, Russia and Japan. Englishmen like Admiral Seymour are fond of calling the attention of the world to the fact that they opened China to the Western nations, but they never think of their responsibility for the consequences of the act. The fact is Great Britain is still the paramount Power in China to-day, for good as well as for evil. As by my recent writing I have even incurred the ill-will of many Englishmen, I shall not incur the suspicion of wishing to court their favour when I say here that among the elements of the foreign influence in China, the British element to-day is still the best. For instance, the British consular service is not merely the only one organised and regulated service, but it includes within it some of the best types of foreigners in China. But in saying that Great Britain is the paramount Power in China to-day, I have no hesitation on the other hand in saying that Great Britain is *mainly* to blame for the present state of things in China. The reason why things in China have got into such a mess, is because British statesmen have had no policy in China; even the wrong policy, "putting money on the wrong horse," is not consistently carried out. I can see British statesmen say to themselves: "We are willing to do right towards the Chinese, but you see other people won't; therefore the only thing we can do is to look after our own interests honestly if we can but—Now it is this "but" policy of Great Britain which has brought about the present pitiful, pitiable, tragic muddle. If, however, British statesmen lose their sense of duty, and think of only their interests, and that too with a "but" and an "if," then Great Britain will cease to be the paramount Power in China. The policy for Great Britain even for her own interests is given in the words of Gordon I have put as the motto to this article. Great Britain, however, must be ready to fight for maintaining that policy and, being willing to fight, may escape the necessity of fighting after all.

As far as Russia is concerned if she becomes the paramount power in China, it will not be of her inclination. The British newspapers and the uncontrollability of the British democracy alone will force Russia, against her will, to assert her power in the Far East and become the paramount Power in China.

The last Power in whom lies the solution of the Chinese Problem is Japan. In so far as the interest of the well-being of her people is concerned, Japan has a larger stake in the solution of the Chinese problem than any of the Powers in the present Concert. With her present armament alone, Japan can dictate a policy to the foreign Powers in dealing with China. But in order to do that Japan must not study the Chinese Question with foreign spectacles. As soon as Japan gets a right and clear view of the real issues in the Chinese question, Japan will perhaps be the Mark-graf (*Jōi shōgun*) of the Civilisation of the Far East.

A QUESTION OF CIVILISATION.

Foreigners say to me:—"All that you advance is very fine and true. But why doesn't China arouse herself and fight? The world now recognises no right, but force, physical force." To this objection, I will say that the "Boxers" ought to convince the world that the Chinese are not unwilling to fight. Sir Robert Hart's countrymen think that Sir Robert has lost his wits when he prophesied about the future of "Boxerdom" in China. But I will here give two facts from Chinese history which will show that Sir Robert Hart may not be very far wrong after all.

I. In the 12th century of the Christian era, the Chinese nation, having found out that civilisation, as Mr. Ruskin says, means the making of civil persons, had in consequence forgotten or lost the art of war. When therefore the Chinese then came face to face with the Mongol hordes from the North, they were helpless. In 1260 the Mongol chieftain, Kublai Khan, actually seated himself on the throne of China to *dragoon* the Chinese nation. In 1361, just one hundred years later, the Chinese had relearned the art of war and, under the first Emperor of the Ming dynasty, Chinese chivalry again arose and drove the Mongol hordes out of China back to their homes, at least such portion of the savage intruders as would not take to the Chinese civilisation and become civil persons.

II. When in 1850 the Taiping rebels raised the standard of rebellion in Canton, the "literati" governing class were helpless, but in about ten years the "literati," who took off their long gowns, had learned something of the art of war and in 1864 the rebellion was at an end.

But what I want to say here is that the question whether the Chinese nation will have to fight or not, is a very grave question for the cause of civilisation in the world. In a fair fight, I have no fear as to the issue for the Chinese. But the danger to civilisation is even this. Before the Chinese are ready to fight, the present policy of the foreign Powers may drive the Chinese nation to bolt and run "amok." What can be possibly done by human means to prevent such "an amok," should be done, if not for the sake of humanity at least for the sake of material interests. The people of Europe and America do not realise the present state of suffering of the Chinese population. Even the middle classes in China, not to say the lower classes, are now living just on the verge of starvation and the foreign diplomats fondly think the Chinese people will quietly starve themselves to death—to pay not only for the actual damage done, but also for the glory and fireworks of modern Colonial Politik. Moreover, if the Western nations wish to rob the Chinese people, then let them do it at least by open violence as lately in North China; but for the love of God and man, let them not hand the Chinese people to the tender mercies of modern European usurers, called financiers and capitalists. I will say here that the Chinese people can even now for the sake of peace afford to make the sacrifice of paying for a reasonable indemnity. But in order to do this the Central Government must have perfect freedom of action, e.g. absolute power to command every viceroy and governor to give a faithful account for every tael of public money or to answer it with his head.

I have said that the issue at bottom of the Chinese Problem is a grave question of Civilisation. In Europe after the Thirty Years War, the Congress of Westphalia was called to consider questions which, like the present questions in the Chinese affairs, concerned the interests of civilisation. I venture then to ask that, before the present final treaty of peace is ratified, it should be submitted to such a Congress as the Westphalia Congress, not only to revise, but, if necessary to completely change the whole treaty.

Mr. Montague Bernard, Chichele Professor of International Law and Diplomacy, speaking of the Peace of Westphalia says:—

"The work of the Westphalian Congress was a Treaty of Peace. A Treaty of Peace, if you dissect it, commonly divides itself into several distinct parts. First, there are what diplomatists have called the general articles—a declaration that peace is restored and a clause or clauses of *Amnesty*. Secondly, there are provisions judged necessary to remove the causes out of which the war arose, redress the grievances complained of and prevent the recurrence of them. This is the one essential thing which the negotiators have to do, and the pacification is hollow and imperfect if they fail to do it clearly and effectually. Thirdly, there is the Indemnity or satisfaction exacted by the stronger belligerent for the injury sustained, and for the cost of the war. Lastly, provision is made for the due execution of the foregoing stipulations."

In concluding this series of articles, I take the opportunity of publicly thanking you, Mr. Editor, for your great courtesy in opening the columns of your paper to me.

I am, &c., KU HUNG-MING, M.A.
Wuchang, 24th July, 1901.

* Four Lectures on subjects connected with Diplomacy. McMillan & Co., London, 1898.

CHINA'S TRADE LAST YEAR.

We have received from Shanghai the "Returns of Trade and Trade Reports for the year 1900," published by order of the Inspector-General of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs. As usual it is a bulky volume and packed with valuable reports and statistics. The general introduction, by Mr. F. E. Taylor, Statistical Secretary, is well worth reproducing in part:—

The great expansion of China's Foreign trade, shown by the statistics for 1899, was continued during the first half of 1900; but the disturbances in the North, which became serious in June, not only stopped for a time all trade at Newchwang and Tientsin, which had shown such improvement during the previous year, but naturally had a depressing effect throughout the ports. The idea that the Boxer movement against the Christian converts could be successfully employed in the deliverance of the country from Foreign dictation and interference was accepted by only a limited party in Peking and by certain officials in the northern provinces. Elsewhere it was fortunately received with a scepticism which proved sufficient to save China from a general war, and trade went on as usual, hampered only by a want of confidence engendered by the uncertainty of the political outlook. In the South a rebellion, which at one time looked serious, was promptly suppressed by the authorities, but caused some disturbance to trade in the districts affected. The Yangtze Valley was kept wonderfully tranquil, and one or two abortive attempts at insurrection were immediately quelled. The power of the officials to preserve order has never been more strikingly manifested. That trade was not more ruinously impeded, always excepting the actual area of hostilities, during a year which was so exceptionally trying to merchants and so full of unrest for the populace, shows its vitality and how quickly it will revive when peace is restored. We may hope that the Chinese Government, under the pressure of circumstances, will now awake to the necessity of developing the resources of the country, and we shall then see China becoming more wealthy under the stimulus of apparent misfortunes. The strength of the Chinese lies in their industry and commercial aptitudes and not in their capacity for war, and the cultivation of friendly relations with Foreign Powers will serve them better than the vain policy of exclusion and resistance to progress.

The close of the decade offers a convenient opportunity for a general review of the progress of trade. * * * It will be seen that, with some exceptions, the trade in Cotton Piece Goods has remained practically stationary, and in some items has even fallen off. The exceptions are American Drills, Jeans, and Sheetings, which show a strong advance, and Cotton Flannel (principally American) and Cotton Lastings, which are evidently increasing in favour. English Shirtings and T-Cloths, with English Drills, Jeans, and Sheetings, have made no headway. Japanese Cotton Goods seem likely to find an enlarged market. English Cotton Yarn has not progressed; while Indian and Japanese Yarns have advanced rapidly. The trades in Woollen Goods and Metals are not growing. Among Sundries, Candles, Cement, Clocks and Watches, Aniline Dyes, Window Glass, Paints, and Perfumery have gradually increased in demand; while Flour, Kerosene Oil, Matches, and Soap have been imported in much larger quantities every year.

The total Revenue for the year was *Hk. Tls.* 22,873,986, the best collection in silver, with the exception of 1899, since 1891. Compared with the previous year, the highest on record, Import Duties were less by *Hk. Tls.* 892,263; Export Duties, by *Hk. Tls.* 1,526,649; Coast Trade Duties, by *Hk. Tls.* 110,669; Opium Duty, by *Hk. Tls.* 394,972; Transit Dues, by *Hk. Tls.* 160,771; Opium Likin, by *Hk. Tls.* 786,821; while Tonnage Dues gained *Hk. Tls.* 84,669,—making a total deficit of *Hk. Tls.* 3,787,476.

One would naturally have expected a disastrous commercial panic with heavy failures; but the year has been, generally speaking, a fairly good though anxious one. Trade was so brisk during the first six months and revived strongly towards the close, that, contrary to all expectation, the value of the Foreign trade was well up to the average of late years, although naturally falling short of such an exceptional year as 1899. At Newchwang such astonishing progress was shown previous to the disturbances that a rapid recovery may be looked for. Tientsin may possibly be adversely affected for some little time, but it is just as likely that the profits of the military occupation and the wide distribution of hoarded wealth which has taken place will lead to an early increase of trade there. Personal experience is more persuasive than advice, and the Chinese Government probably will be more disposed to regard with favour the extension of railways since the arduous journey of

the Court to Hsi-an, to which place supplies came very slowly and suffered considerably in bulk on the road. Famine, too, has come under their immediate notice, and the people were perishing around them without hope of the relief which railways could have brought. Whatever changes may result from the events of 1900, whatever readjustments may take place in the share of the trade taken by each country, it may be confidently expected that the Foreign commerce of China, as a whole, will continue the expansion which was so marked in 1899.

Importers of Cotton Goods have passed through a very anxious crisis, but disaster was averted by another short Cotton crop in America. The goods which arrived in the spring were imported at enhanced prices, and although on the breaking out of the trouble in the North the spring purchases for the autumn market were stopped, there were large stocks which could not be placed and which would have shown a heavy loss had the price of Cotton fallen. The banks assisted importers, the short Cotton crop saved the situation, and the demand which arose late in the year, especially for the Yangtze ports, effected satisfactory clearances. With the exception of Jeans, all heavy goods felt the disturbance in their principal markets in the North, though Dutch and Indian Drills and Indian Sheetings showed small improvement. English Cotton Yarn fell away again, and the importation declined to 30,916 piculs—less than half what it was to years ago. Indian Yarn only amounted to 985,989 piculs, a great decrease on previous years, while Japanese Yarn was still imported almost as freely in 1898. The principal feature of the trade was the increased demand for Printed and Dyed goods. Cotton Prints rose to 968,828 pieces; Printed Twills, to 68,915 pieces; Cotton Lastings, to 1,210,460 pieces. Velvets and Velvetene were in greater demand. The total value of the Cotton Goods was *Hk. Tls.* 75,606,360, as against *Hk. Tls.* 103,465,048 in 1899 and *Hk. Tls.* 77,628,804 in 1898. But exchange was higher, and the year turned out well for importers.

IMPERIAL MINT REPORT.

We acknowledge receipt from Mr. Hasegawa Tameharu, Director of the Imperial Japanese Mint, of a copy of his report to the Minister of Finance for the year ending March 31st, 1901—which it may be noted is the twenty-seventh report of the present director and the thirty-first report of the Imperial Mint. We extract the following:—

The total coinage of this financial year, consisting of gold, silver, and nickel in five denominations amounted to *yen* 13,800,667 against *yen* 22,368,460 of the preceding year, showing a decrease of *yen* 8,567,393.

Of the bullion deposited for coinage, there was an increase in gold and a decrease in silver, while the deposits for certification of fineness show a decrease in gold and a marked increase in silver, of which Chinese silver constituted a large portion.

In the Assay Laboratory the number of silver assays was considerably diminished, but the number of assays of minerals was nearly twice as much as in the last year. The Refinery was also fully occupied, for in addition to the usual amount of parting work there was a large amount of Chinese silver cast into Mint bars.

The melting up of old copper and bronze coins during this year amounted to *yen* 200,000 in nominal value, consisting of 2-*sen* and 1-*rin* copper, and 2-*rin* and Bunkyu bronze.

The number of medals struck during this year, consisting chiefly of the medals of the Red Cross Society and of the Chōkon-kwai, amounted to 209,988, or nearly double the number of the preceding year. A large number of punches for the marking of weights and measures was also manufactured for the Department of Agriculture and Commerce and for the Provincial Government of Formosa.

The work of the Machine Shop was by no means light, as the staff was occupied in the construction of a steam engine, a lift pump, an edge compressor, etc., in addition to ordinary repairs and renewals.

The total amounts of bullion deposited or purchased for coinage during this financial year were: Gold, 3,223,830.74 *monme* (900 fine); Silver, 7,048,311.11 *monme* (800 fine); and Nickel, 7,504,893.92 *monme* (250 nickel).

The total amounts of bullion deposited in or purchased by the Mint from its commencement (December, 1870) up to the end of this financial year were:—Gold, 63,179,122.85 *monme* (900 fine); Silver, 1,667,876,117.26 *monme* (900 and 800 fine); Nickel, 216,551,147.68 *monme* (250 nickel); Copper, 2,716,287,809.81 *monme*; and Bronze, 33,765,894.75 *monme* (950 copper).

The total amounts of bullion deposited for refining and certification of fineness at the Mint were: Gold,

1,421,029.82 *monme* (fine weight); Silver, 9,973,019.84 *monme* (fine weight.)

The total coinage of gold, silver and nickel during this financial year amounted to 13,254,394 pieces, of the real or nominal value of 13,800,677 *yen*.

The coinage of this year compared with that of the last year shows a decrease of 4,000,000 *yen* in gold, of 4,502,783 *yen* in silver, and of 65,010 *yen* in bronze, making a net decrease of 8,567,793 *yen*.

The total amount of coins paid out against bullion deposited during the financial year was 13,915,548.989 *yen*.

The number of different medals made at the Mint during this financial year was as follows:—

Gold	1
Silver	178,687
Nickel	12,180
Copper	10,120

Total 200,988

Besides the above, the Mint made 6,200 punches for stamping of weights and measures required by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, also 140 punches for the same purpose for the Provincial Government of Formosa as well as 42 steel stamps for the public.

The total receipts and expenditures of the Mint for this financial year, and from its commencement up to the end of the last financial year, were as follows:—

RECEIPTS.	Yen.
For this financial year	1,240,387.993
From the commencement of the Mint up to the end of the last financial year	71,356,239.159

Total 72,596,627.152

EXPENDITURES.	Yen.
For this financial year	987,404.724
From the commencement of the Mint up to the end of the last financial year	52,615,262.954

Total 53,602,667.678

The following table shows the account of yearly receipts and expenditures of the Mint from its commencement up to this financial year:—

Year.	Receipts.	Expenditures.
From commence-ment (Dec., 1890)	Yen.	Yen.
to March, 1897...	36,773,105.676	24,701,599.874
1897-1898	10,796,241.258	8,777,574.518
1898-1899	17,907,852.275	14,290,049.217
1899-1900	5,879,039.950	4,846,039.345
1900-1901	1,240,387.993	987,404.724

Total 72,596,627.152

Net Profit and Loss.

Year.	Profit.	Loss.
From commence-ment (Dec., 1890)	Yen.	Yen.
to March, 1897...	12,152,444.494	—
1897-1898	2,035,860.821	—
1898-1899	3,616,100.089	—
1899-1900	1,029,357.794	—
1900-1901	260,135.277	—

Total 19,093,898.475

The balance of receipts and expenditures does not agree with the sum of net profits since 1891-92, owing to certain alteration in the financial system.

The number of officials and workmen engaged in the Mint on the 31st March, 1901, was as follows:—

Officials and sub-officials, 76 (9 in the Tokyo Branch included.)	
Workmen and servants ...140 (6	" "
Total.....216 (15	" "

Certain experiments were conducted during the year upon the melting and coining of metallic nickel. It has been found that metallic nickel, when melted, hammered, rolled and annealed with proper precautions, gives perfectly good blanks which can be struck with coinage dies with satisfactory results.

In the Rolling Room, brittleness of the gold bars produced chiefly from foreign ingots necessitated the annealing of these bars, which had not been hitherto practised in the Mint. Experiments having proved satisfactory, all gold bars have been annealed since October last, thereby considerably reducing the proportion of rejected work.

In the same room an arrangement for adjusting the length of fillets was added to the shearing machine, two medium rolls were made idle, four fillet receivers for the same rolls and a toothed wheel of the finishing roll were renewed.

The wooden floor of the Weighing Room has been replaced by granite pavement.

A machine for impressing the edge of blanks with concave figures has been constructed in the Mint.

A new lifting pump of the Worthington type has

been constructed in the Mint to replace the old special pump of the Pump Room near the river.

The chimney of the Gas Room was taken away and the flue has been connected with the chimney of the Machine Shop.

The production of refined gold and silver during this year was less by 1,337,772.33 *monme* in gold and greater by 293,425.43 *monme* in silver than in the last year.

The amounts of gold and silver reclaimed from sweeps in the Amalgamation Room were in fine weights: gold, 151.01 *monme*; silver, 5,842.67 *monme*, showing a decrease of 80.31 *monme* in gold and of 6,069.80 *monme* in silver compared with the last year.

During this year the deposit of bullion for refining and certification of fineness amounted to 5,093,094.94 *monme*, of which 398,820.20 *monme* were silver, and 4,694,274.74 *monme* bullion for refining; these were made into 817 ingots consisting of 56 of silver and 761 of bullion for refining.

Out of the deposited bullion, 398,070.20 *monme* of silver were cast into 56 Mint bars; and 210.40 *monme* of gold and 29,639.50 *monme* of silver were returned to depositors at their request.

The enlargement of the public roads of the City of Tokyo necessitated the removal of the Tokyo Branch Office. The new office has been built in the north western yard of the Department of Finance, the last four months of the financial year having been occupied in the construction.

GENERAL VOYRON IN KOBE.

Mr. Tsubono, Mayor of Kobe, Mr. Urushibata, Assistant Mayor, and several officials and prominent men of Kobe went on board the M.M. steamer *Ocean* on Friday to present an address to Lieutenant-General Voyron. The party assembled in the saloon, the Japanese officials on one side and the General, his Staff, and Mr. de Lucy Fossarieu, French Consul, on the other side. Mr. Tsubono read the address of welcome in Japanese and Mr. Murakoshi, of the French Consulate, translated it into French as given below:

"Votre nom ne nous est pas étranger, et la glorieuse réputation qui s'y attache était déjà parvenue jusqu'à nous.

Dans le courant de l'année dernière, alors que la Chine se trouvait devenue le théâtre d'un drame qui avait coûté tant de vies humaines et tant de richesses, et qui en mettait tant d'autres en péril, et que les Puissances envoyaient de toutes parts des armées de secours, c'est à vous que la France avait confié le commandement de ses troupes, lesquelles, par leur valeur et par leur discipline, et sous votre habile direction, ont si grandement contribué à la victoire finale et au rétablissement de l'ordre et de la paix qui ont couronné les efforts des alliés.

"Aujourd'hui que, couvert des lauriers rapportés de cette brillante campagne, vous retournez en France, c'est pour nous, citoyens de Kobé, un grand honneur et une rare bonne fortune, d'être admis à venir vous saluer à votre passage dans notre ville.

"Non seulement les relations diplomatiques que et commerciales entre votre pays et le nôtre remontent à de longues années déjà, mais, en matière de science, d'art, d'industrie, et plus encore au point de vue du développement de notre puissance militaire actuelle, le Japon doit beaucoup à la France.

"En ce qui concerne plus spécialement Kobé, nous constatons avec satisfaction une recrudescence du mouvement commercial résultant de l'heureuse terminaison des affaires de Chine, et dont nous devons remercier les succès des armées alliées.

"Pour tous ces motifs, nous ne pouvions pas vous laisser passer à Kobé sans vous témoigner nos sentiments d'estime et de gratitude, ainsi que notre espoir de voir les relations entre nos deux pays se développer de plus en plus désormais et devenir de plus en plus intimes, pour l'avantage réciproque de l'un ou de l'autre.

"Le voyage que vous entreprenez est bien long, et les grandes chaleurs que vous rencontrez ici vous suivront au loin sur mer.

"Nos vœux de bonne santé et d'heureuse traversée vous accompagneront du moins, et nous vous prions de vouloir bien en agréer l'hommage."

The General stated in reply that he was greatly pleased with the treatment accorded him since his arrival in this country. As for the French being the first instructors of the Imperial Japanese army he had been reminded of that by the numerous thanks of the officers in Tokyo while he was there. Some of them, the General stated, remembered the names of their French instructors. The French nation had been enjoying friendly relations with this nation for long and the recent disturbance in North China had tended to draw the two nations even closer. The French troops had fought in North China with the Imperial Japanese troops shoulder to shoulder and some of them were sleeping the eternal sleep in the same district. Such a relation was sure to draw the two nations closer from a diplomatic point of view. The General concluded by wishing well to the prosperity

of trade in Kobe and called for a Banzaï to Kobe and the Imperial Japanese Army.—*Kobe Herald*.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

COUNT WALDERSEE CRITICIZED.

Shanghai, August 16.

Many German newspapers are condemning the boastfulness and aggressiveness of Field-Marshal Count von Waldersee's speeches. They especially deprecate the assertion that, while the names of other nations have sunk, Germany's has risen.

KING EDWARD'S TITLES.

The Royal Titles Bill has been read in the House of Commons a third time.

[NOTE.—When Lord Salisbury introduced in the House of Lords a bill authorizing King Edward to assume by proclamation within six months after the adoption of the bill, such title as he may think fitly recognizes his dominion beyond the seas, the Premier added that the title would probably be as follows:—"Edward the Seventh by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Sea, King, Defender of the Faith, and Emperor of India."—Ed. J.M.]

NAVAL AND MILITARY WORKS.

The Naval and Military Works Bill has been read a second time.

HONGKONG DOCKYARD.

Captain E. G. Pretymann, M.P., Civil Lord of the Admiralty, when introducing the Bill relating to the naval extension works, said that the dockyard at Hongkong would be enlarged to 34½ acres, leaving space for the construction of an additional large dock if required, and that storage would be provided for 100,000 tons of coal.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE BOERS.

Mr. Chamberlain, speaking in the House of Commons, declared that the American policy in the Philippines will be followed if the South African conflict degenerated into a war of banditti. The British will either bring the war to a conclusion by proclamation or else rid the colony of the irreconcilables who, if they remain, will be a continuous source of danger.

CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH.

Shanghai, Aug. 17.

The American policy referred to by Mr. Chamberlain in his recent speech, consisted of the fixing of a date after which the killing of soldiers was regarded as murder. Mr. Chamberlain denied that any kind of peace negotiations were proceeding.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

The prorogation of Parliament is expected to take place on Saturday.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Shanghai, August 18.

Commandant Erasmus has been captured unharmed.

A company of French's scouts have been ambushed. Two were killed and five wounded.

[This telegram may be read to mean that Erasmus was ambushed by a company of French's scouts, and that two of his party were killed and five wounded before he surrendered. Indeed that seems to us the more reasonable rendering.—Ed. J.M.]

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

The Naval and Military Works Bill has been read a third time.

Parliament has been prorogued.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Shanghai, August 19.

General Gorrington had driven Kritzinger, who had only one hundred men with him, and many of them afoot, across the Orange River.

BIG FIRE IN LONDON.

The Mazawatee tea premises on Tower Hill, London, have been gutted by fire.

INTERNATIONAL COURTESIES.

The Kaiser and the Mikado have exchanged cordial telegrams with reference to Count von Waldersee's reception in Japan.

A GERMAN COLONIAL ARMY.

Shanghai, August 20.

The *Standard* says that Germany has decided to form a Colonial army.

THE BIG LONDON FIRE.

The big fire reported from London yesterday destroyed the premises of Messrs. Walker and Co., and Messrs. Thomas Denham and Sons, tea-dealers, and not the Mazawatee tea warehouses.

SHIPPING FATALITY.

The Canadian Pacific steamer *Islander*, from the Yukon, struck an iceberg and sank in twenty minutes. Sixty-five persons were drowned and 111 saved.

THE CZAR VISITS FRANCE.

The Czar attends the French Army manoeuvres at Rheims.

FRANCE AND THE CZAR.

Shanghai, Aug. 21.

The French press regard the visit of the Czar as a fresh pledge of Russia's friendship for France.

The Czarina will accompany the Czar.

Before landing at Dunkirk the Czar will accompany President Loubet to review the Northern Squadron.

His Majesty will meet the Kaiser at Dantzig en route for Dunkirk.

THE CORNWALLS AT CAPE TOWN.

A later telegram says that the enthusiastic reception of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall at Capetown has dispelled the misgivings as to the prudence of the visit. The press regard this as a hopeful sign.

(RECEIVED AT THE LEGATION OF FRANCE.)

THE GERMAN GARRISON AT SHANGHAI.

Saigon, August 16.

It is telegraphed from Shanghai that the English Colony there is greatly dissatisfied because the German garrison is larger than the British.

THE CLOSING OF PARLIAMENT.

Saigon, August 19.

The session of the British Parliament has closed. The speech from the Throne affirms that constant progress is made by the English troops in the conquest of the South African Republics, but that the difficulties of the country prolong the duration of the military operations. The agricultural and industrial situation in India has improved.

THE CZAR'S VISIT.

Saigon, Aug. 21.

In response to an invitation from the President of the Republic, the Emperor of Russia will arrive at Dunkerque on the 17th of September. He will review the French Squadron, and will then proceed direct to Compiegne where the Empress will join him. The Sovereigns will be present at a review of the troops near Reims, and will leave France on the 20th of September. Considerable diplomatic significance is attached to this visit.

COLONEL MARCHAND.

Saigon, Aug. 22.

Colonel Marchand is nominated chief of the staff of the China Brigade.

FRANCE THREATENS THE SULTAN.

The Sultan having gone back on his promise to arrange the affairs in question, the

French Ambassador has warned him that he will break off relations with Turkey.

(RECEIVED IN TOKYO.)

THE CHINESE COURT.

The Hsian Court has issued an edict announcing its intention of starting for Peking on the 6th of September. The postponement has no special significance, being merely on account of the heat. It is nevertheless probable that the conservatives induced the Court to wait until all the foreign troops had been withdrawn from the capital.

THE PEACE PROTOCOL.

The Peace Protocol was handed to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries on the 16th inst., but the date of the withdrawal of the troops has not yet been definitely fixed as it can not take place until after the Chinese have signed the Protocol. Inasmuch, however, as the Plenipotentiaries will probably attach their signatures on the 22nd or 23rd, the date of the military withdrawal will then be doubtless fixed.

THE HAWAIIAN QUARANTINE SCANDAL.

According to information received from Hawaii, the statement with reference to improper conduct on the part of sanitary officials when examining Japanese female passengers who arrived by the steamship *America Maru*, is correct. The medical officers have apologised and explained that they adopted a special system of examination because Asiatics are more liable to plague than Europeans or Americans. Probably as the outcome of this affair, female doctors will be appointed to perform the duties of examining females hereafter.

(FROM THE "N.C. DAILY NEWS.")

PLAGUE IN THE MALAY STATES.

Singapore, August 10.

The plague has appeared again at Kuala Lumpur, and there have been two deaths.

NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

Hongkong, August 12.

H.M. flagship *Gloria*, with Vice-Admiral Sir Cyprian A. G. Bridge, K.C.B., left Hongkong on Saturday, and H.M. storeship *Humber* on Sunday, both for Weihaiwei.

HONGKONG COTTON SPINNING, WEAVING, AND DYEING CO., LD.

Mr. Justice Wise on Saturday granted the application for the reduction of the capital of the Hongkong Cotton Spinning, etc., Co., by cancelling the 3,000 unissued shares and the \$810,000 of capital lost.

Mr. J. J. Francis, K.C., stated that the company is indebted to the extent of over one million dollars to the General Managers, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., for money advanced.

SYMPATHY OF HONGKONG.

Hongkong, August 14.

The Hongkong Legislative Council passed on Tuesday a resolution of sympathy with King Edward and the German Emperor in their bereavement.

GRADUAL WITHDRAWAL OF BRITISH CONTINGENT.

The remainder of the Siege Train left Hongkong yesterday with a Pompano Company from the north.

THE MEMORIAL TO QUEEN VICTORIA IN LONDON.

Hongkong, August 15.

A public meeting was held in the Council Chamber, Hongkong, on Wednesday, at which the Governor presided, to consider the steps to be taken by the colony towards contributing to the monument to be erected in London in memory of the late Queen.

Sir Thomas Jackson moved and Mr. Bell-Irving seconded a resolution to raise subscriptions towards the monument, and a representative Committee was appointed.

The Governor expressed his hopes that the Committee would expedite their labours, so that the contributions may be sent home quickly.

DAMAGE BY RAIN.

Tientsin, August 15.

There have been heavy rains throughout the north, and the railways in Manchuria are flooded for miles. The Shanhaikuan-Newchwang line is much interrupted, and the bridges are not to be trusted.

DENIAL OF RUSSIAN REVERSES.

The reported Russian reverses are discredited at Newchwang.

TIENTSIN WANTS DRAINAGE.

The lack of drainage at Tientsin is felt badly.

PEKING RELAPSING.

Affairs at Peking under Chinese control are already relapsing into the old groove.

THE REOPENING OF THE PEIHO.

16th August.

The German steamer *Kniesberg* has arrived at the Tientsin Bund, after a fairly satisfactory trip up river, though the channel is still narrow. If her passage down is successful, the attempt will be repeated.

The weather here has improved.

FALL OF HOUSES AND FATAL FIRE.

Hongkong, August 15.

The houses 32 and 34, Cochrane Street, collapsed at a quarter to eleven last night and a fire started. It is supposed that there were 75 people in the houses and over a score on the street at the time. So far 17 dead have been discovered and 23 wounded; four have been found unharmed, but many more are supposed to be killed. The houses were old and the walls weak, and the rain caused them to collapse.

PIRACY.

A junk was pirated outside Hongkong last night, two of the crew being murdered and one wounded. The pirates escaped, taking \$30, worth of clothing. It is reported that they overlooked \$1,400 which was hidden in the junk.

RESIGNATION OF THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF HONGKONG.

August 16.

Sir J. W. Carrington, C.M.G., sent in his resignation as soon as he arrived in Japan, his medical adviser having told him that he is suffering seriously from overwork.

(FROM THE "OSTASIATISCHES LLOYD.")
NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Berlin, August 13.

The funeral ceremonies at Potsdam to-day were very impressive; both the King and Queen of England took part in them.

King Edward conferred on Count Waldersee the Order of the Bath.

The Japanese have demanded from Korea a concession in Masampho. It is considered here as probable that Korea, which up to the present refuses to grant Japan's request, will eventually yield to the demands of Japan, as she is determined to press the matter.

The small harbour of Farsund, on Listerland Peninsula, south coast of Norway, has been completely destroyed by fire, and 1,300 people are homeless.

The well-known Arctic explorer, Nils Adolf Erik Nordenskjöld, has died at the age of 69 years.

HONOURS FOR THE CHINA EXPEDITION-ARY FORCE.

The London *Gazette* contains the following honours in connection with the expedition to China:—

Sir Claude MacDonald, Colonel Reid, Colonel Barrow, Colonel Dorward, Sir Pertab Singh, to be Knights Commanders of the Bath.

Sir Norman Stewart, Colonel Cummins, Colonel Lorne Campbell, Colonel Bookey, Colonel Gartside-Tipping, Major Bond, Major Ramsay, to be Companions of the Bath.

General Gascoigne, to be Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George.

Commander Connor of the N. S. W. Contingent, Commander Tickell of the Victoria Contingent, to be Companions of St. Michael and St. George.

Ten officers received the Distinguished Service Order.

Sir Alfred Gaselee is promoted Major-General. The Maharajah Sindhia is promoted Aide-de-camp to the King.

Promotions in the Order of the Indian Empire:—

Sir Alfred Gaselee to be Grand Commander.

The Rajah of Bikanir to be Knight Commander.

BANK OF JAPAN.

BANKING ACCOUNT.

On Saturday, Aug., 17th:—

Dr.	Yen.
Share capital fully paid up	30,000,000
Reserve fund and other liabilities to shareholders	19,047,885
Amount of convertible notes issued	190,592,101
Government deposits	13,218,415
General deposits	15,215,964
Exchange liability	19,253
Total	258,093,619

Cr.	Yen.
Discount notes	42,182,343
Foreign discount notes	12,897,485
Loan to Government	39,000,000
General loans	39,228,489
Exchange liability	1,648,131
Government bonds	54,386,615
Property	2,362,568
Bullion and Specie	66,387,983
Total	258,093,619

ISSUE ACCOUNT.

Daily average during past week:—

Amount of convertible notes	191,459,068
Bullion and Specie	—
Gold	65,061,354
Silver	500,000
Total	65,561,354

Securities:—

Government bonds	38,826,196
Government certificates	41,250,000
Government bills	5,655,615
Commercial notes	40,165,903
Total	125,897,714

These accounts, compared with those of the previous week, show:—

Specie Reserve:—	Increase.	Decrease.
Gold	537,655	—
Silver	—	—
General loans	—	264,952
Government deposits	—	286,202
General deposits	—	1,515,999

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line	Steamer	Date
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Doric	Sa. Aug. 24
America	T. K. K.	America Maru	Th. Aug. 24
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Clavering	Th. Aug. 24
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Prinz Heinrich	Sa. Aug. 24
Hongkong	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	M. Sept. 2
Canada, &c.	C. P. R. Co.	Km. of Japan	M. Sept. 2
Hongkong	M. M. Co.	—	W. Sept. 4
America	P. M. Co.	City of Peking	Th. Sept. 5
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Rm. of India	Th. Sept. 5
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Peru	M. Sept. 6
America	O. & O. Co.	Gaelic	Su. Sept. 15

1 Left Nagasaki on the next inst.
2 Left San Francisco on the next inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer	Date
Hongkong	N. D. Lloyd	Princess Irene	Sa. Aug. 24
Europe, &c.	N. Y. K.	Bingo Maru	Sa. Aug. 24
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Duke of Fife	Sa. Aug. 24
America	O. & O. Co.	Doric	Tu. Aug. 27
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Hakusa Maru	W. Aug. 28
Europe, via S. I. ai.	M. M. Co.	Varra	Th. Aug. 29
Hongkong	T. K. K.	America Maru	F. Aug. 30
Tacoma, Wash.	N. P. Co.	Clavering	F. Aug. 30
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Km. of Japan	M. Sept. 2
America	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	Tu. Sept. 3
Seattle, Wash.	N. Y. K.	Kamakura Maru	W. Sept. 4
Canada, &c.	C. P. R. Co.	Rm. of India	F. Sept. 6
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	City of Peking	F. Sept. 6
America	P. M. Co.	Peru	W. Sept. 11
Australia	N. Y. K.	Rosetta Maru	F. Sept. 13
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Gaelic	M. Sept. 16

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Tacoma, American steamer, 1,661, John Alwen, 16th Aug.—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 14th Aug., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
Tairen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,796, M. Deguchi, 16th Aug.—Kobe, 15th Aug., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Totomi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,396, Y. Tamuke, 16th Aug.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Toyei Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,696, K. Yamamoto, 16th Aug.—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

16th Aug.—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Kobe Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,645, R. Swain, 16th Aug.—Shanghai via ports, 10th Aug., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Aragonia, German steamer, 3,531, Forst, 16th Aug.—New York via ports, Kobe 15th Aug., General.—C. Illies & Co.
Siruga Maru, Japanese steamer, 447, K. Noda, 16th Aug.—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tsurugisawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,438, I. Narasaka, 17th Aug.—Hongkong, General.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Yorktown (6), U.S. gunboat, 1,710, Com. Wm. Swift, 17th Aug.—Guam.

Bombay, British steamer, 2,048, H. S. Bradstun, 18th Aug.—London via ports, and Kobe, 16th Aug., General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Benvenue, British steamer, 1,468, A. Webster, 18th Aug.—London via ports, and Kobe, 16th Aug., General.—Comes & Co.

Matsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,950, S. Muramatsu, 18th Aug.—Kobe, 16th Aug., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tosa Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,592, S. J. G. Parsons, 18th Aug.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Knight Companion, British steamer, 2,620, C. F. Froggat, 19th Aug.—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 17th Aug., General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, Y. Oda, 19th Aug.—Yokkaichi, 18th Aug., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Jinsen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,433, Higo, 19th Aug.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Suminoye Maru, Japanese steamer, 867, S. Yada, 19th Aug.—Bonin Islands, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Coptic, British steamer, 2,744, J. H. Rinder, 20th Aug.—San Francisco via Honolulu, 2nd Aug., Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

Siruga Maru, Japanese steamer, 447, K. Noda, 20th Aug.—Yokkaichi, 19th Aug., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Jarra, French steamer, 2,084, Negre, 21st Aug.—Marseilles via ports, and Kobe, 20th Aug., Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

Loodiana, British steamer, 2,124, H. J. Willsher, 21st Aug.—Madras via ports, and Manila, 14th Aug., General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Indravelli, British steamer, 3,152, Wm. F. Craven, 21st Aug.—Portland, Oregon, 31st July, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Sendai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,064, K. Higo, 21st Aug.—Kobe, 19th Aug., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hiroshima Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,035, T. Murai, 21st Aug.—Kobe, 19th Aug., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Vejo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,538, Y. Yamano-uchi, 21st Aug.—Mojji, Coal, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 437, T. Yoshida, 21st Aug.—Kobe, 19th Aug., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shrombus, British Tank steamer, 3,928, N. Hocken, 21st Aug.—Batoum via Singapore, Oil.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Justin, American steamer, 1,418, Scott, 22nd Aug.—Guam, Naval Stores.—U.S. Navy Department.

St. Quentin, British steamer, 2,170, Bennett, 22nd Aug.—New York via Suez Canal and Singapore, Kerosene Oil.—Standard Oil Co.

Glomorganshire, British steamer, 2,830, D. Davies, 22nd Aug.—Uraga, 22nd Aug., Ballast.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Riojin Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,972, N. Ohno, 22nd Aug.—Seattle, Wash., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

Empress of China, British steamer, 3,003, R. Archibald, 16th Aug.—Vancouver via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, Y. Oda, 16th Aug.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Fushiki Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,110, N. Nielsen, 16th Aug.—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

China, American steamer, 2,422, W. B. Seabury, 17th Aug.—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Siruga Maru, Japanese steamer, 447, K. Noda, 17th Aug.—Yokkaichi via Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hoyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,158, Kawano, 17th Aug.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Toyei Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,696, K. Yamamoto, 17th Aug.—Atsugishi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Orlando (12), British cruiser, 5,660, Capt. J. H. T. Burke, 17th Aug.—Nagasaki.

Glomorganshire, British steamer, 2,830, D. Davies, 18th Aug.—Portland, Oregon, via Uraga and Muroran, Ballast.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Tacoma, American steamer, 1,661, John Alwen, 18th Aug.—Victoria, B.C., and Tacoma, Wash., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Tairen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,796, K. Kato, 18th Aug.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Totomi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,396, Y. Tamuke, 18th Aug.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sibiria, German steamer, 2,199, Porzellius, 19th Aug.—Havre, Hamburg and Bremen via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Tamba Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,783, J. W. Wale, 19th Aug.—Mojji via Kure, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Banca, British steamer, 3,793, E. T. Martin, 19th Aug.—London via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Stentor, British steamer, 4,308, Chas. Jackson, 20th Aug.—London and Glasgow via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Tsurugisawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,438, I. Narasaka, 20th Aug.—Uraga, Ballast.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Matsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,947, S. Muramatsu, 20th Aug.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, Y. Oda, 20th Aug.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Siruga Maru, Japanese steamer, 447, K. Noda, 21st Aug.—Yokkaichi via Handa, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kobe Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,645, R. Swain, 21st Aug.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tosa Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,592, S. J. G. Parsons, 21st Aug.—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tantalus, British steamer, 2,299, Thos. M. Gregory, 21st Aug.—Mojji via Wada Point, Ballast.—Butterfield & Swire.

Knight Companion, British steamer, 2,620, C. F. Froggat, 21st Aug.—Portland, Oregon, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Iyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 451, I. Higo, 21st Aug.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Suminoye Maru, Japanese steamer, 867, K. Yada, 21st Aug.—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Jinsen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,433, I. Higo, 21st Aug.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Coptic, British steamer, 2,744, J. H. Rinder, 22nd Aug.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

Benvenue, British steamer, 1,468, A. Webster, 22nd Aug.—Kuchinotsu, Ballast.—Comes & Co.

Loodiana, British steamer, 2,128, H. J. Willsher, 22nd Aug.—Madras via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Glomorganshire, British steamer, 2,830, D. Davies, 22nd Aug.—Portland, Oregon, via Muroran, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Japanese steamer *Kobe Maru*, from Shanghai via ports:—Mr. J. Houston, Mr. S. Gieff, Mr. Kart Weinrich, Mr. Aoyama, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Nishikawa, and son, Mr. Ichikawa, and Mr. Tada in cabin; Mr. J. Buchanan, Mrs. Uchida, Mr. Ishiyama, and Mr. Kitamura in second class; 24 passengers in steerage.

Per British steamer *Coptic*, from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Rev. T. S. Barber, Miss M. E. Church, Rev. A. E. Isaac, Mrs. C. F. Meyer, Miss A. M. Page, Mr. A. Thompson, Mr. G. Bihl, Mr. F. M. Rains, Mrs. F. M. Rains, Mr. Henry C. Croft, Mr. C. S. Lane, Mr. R. Wood Sutton, Mr. A. E. Waters, Mr. E. Weiss, Mr. H. G. Eilers, Mr. E. Kimball, Mr. J. S. de Benville, Mr. A. Wendelen, Mr. Wm. T. Rickards, Mrs. Wm. T. Rickards, and Mr. C. A. Ames, in cabin. For Kobe:—Mr. E. N. Mills, in cabin. For Nagasaki:—Mr. H. C. Cooper, in cabin. For Shanghai:—Mr. E. H. Himrod, Mrs. E. H. Himrod, Miss M. E. Pyle, and Miss Mary Snodgrass, in cabin. For Hongkong:—Mrs. E. E. Barton, Mr. and Mrs. K. Bottorff and infant, Mr. S. McCurdy, Mrs. T. H. Mead, Miss O. Mead, Mr. C. Pollitz, Mr. J. P. Templeton, Miss M. White, Miss Claude Wilson, Mr. Russell Harper, and Mr. L. Maynard, in cabin.

Per French steamer *Jarra*, from Marseilles via ports:—Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. Giraud, Mr. James Chiong, Mr. Gabriel, Rev. Paumet, Mr. Olmstead, Mr. H. J. Such, Mrs. Steggart, Mr. Seegelen, Mrs. Ninomiya, Mr. Lues, Mr. Pietzcker, Mr. Jantzen, Mr. Ferrari, and Mr. Fioraganti, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Indiana*, from Madras via ports:—Ensign W. B. Wells, Lieut. Procter, Mrs. D. J. O'Connell, Mr. J. C. Donaldson Sim, Mr. J. H. Threw, and Lieut. F. C. Bowers, in cabin; three in steerage.

DEPARTED.

Per British steamer *Empress of China*, for Vancouver via ports:—Mrs. G. E. Albrecht, Miss Albrecht, Master E. L. Albrecht, Master M. B. Albrecht, Capt. Alexander, Mr. K. Akaboshi, Mrs. Alex. Apar, Miss Apar, Lieut. C. S. Babcock, Lieut. M. R. Best, Lady Blake, and maid, Miss Blake, Capt. G. T. Blackland, Mr. H. L. Blum, Mr. J. Edward Boeck, Mr. J. Edward Boeck, General F. Spratt Bowring, R.E., Mr. W. L. Cahn, Capt. Carpenter, Com. Edward R. Charlton, R.N., and servant; Mr. F. E. Chrestien, Mr. F. E. Chrestien, Capt. Cripps, Mr. W. E. Curtis, Mrs. W. E. Curtis, Mr. J. C. Ferguson, Gen. Sir Alfred Gaselee, Mr. M. Ginsburg, Mr. J. Godchaux, Mrs. J. Godchaux, Miss Godchaux, Mr. W. Harvey, Capt. E. P. Haywood, Mr. E. C. Hochapful, Mr. C. E. Hymen, Mrs. C. E. Hymen, Lieut. B. A. Lawrie, and servant, Mr. Geo. M. Leishman, Mr. H. S. Lister, Mr. J. W. Lufton, Major G. Mathison, Mr. Marcus Mess, Mrs. Marcus Mess, Master Mess, Miss J. Miller, Miss F. E. Miller, Mr. A. Nanton, The Dowager Lady Napier of Magdala, Mr. G. F. Norton, Mrs. H. J. Neville, Lieut.-Col. A. J. O'Hara, Capt. Hugh D. O'Sullivan, R.M.L.I., Mr. Jas. G. Ost, Lieut. Palmer, R.N., Capt. Beauchamp T. Pell, A.D.C., Lieut.-Col. Penrose, R.E., Mrs. W. Powell, Master Powell, Lieut. G. R. Pridham, R.E., Mrs. Ramsay, Major A. R. Reynolds, Lieut. Rigg, Mr. Thos. Royden, Capt. Rusche, Miss Russell, Mr. S. Sakigawa, Mrs. Scanton, Dr. W. B. Scanton, Mr. A. Shito, Major Stewart, Mr. Pascoe Stuart, Mrs. Pascoe Stuart, child and nurse, Lieut. Sullivan, R.N., Col. Swann, Lieut. Teed, Mrs. A. Van Vissingen, Major H. B. Vaughan, Miss Vaughan, Mr. P. Vorberg, I.G.N., Miss Waterhouse, Lieut. Welch, Mrs. Welch, and Mr. Wm. Whyte in cabin.

Per American steamer *China*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Lieut. Ahrens, Col. von Arnstedt, Mr. A. H. Castle, Lieut. A. L. Castle, Mr. Albert S. Cook, Mrs. Albert S. Cook, Miss Beatrice Cook, Master Bockwith Cook, Mr. D. L. Davis, Miss Augusta Dickerson, Lieut. Eberhardt, Lieut. Freichter, Lieut. N. M. Geoghegan, Mr. James E. Gibson, Miss H. Groves, Dr. Gudden, Lieut. Hagomeister, Mr. G. H. Holden, Capt. T. W. Irvine, Mr. Leong Kai, Lieut. Kuhl, Lieut. W. M. Lindsay, Lieut. Moldenhauer, Mr. Arthur A. Noyes, Mr. W. H. Orrick, Lieut. T. H. Owens, Lieut. von Poncet, Lieut. Pfutzenreuter, Mrs. J. C. Raines, Mr. Lam Sai, Mrs. Ho Sam and child, Com. Seaton Schroeder, U.S.N., Mr. H. H. Scott, Mr. Harrison W. Smith, Mr. G. F. Smithers, Mr. Jos. S. Spear, Jr., Mrs. Jos. S. Spear, Mr. F. Strahler, Mrs. F. Strahler and child, Mr. Y. Takano, Mr. C. W. Thompson, Mrs. C. W. Thompson, Miss D. Thompson, Prof. David P. Todd, Mrs. David Todd, Miss Todd, Dr. Carl Wiegand, Mr. F. F. Williams, Mr. Leong Wing, Lieut. Winterfield, Mr. L. G. Young, and Consul Zimmermann, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Kobe Maru*, for Shanghai via ports:—Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Greig, Mr. and Mrs. H. Smith, Mr. E. W. Hammonly, R.N., Mr. Y. Tojio, Mr. J. Houston, Mr. Pow Fongchew, Major Yamamoto, Mr. S. Mayer, and Mr. S. Fukano, in cabin; Mrs. Haru Koiwai, Mr. K. Mrishita, Mr. M. Yamada, Mrs. M. Marubashi, Mr. T. Artindale, Mr. Mr. I. Inouye, Mr. T. Kikuchi, Mr. I. Fukui, and Mr. and Mrs. Terada, in second class; 32 in steerage.

Per British steamer *Coptic*, from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Col. R. Baillie, Mrs. B. Baillie, Mrs. E. F. Barton, Mrs. J. C. Bentz and child, Mr. K. Botorff, Mrs. K. Botorff and child, Mr. H. C. Cooper, Mr. F. X. D'Almada, Mrs. F. X. D'Almada and child, Miss Z. D'Almada, Miss A. D'Almada, Miss M. D'Almada, Mr. Li Shun Fan, Mr. E. J. Franklin, Mrs. E. J. Franklin, Mr. R. W. Gainford, Mrs. R. W. Gainford, Mr. J. S. Happer, Mr. Russell Harper, Mr. F. H. Hilbert, Mr. E. H. Himrod, Mrs. E. H. Himrod, Miss Jose Hock and niece, Mr. Li Po Kwai, Mr. L. Maynard, Mrs. T. H. Mead, Miss O. Mead, Mr. S. McCurdy, Mr. N. P. Miller, Mr. E. N. Mills, Mr. F. C. Pollitz, Mr. F. P. Pratt, Miss M. E. Pyle, Mr. D. W. Salter, Rev. A. L. Sharpe, Mrs. M. C. Smith, Miss M. A. Snodgrass, Mr. Fred. M. Steele, Mrs. F. M. Steele, Miss Steele, Mr. J. P. Templeton, Major Hamilton S. Wallace, Mrs. H. S. Wallace, Miss M. White, Miss Claude Wilson, Mr. H. E. Worrall, and Mrs. Wortmann, in cabin.

CARGOES.

Per British steamer *Tacoma*, for Tacoma:—

	TEA.	Chicago New York Pacific Other	Total
	Canada, & West, & East.	Coast Cities, Packages.	
Hongkong ...	72	...	140
Kobe ...	707	...	707
Yokohama ...	30	555	720
Total ...	72	737	1,567

Per British steamer *Empress of China*, for Vancouver, B.C.:—

	TEA.	Chicago New York Pacific Other	Total
	Canada, & West, & East.	Coast Cities, Packages.	
Hongkong ...	...	...	205
Amoy ...	...	1,808	1,808
Shanghai ...	1,817	1,825	3,642
Kobe ...	849	666	1,515
Yokohama ...	5,218	100	5,318
Total ...	7,884	2,591	10,475

	SILK.	Chicago New York Pacific Other	Total
	Canada, & West, & East.	Coast Cities, Packages.	
Hongkong & Canton ...	151	...	151
Shanghai ...	603	...	603
Yokohama ...	1,130	...	1,130
Total ...	1,974	...	1,974

SILK SHIPPERS.

Per British steamer *Ranai*, for London via ports:—Raw silk for France, 156 bales.

VESSELS TO ARRIVE.

STEAMERS.

NAME.	FROM.	REPORTED.	
Ajax	Liverpool	Left S'pore	Aug. 15
America Maru	San Francisco	Left	Aug. 10
Andalusia	Hamburg	Left H'kong	Aug. 19
Arabia	Hamburg	Left S'pore	Aug. 21
Awa Maru	London	Left Suez	Aug. 15
Baron Immedale	New York	Left	July 13
Carlisle City	San Diego	Left	Aug. 1
China	Trieste	Left H'kong	Aug. 20
Claverdale	New York	Left	July 20
Cycle	Phila.	At Kobe	Aug. 9
Eastern	Australia	At H'ong	Aug. 7
Elba	Hamburg	Left S'pore	Aug. 10
Ferndene	New York	Leaves	Aug. 5
Freiburg	Hamburg	Passed Canal	Aug. 4
Duke of Fife	Tacoma	Left	Aug. 5
Glenfarg	London	Passed Canal	July 9
Glenturret	London	At H'kong	Aug. 4
Hakata Maru	London	Left Colombo	Aug. 14
Idomeneus	Liverpool	Left S'pore	Aug. 4
Inaba Maru	London	Left	Aug. 16
Kagoshima Maru	Bombay	Left	Aug. 17
Koenigsberg	Hamburg	Passed Canal	Aug. 11
Landaura	Madras	Left Rangoon	Aug. 19
Langbank	Phila.	Left	July 13
Longships	New York	Left	June 23
Mike Maru	Bombay	At Kobe	Aug. 19
Mogul	London	At S'hai	Aug. 7
Orestes	Liverpool	Left S'pore	Aug. 10
Prinz Heinrich	Hamburg	Left Colombo	Aug. 10
Richmond Castle	New York	Loading	July 17
Rosetta Maru	Melbourne	Left Manila	Aug. 19
Salfordia	New York	At Kobe	Aug. 8
Sanuki Maru	London	At H'kong	Aug. 15
Satsuma	New York	Passed Canal	July 16
Strathford	Phila.	Passed Perim	July 16
Trieste	Trieste	Passed Canal	Aug. 2
Yangtze	Liverpool	Cleared H'kong	Aug. 9
Yawata Maru	Melbourne	Leaves	Aug. 28

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

In Yarns there is little to report beyond one or two contracts in 2 80's to arrive; Shirts are quiet, and there is nothing doing in the other branches.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	PER PIECE.
Grey Shirting—8½ lb, 38½ yds, 30 inches	Y. 2.85 to 3.50
Grey Shirting—9 lb, 31½ yds, 45 inches	28.0 to 3.80
Indigo Shirtings—24 yards, 14 inches	2.50 to 3.35
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches	3.00 to 5.00
Cotton—Italians and Sateens, Black, 32 inches	PER YARD. 0.20 to 0.30

WOOLLENS.

	PER YARD.
Flannels ...	Y. 0.35 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 32 in.	0.30 to 0.45
Mousseline de Laine,—Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches	0.16 to 0.33
Cloths—Pilots, 54 60 36 inches	0.50 to 0.95
Cloths—Presidents, 51 60 65 inches	0.90 to 1.00
Cloths—Union, 54 60 56 inches	0.60 to 1.00
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5 lb per lb	0.60 to 0.66
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	PER PIECE. 9.50 to 12.00
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches	0.90 to 1.80
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0 lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches	1.90 to 2.25
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5 lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches	2.50 to 3.50

COTTON YARN.

	PER BALE.
Nos. 16 24, Singles	Y. 135.00 to 145.00
Nos. 28 32, Singles	155.00 to 165.00
Nos. 38 42, Singles	Nominal
Nos. 32, Doubles	Nominal
Nos. 42, Doubles	Nominal
Nos. 2 60, Plain	160.00 to 170.00
Nos. 2 80, Plain	Nominal

Nos. 2/100, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2 60, Gassed	240.00 to 260.00
Nos. 2 80, Gassed	390.00 to 330.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed	420.00 to 440.00

RAW COTTONS.

American Middling	27.50 to 28.00
Indian Broach	24.00 to 25.00
Chinese	24.50

METALS.

Transactions are still small.

	PER PIECE.
Round and square ½ inch and upward	Y. 4.30 to 4.60
Iron Plates, assorted	4.80 to 5.20
Sheet Iron	5.30 to 6.70
Galvanized Iron sheets	10.25 to 11.00
Wire Nails, assorted	6.70 to 7.00
Tin Plates, per box	7.80 to 8.30
Pig Iron, No. 3	2.00 to 2.15
Hoop Iron (½ to 1½ inch)	5.50 to 6.00

KEROSENE.

The market has still a strong tendency.

American	\$2.79
Russian	2.50
Langkat	2.45

SUGAR.

A fair business has been done at quotations in Hongkong refined, but otherwise the market is quiet.

	PER PIECE.
Brown Takao	Y. 5.20 to 6.25
Brown Manila	5.90 to 7.20
Brown Datong	4.80 to 5.00
Brown Canton	5.00 to 7.10
White Java and Penang	7.20 to 8.60
White Refined	9.30 to 10.60

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

Prices have been further forced up by a speculative movement which is not maintained by prices in consuming markets. Whether buyers here can drag consumers up to their ideas or not remains to be seen.

QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra, Fine	Y. 960 to 970
Filatures—Extra, Coarse	960 to 970
Filatures—No. 1, Fine	940 to 950
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse	930 to 940
Filatures—No. 1½, Fine	920 to 930
Filatures—No. 1½, Coarse	920 to 930
Filatures—No. 2, Fine	900 to 910
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse	900 to 910
Common—Coarse	—
Re-reels—Extra	920 to 930
Re-reels—No. 1	910 to 915
Re-reels—No. 1½	900 to 905
Re-reels—No. 2	870 to 875
Re-reels—No. 3	850 to 855
Kakedas—Extra	930 to 935
Kakedas—No. 1	900 to 910
Kakedas—No. 1½	870 to 875
Kakedas—No. 2	840 to 845
Kakedas—No. 2½	790 to 840

WASTE SILK.

Business is hampered by the high prices which holders ask. Orders are in town at about 10 per cent. under our printed quotations.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	140 to 150
Noshi—Filatures, Good	130 to 135
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	140 to 150
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	130 to 135
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	...
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best	...
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	...
Noshi—Bushiu, Best	...
Noshi—Bushiu, Good	...
Noshi—Bushiu, Medium	...
Noshi—Joshiu, Best	80 to 90
Noshi—Joshiu, Good	70 to 75
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	110 to 125
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	100 to 112
Kibiso—Joshiu, Good	...
Kibiso—Bushu, Fair	...

TEA.

A fair amount of business has been done at quotations.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	40 & upwards
Choice	36 to 40
Finest	34 to 35
Fine	30 to 33
Good Medium	28 to 37
Medium	26 to 28
Good Common	24 to 25
Common	20 to 23

FISH OIL.

There has been hardly any business, but shipments continue. Quotations are slightly lower.

COPPER.

Nothing to record. Reports from home indicate lower values.

Yokohama, August 22.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour,
Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin and scalp of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. Sold throughout the world. Australian Depot: R. TOWNS & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. S. A. African Depot: LENNON LTD., Cape Town. "How to have Beautiful Skin, Hair, and Hands," free. **POTTER CORP., Boston, U. S. A., Sole Props., CUTICURA REMEDIES.**

Milkmaid Milkmaid Milkmaid



TRADE MARK.

BRAND
Milk

As a guarantee of
Quality, see the
MILKMAID
on every Tin.

**LARGEST SALE
in the
WORLD.**



TRADE MARK.

BRAND
Milk



TRADE MARK.

BRAND
Milk

As a guarantee of
Quality, see the
MILKMAID
on every Tin.

**LARGEST SALE
in the
WORLD.**

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

SIGNATURE IN
WHITE
ON
RED LABEL

ORIGINAL
WORCESTERSHIRE.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

IS A HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY

It cures Rheumatism, Sciatica,
Stiff Joints,

Glandular Swellings,

Sore Throat, Quinsy, Mumps,

Burns, Piles, Fistulas, &c.

**AND EVERY
FORM OF SKIN DISEASE.**

Manufactured only at 52, New Oxford St. (Opp. 533, Oxford St.),
London. Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

LEASE FORMS.

POWER-OF-ATTORNEY FORMS.

FOR SALE at the OFFICE of the
"JAPAN MAIL," No. 55, Main Street.

TELEPHONE No. 144.

Yokohama Charity Organization.

CLOTHING for the Poor is constantly in demand, and may be sent to the Hon. Secretary, to whom also all APPLICATIONS FOR RELIEF should be referred. The names of New Subscribers will be at all times gladly received by Messrs. JAS. DODDS, J. C. HARTLAND, B. C. HOWARD, JAS. MARTIN, or W. F. MITCHELL.

UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

MELLIN'S FOOD

For INFANTS and INVALIDS.

When prepared is similar to Breast Milk.

MELLIN'S FOOD WORKS, PECKHAM, LONDON, ENGLAND.

DINNEFORDS

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

DINNEFORDS MAGNESIA

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel; the safest and most gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.

Sold Throughout the World.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

(毎土曜日一回發行)
編輯人 佐々木 三郎
發行兼印刷人 佐々木 三郎
發行所 横濱市 山下町五十五番
シヤワバン ナール新聞社

The Japan Weekly Mail:

毎土曜日 A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART. 一週發行

No. 9.]

REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O.
AS A NEWSPAPER.

YOKOHAMA, AUG. 31ST, 1901.

明治廿五年三月廿日
第三種郵便物認可

[Vol. XXXVI.]

CONTENTS.

Summary of News	940
Chinese Affairs	910
Korea	911
The Pro-Roe Germans	912
Yokohama Roads	919
America's Balance of Trade	913
Home Department and the Mormons	913
The Rice Market	913
Documentary Difficulties	913
The Steerable Balloon	913
Controversial Methods	914
The Formosa Lottery	914
Panuco Copper Mine and Mr. W. Keewick	914
Major-General Corbin on the Philippines	915
The Gambling Affair	915
Japanese Shipbuilding	915
German Notes	915
Viscount Watanabe and Arabi Pasha	916
Shanghai's Tramway Scheme	916
Aum Para-pa	917
The Talk of a Sale of Bonds	917
The Sulu Railway	917
French Notes	917
Notes on Current Events	918
The Bank of Japan	918
The British Foreign Office and its Critics	919
Grand Master of English Freemasons	919
Fires	920
Yachting	920
Baseball	920
Navigating the Yangtze Rapids	920
English Cricket	920
New Japanese Fishes	921
Where Two Empires Meet	921
Boer Amenities	921
The Russell Trial	921
The Recent Fatality in Hongkong	922
Law Cases	922
News of the Week	922
China Notes	922
American Topics	922
English Notes	922
Correspondence	922
Bull-Fighting in Echigo	926
Mr. Nanland and the Mormons	926
Honolulu Highroad	926
Japan and Korea	926
International Rifle Shooting	926
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	926
Brent and Company, Limited	927
Joint Meeting of Chambers of Commerce	927
Telegrams	927
Latest Shipping	929
Latest Commercial	930

"FAIS CE QUE DOIS; ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, AUGUST 31ST, 1901.

BIRTH.

At No. 9-B, Tsukiji, Tokyo, on August 23rd, the wife of JOHN TRUMBULL SWIFT, M.A., of a daughter.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

LIEUT.-COLONEL NOZU arrived at Fusan on the 27th inst.

YOKOHAMA is once more enjoying a full water service from the mains.

MR. ISODA WAZO, M.P. for Nara Prefecture, died at his home on the 23rd inst.

THE well-known poet Yakakuan Kakusai (73) died at his residence in Tokyo on the 24th inst.

THE dead body of a man was found under Surugabashi, Yokohama, on the morning of the 22nd inst.

THE War Department will despatch a number of carpenters shortly to build barracks at Tientsin.

PRINCE KONOE will arrive in Japan from Korea in a few days and will stay for some time at his villa in Kyoto.

ITO KITARO, a native of Miye, was arrested by the Fukagawa police on the night of the 21st

inst. on a charge of threatening his eldest brother Ito Tatsujiro with a knife. He wanted to borrow money.

PRINCE SHIMAZU, who has made a long stay at Kagoshima, arrived in the capital on the morning of the 25th inst.

NETS to the value of \$5,000 (gold) have been cut on the Fraser river this season. Most of them belonged to Japanese.

SEVENTY-EIGHT labourers gathered by the emigrant companies left Yokohama for Hawaii on the 27th inst. by the *Doric*.

FOLLOWING are the number of Japanese in Tientsin at the end of July:—Males 882; females 175, occupying 203 houses.

A HAIL storm and heavy wind visited the neighbourhood of Sakai-mura, Yenga-gori Fukuoka Prefecture, on the 24th inst.

THE Russian Government is reported to have built three torpedo-boats at Port Arthur the materials of which were sent from Europe.

MR. YADA KINJIRO, editor of the *Yokosuka Shinbun*, was arrested by the Yokohama Local Court on the 19th inst. charged with forgery.

DUST fell at Yamase-mura and Heiin-mura, Takai-gori, Nagano Prefecture, on the 23rd inst. It is believed to have resulted from an eruption of Asamayama.

THE chartered steamer *Sakura Maru* arrived at Ujina on the 24th inst. and landed a number of 21 c.m. guns and some machinery captured at the Taku forts.

THE Exchange Telegraph Company says that Mr. Andrew Carnegie has been invited to become lord rector of Aberdeen University in succession to Lord Strathcona.

A COLLISION occurred between a passenger car and a goods van at Waki station on the Sanyo Railway on the afternoon of the 26th inst. Three passengers and one porter were injured.

A YOUNG man dressed like a student committed suicide by throwing himself before a train near Oiso on the morning of the 21st inst. He had in his pocket 50 *sen* and some poetry.

FOUR Japanese attempted to smuggle out of the country by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha steamer *Tosa Maru* on the 21st inst. They were found by the harbour police and arrested at once.

A BLACKSMITH named Kato Shinkichi, living at Atsugimachi, Kanagawa Prefecture, while fishing on the Sagami-gawa on the morning of the 23rd inst., had an epileptic fit and was drowned.

THE steamer *Kotsu Maru* (1,550 tons), belonging to Mr. Oya Shichihei, which has been built at Uraga, in the branch shipyard of the Ishikawajima Company was launched on the 28th inst.

AN embankment at Kusunowa-gawa at Aritomura, Abegori, Shizuoka Prefecture, was destroyed by flooding on the afternoon of the 23rd inst. Several hundred *cho* of rice fields were washed away.

A QUARTER-MASTER of the *Tosa Maru* has been arrested by the Water Police. It is alleged that he accepted *yen* 13 from a would-be stow-away, who, however, was discovered and brought ashore.

A LONG distance swimming race participated in by over 70 students belonging to the Dai Nippon Butokukai, took place on the 21st inst. They started at 8.20 in the morning to swim between Fushimi and Osaka (over 13 *ri*) and arrived at

Mr. Fujita Denzaburo's residence in Osaka at 7 o'clock in the evening. The students' ages ranged from 13 to 20.

A LAMP explosion in the house of Mr. Kano Sadajiro, an official of the Imperial Household Department, caused slight injuries to Mr. Kano's wife and seriously hurt her sister, who is not expected to recover.

AN old woman named Ito Nobu, living at Motomachi Ichome, Yokohama, attempted to commit suicide at Mayetabashi early on the morning of the 25th inst. She threw herself into the Creek but waded out again.

THE Emperor and Empress have presented *yen* 5,000 towards the funeral expenses of Marquis Shotai, formerly King of Riukiu. The coffin left Tokyo for Kobe by train at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 23rd.

THE *Morning Post* special correspondent at Tangiers says that the Moorish Envoy to London and Berlin has been arrested at Mazighan (Morocco) for granting unauthorised concessions to England and spending two millions sterling.

NATIVE papers have an extraordinary story about a battle between *geisha* at Yanagawa, Chikugo Province. The trouble arose out of jealousy existing between rival *geisha* houses. Some of the male employees who assisted were injured.

OKITA TOKUJI, living at Kakigara-cho, Tokyo, and four others were arrested by the Fukagawa police on the night of the 25th inst. It appears that they conducted a rich man of Ibaraki to a house of ill-fame at Suzuki and then stole *yen* 800 from him.

A LANDSLIP caused by heavy rain occurred at Hisase-mura, Kaji-gori, Gifu Prefecture, on the 21st inst. One house was washed away and four were levelled to the ground. A landslip is also reported from Adachi-mura, Fukuoka, one building being ruined.

THE Minister of Communications ordered Mr. Aoki Dzizaburo, Chief of the Yokohama Post-Telegraph Office on the 24th inst. to proceed to Europe and America. He will leave Japan in a few days. During his absence his duties will be discharged by Mr. K. Hagiwara.

THREE men named Usami Shoichi, Fujii Kotaro, and Hara Susumu, employed in a printing office, at Nishikicho, Kanda, Tokyo, were arrested by the Kanda police on the 24th inst., charged with stealing 60 *kamme* of lead belonging to the office, which they sold to a man at Yayegakicho, Hongo, Tokyo.

A ROBBER named Koshizuka Masakichi was arrested by the Kanagawa Police on the night of the 23rd inst. on a charge of stealing several articles from a house at Koyasu-mura, the same night. He was sentenced in his absence about November last to nine years' imprisonment for highway robbery.

A LANDSLIP occurred at Inohana, Shirakawa-mura, Chichibu-gori, Saitama Prefecture at midnight on the 23rd inst. in consequence of the heavy rain. Seven men were buried. Several landslips took place between Omiya and Honjo on the morning of the following day.

A MACHINIST named Hayashi Ikuzo, belonging to the Japanese cruiser *Yakumo*, committed suicide by drowning at Yokosuka on the night of the 16th inst. He got on board a boat and rowed himself out into the bay six or seven *cho*, after which he took off his uniform and tied it up in a parcel. He then threw himself into the water. His body was found on the 21st inst.

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

Saturday, Aug. 24.

Mr. Na Tung's departure from Shanghai has been postponed until the 31st of August. It is alleged that he will have to remain some two weeks in Tokyo before being granted audience by the Emperor, and that he will then visit the grave of Mr. Sugiyama and the residence of his family. Thereafter he and his suite will devote about a fortnight to various administrative investigations which are expected to furnish useful material for the organization of the remodelled Chinese Government, if there is such a thing. Many people will be disposed to think that if remodelling of the Chinese Government be attempted while the Empress Dowager and her Manchu advisers remain at the head of affairs, China will fare like the old bottles into which the new wine was poured. As to Na Tung himself, the most contradictory rumours are circulated. Some persons call him a notorious Boxer, and the *North-China Daily News*, a journal not proverbial for its sympathetic views of Chinese men and things, declares that the deaths of the martyred patriots Hsü and Yuan were brought about mainly through the instrumentality of Na. The Japanese, however, pronounce Na to be a man of most progressive ideas and thoroughly friendly to foreign intercourse. And indeed it suggests itself to us that if Na were anything like the picture drawn of him by our Shanghai contemporary, Japanese officials, who know something about China and the Chinese, would not have consented to receive him as ambassador of apology. But there is one criticism that will readily present itself to many minds. Is it wise to allow Na's mission to be employed for any purpose except the unique object of offering apologies and condolences? If he is to devote a large part of his sojourn in Japan to making administrative investigations, visiting scientific, commercial, and educational institutions, and turning his visit to general account, will not the gravity and solemnity of his embassy be correspondingly impaired, and will not the Chinese nation be persuaded that to make an apology to Japan was merely a collateral purpose of his journey? It may be conceded that the task of getting the Chinese mind to view foreign events in their true perspective is scarcely worth essaying seriously, so long as means of circulating true intelligence are in their present defective condition. But this mission of Na Tung's might at least be segregated from everything that plainly tends to obscure its real character.

In truth the Peace Protocol has done about its share of business as a basis of rumours. Still its capacities in that line are not exhausted. To-day, its fate is again invested with an element of interest by intelligence that the Chinese Plenipotentiaries have been instructed not to sign unless the Powers abandon their intention of building a parapet round the Legation quarter, and unless they take some step which the telegram fails to explain with regard to the various railway stations. Of course there is no manner of doubt that the Chinese must sign. They are held in a vise and have no option. But possibly they see their account in making difficulties. Whatever the Powers agree to or refuse, it may be taken for granted that the restoration of peace and the withdrawal of the foreign forces will not be many months old before the Chinese nation will be fully persuaded that the former was an act of graceful benevolence on the part

of their rulers and the latter an affair of stern necessity on the part of the Powers.

Major-General Fukushima has reached Shanghai on that restful holiday to which he alluded, not without a touch of irony, when interviewed on the eve of his departure from Japan. Immediately on reaching the "model settlement" he turned his back on it and took passage up the Yangtze for the purpose of visiting Viceroy Chang. No one is likely to believe that these movements of the gallant officer are dictated by pure pleasure-seeking aims, but they may be for all that.

Tuesday, Aug. 27.

The delay in signing the Protocol is now explained by a theory or rumour that the Chinese Government wants a modification of its terms. No intelligence suggesting a difficulty seems to have reached official quarters. But it does appear that there is a slight difference of opinion with regard to the provision for dredging the Whampoo River. A telegram from Shanghai says that the British Consul-General at that place has made a statement to Viceroy Liu Kun-yi, suggesting that the Chinese Government should grant a sum of 4 million taels for the purposes of the work, the money to be paid by installments in 20 years. If that be done, the foreign merchants of Shanghai will give their assistance to procure funds at once, and will organise a committee to undertake the work, as well as a conservancy board. Viceroy Liu is said to have approved the project, and to have telegraphed it to the Plenipotentiaries in Peking, by whom it is likely to be adopted. This question is naturally causing a little delay, so that, whereas the signing of the protocol was confidently expected last week, it will probably be deferred a few days longer.

There is also some renewed talk of the injustice done to Japan in paying her a smaller sum than the very modest amount she has claimed to cover her expenditures. Her demand represents a minimum figure and was based on the assumption of a cash payment. Rumour now points to the possibility of such a reduction of private claims as may leave a surplus in the fund allotted to that purpose. If so, there may be a chance of Japan's getting her rights without any special difficulty.

Wednesday, Aug. 28.

Dr. Morrison's telegram to *The Times*, in which he couples the delay in signing the Protocol with reported activity in Chinese arsenals, has doubtless created some alarm. It is now supplemented by a rumour that the officers commanding the foreign troops in Chili are about to hold a secret council. Probably there is little ground for these alarming stories. It is true that China may at any moment be visited with a fit of obstinacy. Supposing her vision to be limited to the immediate horizon, she may say to herself that if she declines to sign the Protocol, the Foreign Powers will have to make an almost deterrently great and costly effort in order to bring effective pressure to bear on the new situation. They were able to reach Peking without any unbearable strain on their resources, but to reach Hsian, in the first place, and subsequently to pursue a nomadic Court throughout the length and breadth of a vast territory, would be another and a very different matter. Such an estimate of the situation is just possible from the Chinese point of view. But is it in the remotest degree probable? Is there the least likelihood that the Chinese Court will deliberately expose

the greater part of the empire to the horrors by which the inhabitants of Chili were visited, or that, with greatly diminished resources, it will renew a struggle which was hopeless from the outset? The public will be wise if it accepts with implicit confidence the officially offered explanation of the delay in signing the Protocol. Hsian may not unreasonably expect a few days' grace for the purpose of conciliating any opposition that may have been developed in conservative quarters. Li Hung-chang's illness, which is known to be very real and very disquieting, may well retard his discharge of business, and a difference of opinion between Viceroy Liu and the Peking Plenipotentiaries on the subject of the conservation of the water-way to Shanghai may not unnaturally be responsible for a little delay. In official circles, however, there does not seem to be any apprehension whatever about the ultimate signature of the Protocol, and rumours to the contrary must be received with the greatest reservation.

It is reported that the Chinese Plenipotentiaries having approached the Russian Representative in Peking on the subject of Manchuria, received the reply that M. de Giers had nothing to say to that question, and that if they desired to open it, they must place themselves in direct communication with the Foreign Office in St. Petersburg. That is a reversal of the order of affairs hitherto supposed to have been pursued. Up to the present the public have been told that Russia was importuning China to re-open the Manchurian problem with the object of concluding an agreement approximately on the lines of the recently rejected convention, and there has been a pretty general conjecture that the aim of the St. Petersburg statesmen in taking such a step was to provide some back door of escape from the somewhat embarrassing pledges they had given to the world. But if Russia is "sitting tight" and China getting restless, all these fine theories go by the board.

Mr. Komura's departure from Peking to assume the direction of the Foreign Office in Tokyo is expected to follow immediately on the signature of the Peace Protocol. With regard to his successor at the Legation in Peking, Mr. Kurino, Japanese Minister in Paris, has hitherto been universally spoken of. But it is now alleged that Mr. Kurino, being Mr. Komura's senior, is somewhat unwilling to succeed him in Peking, and that he will probably remain for a time without a post, Viscount Okabe being sent to Paris as his successor. In that event Mr. Uchida, now Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, is expected to go to Peking. The latter appointment would doubtless be excellent, for Mr. Uchida has given many proofs of exceptional ability.

A telegram from London to the *Jiji Shimpō* alleges that Russia has collected two hundred thousand troops in East Asia, including her railway guards and thirty thousand Cossacks. The telegram adds that two-thirds of these troops, or over 130,000 men, are already in Manchuria. If Russia has accomplished this, it is a very remarkable feat, but in recording the statement we venture to remind our readers that for the past fifteen years the massing of large Russian forces in Eastern Asia has been perpetually announced by newsmongers. The cry of "wolf" may become real one of these days, but we doubt whether the moment has yet arrived.

Friday, August 30.

As the time approaches for the return of the Court to Peking, rumours of all kinds thicken. In the sequel of more than one postponement it was understood that the 15th of September would be the latest date for the departure of their Majesties from Hsian. But news now comes that there has been another postponement and that the middle of October is named. Concerning this change of programme—which may be a false rumour for all that we know to the contrary—various explanations are offered. One story is that a game of cross-purposes has been commenced which threatens not to have any more finality than the rocks forming the basis of the globe according to the negro's theory. The Court proposes to return after the foreign troops have withdrawn; the foreign troops propose to withdraw after the Court's return. Hence any symptom of delay on one side produces corresponding delay on the other, and an interminable state of affairs is inaugurated. According to this story, the foreign troops are acting in accordance with the programme contemplated from the outset. But according to another version it is England that has inspired the latest phase of hesitation. England thinks that great circumspection is needed in this matter. Her conviction is that if the foreign troops vacate the city unconditionally, leaving the Chinese to enter and do as they please, the impression inevitably produced will be that the retirement was forced and that, after all, the Powers had to draw back. That estimate of the situation is said to have been confirmed by the conduct and attitude of the General in command of Governor Yuan's advance force, which is encamped a few miles outside Peking. The British commanding officer, when he approached Yuan's General for the purpose of making arrangements for the replacement of the British troops by the Chinese, encountered much hauteur and incivility, and moreover found that the Chinese were not by any means preserving good order within the district occupied by their men. There thus was no possibility of mistaking either the construction that would be put upon the unconditional withdrawal of the foreign troops, or the state of affairs that would be inaugurated in Peking after its garrisoning by the Chinese. England, therefore, came to the conclusion that the foreign troops must not be withdrawn until after certain formalities had been complied with in connexion with the entry of the Chinese, and until after practical assurance had been obtained that good order and peace would be preserved in the city. We need scarcely point out that if this latter version be correct, there are still complications of a very troublesome nature to be overcome before the Court's return. And we hope that it is correct, for we have always thought and said that a false and injurious impression would inevitably be produced on the mind of the Chinese nation if the foreign troops withdrew unconditionally. Of course every one remembers that their immediate withdrawal after the relief of the city was vigorously advocated by some publicists. Have those students of the time changed their opinion now or do they see in the present complications a confirmation of the views they then expressed? However that may be, it seems tolerably certain that the return of the Court to Peking and the withdrawal of the foreign troops will not be effected without some difficulty, and, for our own part, we can only repeat our frequent asser-

tion that until Their Majesties are fairly re-installed in their old capital, we are unable to credit the sincerity of their intention to return at all.

There is another rumour to the effect that the Court will not go back to Peking until Russia withdraws from Manchuria. If the Court has proposed to itself any such programme it displays a degree of acumen not usually credited to it. But everything would depend on the manner of giving effect to the programme.

Mr. Yuan Tsz-chwang, head of the Eastern Section of the Russo-Chinese Bank, who has just returned to Yokohama after a long tour in China, tells a representative of the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* that he does not anticipate any revival of the China trade until the Court has returned to Peking and the foreign troops have been withdrawn. Apparently his chief reason for making that statement is that order can not be restored by the foreign troops. There are, he alleges, some thirty thousand Boxers disguised as ordinary citizens in the regions bordering the Peiho between Taku and Peking. These men constitute a perpetual obstruction to safe traffic and to the maintenance of peace and good order. But it is impossible for foreigners to search them out or distinguish them from the Chinese merchants and farmers among whom they reside. Even the Japanese can not undertake that task with any hope of success. It must be accomplished by the Chinese Authorities, and therefore until the latter are replaced in charge of the district, there will be no security for life and property, nor any genuine revival of trade. Mr. Yuan mentions incidentally that among the Chinese inhabitants of Chili the Japanese troops enjoy the highest reputation of all the allied contingents for good conduct and merciful treatment of peaceful folks; that the Americans stand second, and that the Germans are regarded as the cruellest of all.

It is affirmed that although the intended despatch of Na Tung to Japan on a mission of apology for the murder of Mr. Sugiyama has long been publicly known, the Chinese Government has not yet made any official announcement of the fact to Japan, and the latter has consequently taken no steps for the reception of the envoy or with regard to the routine which should be followed on his arrival. The idea is that Na carries his own credentials and will transmit them after he gets here. So, at any rate, writes the *Tokyo Asahi*. We trust that whatever the arrangements may be, care will be taken that the envoy's visit does not present itself to the Chinese public in the light of an ordinary expedition in search of novelties or to collect useful information.

The Chinese continue to send orders for bank paper to Japan. The late Mr. Chiosone was among the designers and executors of notes for China at the time of the first commission. Last year, Viceroy Chang Chih-tung asked the Government Printing Bureau to strike off for the Hupeh Bank a million one-*yen* notes and an equal number of 1000-cash notes, and now another request in a similar sense has come from Governor Yuan in connexion with the Shantung Bank.

A porcelain artist named Hirokawa Daijiro, living at Tobe, Yokohama, attempted to commit suicide early on the morning of the 28th inst. He threw himself into a disused well at Hiranuma, Nishi Tobe, but a police-constable who was passing rescued him.

KOREA.

Saturday, Aug. 24.

In spite of the efforts of Mr. McLeavy Brown the Korean Government seems to be in a chronic state of impecuniosity. It wants to borrow from the First National Bank a sum of four hundred thousand *yen*—which is truly a stupendous amount for a national loan—and it proposes to pay eight per cent. interest. But the Bank wants 10 per cent., a demand not all surprising, seeing that even on gilt-edged securities money can not be now obtained at 8 per cent. from Japanese banks which are paying 7 per cent. to their depositors.

In consequence of the decision that treaty provisions do not authorize the Korean Government to veto the export of grain in general but only of rice, a brisk trade in other cereals is reported from Fusan.

There is also a report that some mischievous folks have been tearing up the survey pegs of the Sôul-Fusan Railway, and that whereas the act was at first attributed to Koreans, its perpetrators are found to be Russians. We do not believe it.

Monday, Aug. 26.

The question of the veto on the export of grain from Korea appears to have been settled. The Sôul Government has agreed that the treaty limits its power of imposing a veto on the export of any grain except rice. It further agrees that there shall be no embargo on local transactions, and that Japanese fishing boats shall be at liberty to purchase 5 *koku* of rice each for purposes of food. These concessions are considered satisfactory. Japanese fishermen would have been subjected to very great inconvenience had they been prevented from obtaining supplies of rice, and with regard to local transactions, it has been already explained in these columns that since, under the old system, inter-provincial sales of grain were included in the embargo upon exports, the local officials found their account in encouraging the Government to issue such embargoes inasmuch as they themselves could always elude them and were thus able to reap large profits. It follows that Japan's insistence in this matter has injured to the benefit of the Korean people.

It has already been noted in some Japanese circles that Russia gets the credit of having been actively engaged in promoting this veto upon grain export. Of course it would not matter a row of pins to Russia if Korea's foreign trade were altogether suspended. She is in the happy position of the *vacuus viator*, and her diplomacy is not hampered by the impotency of Chambers of Commerce or the memorials of merchants. But we sometimes wonder whether her political agents are really imbued with the feverish energy for which they get credit. Nothing unpleasant from a Japanese standpoint happens in Korea without M. Pablov's finger being traced. The removal of Mr. McLeavy Brown, the appointment of M. Alexieff, the French syndicate's loan, the Sôul-Wiju Railway project, the embargo upon grain export—everything is laid at Russia's door. Some Japanese journals, analysing these facts and fancies, declare that their country's foreign policy does not keep pace with the growth of its material interests, and that Russian diplomacy, fighting without forces, wins victories in fields where Japan ought to be paramount. The question is, however, what dimensions does

Japan take in the vista of Russian imagination. We suspect that were her estimate of Japan's activity in the peninsula ascertainable, Japanese vanity would be flattered.

Tuesday, Aug. 27.

Rumour says that work is to be immediately commenced on the first section of the Soul-Wiju Railway, namely, the line from Soul to Kaisong, and that materials have been procured from France. But materials are not money, and where the latter commodity is to be obtained is not stated. Korea certainly has no funds for any undertaking of the kind, and nothing could be less likely than that French capitalists would supply money for such an exceedingly doubtful enterprise as a railway from Soul to Wiju, which has neither commercial nor direct political value for France.

Mr. McLeavy Brown is reported to have again weathered the storm. Fortified by the fact that the term of his agreement has not yet expired and supported by the British Representative, he has been able to frustrate his enemies. But all these onsets must weaken his position. If they do not overthrow him eventually it will be fortunate.

The Korean Government, in deference to the views of the Japanese Representative, has issued an instruction to the effect that the veto upon transactions in grain refers solely to exports to foreign countries and does not apply to the transport of grain from port to port of the empire, or to inter-provincial transactions. This instruction will be unwelcome to Korean local officials, who are understood to have been in the habit of interpreting the veto so as to enrich themselves; namely, applying it to interport provincial dealings by private individuals but not to the transactions of officialdom. There is now a confident expectation that when harvest time comes, the veto will be removed altogether.

The French Representative in Soul is reported to have presented to the Korean Government a series of demands in connexion with the recent riots in Quelpart. He asks that a sum of 4,160 yen be paid as compensation for the losses suffered by Christians in the riot; that a further sum of 1,000 yen be paid to the family of a missionary's Korean employé who was killed, and that punishment should be meted out to fifty persons of whose names the Minister forwards a list. This last condition seems regrettable. It is certainly in accordance with the precedent set by the Foreign Powers in their recent dealings with China, but it is a bad method for all that. The guilty parties ought to be determined by fair investigation, and should have an opportunity of defending themselves before their condemnation is decided upon. It is contrary to the most elementary principles of justice that one of the parties in a quarrel should be allowed to exercise the right of drawing up a list of the guilty persons on the other side without any judicial trial and solely on the strength of *ex parte* evidence. Were such a proposal made by an Oriental Government with regard to Occidentals it would be received with derision and indignation.

Wednesday, Aug. 28.

The obviously perplexing features of the Soul-Wiju Railway project are telegraphically discussed by the *Asahi's* Korean correspondent. It was reported that the project had definitely matured, that materials and engineers were to be obtained from France, and that the work of construction on the

Soul-Kaisong section would be inaugurated on the 24th of next month. But this account, however, circumstantial in some respects, said not one word about the provenance of the necessary money. It is about this last problem that the *Asahi's* correspondent now telegraphs. He puts the cost of the line at three million yen, and says that there are various rumours as to the source of supply, some alleging that France will furnish the required amount, others that it is to come out of the five million yen about which so much negotiation was recently carried on by the Yunnan Syndicate. Doubtless the truth is that no arrangement whatever has yet been effected. We may explain that Kaisong is on the direct route from Soul to Pyong-yang, and lies at about one-third of the distance between the two towns. Very likely the Soul-Pyong-yang section of the road would pay, but its prolongation beyond the latter town would necessarily be regarded as a political enterprise.

It is alleged that preliminaries are being arranged for revising the treaty between Japan and Korea. The treaty has not undergone any change since the date of its signature, February 26th, 1876, and it is obvious that its provisions can scarcely be suited to the greatly altered conditions of the present time. The recent trouble about the export of grain illustrated the deficiencies of the document.

Thursday, Aug. 29.

The latest about Mr. McLeavy Brown, who probably finds himself much more *en evidence* than he cares to be, is that he is suffering from senility and that the British Representative in Soul is earnestly seeking for a suitable successor. It is by the *Jiji Shimpō's* Soul correspondent that the rumour is circulated, but we should like to know the source from which it emanated.

There is a story that the French Government proposed to send a man-of-war from Chinampo in connexion with the survey of the Soul-Wiju Railway but that the Koreans objected. What part, we wonder, could a man-of-war take in surveying the route for a railway. The Soul-Wiju road seems to be getting higher and higher into the clouds.

Another sin is laid on the shoulders of M. Pablov. He is supposed to have instigated the Korean Government to address to the Japanese company engaged on the Soul-Fusan Railway an injunction in favour of adopting the narrow gauge. Our readers may be puzzled to trace any connexion between such an incident and Russian interests. The explanation is that the Soul-Wiju Railway is to be on the medium-gauge system, and Russia is supposed to be anxious to prevent any possibility of a junction between that line and the Japanese road. Rumour adds that the Japanese Company has declined to make any such change of plan, the medium-gauge having been its programme throughout.

THE PRO-BOER GERMANS.

The mood of the Pro-Boer journalists of Germany is becoming quite a curious psychological study. Their latest criticism is that there is no humanity in the strategy which spends large sums of money to shelter and feed the non-combatant Boers, especially their women and children, instead of allowing famine and pestilence to play their natural part in subduing the combatants. Even the alleged shooting of British wounded at Vlakfontein furnished to these emi-

nently honest and fair-minded critics food for vilipending England. For the most part they discredit the story. Perfectly ready to believe any accusation brought against the British by the Boers, although the latter, from President Kruger downwards, have fed their nationals on lies throughout this war, they are resolved not to attach credit to anything recounted by the British to the detriment of the Boers. Some of them, however, go a great deal farther. They say that if this shooting of wounded really occurred, it is only in the nature of retaliation; that England is reaping what she has sown; that such things can not be wondered at after the methods adopted by British Generals, and that the shooting of wounded men is a natural result of the exasperation produced by farm-burning, by the concentration camps, and by the laying waste of the country. The trade of slander has always flourished and will probably continue to flourish so long as the world lasts. But the wonder in this case is that these journalists should find a public so blinded by prejudice and so wanting in intelligence as to accept their slanders unquestioningly and unceasingly. It is impossible to believe that the German nation is deceived by or approves of such malevolence. But the German nation must bear the discredit. We should be sorry to think, and indeed we do not for an instant think, that any respectable English journals could act as these German journals act, or that they would be tolerated by English public opinion if they did.

YOKOHAMA ROADS.

The correspondent of this journal who, in his letter of the 27th instant, says that "the road-mending authorities of Yokohama have ever been scandalously unmindful of their obligations to the public," seems to us to be decidedly ungrateful. Has he ever compared the Yokohama roads with the roads of other prefectures in this region of Japan? Has he compared them with the Tokyo roads, for example? For our own part we never drive through Yokohama without admiring the trouble and expense incurred by the Authorities in making and repairing the roads. Any approach to such care would be most welcome in Tokyo. Besides, what is the particular road which evokes our correspondent's stricture? It is "the high road from Jackson's hill across the Honmoku paddy fields" to Honmoku. At best we should say that this is a *kendo* or prefectural road. Indeed the probabilities are that it is a *rido*, or district road. Perhaps our readers may not be aware that the roads of Japan are divided into four classes, namely, *kokudo*, *kendo*, *rido* and *shido*, or "national," "prefectural," "district" and "private." If the Honmoku road be a *rido*, the duty of repairing it falls on the villagers. If it is a *kendo* that duty devolves on the prefectural authorities. At any rate it is probably a road which owes almost its entire importance to its use by foreign residents for purposes of pleasure. The Authorities can not reasonably be expected to expend much money on the repair of such a road. Besides, it is well to remember that the proceeds of the house-tax are an important source of revenue for road-making and road-repairing purposes, and that complaints emanating from foreign residents about municipal management should be made with bated breath so long as they refuse to pay the house-tax.

AMERICA'S BALANCE OF TRADE.

That illusory blessing, a favourable balance of trade, is well illustrated in the case of the United States. During the year ended June 30th, the exports of the States totalled \$1,487,656,544, and the imports, \$822,756,533, the "balance in favour" thus being no less than \$664,900,011. Estimating from these figures, one expects to learn that gold poured into the States in enormous quantities, but as a matter of fact the net import of the yellow metal was only a little over eleven million dollars. The *Baltimore Sun* refers to the matter thus:—"The explanation is that we are in debt to Europe and the excess of exports goes to meet our obligations. The amount of our indebtedness to foreign countries was recently estimated at \$3,300,000,000, most of which is debt to England. Germany, France, and Holland are also said to be our creditors for large amounts. American bonds and shares have recently been returned to us, it is believed, in large volume, but we still pay yearly on a great amount of foreign capital invested in our securities. Another and perhaps larger item of outgo represents the profits of Europeans from industries owned here by foreigners. Thousands of factories have been built among us by foreign manufacturers to get within our tariff wall, and the whole net receipts go to Europe. To be added are the large expenditures of American tourists, the profit of foreign shipping from our carrying trade, and life and fire insurance liabilities. To a certain extent, also, statistics of exports and imports are fallacious, since they do not represent the true values. Putting all items of outgo together, they seem practically to about balance the apparent excess of our exports over imports. It is optimistically asserted, it is true, that we are letting the large sums due us remain abroad at interest, since interest rates have often been higher in Europe recently than in New York. The return of our securities and the purchase of foreign loans no doubt help to redress the balance. It is to be feared, however, that we are not piling up a treasure abroad to the extent imagined, but are little more than meeting our obligations. It is cause enough of rejoicing to know that we are certainly not as badly off as we were five years ago."

HOME DEPARTMENT AND THE MORMONS.

An official of the Department of Home Affairs has been interviewed for the purpose of ascertaining officialdom's views as to the propriety of allowing the propagandism of Mormon doctrines in this country. The answer elicited was circumspect. Its gist was that the Mormon missionaries had not yet taken the steps prescribed by law for persons desiring to establish a place of worship or expound a creed, and that if they attempted to do either the one thing or the other without satisfying the requirements of the regulations, it would of course be necessary for the authorities to interfere. On the other hand, when they make application, steps will be taken to ascertain whether their doctrines are likely to prove inimical to the preservation of good order and public morality. If they can satisfy the authorities on those points, they will have a constitutional right to preach their creed. The interviewed official added that according to what he knew, the Mormons no longer preached polygamy but that they still practised it. That appears to be the fact

Mr. Grant, in a letter addressed to this journal a few days ago, explained that he and his fellow-workers do not teach the doctrine of polygamy and that they pay full respect to the laws of the country where they find themselves. Probably they will thus escape prohibition. But it is a subtle distinction. What is preaching and what is teaching? If a man, highly educated, eloquent and gifted with the power of stating his convictions in an attractive and imposing form, tells us that he does not preach polygamy as a doctrine of his creed, since the law has forbidden him to do so, but that he nevertheless approves of it and practises it, and if he further adduces many practical evidences of the successful working of the system, and as the same time insists that it has never been proved to be contrary to the Christian creed but is, on the contrary, sanctioned by the practice of the Christian patriarchs, is not that man teaching polygamy? Is he not endeavouring to win others to his own way of thinking, and is not his example calculated to lend weight to his words? We fail to see that there is any room for equivocation in this matter. The Mormon apostles come to this country as avowed believers in polygamy and as illustrating the practice in their own lives. If they are not propagandists of polygamy, what are they?

THE RICE MARKET.

Practically all the principal rice markets in Japan are now closed. A wave of keen but scarcely explicable excitement seems to have swept over the country, and sober business-men bid against each other until this principal staple of food reached a figure at which the authorities deemed it necessary to interfere. Vernacular newspapers are singularly reticent on the subject. Apparently it perplexes them. Crop prospects are excellent, and there is nothing in the outlook to suggest a scarcity of grain, but somehow the immediately available supplies are short, and the shortage was magnified by speculators or their dupes until prices were attained out of all proportion to the facts. It is expected that things will presently return to their normal condition, and probably the Japanese custom of compromise will save anyone from being very heavily hit.

Nobody seems to understand clearly the cause of the recent excitement in the rice market, when quotations for the unhulled grain rose suddenly to 15 *yen* per *koku*. At first it was alleged that the appreciation was due to scarcity of visible stocks, combined with difficulty of making arrangements for future deliveries, as agreed. But when people observed that the upward movement was confined to the Tokaido and Sanyodo districts, and did not extend at all to the northern region, it became plain that scarcity of supplies could not be regarded as a reason. Obviously, too, harvest prospects were not responsible, for from every part of the empire come favourable predictions. Apparently the whole business was factitious. Talk was started and credited about scarcity of supplies; then the Korean grain veto came to re-inforce the uneasiness; then defective crops in Siam were mentioned, and finally the shadowy Manchurian problem was utilized. The thing seems to have been a baseless boom, and the public evidently think that the Government acted wisely when it ordered that transactions should be suspended in the Kuwana Exchange.

DOCUMENTARY DIFFICULTIES.

We observe that the *Japan Gazette* and the *Kobe Chronicle* write strongly against the ideograph as an obstacle to the introduction of foreign capital. They argue that documents written with ideographs are unintelligible to the average foreigner; that really accurate translations are exceedingly difficult to obtain; that the foreigner is therefore obliged to put his name to a paper whose exact contents are unknown to him, and that, even supposing these difficulties overcome, there remains the question of privacy which can not be secured so long as documents have to pass through the hands of translators. We are entirely at one with our contemporaries in desiring to see the ideograph abolished, but we think that they slightly exaggerate its influence in this particular matter. There is no necessity to have ideographic originals of important contracts between Japanese and foreigners. It can be agreed between the parties that in case of dispute the English version shall be regarded as the original, though for purposes of registration a Japanese version might be essential. The question of privacy, too, need not enter largely into the matter, since there are legal firms which undertake the task of translation or of drafting in a foreign language, and which can be trusted to observe reticence. The *Japan Gazette's* plea for the unification of the written and spoken languages is another matter, and must be heartily endorsed by all thinking persons.

Another point made by the *Japan Gazette* is that the number of Japanese who can speak a foreign language with fluency and accuracy is curiously small. That is undoubtedly true. Our contemporary is disposed to lay the blame on the system of teaching, and to suggest that instead of learning in an intelligent practical manner, youths with only the veriest smattering of English, for example, are set to read Spencer's "Sociology" or Darwin's "Origin of Species." That also seems true. But probably a more comprehensive explanation is that the Japanese student of foreign languages is generally taught by a Japanese teacher who is himself a scholar of the most mediocre attainments. Japan is one of the very few countries in the world where instruction in foreign languages is given, for the most part, by natives. In England, for example, if a Frenchman can not be procured to teach French, then French is not taught. We shall not attempt to discuss here the reasons of this difference, or to consider whether even a small fraction of the loaf is better than no bread at all in Japan's case. The fact alone must suffice for the moment.

THE STEERABLE BALLOON.

It really does seem as though M. Santos Dumont had almost succeeded in solving the problem of a dirigible balloon. His immediate object is to gain the Henry Deutsch prize of a hundred thousand francs, which is promised to the first constructor of a steerable balloon, ut of course the general question has long exercised his attention. His own account of the trial trip made by him on the 12th of July is as follows:—"For the last two days I have been waiting for the right moment. Last night a storm made us fear that the trial trip would have again to be adjourned, but towards 1 o'clock this morning the sky was perfectly clear, without a cloud, without a breath of wind. We ran the balloon out of the shed and at 3 o'clock all was ready.

I took my place in the car and ascended. The screw being in the rear gives the balloon a tendency to tip backwards, which greatly facilitates a start. . . I went five or six times round the Longchamps racecourse and all went well. Then I extended the field of my evolutions, making the complete tour of the Bois de Boulogne and returning without difficulty to my point of departure. This I thought enough for the moment, but my men, who were filled with enthusiasm by the result, cried to me, 'To the Eiffel Tower'; so off I went to the Eiffel Tower. I had gone only a short distance when I heard behind me the sound of flapping canvas. I looked round and perceived that my rudder was dangling, one of the ropes having broken. Fortunately, it was the left-hand one that was broken, or it would have been all up with me. My balloon was making straight for the Eiffel Tower. I steered to the left towards the Trocadéro, making curves, and came down in order to effect the necessary repairs. The people were very polite there, bringing me a ladder to enable me to reach my rudder. When the repairs were done I went up again, and this time doubled the Eiffel Tower and returned to my starting point."

CONTROVERSIAL METHODS.

The letter of remonstrance that appeared on Tuesday last from F. Staniland and the reply it has elicited from the *Japan Herald* illustrate the methods of the offending journal. It appears to be a moral impossibility for the *Japan Herald* to discuss any subject civilly and courteously. From the moment that it steps into the controversial arena mud throwing takes the place of all other weapons. This particular difference of opinion arose in connexion with the coming of a Mormon mission to Japan, and it must be confessed that the Mormons were most unfortunate when they found a champion in the *Japan Herald*. Their cause immediately became associated with journalistic methods fatal to popularity among moderate folks. The original assault of the *Japan Herald* upon Mr. Staniland was based on an absolutely inoffensive paragraph in the *Japan Mail* which said:—"We are given to understand that the Mormon elders who recently arrived in Japan, are not staying at Beverly House, No. 2 Bluff." That simple announcement evoked from the *Japan Herald* a vehement attack upon Mr. F. Staniland, whom it described as a "lodging-house keeper"—"the Yokohama lodging-house keeper of correct opinions"—and whom it accused of "a spirit of fanaticism." Mr. Staniland justly took strong exception to such a criticism, and now the *Japan Herald*, with charming innocence, pretends to think that there was nothing offensive in its writing, and repeats its charges of fanaticism and unhospitality. Mr. Staniland can not properly be described as a "lodging-house keeper." He is an import merchant, custom-house broker and shipping agent, and when the *Japan Herald* called him a "lodging-house keeper" it intended to be offensive, and succeeded in its intention. As for the accusation of fanaticism and the *Japan Herald's* foolish attempt to demonstrate that if a man refuses to give accommodation to a Mormon mission, he ought to show similar exclusiveness towards every one differing from his own particular form of religious belief, the whole argument is so flagrantly illogical as to be absolutely dishonest. Whatever may be said for the industry and sincerity of the Mormons, there

is no gainsaying the fact that many of them practise polygamy and are consequently leading a life which shocks the moral susceptibilities of 999 Christians out of every thousand. No man who controls a hotel or a lodging house would be acting properly towards his ordinary guests if he gave accommodation to Mormons, and a newspaper editor who attributes such a man's refusal to fanaticism must choose between the epithets "knave" and "fool."

THE FORMOSA LOTTERY.

Japanese public opinion seems to be gradually consolidating in favour of a lottery in Formosa. Even journals like the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* and the *Fiji Shimpō* support the project. They argue that lotteries are not in themselves demoralizing, their abuse alone being dangerous, and that the speculative spirit being natural to all men, its prudent control is wiser than futile attempts to suppress it. In England, where ordinary lotteries are strictly forbidden, they are allowed without difficulty so long as their purpose is useful or charitable, and the proposed lottery in Formosa falls into the latter category, since its object is to obtain funds for purposes of sanitation and general improvements. The Chinese in Formosa used to spend immense sums in the Manila Lottery, and they now do so in the Macao Lottery, the money being totally and irrevocably lost to Formosa. It would be much wiser to induce them to spend the money at home, where it would be utilized for their own benefit. Such is the line of argument adopted by our contemporaries. They even blame the Government's hesitation and point out that since Formosa has not been brought within the purview of the Criminal Code, no specially enabling legislation would be necessary. We may add that Mr. Hirata, Minister of State for Agriculture and Commerce, has denied, in an interview with a representative of the *Osaka Asahi*, that the lottery scheme is opposed by him in the Cabinet, as rumour alleges.

PANUCO COPPER MINE & MR. W. KESWICK.

Judgement was delivered in the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice on the 12th of July in the case of Crackett v. Keswick. The facts of the case were simple. In deference to the request of Mr. Carlton, representing the firm of Saunders, Fielding, and Carlton, promoters of the Panuco Copper Mine, Mr. W. Keswick, representing Messrs. Matheson & Company, agreed to underwrite 10,000 shares in the mining concern and to allow his own name to go on the prospectus as chairman, the consideration being the receipt of 12,000 vendor's shares. This agreement was not disclosed in the prospectus, and Mr. J. T. Crackett, an architect of Newcastle-on-Tyne, purchased £500 worth of shares. Subsequently the Mining Company went into liquidation and it then transpired that the name of Matheson and Company had been lent under the above conditions. Thereupon Mr. Crackett sued Mr. Keswick, his ground being that whereas one of his principal reasons for purchasing shares was the fact of Messrs. Matheson and Company's name appearing as agents, and Mr. Keswick's as chairman, he would not have been favourably influenced by that fact had he possessed cognizance of the conditions under which those names were given. Mr. Justice Farwell gave judgment in favour of the plaintiff. He took much pains to ex-

plain that he did not find any grounds whatever for imputing to any of the defendants any fraudulent intention of, or any scheme for, concealing the contract, his conviction, derived from the evidence, being that the omission of the contract from the prospectus was due to an unfortunate misunderstanding between counsel and solicitor. As to the effect of that omission his lordship's opinion was this:—

"The existence of such a contract is, in my opinion, material for the consideration of an intending investor. He subscribes on the faith of Matheson's name and on the well-founded assumption that they have looked into the matter and are so well satisfied with the venture as to take it under their protection. How can it be said that it cannot affect his judgment to know that Matheson do not take the matter up simply on its merits, but because they have been paid to do so by the vendor, and that such payment, being in shares of the company, was necessarily dependent on the successful flotation of the company, and that such payment was made by the vendor out of his vendor's shares, so that the burden was in effect borne by the company itself? I cannot bring myself to doubt that 'the careful man, disposed to invest in an undertaking,' spoken of by Chief Justice Cockburn in *'Twyeross v. Grant'* (2 C.P.D., at p. 528), would think the difference very material between the support of Matheson to a company on the ground of the merits of the company alone and such support on the ground of payment dependent on the existence of merits sufficient to induce the public to subscribe. If I employ an agent to advise me on the value of an estate that I think of purchasing, I should certainly consider it material to know that he was to be paid by the vendor for inspecting the estate a fee dependent on my purchasing.

Vicarious interest was lent to the case by the fact that it was understood to be a test, and that in the event of Mr. Crackett's success, other shareholders would proceed against Messrs. Matheson and Company for the difference between the price they paid for their shares and the real value of the stock.

MAJOR-GENERAL CORBIN ON THE PHILIPPINES.

The Adjutant-General of the United States Army, who is now passing through Japan on his return from a tour of inspection in the Philippines, has been interviewed by a representative of the *Fiji Shimpō*. The gist of the distinguished officer's remarks is that the subjugation of the islands has been at length effected, after a heavy expenditure of blood and treasure, and that civil government has replaced military in all parts with one small exception. The Adjutant-General and his party—among whom is Mr. Secondorf, one of the editors of the *New York Tribune*—were able to travel everywhere without recourse to arms. But the resources of the Philippines are in a very undeveloped condition, and the people now inhabiting the islands do not seem competent to develop them. Their methods are defective and they show no progressive impulses. The population numbers only ten millions, whereas the islands would easily support four times that number. Immigration appears to be the most promising remedy, especially Japanese immigration. The Chinaman is not a desirable colonist. He thinks only of what he can take away from the country of his temporary adoption. That is not the case with the Japanese, who, moreover, seem eminently fitted to colonise the Philippines, as they have evidently a strong racial affinity with the inhabitants and might therefore be expected to get on well with them. In the next session of Congress a bill will doubtless be introduced providing for the administration of the Philippines, and the probability is that it will embody privileges for immigrants. The Major-General added that one of the

great difficulties in unifying the islands is the variety of languages spoken there. Among a population of ten millions there are over 80 different dialects. The American Government sees the importance of remedying such a state of affairs, and is establishing schools everywhere to teach the English language.

THE GAMBLING AFFAIR.

It appears that Tokyo journals were mistaken in reporting the dismissal of the case brought by the police against three Japanese gentlemen who were apprehended when in the act of gambling at the villa of Mr. Tanaka in the suburbs of Yokohama. The case, on the contrary, has been sent forward for trial. It is creating some interest, as it raises a question much discussed at one time, namely, the power of the police to enter private houses and arrest persons engaged in a game of chance. This used to be one of the terrible forecasts made by the opponents of treaty revision. They predicted that all such games as whist, poker, and so on would become impossible after foreigners had been placed under Japanese jurisdiction, inasmuch as the police would have the *entrée* to everyone's domicile, and a party of men engaging in a gentle struggle over the green cloth might find themselves suddenly haled off to prison. Perhaps, therefore, it may be well to repeat that the police have no power to enter a private dwelling without a warrant except in the active pursuit of a fugitive from justice or in the event of a flagrant offence. More than two years have passed since the abolition of Consular jurisdiction, and the experiences of foreign residents during that time should suffice to convince them how chimerical their old fears were. But this gambling incident has renewed the feeling of apprehension in one respect, and therefore we would point out that unless money is actually staked, and unless the police can procure evidence that it was staked, games of cards in private houses may be played with just as much immunity in Japan as anywhere else. As a matter of fact, the police are very careful not to interfere at all in such matters unless they have clear proof that gambling has become habitual in some residence, and the consequence is that arrests are very few and far between. The betto and coolie class, however, are subjected to tolerably strict supervision in this matter, for the consequences of gambling among such people are often disastrous.

JAPANESE SHIPBUILDING.

The *Iyo Maru* was launched from the Mitsu Bishi Ship-building Yard at Nagasaki on the 24th instant, in the presence of Viscount Yoshikawa, Minister of State for Communications, and a number of distinguished persons. The *Iyo Maru* is the fourth of the large steamers—six thousand tons—built for the Nippon Yusen Kaisha by the Mitsu Bishi Yard. Mr. Shōda, Director of the Yard, in his speech on the 24th instant, said that the first of the four vessels—the *Hitachi Maru*—constructed at the Yard in 1896, resulted in a loss to the builders. The second, the *Ouru Maru*, also entailed some loss. The third, the *Kaga Maru*, showed neither loss nor profit, and the fourth, the *Iyo Maru*, left a profit. Steamers can not yet be built at Nagasaki as cheaply as in Europe, whence the materials have to be obtained. It is only by means of concessions in the matter of duties

and by including the cost of bringing out a vessel from the Occident, that the cost of construction in Japan can be placed on the European level. But as soon as materials are produced by the new Government Iron Foundry at Wakamatsu, the conditions will be altered, and Japanese yards will be able to construct ships at a price less than the cost of English-built vessels laid down in Japan.

There was launched on Wednesday, August 28th, from the branch shipyard at Uraga of the Ishikawajima Shipbuilding and Engineering Co., Ltd., Tokyo, a fine steamer constructed to the order of Mr. Shichihei Oiye. A large concourse of spectators witnessed the ceremony which, owing to the admirable arrangements of the staff, was entirely successful. For the accommodation of those invited launches were in waiting at the Shirahama Wharf, Yokosuka, and in addition to the dozen foreigners who were present and the general body of Japanese a considerable company of officers from Yokosuka attended. The new ship was of course decked with flags; so also was the *Tsurugisan Maru*, now in one of the docks of the company, and it seemed as if all Uraga had taken holiday to view the ceremony. This had been fixed to take place at 3 p.m. and punctually at that hour, the various preliminary operations having been directed by whistle, Baroness Shibusawa who, attended by the chief officials was accommodated on a stage at the bow of the ship, cut the cord which released the last shore and dashed a bottle of wine against the stem of the *Kōtsu Maru*. A covering which had concealed the name was also removed, and the new ship at first moving slowly, but gathering speed as she passed down the ways, entered the water most gracefully. Owing to the width of Uraga harbour at this point it was unnecessary to use land moorings for the purpose of bringing her up and the *Kōtsu Maru* rode easily in her new element until taken in tow and conducted to her berth.

After the launch luncheon was served in a double marquee erected within the ship-yard where congratulatory speeches were delivered by Baron Shibusawa, Admiral Inouye and Admiral Tsunoda, the latter of whom proposed the health of the Emperor which was loyally honoured, afterwards calling for a "Banzai" on behalf of the Ishikawajima Shipbuilding Company which was most heartily given.

The *Kōtsu Maru* is a very handsome vessel of 2,800 tons displacement with a gross tonnage of 1,550. Built under the superintendence of Mr. T. Shin, D.E., M.I. Mech. E. (London), Mr. B. Fukuchi, M.E., and Mr. T. Uchida, M.E., she fulfils the highest requirements of the Japanese Shipbuilding Encouragement Act, and will class 100 A-1 at Lloyd's. Her length over all is 251 feet, her breadth moulded 34 feet, depth 22 feet, and draught 17 feet. Her engines are triple expansion, of 1,150 indicated horsepower; speed is generated in two single-ended boilers at a pressure of 200 lbs. per square inch and her mean speed is expected to be 12 knots.

GERMAN NOTES.

A slight cloud seems to have arisen between the Kaiser and Count von Bülow in consequence of the latter's speech at the unveiling of the Bismarck monument. The Emperor is said to favour the view that Prince Bismarck was only a great servant, a mere instrument in the hands of William I. Germans in general take a very different view of the great Chancellor's career, and Count von Bülow expressed that view on the occasion of the monument's unveiling, thereby gaining the applause of the majority of his countrymen, who though thoroughly monarchic, admire and like statesmen with independent views and courage to give expression to them.

The Kaufmann incident remains unsettled. His appointment to be a burgomaster of

Berlin still lacks the Emperor's sanction, the only reason being that, 20 years ago, his politics were displeasing to the statesmen then in power. People now say that the Prussian Minister of the Interior, in presenting Herr Kaufmann's name, recommended his confirmation and that Count von Bülow had approved the recommendation. The Emperor's reluctance is therefore causing some murmurs. Men regard it as an undue obtrusion of militarism into municipal affairs, for Kaufmann's fault 20 years ago—if fault it can be called—was merely a lack of discipline in that, as a Lieutenant of Landwehr, he opposed Prince Bismarck's tobacco-monopoly scheme.

Depression continues to mark the iron-trade in the Rhenish Westphalian district. The great foundries are weighted with vast quantities of goods produced when better prices prevailed, and no orders come from Saxony owing to the failure of the Leipziger and other banks. But the ship-building industry is reported to be in a most prosperous condition, the yards having so many contracts to fill that they find difficulty in building the new passenger steamers for the Pacific Ocean service.

Much of the depression is attributed by good authorities to the pessimistic mood created among German financiers by the recent failures. Accommodation which used to be exceptionally easy to obtain in Germany has suddenly become almost unprocurable, and at the same time there has been a veritable slump in the stock and share market. The *National-Zeitung* fears that if capitalists remain as timid as they are now, very much worse times are in store. Meanwhile it is to be noted that not Germany alone is suffering. England and France also are feeling the cold wave.

Herr Dodel, president of the board of inspection of the Leipziger Bank, has been liberated on bail, the amount being £12,500.

It has been decided to continue the business of the Treber-Trocknung Company, which is doubtless the wisest step that could be taken.

The new Tariff Bill, which is to be laid before the Reichstag next session, seems to have been framed in accordance with the wishes of the Agrarians. It imposes duties of 60 marks on barley, 65 marks on wheat and 60 marks on oats, but it provides that these figures may be reduced, within certain limits, for the purpose of concluding commercial treaties with other Powers. At present the duties, as fixed by the treaties, are 20 marks on barley, 35 marks on wheat and 28 marks on oats. Thus the new Tariff may be roughly said to double the rates.

Our readers remember the figures recently published showing what a large number of foreign students attend German universities. It appears that the German students are now organizing a movement to advocate restricting the privileges enjoyed by these foreign students, since they overcrowd the lecture rooms, and have not, in many cases, received preliminary training such as fits them to profit by the instruction given at the universities.

The Emperor of Germany has given another example of the keen practical interest he takes in promoting German enterprise. The Hamburg-American steamer *Deutschland* having accomplished the journey from New York to Plymouth at an average speed of 23.51 knots, thus beating the record of 23.38

knots, His Majesty telegraphed to the Directors of the line from Norway, where he is taking a holiday:—"Bravo Deutschland! An excellent performance hitherto accomplished by no ship in the world. Honour to the builders of the oft-proved Vulcan Yard! Honour to the crew! May they both carry their glory worthily over the seas! I rejoice that the ship is called Deutschland." Probably such an enthusiastic outburst was never elicited from a great monarch about such a trifle as thirteen-hundredths of a knot. But that is characteristic of the keen competition of the age. The Kaiser is undoubtedly a powerful factor in the development of his country.

Everybody remembers the remarkable case of Lieutenant R ger who, last January, walked into the room of Captain Adams, and shot him dead, pleading afterwards in excuse that he committed the deed because his brother had been insulted by Captain Adams and would be obliged to fight with him a duel which would probably end fatally for the insulted man. Lieutenant R ger was tried by a military court and sentenced to six years' penal servitude, which sentence the Emperor has now endorsed. It is a strange case, and while all will admit the necessity of punishing Lieutenant R ger, few will withhold their sympathy from him.

Duelling has been reduced to a farce in France and will probably die soon, killed by the laughter it excites. But it is a very stern reality in Germany where men shoot and slash each other in grim earnest. Many Germans seem to be proud that the duel still exists in their country. It seems to them a fine thing that their social soil should still be rank enough to nurture this medi val weed. The feeling is easily understood but certainly is not worthy of a people so eminently sensible as the Germans. There are now signs that German public opinion will not tolerate the barbarous custom much longer. On the invitation of Prince L wenstein 104 representatives of the nobility have signed a declaration against duelling. They denounce the practice as contrary to reason, to conscience, to the demands of civilization, to the law, and to the welfare of society and the state. Further, they describe as an empty and unjust prejudice the view that a man who declines to fight a duel is guilty of cowardice. On the contrary, they consider that any one refusing a challenge from conscientious motives is worthy of all respect. Unfortunately it does not appear that they have the full courage of their opinions, for they add that out of deference to the existing state of things they reserve the right of demanding satisfaction in the ordinary way in cases where their honour is concerned. In other words, they denounce duelling but are not prepared to give it up. However, in spite of that conflict between theory and practice, their declaration is a wholesome sign and can not fail to be influential.

VISCOUNT WATANABE AND ARABI PASHA.

Arabi Pasha, visited by Viscount Watanabe in his Kandy retreat, compared the people of the Occident to snakes or leeches. A snake is a soft thing, said the old insurgent, and not altogether disagreeable to the touch, but only let it get within range of you and you will soon feel its poison. As for the leech, you never know when and where it will fasten itself upon you, and if it does, it will suck out your life-blood. After that agreeable comparison the Pasha went

on to declare that Occidentals had shown themselves in their true character during the recent Chinese complication, selfish, grasping, masterful and unscrupulous persons.

This account of Arabi's remarks is sent to the *Asahi Shimbun* by a correspondent who gathered the details from Viscount Watanabe. He adds that being interrogated as to the future of Egypt, Arabi declined to say anything except that he had grown too old to take interest in politics, and that, on his return to Egypt, he looked forward merely to reunion with his friends and relations and to leading a quiet life. His health appears to be indifferent, for he dared not drink a cup of coffee when he paid a return visit to Viscount Watanabe, his explanation being that he is limited to one meal daily, and that everything taken between times disagreed with him. The *Asahi's* correspondent compares him to a fierce tiger confined in an iron cage—a tiger with an impaired digestion.

SHANGHAI'S TRAMWAY SCHEME.

The subject of laying down a tramway service in Shanghai has been upon the *tapis* for many years, but up to the present has not emerged from the stage of discussion. The latest scheme laid before the land-renters has not received endorsement in public meeting and so the perennial question remains for the future to resolve. The project just mentioned was brought forward by Mr. Hans Ziegler, a commercial traveller representing several important business concerns in Europe, among them, we believe, the Anglo-Swiss Milk Company. Mr. Ziegler while in Yokohama, by-the-by, distinguished himself by writing under the signature of "Teuton" a series of newspaper letters remarkable for their anti-English bias, wild statements and even wilder deductions. In Shanghai he poses as a public benefactor, and asks the Landrenters to give him permission to construct an experimental section of a tramway system:—

"The work to be commenced not later than the 1st of April, 1902, and not before a sum total of not less than £25,000 (Pounds Sterling) or its equivalent has been placed to his credit with a Shanghai Bank. Such sum to be applied solely to the construction of said experimental section; and also not before a further sum of Shanghai Tls. 10,000 (ten thousand) has been deposited with the Municipal Council as a guarantee that the permanent way will be taken up if at the end of the year it be decided that it shall be taken up. On the other hand, should the gradual construction of the projected system of Tramways be approved and a concession be granted under conditions mutually agreed upon between the Municipal Council and the Constructor of the experimental section this sum of Tls. 10,000 shall be devoted towards the improvement of thoroughfares through which the Tramway is to pass."

That was the resolution brought before Shanghai land-renters on August 19th. Mr. Ziegler introduced his project in a speech which the *North China Daily Press* characterizes as "very good" and "one very much to the point."

He said that he believed there were very few people in Shanghai who did not want tramways, more than ninety per cent. being in favour of them of those who had returned his postcards in answer to his appeal. The objection often made was the narrowness of the streets, but in many Western cities tramways were successfully run in streets still narrower than ours. He was anxious that Shanghai should not merely, as it had done before, affirm the principle of tramways, but that it should translate affirmation into action. There was no reason to fear that the value of land in the original Settlements would decrease if tramways were introduced; everywhere as a city grew larger, the value of its heart increased. The experiment was to be made with no risk to the community or the municipality; he was not asking for a concession, but merely for permission to place the settle-

ments in the way of gaining experience, and if his scheme succeeded, he would not consider the community bound either legally or morally to give him the concession for further extensions.

Mr. Dudgeon, who opposed the scheme, said that there was no comparison between Shanghai and home towns, the latter had no Chinese population, nor did they have the competition of jinrikisha and wheel-barrows. Mr. J. G. Morrison supported the resolution. Then Mr. Walter Sch rff proposed and Mr. Dudgeon seconded an amendment to the effect that Mr. Ziegler must deposit his £25,000 before the 1st of November next. Mr. Morrison suggested a compromise, as the amendment seemed to him an attempt to get rid of the resolution by a side wind, and after some conversation Mr. Ziegler accepted an amendment that he should deposit the £25,000 by the 1st of January next. In the course of further discussion Mr. Watt wanted to know what motive power was to be used, and Mr. Fearon wanted to hear who was to select the system to be adopted. Mr. Ziegler, who appeared, according to our contemporary, not be very clear as to the purport of these questions, explained that five systems would be tried, on which Mr. Berner pointed out the danger to telegraphs, telephones, and other things involved in the adoption of an electric system of traction. In reply to Mr. Nelson, Mr. Ziegler said that his experimental line would be ready within three months after its construction was begun; and Mr. Shorrocks then threw grave doubts on Mr. Ziegler's competence as an engineer. Mr. Hewett finally moved an amendment which stated that the meeting wanted tramways and would leave the matter in the hands of the Council to report at the next annual meeting. Mr. Prentice seconded. A show of hands was taken on the amendment, and the majority appearing to be in favour of the amendment, a poll was taken, the result being that the amendment was lost, amid much cheering. The chairman then said that as it was evident there would have to be a poll on the original resolution, it would be better to adjourn.

This was done and next day the adjourned meeting was held with the following result (we quote from our senior Shanghai contemporary):—

Mr. Ziegler's resolution with the two amendments incorporated in it was submitted to a show of hands, the numbers being 92 for and 57 against, a majority in favour of Mr. Ziegler's scheme of 35, or about sixty per cent. There were several calls for a poll, though it has not hitherto been usual at ratepayers' meetings to call for a poll after such a very decided expression of opinion. The poll was taken, however, resulting in a reversal of the decision by show of hands, the numbers being 187 and 210 against, a majority against Mr. Ziegler's scheme of 32 or under twenty per cent. It is enough to point out that three men cast 76 votes against the resolution. These three men voted, of course, according to their conviction, but to presume that the whole of the other 73 voters whom they represented are opposed to tramways in Shanghai is absurd. This is a distinct abuse of the power of proxy voting conferred by the Land Regulations, and only hastens the time when a reform of the Regulations will be insisted on by an irresistible force. It is an abuse therefore, that is greatly to be regretted. That Mr. Ziegler's, which is not an ideal scheme, should be supported by such a large majority of the resident ratepayers, shows that there is a strong popular demand for tramways, and it will not long be put off by the votes of absentee ratepayers. Even with the big proxy-holders on the other side, the minority was not a very small one, and it could easily be turned into a majority by the time of the next annual meeting, when we hope that another attempt will be made to pass a satisfactory tramway scheme.

A-UM PARA-PA.

Several Tokyo journals are now extending the hospitality of their columns to the exponents of a new Buddhist sect founded by Mr. Nishida Kakyō, who calls himself A-um Para-pa and has his headquarters in the Meguro suburb of Tokyo. Mr. Nishida's qualification to pose as a later day saint is somewhat beclouded by his record, which contains an entry of a fraudulent transaction connected with a sale of railway sleepers. He has nevertheless contrived to associate with himself certain men of repute, among them Mr. Tatsumi Kaijirō, said to be a graduate of Cambridge. The programme of the new sect has the simplicity of genius. The basic idea is that as heaven requires to be importuned and as busy folks have not time themselves to do the importuning, their plan is to entrust the task to some one else, for a due consideration, of course. The only vital point is that the person thus undertaking to say prayers by proxy must have qualifications for successful intercession with heaven, which is eminently true in A-um Para-pa's case since he has direct access to the ear of all beings competent to decide men's fates. Indeed, suppliants coming to bespeak his services often have to wait until his interviews with Sakya Muni, Kobo Daishi, or Niyorin Kwannon are brought to a close. Naturally this new creed finds disciples. A-um Para-pa is said to be living in magnificent fashion and laying by ample sums from the sale of his divine intercessions. He has evidently taken his name from the theory that when man first opens his lips in life the sound that emanates from them is *Ah*, and that when he closes them on bidding a final farewell to the world, they frame the sound *Um*—the *Om* and the *Hum*, in short, of the Indian vocabulary, familiar to readers of the "Light of Asia" in connexion with the dew-drops phrase, "Om-mani Padme Hum," as it "slips into the silent sea," and familiar in English nurseries under the form of "Omny Pimminy." Mr. Nishida knows his public and is making a success. The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* apparently had him in its mind when it recently penned an article urging the necessity of stricter official supervision of religions.

THE TALK OF A SALE OF BONDS.

Among the various rumours recently circulated about a sale of Government bonds to the extent of fifty millions of *yen*, one was that Baron Shibusawa had undertaken to arrange the affair and had practically succeeded in doing so. Baron Shibusawa, however, denies the truth of the story *in toto*. His explanation illustrates the materials out of which rumours are manufactured. It appears that the International Oriental Company of Belgium, an association including the names of several substantial capitalists, recently took steps to bring Japan within the scope of its purview, not by actually commencing business here or by lending money, but merely by establishing relations with prominent Japanese merchants and banks. Its agents succeeded in inducing Baron Iwasaki, Baron Mitsui, Baron Shibusawa, Mr. Sumitomo and Mr. Okura to become shareholders. Recently a representative of the Company visited Shanghai and took the opportunity of coming on to Japan, where, as a matter of course, he called on Baron Shibusawa and was subsequently entertained at dinner by the Japanese shareholders. That, doubtless, gave rise

to the rumour that a foreign loan was being introduced through Baron Shibusawa and the Belgian Company. But nothing of the kind is on the *tapis* so far as they are concerned. The Belgian Company has made an exceedingly shrewd move in getting these prominent Japanese business-men to join it, and the strong probability is that it will see its way by-and-by to do some substantial work in Japan, but that day does not appear to have yet arrived.

A number of extraordinary and more or less contradictory rumours have been published about the sale of Japanese public bonds in China, and at present the public probably labours under the idea that the Cabinet has failed in its attempts to find a purchaser for the bonds and is about to be driven to some unwelcome alternative. The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* emphatically denies all these stories. It says, further, that none of the statesmen outside the Government has been engaged in the endeavour to sell bonds, nor has there been any failure. The Treasury pursued its own path from the outset, and has not encountered any serious obstacle. In fact the negotiations may now be said to have been carried beyond the crucial stage and to be dependent only on some arrangement of details. The money is required, not to meet any previous deficiencies, but to supply funds for continuing works already determined as part of the *post bellum* programme—works which would have been carried out by means of domestic loans had the home market been favourable.

THE SOBU RAILWAY.

Quite an excitement seems to have been created by the project of the Sobu Railway Company to change its over-head railway into an ordinary line with level crossings. This subject was alluded to in one of our recent issues. The Sobu Railway already runs from Honjo to Chiba, and the Company, two years ago, obtained a charter to connect its Honjo terminus with Ryogoku by means of an overhead line. The interval between Honjo and Ryogoku is one of the most thickly populated parts of Tokyo. After setting about the work the Company found its capital insufficient, and it accordingly applied for permission to substitute an ordinary railway. The question came before the Tokyo City Council on the 28th instant, and by way of aiding the deliberations of the Council two deputations from Honjo and Shitaya, one consisting of 17 men and the other of 2, repaired to the assembly hall and submitted documents showing that the proposed change would be entirely opposed to the wish of the citizens, as indeed it well might be. Baron Kaneko took a leading part in the discussion of the question by the Council, and a resolution, introduced in his name, condemning the Company's proposal unreservedly, was adopted by 8 votes to 4. When the decision was announced to the deputations waiting in an adjacent chamber, they received it with acclaim.

FRENCH NOTES.

The Fête of the 14th of July was not as brilliant as usual this year, partly because it was an anti-climax to last year's exhibition, and partly because the weather was dull. But the President's letter to General André, Minister of War, gave no evidence of an apathetic spirit. His Excellency wrote:—

"The review which we have just witnessed is a striking demonstration of the progress made every day in the training of the army. This progress is due to the enlightened solicitude of the chiefs, to the necessary confidence of the soldiers, and to the common worship of the fatherland which unites and animates them. We are certain that this admirable army constitutes by its strength and its discipline the surest guarantee for the defence of our honour and our interests. Every year the population of Paris acclaims the regiments we have just reviewed at the hour when in all the garrisons of France our flags and our soldiers are saluted with the same confidence and burning enthusiasm. In China our national colours are being borne with dignity and honour. And if our troops have earned the unanimous respect of foreigners it is owing to the moral energy, prudence, and patriotism of those who represent the French Republic in the Far East. I feel a profound joy in observing that the army enjoys the confidence and affection of the country. This union of the army and the nation communicates to the army an irresistible power for the defence of the fatherland and the Republic. I beg you to transmit to the Military Governor of Paris and to the army my sincere congratulations from myself and from the Government."

We have already had occasion to comment on the inflated style of self-gratulation that has become characteristic of French official utterances, and to express surprise that the artistic spirit of this highly refined people does not rebel against the solecism. But, after all, it is the *fin-de-siècle* fashion. What country is free from it? Occidental civilization presents no uglier feature.

A very interesting article has been published by M. Jean Hess in the *Magasin Colonial et du Voyage* on the subject of France's relations with Morocco. M. Hess endeavours to prove—successfully it would seem—that his country's deliberate policy ever since 1845, when a treaty between France and Morocco was negotiated, has been to refrain from delimiting the boundaries between Algeria and Morocco, in spite of frequent attempts and applications on the part of the Moorish Government to have a frontier clearly defined. M. Waddington succinctly summed up the motive of this policy, in a letter where he writes:—"The absence of official boundaries between two states is always to the detriment of the weaker." M. Hess contends that what France has persistently sought to compass and is still seeking to compass is the absorption of the whole of Morocco into her dominions.

The lives of rulers would be difficult to insure if every applicant to whom they refused money or office made them a target for revolver shooting. Countess Olsyenski, who, leading by the hand her twelve-year-old son, fired at M. Baudin, Minister of Public Works, mistaking him for M. Delcassé, had a story to tell which showed that she and her husband believed themselves to have been very badly used, but neither her husband nor she succeeded in making clear the nature of their grievance. Their tale was confused and incoherent, and really the shooting at the wrong man appeared to cap it very appropriately. The telegraph has not informed us of her fate, but we presume that she is in a lunatic asylum by this time.

It is a pity that the spirit animating French tribunals of justice can not be imported into Japan, where French jurisprudence is so much admired. No self-respecting man appeals to Japanese tribunals for protection against libel, as he knows that he will have his trouble for his pains, and the result is that several villainous journals simply batten on slander. But when the *Libre Parole* published a disgracefully abusive article against M. Périellier, a court of law awarded to the latter damages amounting to ten thousand

frances, and fined the writer and publisher a thousand francs each. If only one or two such sentences were pronounced in Japan, the tone of gutter journalism would soon become more wholesome.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

The treaty of friendship and commerce between Japan and the Argentine Republic, which passed the Privy Council last month, and was forwarded to the Japanese Representative in Washington, is expected to be carried to its final stage within the course of the next few days.

Telephonic connexion has now been established between Tokyo and Yokohama on one side and Yumoto (Hakone) on the other. Communication can be made between Yumoto and Miyanojima for 30 *sen*, and between Tokyo and Yumoto or Yokohama and Yumoto for 40 *sen*.

Iba Sotaro is to be publicly tried for the murder of Mr. Hoshi Toru in the Tokyo Local Court on the 2nd proximo. It has now been definitely ascertained that he had no accomplices and that he acted without taking any persons into his confidence. The Court will probably be crowded.

Prince Konoye was given a most hospitable welcome at Port Arthur by the Russian authorities and met with a degree of courtesy which is noted with some surprise by vernacular journals. But it is nothing new to find the Russians courteous and hospitable. They have been remarkable for those qualities from a very ancient date.

It is still alleged by Japanese journals that the project of establishing a Belgian bank in Japan has not been abandoned but is steadily maturing. Twenty-six prominent Belgian capitalists are said to be associated with the enterprise, and Count Kawamura appears to be interesting himself in it. The dimensions of the affair are represented as having been somewhat contracted, the present programme being a capital of only 40 or 50 million *yen*.

Recently some alarm was caused in Tokyo by the announcement that an epidemic of typhoid fever had broken out within the compound of the Tokyo Tram Company, and that the number of patients had mounted to 14 in the course of a few days. Following on the heels of that event comes news that four light cases of cholera have just occurred in the same compound. It looks as though the premises of the Tram Company were in need of a visit from the sanitary officials.

A Tokyo contemporary says that work is proceeding briskly at the scene of the Waseda fire last spring. The new building is to be of wood, partly in Japanese and partly in foreign style. It is expected to cost something like a hundred thousand *yen*. The South-China reform party, represented by Mr. Lung Kei-chung, are said to have expressed their desire that the Count should have one room in Chinese style and that he should permit them to build it for him. That would be a very interesting addition.

Details of the welcome given to Prince Konoye at Port Arthur are published by vernacular newspapers. The Russians appear to have treated him with extreme courtesy and hospitality. They sent him everywhere in carriages specially provided and brilliantly escorted, and finally gave him a man-of-war to take him to Victoria Bay

and to Chefoo. An officer of a certain nationality recently travelling in Russian Central Asia, expressed the warmest admiration of the civility shown to him, but observed that he would have seen a great deal more of what he wanted to see had he not been surrounded by a wall of courtesy. Did Prince Konoye have a similar experience?

It is quite amusing to read the Tokyo papers' conflicting statements about the rumoured sale of Japanese loan-bonds abroad. Some maintain that a meeting which took place on the 20th instant at Oiso, between Marquis Ito, Viscount Katsura and Count Inouye, was for the purpose of making final arrangements about the sale; other allege that the meeting was in consequence of the Treasury's failure to accomplish the sale, and one goes so far as to assert that a bargain has been concluded to dispose of fifty million *yen* worth of six-per-cent. bonds at 93. Evidently these journals record only their own conjectures.

All the leading Tokyo journals publish a statement that the project of a China-Japan Bank has been vigorously revived, and that its prospectus is now being prepared and embodied in a bill for presentation to the Diet next session. The Specie Bank has been planning to establish a branch in Peking, which, as well as the Bank's agencies in China, would enjoy the privilege now possessed by the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, namely the issue of sight-bills, in other words, bank-notes. The projected China-Japan Bank would, of course, have the same privilege. There is, indeed, some idea that if the scheme matures for starting the latter institution, the Specie Bank's Peking branch will become the head office of the new concern.

Some time ago it was confidently announced that the Yokohama Water Works authorities had not only obtained the permission of the Finance Department to obtain by means of a foreign loan the construction fund of eight hundred thousand *yen* which could not be raised in the domestic market, but also that foreign capitalists willing to advance the money had been found. The statement is now contradicted. Tokyo journals explain that the Finance Department found some fault with the particulars supplied by the Yokohama people as the basis of a loan, and that the matter rests there. Their experience in the case of the Kobe loan is said to have rendered the Authorities doubly careful. Undoubtedly the Kobe case injured Japan's reputation considerably, but, after all, the whole question at issue was whether the Kobe Municipality had or had not undertaken to redeem its bonds in gold. Nothing is less likely than that there will be any misunderstanding hereafter on such a subject.

The *Itsukushima* and the *Hashidate* have just returned from a trip extending over ten thousand miles. They visited all the principal ports in southern waters, including Manila, Singapore and Hongkong, and they proceeded thence to Korea and Vladivostok. These two vessels were in Japan's first fighting line during the war with China. They were then her largest cruisers (4,278 tons). They are now training ships, and each carried 52 naval cadets on their recent voyage. It appears to have struck the peoples they visited as very remarkable that fine steel cruisers of such dimensions and carrying such heavy armaments, which, six years ago, were regarded as the country's most formidable

fighters, should now be relegated to the rank of training ships, and inferences very favourable to Japan's naval strength were drawn. Only the wily Koreans remained imperturbable. They concluded that the Japanese had borrowed the vessels to make a splurge, and if they admired anything, it was the craftiness of the manoeuvre.

The following interesting note about the Siberian Railway appears in *The Times* from the pen of its Odessa correspondent:—

With the completion of the line of railway between Nikolsk, in the Ussuri district of the Far East, and the fortress town of Port Arthur it is intended to open through traffic between Moscow and Port Arthur in the near future. It will surprise most people who have followed with interest the progress of the gigantic railway across the continent of Asia to learn that, according to the latest calculations, the journey from Moscow to Port Arthur will take 28 days even in favourable circumstances. Indeed, according to the *Odessa Abend*, during practically half the year the railway administration refuses to guarantee arrival in Port Arthur from Moscow under a month and a half. People here are asking what has become of the promise of a seven days' trip from Moscow to the Asiatic termini of the Siberian Railway in saloons rivaling in comfort and luxury even the *trains de luxe* of the Continent. The average speed of the Siberian passenger train was to be about 35 miles an hour at least. As a matter of fact, average inclusive speed of from seven to nine an hour is the most the administration of the railway is prepared to guarantee. The difference between 35 miles an hour and nine is one which is puzzling Russians immensely, even when every allowance is made for difficulties during a portion of the year owing to storms on Lake Baikal and the vagaries of the ice on the Shilka and Amur. The opinion is general here that the railway—commercial, military, or otherwise—of the gigantic undertaking sponsored by the Russian Government and paid for with borrowed money will scarcely prove commensurate with its colossal proportions.

A very vague account is given by the *Chino Shimbun* of the course said to be pursued by the Government with reference to the hackneyed question of administrative reform. Evidently little if anything is known as to the exact nature of the projected reforms, the only particulars mentioned with any show of confidence being a change in the system of collegiate courts, so as to reduce the number of judges required for trying a case, and an increase of official salaries. Everything else is still in the air, but inasmuch as the Cabinet has pledged itself to the House of Peers to undertake some extensive measure of reform, there appears to be a general belief that the next session of the Diet will see the pledge fulfilled. If so, this will probably be the question about which political controversy will rage and the Cabinet will be assailed. No measure of administrative reform, by whomsoever introduced, will be found satisfactory by all sides. To have any chance of passing the Diet, a bill embodying any such scheme must be introduced by a party commanding an overwhelming majority and content to obey its leaders. The present Cabinet is not equipped with the necessary parliamentary following. Whatever praise may be accorded to its successful and quiet management of State affairs since it came into office, the fact that it lacks the support of any influential party can not be gainsaid.

THE BANK OF JAPAN.

The 28th annual general meeting of shareholders of the Bank of Japan was held on Aug. 17th. Among the principal shareholders present were Mr. Hasegawa, Chief of the Financial Section of the Imperial Treasury, who acted as representative of the Director of the Treasury, Mr. Yamana, Mr. Iba, and over twenty others. The Finance Department was represented by Mr. Sakatani, Chief of Bureau, and Mr. Matsuo, Government Inspector of the Bank of Japan.

After reporting the settled accounts of the

Bank steps were taken to carry out the election of Directors, when Messrs. Yanaguchi and Mitsui Morinosuke were nominated by an overwhelming majority. It was decided that one of the two so named should be reported to the Minister of Finance for confirmation. Messrs. Hirose and Mita who hold the post of *Kanji* at present were re-elected. As to the distribution of profits the rate of dividend was fixed at 12 per cent. per annum. Below are details:—

Gross amount of profits for the present term 2,799,179
Regular amount of distribution (6 per cent.) against the gross capital paid up 900,000

Balance 1,899,839
To reserves 400,000
To rewards for officials and entertainment fund 139,000
Balance 1,351,839

Second amount of distribution at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum against the gross capital paid up 900,000
Final balance, carried over to next amount. 451,839

The results of the working of the Bank of Japan for the 1st half of this year are as follows:—

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.—The receipts for the term under review amounted to 5,906,676 *yen* against 3,115,837 *yen* of expenditures, leaving a balance profit of 2,790,839 *yen*, as detailed below:—

	Receipts. Yen.	Expenditures. Yen.	Balance, profit. Yen.
Head Office.....	4,690,867	3,911,674	1,779,192
Osaka Branch.....	591,399	86,602	504,797
Western Branch.....	242,151	23,608	218,543
Hakkaido Branch....	17,010	15,711	1,299
Nagoya Branch.....	132,300	28,689	103,611
Sapporo Sub-Office....	2,386	12,893	*10,507
Kyoto Sub-Office....	182,286	22,038	160,247
Otaru Sub-Office....	26,506	8,342	18,164
Fukushima Sub-Office	21,768	6,277	15,490
Total	5,906,676	3,115,837	2,790,839

CONVERTIBLE NOTES.—The amount of convertible notes brought over from the previous account reached 228,570,032 *yen*, and this, added to 244,912,968 *yen* issued during the 1st half of this year, constituted a total of 473,483,000 *yen*, of which amount the sum of 276,483,271 was returned and a balance remained of 196,999,729.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.—Government deposits carried over from the previous term amounted to 24,822,296 *yen*, whereas the amount received during the period under review reached 49,161,582 *yen*, making a total of 73,983,879 *yen*. The sum of 66,046,161 *yen* being repaid, the balance stands at 7,937,717 *yen*.

DEPOSITS CONNECTED WITH NATIONAL LOANS.—The amount carried over from the previous term being 6,206,022 *yen*, and that received during the present term, 37,047,704 *yen*, the total comes to 43,253,800 *yen*. Of this amount, 37,661,162 *yen* being withdrawn, there remains a balance of 5,592,638 *yen*.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The sums brought over from the previous account aggregated 5,000 *yen*. As no fresh deposit was received and no repayments made during the present term, the balance remains the same.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.—The amount carried over from the previous term was 2,060,924 *yen*, while that received during the 1st half of this year reached 809,108,558 *yen*, making a total of 811,205,482 *yen*. Of this 809,445,484 *yen* was withdrawn, and the balance stands at 1,759,998 *yen*.

CHEQUES.—The amount carried over from the previous account was 15,310 *yen* while that received during the 1st half of this year reached 1,753,702.36 *yen* making a total of 1,769,012.36 *yen*. Of this 1,656,804.36 *yen* was repaid and the balance stands at 112,208 *yen*.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE PAYABLE.—The amount carried over from the previous account was 150,276.5 *yen*, while that received during the 1st half of this year reached 59,600,136.48 *yen*, making a total of 59,750,512.53 *yen*. Of this, 59,569,984.42 *yen* was repaid and the balance stands at 180,528.10 *yen*.

LOANS TO GOVERNMENT.—The amount brought

over from the previous account was 34,000,000 *yen*, while loans during the first half of this year reached 20,500,000 *yen*, making a total of 54,500,000 *yen*. Of this, 21,000,000 *yen* was repaid and the balance stands at 33,500,000 *yen*.

LOANS FOR A FIXED PERIOD.—The amount carried over from the previous term being 7,683,180 *yen* and that loaned during the 1st half of this year 4,540,350 *yen*, the total comes to 12,223,530 *yen*. Of this amount, 8,782,730 *yen* was repaid, and the balance stands at 3,440,800 *yen*.

DOMESTIC DISCOUNT BILLS.—The amount carried over from the previous term was 80,195,213.93 *yen* and that discounted during this period reached 233,595,588.34 *yen*, making a total of 313,790,802.27. Of this, 263,505,728.65 *yen* was collected, and the balance stands at 50,284,073.62 *yen*.

FOREIGN DISCOUNT BILLS.—The amount brought over from the previous account was 17,363,001.65 *yen* and that discounted in the 1st half of this year 49,836,001.09 *yen*, so that the total comes to 67,199,002.74 *yen*. Of this, 15,849,190.01 was collected, and the balance stands at 51,349,812.73 *yen*.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.—The amount carried over from the previous account was 51,371,608.90 *yen*, and additional bonds were acquired in the 1st half of this year amounting to 3,196,460.60 *yen*, making a total of 54,568,069.50 *yen*. Of this amount, 881,417.86 *yen* was disposed of, and the balance stands at 53,686,681.64 *yen*.

BULLION ACCOUNT.—The amount brought over from the previous term was 32,507,380.49 *yen*, and purchases in the 1st half of this year reached 4,627,621.59 *yen*, the total being 37,135,002.8 *yen*. The amount now on hand stands at 53,686,681.64 *yen*.

* Loss.

BANKING ACCOUNT.

On Saturday, Aug., 24th:—

Dr.	Yen.
Share capital fully paid up	30,000,000
Reserve fund and other liabilities to shareholders	17,176,347
Amount of convertible notes issued	198,538,683
Government deposits	13,732,143
General deposits	5,700,061
Exchange liability	61,558
Total	264,208,794

Cr.	Yen.
Discount notes	45,744,688
Foreign discount notes	13,735,114
Loan to Government	39,000,000
General loans	39,737,876
Exchange liability	2,073,506
Government bonds	54,386,615
Property	2,363,630
Bullion and Specie	67,167,362
Total	264,108,794

ISSUE ACCOUNT.

Daily average during past week:—
Amount of convertible notes

Bullion and Specie:—	Yen.
Gold	65,342,331
Silver	500,000
Total	65,842,331

Securities:—	Yen.
Government bonds	41,572,863
Government certificates	39,000,000
Government bills	5,620,548
Commercial notes	42,322,001
Total	128,524,412

These accounts, compared with those of the previous week, show:—

Specie Reserve:—	Increase.	Decrease.
Gold	280,977	—
Silver	—	—
General loans	509,380	—
Government deposits	513,728	—
General deposits	—	515,903

A leading gambler named Mayeda Kinzo, living at Kameicho, Nihonbashi, Tokyo, along with two men and three women, was arrested by the police on the 25th inst., charged with selling lottery tickets. The man hung up a sign-board soliciting subscriptions from coolies. This gave the police a clue to his occupation.

THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE AND ITS CRITICS.

Reuter cabled to the Far East a brief summary of Lord Lansdowne's reply to a recent question addressed to him in the House of Lords with regard to the procedure of the British Foreign Office and its methods of obtaining information on Far Eastern affairs. The summary hardly did his Lordship justice. Viscount Templeton, it seems, asked the Foreign Secretary whether any of the officials employed in the Far Eastern Department of the Foreign Office, and, if so, which, had at any time served in China, Japan, or His Majesty's colonies in the Far East, and what was the nature of those services. Only the opening sentence of the Foreign Secretary's reply was cabled out here, we therefore give his answer in full:—

The Marquess of Lansdowne replied that none of the officials employed in the Far Eastern Department of the Foreign Office had served in China, Japan, or His Majesty's colonies in the Far East. His noble friend's question was apparently intended to suggest that if that were so there must be something very imperfect in the organisation of the Foreign Office. The idea suggested was an attractive one, but it would be very difficult to give effect to it in practice. He was afraid Ambassadors or Ministers would not be very grateful if when troublesome questions arose the Foreign Office took away their right-hand men in order that they might serve in the Foreign Office. His noble friend might think the object could be achieved in another way, by arranging in each department of the Foreign Office to have officials who had passed a certain part of their career in service in that part of the world with which the department was specially concerned. That would not be at all an easy arrangement to carry out; it would lead to a continual repatriation of our diplomatists, followed by a corresponding expatriation of our Foreign Office clerks, which would probably be very inconvenient to all concerned. He was very far from underrating the necessity of having recourse to the advice of persons possessing locally-acquired knowledge. The adviser to whom the Secretary of State naturally looked for local experience was in the first place the Ambassador or Minister. Particularly in these days, when the Foreign Office was in constant communication over the telegraph wires with its representatives abroad, he should be very sorry to admit that, when difficulties arose, they should go behind the backs of their representatives and rely rather on experts called in. But they made it their invariable rule as far as possible to call into their councils any persons possessing local experience who might be available at the time. At this moment, when they had extremely difficult negotiations in China, they had the advantage of calling into their councils several gentlemen eminently qualified to give them advice. They had, for example, in this country Sir Claude Macdonald, than whom they could have no better qualified adviser, and Mr. Cockburn, who had been for some time Chinese Secretary at Peking, and who came home to recruit his health. Among others who had been in this country within the last few months were Mr. Hrenan, Consul-General at Shanghai; Mr. Hopkins, Consul at Chefoo; and Mr. Jordan, our Minister in Korea, who was for a long time employed at the Peking Legation. Besides these official persons they were constantly in the habit of communicating with mercantile and financial associations interested in the Far East, and they had thus been in touch with the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and with the China Association, whose representatives had always been ready to impart to them the valuable knowledge they possessed. He hoped he had said enough to show that they did not differ from his noble friend in principle, although they were not able to agree with his suggestion.

GRAND MASTER OF ENGLISH FREEMASONS.

An "Especial" Grand Lodge of the English Freemasons was held at the Albert Hall, London, on July 17, for the purpose of installing the Duke of Connaught as Grand Master. About 9,000 Masons were present, and Earl Amherst, Pro Grand Master, presided, and invested the Duke with the apron and collar of Grand Master, saying he did not doubt that his conduct in the chair would amply justify the choice of the craft. The trumpeters sounded a fanfare, and proclamation was made that the Duke of Connaught was installed as Grand Master, concluding with the

words, "Whom may the great Architect of the Universe long preserve," and the customary salute of a Grand Master was then given. The Grand Masters of Scotland and Ireland were also the subjects of a similar salute, and each acknowledged the compliment.

Earl Amherst then addressed the Grand Master, and said that when the late Grand Master was installed he took as the text of his reply to the address then made to him the watchwords of the craft, "Loyalty and Charity." How charity had been followed by the craft during the 26 years which had since elapsed was shown by the fact that nearly £750,000 had been contributed by the craft to the three principal Masonic institutions, and since the Duke of Connaught's nomination for the Grand Mastership £75,000 had been subscribed by the craft to the same charities which to the outside world were the Freemasons' "raison d'être." As to the second watchword "Loyalty," Freemasonry in England kept itself clear of political intrigue. He congratulated His Royal Highness on being the chosen head of the Order, as had some of his ancestors, and he wished him a long and prosperous reign.

The Duke of Connaught, in his reply, said he was proud to fill the position of Grand Master, an office that had been filled by some of his ancestors, and he narrated how his grandfather and several of his granduncles had been initiated in the craft. He and two of his brothers and his nephew, the Duke of Clarence, were Masons. With regard to the charity of Masonry, nearly two millions had been contributed during the late Grand Mastership, and £20,000 outside Masonry. With religion, loyalty, and charity as their guide, it was a pride to occupy the position of Grand Master.

In commemoration of the occasion he made various promotions of Grand officers and appointments to "Past Grand" rank, including, in the first connection, Lord Kitchener of Khartoum, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., to be Past District Grand Master of Egypt and the Soudan; and the Right Hon. Walter H. Long, M.P., the right Hon. Frank Green (Lord Mayor of London), and Col. Alfred Mordaunt Egerton, G.V.O., C.B., to be Past Grand Junior Wardens.

It was in April, 1875, that the Duke of Connaught became entitled to wear the distinguishing badge of a Master Mason. His Royal Highness was initiated in the Prince of Wales's Lodge, No. 259, the last of the "red apron" Lodges, and dating back to 1787. The Duke of Connaught soon became a Master of a Lodge, and in 1877 he was made Senior Grand Warden in Grand Lodge of England, his brother, the Duke of Albany, being appointed at the same time Junior Grand Warden. Other honours followed, and in 1886 he became Provincial Grand Master of Sussex.

FIRES.

A fire occurred in a powder magazine belonging to the Military Department, at Akabane-mura, Kita Toshima-gori, Tokyo, shortly before noon of the 22nd inst. One building was destroyed. In the building was stocked about 40,000 pounds of powder but it did not explode.

An explosion of fire-damp occurred in the Arate mine, Nagatsu-mura, Yenga-gori, Fukuoka Prefecture, on the 24th inst. Four men were badly injured. The explosion arose from the use of a hand-lamp.

An explosion of fire-damp occurred in the Komatsu Colliery, Yugeda-mura, Fukuoka Prefecture, on Aug. 23rd. Five miners were killed and four sustained injuries. Fire broke out the same day in a neighbouring coal mine of the Mitsui Colliery. No loss of life occurred. The work of extinguishing the fire will extend over several days.

Fire broke out at Hachimanzuka, Rokugo-mura, Yebara-gori, Tokyo, early on the morning of the 27th inst. Three houses were destroyed.

YACHTING.

The only yacht race set down for Saturday by the Committee of the Yokohama Yacht Club was for the 39-raters and the cruising class, being a cruising race to Uraga. The course was that usually adopted for these popular events—out through the harbour entrance, past the Lightship, leaving that on starboard hand, and thence to Uraga. The weather did not promise well on Friday, but the dirty weather seemed to have blown over during the night and fine weather and a good breeze were promised for Saturday. When a start was made at 1.15, however, the wind was very moderate. *Kingfisher* and *Surprise* were across first, 10 seconds after the gun, *Mary* next at 1.15.18, with *Dainyo* 2 seconds later, *Spray* and *Svanhild* thirty seconds after. *Mary* was first to pass the Lightship with *Kingfisher* second, and the wind fell very light as they set their course for Kannonsaki. *Mary* arrived first at Uraga, *Kingfisher* second, and *Svanhild* third.

Following were the actual and corrected times of arrival at Uraga:—

	Finish.	Corrected.
	h.m.s.	h.m.s.
<i>Mary</i>	7.06.00	7.06.00
<i>Kingfisher</i>	7.19.00	7.12.30
<i>Spray</i>	7.52.00	7.39.00
<i>Dainyo</i>	7.49.00	7.22.30
<i>Svanhild</i>	7.42.00	7.15.00

Mary thus wins the first prize and *Kingfisher* the second.

BASEBALL.

The baseball game on Saturday afternoon between teams representing the Yokohama C. and A. C. and the U.S. cruiser *Yorktown* respectively aroused some interest and despite the oppressive damp heat was witnessed by a considerable number of people. The visitors took the start at the outset, making three runs in the first innings. Later Yokohama caught up, but the game resulted in favour of the strangers by 11 to 7. The *Yorktown* team consisted of Nolan l.f.; Davis, 2nd b.; Severn s.s.; Weiss, 3rd base; Nicholson, 1st b.; Gashin, r.f.; Moss, c.f.; Riley, pitcher; Torney, c. The names of the Y. C. & A. C. team have already been published. Swan was pitcher and Thorn catcher for Yokohama. Messrs. Williams and Tellson were scorer and umpire respectively.

NAVIGATING THE YANGTZE RAPIDS.

Mr. W. Hancock, Acting Commissioner of Customs at Chungking, in his annual report to the Inspector-General, gives a graphic description of the enormous strength of the Yangtze rapids, and the difficulty of navigating them. He says:—

Arrived at Ichang on the evening of the 19th Aug., we left in the *Pioneer* for Chungking the following morning, with a machine gun and company of blue-jackets, arriving before noon on 26th, or, actual steaming time, 60½ hours (junk time, 30 to 40 days). The two most formidable rapids encountered at this particular time were the Yeh-t'an and the Niu-kou-t'an. The first was entered at 2.30 p.m. on the 20th, and after struggling in it for an hour at full speed, the steamer had to fall back and anchor for the night. Next morning at 9.30 we again steamed into the rapid firing a line ashore by rocket; this, however, was not successfully accomplished till four had carried away, the steamer meantime going full speed and not gaining one inch, with engines of 1,000 horse-power making 44 revolutions. At last a line was caught, and by the aid of a couple of hawsers (90 fathoms 9-inch Manila and 200 fathom 2½-inch steel wire coupled together), and made fast to a point above, after two hours we were over. In the grand gorges we met several boats full of missionary refugees, but, of course, with the rocks, currents, and whirlpools, we could not stop. The close of the year was marked by the tragic and total wreck of the new German steamer *Sinkiang* on the journey between Ichang and Chungking—a startling comment on all that had been written re the practical navigability of the Upper Yangtze. This vessel had been specially built for the trade, and was larger and more powerful than the *Pioneer*, and this was her first trip. She started from Ichang at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 27th December, with 34 foreigners on board, including the officers of the ship and 21 missionaries returning to Chungking, and a large number of Chinese. At 11 a.m. she had arrived at the K'ung-ling rapid, and

as there was a difference of opinion among the native pilots, the captain anchored and sent them with the chief officer to examine the rapid, which is very dangerous at this time of the year. Some of the pilots declared there was not sufficient water for so large a steamer. On the return of the boat it was clear the captain was not satisfied with the report, and the chief officer was again sent back for further examination. On his return the anchors were hauled up and the steamer proceeded, and about five minutes later ran full speed on a sunken rock. The engines were reversed, and after a few minutes she backed off and began to drift down the rapid, evidently sinking. Efforts were made to beach her, but without avail, and the anchors were let go, but without effect. It was now evident that the bottom of the ship forward was torn open, as the bow gradually began to sink and the stern to rise correspondingly till the rudder was out of the water, and then, of course, steering was impossible. Meantime, most fortunately, life-belts had previously been distributed, though, as it proved, there were not enough. The native crew then took possession of the steamer's two boats and lowered them into the water. The first was upset by the wash from the paddle, and the 10 or 12 natives all drowned; the other drifted down the rapid. Meantime the red life-boats from the river side began to come and take off the passengers, otherwise there would have been a terrible loss of life; but this rescue work occupied time, as several trips backwards and forwards had to be made. The captain shouted to some to jump into the water, which they did, and, having on cork jackets, were subsequently saved. He himself next jumped, but, not having a life-belt, was swept away and drowned. Just as the boat left the side the steamer suddenly "stood up on end," and then dived down perpendicularly, with human beings dropping from her decks, the most of them never seen again, the boilers exploding with a noise like thunder and blowing up the after decks and cabins as she disappeared with a hiss and the waters closed over her.

Mr. F. W. Maze, Acting Commissioner of Customs, writing from Ichang, says:—

That steam traffic to Chungking will ever be commercially profitable still seems uncertain. The navigation for steamers between Ichang and Chungking is beset with many difficulties and dangers—even the handy Native boats, admirably designed for the work and handled with consummate skill and dexterity by watermen whose local knowledge is the natural outcome of generations of experience, frequently come to grief; and it is estimated that during the summer months some 10 per cent. of them are lost. Nor are the dangers of this extraordinary part of the river confined to one season alone. During the winter a few of the rapids are at their worst and many rocks are uncovered while in the high-water season, when the current is strong, the whirlpools, eddies, and rapids combine to render all traffic both uncertain and perilous. With the stream at times running over 12 knots through winding, and in some places narrow, channels and a steamer going say, 10 knots, it will be readily understood that the slightest error may mean an accident, and that, under these circumstances, an accident may possibly entail very serious consequences. Apart from the risks, however, it would appear doubtful if the freights secured would be sufficiently remunerative to leave much room for profit after the necessarily high expenses connected with the working of powerful steamers of small carrying capacity have been paid. A system of towage by means of steam-tugs and lighters of shallow draught, with special arrangements for crossing the rapids, would probably be a more practicable and less precarious method of solving the question.

ENGLISH CRICKET.

The following is the record in the English county cricket championship down to 4th August:—

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Points.	Per cent.
Yorkshire ...	22	17	1	4	16	88.88
Lancashire ...	21	10	5	6	5	33.33
Middlesex ...	9	4	2	3	2	33.33
Surrey ...	19	7	4	8	3	27.27
Warwick ...	13	5	3	5	2	25.00
Sussex ...	16	6	4	6	2	20.00
Hants ...	12	4	3	5	1	14.28
Essex ...	15	3	3	9	—	—
Kent ...	14	4	6	4	—2	—20.00
Notts ...	15	3	5	7	—2	—25.00
Gloucester ...	17	3	6	8	—3	—33.33
Worcester ...	17	4	9	4	—5	—38.46
Somerset ...	12	3	8	1	—5	—45.40
Leicester ...	15	3	9	6	—6	—50.05
Derbyshire ...	13	0	8	5	—8	—100.00

NEW JAPANESE FISHES.

There are few more ardent workers in the cause of science than Dr. Starr Jordan, Principal of the Leland Stanford Junior University, who was recently led to make a visit to Japan for the purpose of studying the fishes of these waters. Dr. Jordan lectured before the faculty and students in the Imperial University on his former teacher "Agassiz," and he made a very large collection of specimens, visiting to this end Hokkaido as well as the Loochoos. He had already developed a deep interest in the fishes of Japan, and in No. XV. of "Contributions to Biology" in the Hopkins Seaside Laboratory of the Leland Stanford Junior University, described a new fish, type of a distinct family of lamnoid sharks. To this remarkable specimen, which was purchased from a fisherman by Mr. Allan Owston and by him, through Professor K. Mitsuikuri, presented to the Imperial University, Dr. Jordan gave the name of *Mitsukurina owstoni*, remarking that the genus is apparently unique among living shark forms.

We have now in Part II., Vol. XV., of the *Journal of the College of Science*, Imperial University of Tokyo, a paper by Dr. Jordan and Professor J. O. Snyder, A.M., Instructor in Zoology at Stanford University, descriptive of nine new species of fishes contained in Japanese museums of which no duplicates are obtainable, and illustrated by a number of plates prepared by Dr. Mitsuikuri. Of these No. 1 is a sturgeon, represented by a mounted specimen some six feet in length in the museum of the Imperial University; its locality is given as Misaki, Sagami Bay, and it is distinguished from most other sturgeons by the very long dorsal fin. This has been named *Acipenser kikuchi* in honour of Dr. D. Kikuchi, Minister of Education. *Lepidopus aomori*, also a new species, is described from a dried specimen 8 feet long in the Museum of Aomori and is a sword-fish from the bay of that name. No. 3 (wrongly printed as No. 4) is a spear-fish, described from a specimen 6 feet long without spear examined in a fish-well at Misaki. The species, though new, is generally common in Japan and received the name of *Tetrapturus mitsukurii* in honour of Dr. Mitsuikuri. Also set down as a new species is *Tetrapturus masara*, the black spear-fish, (*Masara*, or *Kurokajiki*) described from the single specimen seen, 10 feet long without spear, taken off Misaki. For No. 5 the name of the goddess Benten is drawn upon and so this new genus and new species of the *Pteraclidae* is named *Bentenia asticola*. The *aburabosu* or *aburainagi*, "fat-priest" or "fat-bass" is taken as a new genus and new species, and given the name of *Ebisu sagamius*, the allusion being to the god Ebisu. We are told that it is occasionally caught in the Kuroshio, is not rare, and reaches a weight of 200 lbs. No. 7, which is allied to the Greenland halibut, and is classified as a new species, has its locality off Sagami and is named *Reinhardtius matsura* after Mr. K. Matsura, curator of fishes in the Imperial Museum at Tokyo. The remaining species are *Trachypterus ishikawa* and *Trachypterus ijima*, both new, the former named for Dr. C. Ishikawa, curator of the Imperial Museum, and the latter for Dr. I. Ijima, Professor of Zoology in the Imperial University. The habitat of both is in the waters adjacent to the entrance of Tokyo Bay.

WHERE TWO EMPIRES MEET.

Mr. Fred W. Carey, reporting to the Inspector-General of the Imperial Chinese Maritime Customs upon the trade of 1900, throws some interesting light about the conditions prevailing in that far-away corner of the Middle Kingdom. He says:—

The disturbed condition of the Sip Song Panna, now generally known as the Chinese Shan States, remains always a menace to the peace and prosperity of this part of Yunnan. The petty traders of the British Shan States, who formerly frequented the Szemao market, are now afraid to venture into Chinese territory, as, even if they escape the extortions of the Kenghung chieftain, *Hsian-wei*, they are likely to fall into the hands of the Chinese dacoits, who make the Sip Song Panna their winter haunt.

The Kenghung chieftain is a most violent character. During June his emissaries went to a village not far from Szemao and murdered the young Tu-sü of Pu-t'eng, a boy still in his teens. Encouraged by the indifference of the Chinese officials, he next created a disturbance in the State of Cheng-tung, and is now said to be waiting a favourable opportunity to attack the Meng-ché Tu-sü, who successfully rebelled against his suzerainty in 1897. As a contrast to all this disorder and misrule, it is a pleasure to note that the Shan State of Kengtung is slowly but surely moving, under British rule and guidance, into the paths of progress and civilization. Good roads are being made—towards the Salween in one direction, and north to the Yunnan frontier in the other. Dacoity is a thing of the past, and thieves and cattle-stealing no longer profitable. I understand that the first section of a new railway striking east from Mandalay, or a point just south, will be commenced shortly. It may eventually be brought on to the Salween and Kengtung, in which case there is no reason why Szemao should not again resume its former proud position as one of the principal trade marts of Yunnan.

Our busy season for Exports is the last quarter of the year. About that time the Mohammedan traders, who convey the bulk of the articles exported, leave their homes at Ta-li, Yün-nan-fu, and elsewhere, and commence their annual peregrinations, returning regularly at the beginning of the rainy season. To prevent any clashing of interests, they work in a systematic manner, dividing into numerous caravans, but deciding beforehand which route each party is to take. Some of them follow the course of the Yangtze; others work through Kwangsi, and trade down the West River to Canton and Hongkong; some enter Burma *via* Tengyueh and Rhamo; and it is therefore only a few of the many Mohammedan traders in this province who pass down through Szemao.

During the winter of 1899-1900 the Burma-Yunnan Boundary Commission again commenced their labours, and, starting from the Kunlun Ferry, endeavoured to determine that section of the frontier running south through the country of the wild "Wa" tribes. On 9th February, whilst the party were at the Shan town of Meng-ko, a most regrettable incident occurred, resulting in the loss of two valuable lives. The British Consul, Mr. Litton, accompanied by Major Kiddle, of the R.A.M.C., and Mr. Sutherland, an official of the British Shan States, visited the neighbouring market of Meng-tung. There they were unexpectedly attacked by a number of Was, armed with guns and swords. Mr. Litton was knocked senseless, but was eventually saved by the bravery and presence of mind of a Chinese soldier; his two companions were killed, and their heads borne in triumph to the village of a Wa chief. Reprisals followed, the escorts of the British and Chinese Commissioners acting in concert, and about 60 Wa villages were destroyed. Shortly after this the work of delimitation came to a standstill, as the Chinese were unable to accept the British conception of the proper frontier; and in April the party broke up, after having decided to refer the disputed points to Peking.

BOER AMENITIES.

The following letter appears in *The Times*:—

Sir,—It may possibly open the eyes of some persons in England as to the treatment of our wounded by a portion at least of those, who, under the general name of "Boers," are bearing arms against us in South Africa if you will allow me to quote a few words from a letter just received by me from my son, who went out in February last in the reinforcement draft of Paget's Horse.

He was "dangerously wounded" at Braklaagte on June 4 in a rearguard action on the top of a hill. I quote his own words:—

An officer dashed up with the order, "Retire at all costs, and leave the wounded," and we were left lying where we were. No sooner had our men left the hill than about 20 Boers dashed up, and a more heterogeneous collection of scoundrels I have never seen. They came up to us and proceeded to strip us of everything we had.

They even tried to drag off the ring from the finger of his wounded arm. He continues:—

They then went round the other sides of the hill to windward and lit a veldt fire, with the double object of covering their own retreat and burning us out, and we lay and watched the fire approaching us with a roar, with the cheering prospect in our minds of being roasted alive in a few minutes time; however, just at the right moment, when the fire had got within 40 yards of us a troop of our men dashed though it, and carried us to a place of safety beyond.

Sir, comment on such conduct is unnecessary; the facts speak for themselves.

I am yours faithfully, ERNEST R. CICESTR.
The Palace, Chichester, July 17.

THE RUSSELL TRIAL.

London papers to hand by the last mail contain full reports of the trial of Earl Russell in the House of Lords for bigamy. The event was, of course, replete with interest, and the proceedings appear to have been conducted with all the ceremony worthy of such an historic occasion. As one journal remarked, "The trial of Earl Russell was perfect in its dignified pageantry and the highest Court of the land was fitly surrounded with all those brilliant and picturesque accessories to the administration of justice which we have set up on a small scale in other Courts, though they are but a feeble copy of the antique ceremonial of the House of Peers. Nothing marred the impressiveness of the splendid scene: nothing grotesque or undignified intruded, nothing raised a smile by reason of any incongruity; this is one of the dangers of unwonted ceremonies in our prosaic age."

Previous to the trial the peers assembled in the House of Lords under the presidency of the Lord Chancellor, who then received from Norroy King-at-Arms and the Usher of the Black Rod the white wand which was the emblem of his office as Lord High Steward. Black Rod next called the names of the Peers present beginning with the lowest order of the Peerage—the Barons—and as each name was called the answer given was "Here." The names of the bishops were next called over—only two were present, namely, the Bishops of Winchester and Ripon, who were attired in their usual Parliamentary robes with lawn sleeves; then came the Viscounts, Earls, Marquesses, the Archbishop of York—who was present—and last of all the Dukes. Among the last-named who were present were the Dukes of Wellington, Marlborough, Portland, and Northumberland. This proceeding occupied about ten minutes, and at its conclusion the Lord Chancellor asked those who wished to take part in the trial of Lord Russell to hand in their names to the clerk. This having been done, Lord Halsbury then moved that "This House do now adjourn to the Royal Gallery," whereupon Norroy King of Arms began to marshal the Peers in their due order by requesting that "Gentlemen will now rise in their places and join in the procession, the junior Judges leading." The learned Judges having marched out of the Chamber, Norroy King of Arms asked the Barons to "rise in their places" and proceed "two and two according to their rank in the order in which their names have been called, the junior Barons leading." The same quaint ceremony was observed in regard to the other branches of the peerage, and as the noble lords rose in their places, and marched with "slow and solemn steps" out of the Gilded Chamber to the Royal Gallery, the effect was a most striking one. The rear of the procession was composed of the Mace and Purse Bearers, then came Norroy King of Arms, and the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, and, finally, the Lord Chancellor, with his train bearer.

The Peers wore their Parliamentary robes; and it may be pointed out that a Duke's Parliamentary robes are of fine scarlet cloth, lined with taffeta, doubled with four guards of ermine at equal distances, with gold lace above each guard, and tied up to the left shoulder by a white riband. The robes of a Marquess are similar; the distinction between the degrees of rank are shown by the bars of ermine, Dukes having four on either side, Marquesses four on the right side and three on the left; Earls three, and Viscounts and Barons two rows of plain white fur only. Each peer wore or carried a black cocked hat.

We read that the Long Chamber had been converted into an ornate Court, that portion of the gallery, the walls of which hold the two big Maclise frescoes, "The Death of Nelson," and the "Meeting of Wellington and Blücher," being given up to those whose solemn duty it was to try John Francis Stanley, Earl Russell, and the rest to the peeresses and eldest sons of peers, to the members of the House of Commons fortunate enough to secure a place, and to those equally fortunate "strangers," who by a pleasing, and for

them convenient fiction, are held to represent the outside public.

Within the crimson cloth covered barriers, dividing the court from the merely interested on-lookers and the Press representatives, there were arranged, on each side, five rows of scarlet seats, collected evidently from every available Committee-room. These were reserved for the Peers who had announced their intention of taking part in the proceedings. At the end nearest the Upper Chamber itself, was set up a Throne, necessitated by the fact that when Parliament is in session a State trial is held to take place before the King in Parliament. Just behind the Throne, on looking through the Princes' Chamber, which constitutes the ante-room or lobby to the House proper, there was seen the brilliant white statue of Queen Victoria in her early years as Sovereign, and immediately in front of the Throne was the chair reserved for the Earl of Halsbury in his capacity of Lord High Steward. On either side of the Throne were places for Peers, and in front of the platform, whereon was placed the Lord High Steward's seat, was an oblong woolsack for His Majesty's Judges; next, two tables for officials; then, on the left, the witness-box, a bench for counsel, and close behind a stool and table for the accused.

It should be said that the stool of the accused was an ordinary and comfortable chair, and that the table in front of him held writing materials and a water bottle. Behind him was a bench for solicitors, and then came the barrier, immediately outside which were the desks for the labouring Press men. This was the aspect which the Long Gallery presented when the peers entered.

The Court was then constituted, and the picture presented is described as a memorable one. "Before the Throne sat Lord Halsbury, in his Earl's robes, and a full-bottomed wig; in front of him were the judges in scarlet and ermine; at his side Norroy King-at-Arms, in his resplendent tunic, and to the right and left the peers. The high windows decorated with the arms of British kings let in light upon this scene of legal pomp and titled magnificence."

The Commission of the Lord High Steward was now read, and the accused, having entered and taken his place while the indictment was being read, was required to plead guilty or not guilty to the charge that "you as a peer of the United Kingdom are indicted for feloniously marrying one known as Molly Cooke, otherwise known as Molly Somerville, on 15th April, 1900, at the Riverside Hotel, in Nevada, in the United States of America, your wife, Countess Russell, being then alive."

But before he could answer "Yea" or "Nay" his Counsel, Mr. Robson, rose and addressed the Lord High Steward contending that the words of the Act of Parliament only applied to bigamy within the United Kingdom; that with regard to bigamy outside His Majesty's dominions they were subject to the ordinary rules of common law, and that under these rules they were relegated to the jurisdiction within which the offence was committed. The crime was local, and belonged exclusively to the jurisdiction of the place and country where the offence was committed. That was the only form in which the Legislature had ever sought to deal with the offence outside the limits of the King's dominions.

Mr. Robson was followed by Mr. Avory, who supported him, but a somewhat dramatic turn was given to the proceedings after this gentleman's address by the Lord High Steward, who said:—"We have, the advantage of the presence of His Majesty's Judges. I have all along held that the matter is too plain for argument; but," added his Lordship, "I have thought it right to ask them whether there is anything in the arguments suggested which would call for reply by Mr. Attorney-General, and they are unanimously of opinion there is not."

The accused was asked to plead, and offered a plea of guilty. The Court was then addressed by Mr. Robson in a speech with which we will not trouble our readers but we reproduce the following report of Lord Russell's address in his own defence:—

Lord Russell said he had pleaded guilty to the indictment, on the advice of his counsel, but he did not wish it to be supposed that he was casting any reflection on his counsel, for no one could have paid more devoted interest to his case than Mr. Robson. He (Lord Russell) was told that he was mistaken in supposing that he had a defence to the charge, but he thought he had acquired a proper and sufficient domicile in Nevada for the goodness of that decree and the righteousness of his marriage. He spent in Nevada something like eight months for the purpose of obtaining that decree, and of getting the necessary residence, which gave one a domicile according to American law. He was, however, told that he was mistaken, and when he came back to this country proceedings for divorce were instituted by Countess Russell. He was anxious to defend those proceedings, and took the advice of counsel upon the matter. He was, however, told that he could not with any prospect of success defend those proceedings, for he could not establish to the satisfaction of an English court the change of domicile which would justify him in setting up that plea; and for that reason he did not defend those proceedings. When he came back to this country he did not suppose that he had broken the criminal law. Ninety-nine people out of every hundred would not have known that a second marriage in a foreign state would be punishable as bigamy in this country; still less, that a second marriage which was valid in the state of Nevada, could be made the subject of a prosecution here. He was now only waiting until the dissolution of his former marriage became legal according to the English law to again marry the lady with whom he went through the ceremony of marriage in Nevada. He would then have satisfied the laws of his own country. He was not alone in his misapprehension as to the possibility of the criminal effect of marriage under these circumstances. Even so great an authority as Sir W. Anson stated that murder was the only offence which could be committed outside the jurisdiction of this country which could be punished within it. There was much that he could wish to have explained to their lordships, but he was not justified in doing so, as he had pleaded guilty. He referred to his unfortunate marriage with Countess Russell when he was 23 years of age, and when he had no experience, and then stated that he had mistaken the law as to the validity of his divorce, and had thus made himself amenable to the criminal law of this country. In conclusion, he said he left his case to the judgment of their lordships, and asked for what indulgence they saw fit to give him.

Immediately on the conclusion of Earl Russell's address, the tone and temper of which created a considerable impression, the Lord Steward said: "We will retire to our own Chamber." Thereupon all rose and moved slowly from the Royal Gallery, obviously not to deliberate on the question of guilt or innocence, the matter having been removed from their consideration by the plea of the accused. They were not absent more than ten minutes, and on their return silence was again called for "under pain of imprisonment." "Bring in the prisoner at the bar," said the Lord High Steward, and Black Rod at once went out and returned with Earl Russell to the crowded and heated court.

The accused bowed as he took his place and remained standing while the Lord High Steward addressed him somewhat as follows:—

John Francis Stanley, you have been convicted on your own confession of felony. I need not say that all of us regret to see your great historic name associated in this matter. Their Lordships feel that, while on the one hand it would be impossible to pass over the offence to which you have pleaded guilty, because it might encourage other offenders to do the like even without the provocation you have received; on the other hand, it is possible that the extreme torture which you have suffered during a long period of your life, and of which the judicial records of this House bear witness, may have provoked you to do that which otherwise you would not have done. The result is that in their lordships' judgment we may so far consider the circumstances of your case, that while not entirely passing it over, and showing that anyone who commits that offence is open to be punished by the criminal law, on the other hand no one deserves you should suffer the extreme sentence. Accordingly their lordships have unanimously arrived at a decision that justice will be satisfied in this case by your being imprisoned in Holloway for three calendar months as a criminal in the first division.

Thereupon the accused was removed from the court, and as he left his uncle, the Hon. Lyolph Stanley, who has so often stood by his side during the protracted legal proceedings of the past few years, shook him warmly by the hand, while the

lady of his last marriage followed him into the ante-room.

A proclamation dissolving the commission of Lord High Steward, was then read, and his lordship taking his white staff of office, a wand ten or twelve feet in length, broke it across his knee, saying, "My Lords, I declare the Commission dissolved;" and in a few minutes the court was empty of all but the attendants.

THE RECENT FATALITY IN HONGKONG.

The *China Mail* thus describes the fatal fall of houses in Hongkong which occurred on August 14:—

The houses affected by the accident are six or seven in number. They were built, or rather thrown together, in 1878, and a glance at them now is sufficient to make one marvel as to how they stood the climatic conditions and bore the weight they had to carry so long. The walls are of brick and alleged mortar, and only little more than a foot thick. They are four-storeyed houses, divided into dwelling houses for the poorer classes of Chinese, and, as is common with all such houses, the verandahs were loaded with all sorts of odds and ends which the Chinese seem to delight in exposing to the public gaze. Houses Nos. 32 and 34, comprising a Chinese seamen's boarding house and family dwelling houses, calculated to have at least 20 persons on each floor, collapsed entirely. The front wall fell across the street, striking against the opposite houses and carrying away the verandahs, and, doubtless, many unfortunate people who were either sleeping or enjoying an evening airing on the verandahs. Many people who were walking by, or who were resting on the pavement below, as is Chinese custom, were buried in the fallen ruins. The scene was positively too awful to describe. The locality is densely populated and hundreds of people rushed to the spot. Simultaneously with the crash, fire broke out among the debris. The shrieks and cries of the imprisoned people were heartrending. Some of the bodies removed were horribly mutilated and charred beyond recognition. Most of the rescued persons, who number 24, were found in the front part of the buildings and on the street. As evidence of the callous nature of the Chinese, a party of coolies were gambling on the first verandah of No. 36, during the operations. Part of this house and half of the verandah on which they were playing had fallen with the other building. As there was a risk of the whole building falling, the police ordered the gamblers to quit. The work of rescue continued all night long. Ten badly injured people were sent to Hospital, while other fourteen, whose injuries were slight, were treated at the Central Police Station. Up till fifteen next day seventeen bodies of men, women and children were taken from the ruins to the mortuary.

LAW CASES.

A coolie was arrested by the Bluff Police on Monday, on a charge of having stolen on August 24th, a coat belonging to the second engineer of the German steamer *Fianbria* while employed on board that vessel.

The two elder daughters of Dr. Tripler, No. 16, Yamashitacho, through their Counsel, Mr. Tsuruda, have filed a petition in the Yokohama Chihō Saibansho praying for the attachment of the property of their father, on the ground that he is given to dissipation and is neglecting to provide for his children.

The civil suit by Mr. J. H. Ranger against Mr. P. B. Clarke, Manager of the Maples Hotel, will, it is understood, come on shortly for trial. The plaintiff claims *ven* 50,000 as damage caused to him by the alleged slanderous speech of the defendant at a meeting of the Maples Hotel Company, and also 6 per cent. interest between the date of filing the petition and the execution.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The German cruiser *Gaier* arrived at Fusan on the 27th inst.

A new section of the Bantan Railway will be opened on the 29th inst.

Traffic on the Ujina section of the Sanyo Railway will be suspended after 1st September.

The Japanese standing squadron arrived at Sasebo on the morning of the 22nd inst. from Fusan.

The U.S. flagship *New York*, with Rear-Admiral Rodgers, left Kobe for Manila, on the 23rd inst.

The telegraph line between Yaweyama and Keelung was re-opened on the morning of the 28th inst.

A rather severe earthquake shock was felt in Yokohama shortly before seven o'clock on Thursday evening.

Dysentery is spreading at Shonai, Akita Prefecture, and over 300 persons are now under medical treatment.

Prince Konoye and party arrived at Nagasaki, on the afternoon of the 28th inst. from Fusan by the *Genkai Maru*.

Some interruption of traffic was caused by the derauling of a goods train between Honjo and Fukaya on the 28th inst.

The Japanese standing squadron (*Asahi*, *Shikishima*, *Isuno* and *Asama*) left Sasebo for Hokkaido on the 28th inst.

The Emperor and Crown Prince sent representatives to the training cruiser *Chiyoda*, now at Yokosuka, on the 26th inst.

Rice to the quantity of 6,000 piculs arrived at Nagasaki on the 28th from Korea. It had been laden before the export veto was issued.

Mr. Kato, Vice-President of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, arrived at Shimonoseki on the night of the 28th, and will leave for China on the 30th inst.

Mr. Tanaka Kendo, M.P., died on the morning of the 28th inst. at his residence in Tokyo. He was a well-known member of the *Seiyu-kai* and *Jiyu-to*.

Two coolies (one a headman) were attacked and severely injured by five men, one of whom was a trade rival, at Yokosuka, on the evening of Aug. 27th.

Kanamori Ichitaro, living at Morishitacho, Fukagawa, has been arrested by the Shiba police. He broke out of prison and escaped on the morning of the 28th inst.

Mr. Schuffe, who is cycling round the world, arrived at Okayama on the afternoon of August 25th, but being attacked by intestinal catarrh, is now under medical treatment there.

Five boys and girls of Sukurai Inosake living at Kita Ashigara-gori, Kanagawa Prefecture, have been attacked with dysentery since the 21st inst. All are under medical treatment in hospital.

A coolie named Shimizu Fugitaro, living at Kokawachi-mura, Nichi Tama-gori, Tokyo, committed suicide early on the morning of the 25th inst. He blew out his stomach with dynamite.

News has been received in Yokohama of the death at Hayama on August 22nd of Mr. A. C. Young, an old Yokohama resident, for some time in the employment of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Five workmen in a barber's shop at Surugacho, Nihonbashi, Tokyo, were arrested by the police on the night of the 24th inst., charged with assaulting their employer because he refused to let them have money.

A soldier named Hirazawa Veisuke, belonging to the Imperial Body-guard, attempted to commit suicide by shooting himself in the throat with a Murata rifle early on the morning of the 28th inst. He was sent to hospital.

A boy named Fusataro (4) son of Ito Chuzo, living at Otowa-machi, Koishikawa, Tokyo, was run over by a prison-van on the morning of the 27th inst. He died at once. The officers of the Kajibashi Jail have subscribed 20 yen as a present to his father.

On the 27th inst. a maid servant named Misaki Tome, employed in a hardware shop at Muramachi, Tokyo, while crossing the tram-lines at Okawara-cho, fell between two tram cars. She

broke her legs. The girl was sent to hospital but is not expected to recover.

Okubo Tadatoshi, a secretary of the Ushigome District Office, attempted to commit suicide by taking morphine in a house of ill-fame at Shinagawa, Tokyo, early on the morning of the 26th inst. He was revived by a woman and handed over to the Shinagawa police.

Mr. Saito, Secretary of the Finance Department, and two clerks attended the Chiba Shogyo and Noko Banks and examined their books a day or so ago. Mr. Chiba Yataro, President of the Noko Bank, and Mr. Toji Ryohei were arrested a few days ago charged with forgery.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha steamer *Hidaka Maru*, 735 tons, voyaging between Otaru and Amijiri, struck a sunken rock near Nemuro two or three days ago. Passengers and cargo were saved. The vessel was launched at the Kawasaki shipyard on June 30th in the present year.

A jinrikisha man named Hokari Wakichi, living at Chiyozakicho, Kitagata, Yokohama, while drawing a foreigner from Nishi hatoba toward the Public Garden early on the morning of the 26th inst. died suddenly of *kakke*. His fare at once reported the matter to the Kagacho police.

The body of a man aged about 50 years was found by the harbour police near the Yotobashi, Yokohama, on Thursday morning. The corpse was injured on the head and hands, and a brick was contained in one of his sleeves. The harbour police suppose the man committed suicide about a week ago.

The death of Prince Henri of Orleans, which occurred at Saigon on August 9th, was due to intestinal hemorrhage following upon dysentery. At half-past one in the morning, the prince showed signs of sinking. He was perfectly sensible, and was able to speak in a whisper, and just before his death embraced his friend and *compagnon de voyage* M. Luigi.

Hayashi Kichigoro, living at Nigiwaicho, Yokohama, was arrested by the Honjo police, at Mitsume, Honjo, Tokyo, on the 28th inst. He is charged with stealing over 200 piculs of charcoal from several firewood shops during June. The stolen charcoal was sold to a rice shop at Kayabacho, Nihonbashi, the proprietor of which was arrested the following day.

The *Northern Nigeria Official Gazette* of 30th March, 1901, records the appointment on 6th March of Mr. Charles Laseelles Anderson to the Treasury Department of that Protectorate. Mr. C. L. Anderson, spent about 15 years in Hongkong, Japan, and Tientsin in the employ of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, and left the East on resigning his position three years ago.

A maid servant named Tamara Fuyu, employed in a house at Nishi-Tobemachi, Yokohama, was attacked by cholera on the night of the 26th inst. She received medical treatment from her employers and was a little better about midnight. The following morning her body was found in a tub of water. It is supposed that she went out to drink water but fell into the tub and was drowned.

Inoue Jutaro, a native of Shizuoka, was arrested by the Yokosuka police on the roof of a restaurant, at Wakamatsucho, Yokosuka, early on the morning of the 26th inst. He came out of Yokohama Jail on the 6th inst. and was still under police surveillance in a house at Tohe, but escaped on the 20th and entered a house of ill-fame at Oiso the same night. There he stole a silver watch valued at 20 yen belonging to a guest and 4 yen from another guest.

A would-be thief had an unpleasant reception on attempting to enter a house at Hiranuma Nichome, Yokohama, early on Saturday morning. The noise of his operations awakened the master of the house who, armed with a revolver, lay in wait for him, and when the unsuspecting burglar entered, fired the pistol in his face. The bullet

entered above the right eye but, turning, found an exit by the mouth. The intruder was easily captured and is now in hospital.

A letter has been published in the *Kobe Herald* which was addressed to the British Consul at Newchwang on Aug. 12th and is descriptive of gross treatment which was undergone at the hands of Cossacks by Mr. Arthur McGlew, son of Mr. A. J. McGlew of Kobe. Mr. McGlew, with a Mr. D. Wallace and a Japanese who acted as carrier, was out shooting on the 11th in the neighbourhood of Newchwang, when Cossacks interfered and Mr. McGlew narrowly escaped being bayoneted.

A woman named Murakami Yuki (18) employed in a restaurant kept by Osawa Juiro, at Makabe-machi, Makabe-gori, Ibaraki Prefecture, went to Tokyo by train accompanied by the proprietor, on the 19th inst. Between Omiya and Urawa she is alleged to have put her head out of the window, owing to the heat of the carriage, but overbalancing herself fell on to the track. She injured her head and legs. After her rescue and when under examination by the police she declared that a quarrel had occurred between herself and her employer, and he threw her from the window.

A jinrikisha man named Suzuki Shinnojo, employed by Prof. Matsuzaki Kuranosuke, at Nakano-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo, committed suicide on the morning of the 22nd inst. Prof. Matsuzaki is travelling in China and Korea in the suite of Prince Konoye, and his family are staying at Kamakura. The only persons left in the Tokyo house were a young maid servant and the deceased. As the maid was cleaning the verandah in the morning she heard a strange noise in the jinrikisha man's room. She went down and found Shinnojo had cut his throat and stomach with a sword. The girl at once reported the matter to the police. The man left a letter for his master in which he stated that he had been ill since March and did not expect to recover.

Eight shipwrecked Japanese seamen were rescued and taken to Hongkong by the British ship *Chingtu*, which entered the harbour on Aug. 13th from Taku. The seamen were taking a barge of about 150 tons from Osaka to Keelung in Formosa when they encountered a typhoon on the 1st inst. At this time they were off the coast of Okinawa Island, the largest of the Loochoo group. The barge drifted about helplessly in the open sea for eight days. The storm stripped her of sails, mast, and everything movable on deck, and the food and water were nearly exhausted. On the morning of the 8th August, they were picked up by the *Chingtu* in 32° 15' N., 123° 55' E., about 100 miles from Shanghai. They spoke in high terms of their treatment on the *Chingtu*.

The Rt. Rev. Wm. Awdry, D.D., Bishop of South Tokyo, writing to the *Japan Gazette* says:—The Trustees of Christ Church expressed to me their unanimous feeling in favour of the Rev. A. L. Sharpe for the Incumbency of the Church; but as it appeared that he would not be able even to give an answer under several months, they felt that it would not do to wait so long for an uncertainty. They therefore entrusted me with the duty of finding an Incumbent. I at once made the offer to Mr. Sharpe, if he could see his way definitely to accept it, but as he could not, I have offered the post to an Englishman now in Canada whose qualifications I know well, and at the same time have written to England to make enquiries in the event of his refusal.

The International Congress of the Paris Exposition of 1900 appointed a permanent committee to take the necessary steps to secure a general unification, on the metric system, in the numbering of threads. We understand that it was decided by this Committee to bring the matter before the various Governments concerned with a view to the opening of a Conference of such Governments, in Paris, to discuss and decide upon the details of the scheme. In connection with the above we are desired by Mr. Imaishi, Sub-Director of the Yokohama Silk Conditioning

House, on behalf of the Paris Committee, to state that a volume containing full particulars of the work of the International Congress of 1900 for the unification of the numbering of threads on the metric system, can be obtained from Mons. Paul Fleury, 9 Rue d'Uzes, Paris, price, postage paid, fcs. 4.50.

Two armed burglars entered an hotel occupied by Kozaka Seizaburo, at Kami Kirita-mura, Minami Tama-gori, near Hachioji, early on the morning of the 25th inst. Seizaburo has three sons and the first and second were living next door, while the second son and the maid servants stayed at the hotel. The thieves entered the second son's bed room and drew their swords demanding money. In the meantime a maid servant went out at the back door and summoned aid. At her call the eldest son came armed with a sword and the third son with a Murata rifle. He fired once before entering the house and the thieves ran out and escaped. The brothers followed after them and the younger taking aim shot one of the men in the back. The other robber escaped to Takasasan. The wounded man gave his name as Haramura Totaro, Tsukui-gori, Soshu, and then died. He was dressed in women's clothes.

We are indebted to Messrs. C. and J. Favre Brandt for some information respecting the international revolver match at Lucerne on July 8th. For the second time it appears the Swiss were successful. Their score was as follows:—

Hess..... 439 Roederer.... 427 Richardet... 435
Probst..... 426 Stahel..... 414=Total2,141

The highest possible was 500.

The scores of the respective teams were:—

Switzerland, 2,141 Italy 1,888 France... 2,064
Holland ... 1,832 Belgium, 1,331

One Belgian was prevented by indisposition from participating. The highest possible was 2500.

The best individual score for France was 428 (by Capt. Py), for Holland 419, for Italy 418, and for Belgium 375.

CHINA NOTES.

A private letter, dated Chefoo the 10th inst., says that the famine at Hsianfu is reported as very severe, human flesh selling at 180 cash a catty. The distress in the south of Shansi is also very great.

The *North China Daily News* learns from Moukden under date the 5th inst. that the banditti who were harrying the south-east of Manchuria have surrendered to, or been dispersed among the mountains by, the Russian force that was sent against them from Moukden.

The wrecked *Sobraon* was unable to withstand the fury of the late storm. It is reported that she broke in half and sank in the deep water outside the ledge of rock on which she rested. Great as the disappointment must be to the syndicate interested, it is satisfactory to know that the value of the sundries salvaged is larger than the expenditure for cost and expenses incurred.

An authoritative communication from Peking under date the 12th inst., says that it was then practically decided that the tariff of five per cent. *ad valorem* on articles now on the free list (with a few exceptions to be indicated) will go into effect two months after the signing of the final protocol. Cargo shipped as late as ten days after the said signing will be excepted.

The venerable Dr. J. G. Kerr, who has worked for so many years at the Canton Hospital, and in his time has treated probably half-a-million patients, besides training students and preparing medical text-books, died at Canton on the 10th inst. after a short illness, and was buried on the 11th. He was a landmark in Canton, having come to China originally in 1854.

The *N. C. Daily News* states that a sad fatality occurred on board the L.C.S. *Loksang* lately, when the steamer was at Muroran taking on a cargo of coal for Shanghai. A shot was heard, the sound of which indicated that it had

been fired in the second-engineer's cabin. On entering the cabin, the body of the second-engineer was seen huddled up on the floor, with a revolver, still smoking, in the hand. Although the shot had entered the forehead and gone right through the head, the man was still living when the cabin was entered, but was unable to speak and expired in less than a minute. From the position of the body, it was thought that it was either a case of suicide, or that the revolver had gone off accidentally.

We have to thank that the Statistical Department of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs for a copy of the *Customs Gazette* for the second quarter of the present year. The reports of dues and duties collected shows a recovery, as appears by the following comparative table:—

	1900. Hk. Tls.	1899. Hk. Tls.
China treaty ports	6,440,160	6,385,596
Kowloon and Lappa	186,020	174,515
Lungchow, Mengtse, and Szemao	50,718	47,079

Total.....6,676,898 6,607,190

The total revenue collected in Shanghai in the quarter was Hk. Tls. 2,046,209 against Tls. 1,902,992 in the same quarter last year.

The *North China Daily News* announces with deep regret the death in England of Mr. Charles James Holliday at the age of 54. "Charlie Holliday was one of those genial, straightforward men, whom it is the fashion of the day to call 'magnetic,' who make friends of all who come in contact with them; and he was a staunch friend too. Withal he was a keen man of business, and he made his mark in Shanghai as a citizen, able and hardworking—but this is an attribute of the Hollidays. He entirely reorganised the police force, the modern system being his creation. He took a keen interest in the stage and was justly known as the Augustus Harris of the Far East. Like his brothers he was a mainstay of the volunteer force here, and a first-class commander. In fact, he was a good fellow all round, having been in his time champion of the amateur middle-weights. Shanghai owes a great deal to men of the stamp of Charlie Holliday. Those who saw him here on his last visit were shocked at the change in him, while they could not but admire the pluck and good humour with which he bore his infirmity."

Writing with regard to Na Tung, the *N. C. Daily News* of Aug. 22nd says:—

Na Tung, the Manchu ex-Chief, and special Ambassador to Japan to apologise for the murder of the late Mr. Sugiyama in June, 1900, arrived here on Tuesday by the *Haeon* from Tangku. Na Tung was received by the local mandarins at Kinleeyuen, where the usual arch or temporary "gate" decorated with red bunting and covered lanterns had been erected in honour of the new arrival. This notorious Conservative disdained to drive in the brougham and pair which had been prepared for him to take him to the quarters prepared for himself and his staff, but rode in a four-wheeled sedan-chair. Quarters had been prepared for the Mission, both at the Bureau of Foreign Affairs on the Bubbling Well Road, as well as at Ambassadors' Hall in the rear of the Temple of the Queen of Heaven at the foot of the North Honan Road Bridge, Hongkew, so that the special Ambassador might take his choice of where to reside while in Shanghai. As a matter of fact the former named house, furnished in the modern styles of East and West represents Reform or the New Régime, whilst the usual old-time furniture and appointments at Ambassadors' Hall represent Conservatism; what more natural for Na Tung than that his choice should fall on Ambassadors' Hall? We are further informed Na Tung's suite is a "very small one"—only twenty-six, all told. The mission will leave by the Japanese mail steamer *Sukio Maru* for Yokohama to-morrow. We understand that Na Tung, who had never been on a steamer in his life, was very much alarmed when he found he would have to travel to Tokyo by water, but he was reassured by Li Hung-chang, who told him that in the *Haeon*, Capt. Wallace, he would find one of the best steamers and best commanders in the China Merchants' Company's service.

A quotation from a private letter printed in a Shanghai contemporary gives some details of the recent disastrous floods:—

I have myself in many places looked down into the

water of what may be called flood lakes where the mud has been deposited and been able to see under my boat houses and trees at a considerable depth. At a place called Kaoukan where the flood has fallen enormously, first at the rate of 2 feet per day, and now at 9 inches, I was tied up to a bank which was higher than my house-boat. On top of this bank were tall trees, and stuck in their branches (lower ones) I observed reeds, rice stalks, and other debris carried down by the falling flood's current and detained by these branches. That was a big enough flood at any time, but in this very place there was so much water left that a 25-foot bamboo pole could not get bottom. At other times of flood I was told that it was just possible to navigate a small row boat or sampan up to this village in the hill country.

"I do not know if you have heard of the bursting of the embankment at Machiawatz, 30 li (large li) from Nanking. I thank my stars I was not there, but have heard the same pitiable account from all the Chinese questioned, bar officials, which former account says that 17 villages were swept away in one day, 80 soldiers drowned, while about 3,000 natives disappeared in the same way. The officials say that it was merely nothing, though they agree that 1 1/2 li of embankment was broken, and that the 80 soldiers were drowned; but as for the people, they say they have no reason to believe it was as bad as reports say—a few lives may have been lost. It is curious how they make no attempt to find out."

Here is another account:—It is already known that very great distress has been caused by the recent floods in the Yangtze Valley. The hills round Wuhu are crowded with fugitives from the flooded districts, numbers are already dying, and widespread famine and pestilence are expected.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

The great steel strike is still the most prominent subject in America. Capital and Labour are both disinclined to concede a point and the struggle seems likely to be very protracted.

An unconfirmed dispatch from Vienna states that Count Hippolyte Pallavicini has been betrothed to Meta, daughter of Bertram Richards of Philadelphia. It is said that the bride's dowry will be \$30,000,000. The Count is comparatively poor.

The two emissaries of the American syndicate that is trying to get control of both the German transatlantic lines, says the Hamburg correspondent of the *Daily Mail*, are still there. Ostensibly they are buying odd parcels of shares. It is believed that German patriotic sentiment is too strong, however, to permit the sale of the lines.

Rear-Admiral Walker, president of the Isthmian Canal Commission, is quoted as saying that the only practicable routes for the interoceanic canal are by the Isthmus of Panama or through Nicaragua. The Darien routes, he says are not worth considering. He thinks the canal will cost \$150,000,000 and \$200,000,000, according to the route selected.

Mr. Oscar L. Triggs, the University of Chicago professor who compared Rockefeller with Shakespeare and characterized church hymns as doggerel, told his class in English literature in August that the poetry of Longfellow is trivial and unworthy of consideration. Professor Triggs made similar expressions with reference to the poetry of Oliver Wendell Holmes.

For the first time since the outbreak of the Spanish war President McKinley has approved the death sentence in the case of an enlisted man. The case is that of Private Phineas Foutz, Company K, Nineteenth Infantry. This soldier was convicted by general Court-martial at Cebu, Philippine islands, of the murder of Genevieve Torres, a native Filipino girl, by stabbing her to death with a sword-cane in her home at Eandae, Cebu, November 15, 1900. The court sentenced the accused to be hanged.

A telegram was received at the State Department from the United States Consul at Colon on Aug. 2nd stating that if the present revolutionary troubles in that section become more aggravated, the traffic across the Isthmus will surely be interrupted. The United States Government is bound by treaty to keep this traffic open to the world.

No request for a warship to be sent to the scene of trouble has been made.

We learn from Canadian papers that the committee entrusted with the duty of making arrangements for the reception of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall at Montreal have wrestled with the knotty problem as to whether the bouquet to be presented to the Duchess should be of red or white roses. As they were unable to come to a decision, the matter was referred to the Governor-General's Secretary at Ottawa.

It was reported from San Francisco on August 3rd that the transport *Lennox* had been towed into San Francisco harbour by the steamer *Inqua*, a coasting vessel, which picked the *Lennox* up. The tugboat *Slocum*, which started out on a search for the *Lennox* on July 30th, had not yet been reported, and was doubtless still searching for the transport.

According to the State Treasurer's report Pennsylvania had a surplus in its general fund on the 31st of July of \$8,652,913.97. This is \$6,412,775.24 more than the surplus of two years ago. The treasury, furthermore, carries bonds and cash enough in the sinking fund to cover the State's total debt obligations, which amounted on December 31, 1900, to \$6,815,913.97. The State has on deposit in certain favoured banks the extraordinary sum of \$10,980,566.09 in cash.

The Mongolian pheasant, which is a handsome and valuable game bird, has been successfully introduced in New York State. The bird was first introduced into Oregon, and the valleys of the Willamette, Umpqua and Rogue rivers are now well stocked. It is reported also to have crossed the Siskiyou and entered California. Its slaughter is temporarily prohibited by law in Oregon, and indefinitely prohibited in California under the game law passed by the last Legislature.

The following table shows the growth of American journalism during the past fifty years. It is taken from a book compiled by a Mr. McKenzie, to be published by the Librarian of Congress:

	1900.	1890.	1880.	1870.	1860.	1850.
Daily	2,200	1,731	971	574	387	254
Weekly	15,681	12,721	8,633	4,295	3,173	1,902
Triweekly...	60	40	73	107	86	115
Semiweekly...	515	214	133	115	79	31
Biweekly....	65	—	40	—	—	—
Monthly ...	2,328	2,247	1,167	622	280	100
Semi-monthly	261	—	160	96	—	95
Bi-monthly...	47	—	13	13	—	5
Quarterly ...	156	271	116	49	30	19
All others...	12	392	78	—	16	4
Totals	21,325	17,616	11,314	5,871	4,051	2,526

The United States Consul-General at Berlin, Mr. Mason, has found it necessary to forward to the State Department a correction of the very generally published statements to the effect that new electric trains have been running at the rate of 125 miles an hour between Berlin and Hamburg. Mr. Mason says that a series of high speed trials are to be made on 18 miles of line between Berlin and Zossen, aided by the German Government, in August and September which will attract the electricians of the world. The greatest electrical house in Germany has built a special motor car which is to run in competition with one made by one of the leading United States concerns for this special test.

ENGLISH NOTES.

Torpedo-boat No. 81, the loss of which has been reported, was sunk in Portsmouth harbour after running on an old breakwater. Her crew, guns and stores were saved.

It is reported in West Hartlepool that Sir Christopher Furness, the well known ship-builder and owner, has secured a contract to build nine steamers for the Hamburg-America line.

The German punitive expedition sent to avenge the massacre of Dr. Mencken and other members of the first German South Sea expedition on the cannibal island of St. Mathias, landed from the

German cruiser *Cormoran* near the scene of the massacre, killed eighty natives and captured seventeen.

The steamer *Deutschland* arrived at New York on the morning of August 1st, with more laurels for her collection. This time she made the greatest daily run from noon of July 29th, to noon of the 30th, a distance of 601 knots. She also increased the average hourly speed westward to 23.07 knots. This run was made over a distance of 3,141 miles.

A mixed force of British and Indian troops about 500 strong left Aden on August 15th for a point about 70 miles inland to destroy a fort built by Turks in the territory of the Haushadi, who are under British protection. The Porte has disowned the act, but as the Haushadi are unable to obtain possession of the fort the Government of India has sanctioned the expedition.

The gender of "automobile" is vexing French grammarians. Many writers make it feminine. Emile Faguet is among them. But the *Auto-Velo* reproached him for defying the academy, which is said to have voted for the masculine. Faguet rejoined. He wanted to know why the Academy made "automobile" masculine, at the same time that it made "locomobile" feminine. "Why," was the reply, "an automobile is clearly too ugly to be feminine."

Referring to the Boer invasion of Portuguese territory, already reported, the Lorenzo Marques correspondent of the *Daily Mail*, wiring on Aug. 2nd, said they numbered 500. They crossed the line near Nanet Zei and were going northward toward Komatipoort. A Swiss farmer reported that his farm building had been burned and his stock carried off and that his wife and servants were missing. Although the Portuguese authorities were preparing to make vigorous resistance, only 144 men under Capt. Alameda were pursuing the Boers.

Sir Edwin Arnold's new epic poem, "The Voyage of Ithobal," is mainly written in the metre of his "The Light of Asia," and "The Light of the World." It describes the circumnavigation of Africa by the Phoenicians six hundred years before Christ. Ithobal, a sea captain of Tyre, takes service with Neko, King of Egypt, to explore the unknown waters beyond the Red Sea. The voyage is minutely described, and under numerous and exciting adventures, which bring out most of the features of African life and scenery, Ithobal returns with two out of his three ships.

The death is announced of the Right Hon. William Bramston Beach, Conservative Member for Andover and Father of the House of Commons. He was thrown from his cab on the night of August 2nd. The Right Hon. William Wither Bramston Beach was born in 1826, was educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A., 1849, and M.A. subsequently. He was appointed Captain in the Hants Yeomanry, 1858. He has sat for Hants since April, 1857, and was in favour of the reduction of local taxation. Mr. Beach was a leader among English Freemasons.

Statistics have recently been collected of the height of 10,000 English boys and men. At the age of 17 (says the *Family Doctor*) these averaged 5 feet 8 inches; at the age of twenty-two, 5 feet 9 inches. At seventeen, they weighed 10 stone 2 pounds; at twenty-two, 10 stone 13 pounds. No nation is increasing in height and weight so rapidly as the British. In fifty years the average has gone up for the whole nation from 5 feet 7½ inches to 5 feet 8½ inches. The average height of the British upper classes at thirty years of age is 5 feet 8½ inches, of the farm labourer 5 feet 7¾ inches. The criminal class brings down the average, as their height is but 5 feet 5¼ inches.

From the returns compiled by *Lloyd's Register of Shipping* it appears that, excluding warships, there were 441 vessels of 1,300,179 tons gross under construction in the United Kingdom at the close of the quarter ended June 30th, as compared with 499 vessels of 1,265,313 tons gross at the

corresponding period last year. There are two steamers with a gross tonnage of 4,350 now under construction in the United Kingdom for Japan, whilst from the latest returns received there were four steamers aggregating a gross tonnage of 3,000 being built at Shanghai, five of 4,320 tons gross at Kobe and Osaka, five with a gross tonnage of 15,000 at Nagasaki, and one of 1,500 tons at Yokohama.

A Berlin newspaper has recently published some curious details respecting the letter-bags of the principal European sovereigns. It is the Pope who breaks the record, as he receives every day from 22,000 to 23,000 letters and newspapers. King Edward VII. comes next with 3,000 newspapers and 1,000 letters. The Czar and the German Emperor receive each from 600 to 700 letters, appeals, &c.; the King of Italy, 500; Queen Wilhelmina, from 100 to 150. The Pope, says the same authority, employs no fewer than thirty-five secretaries. The Emperor William writes a great deal himself, and since Queen Victoria's death he has used blackbordered paper. In ordinary times he uses large sheets of light-blue or dark-grey paper.

The trial of Walter G. Pattison and Robert P. Pattison, directors of Pattisons, Limited, whiskey blenders, &c., at Leith, on charges of fraud in connection with that company concluded on the 17th July at Edinburgh. The jury occupied an hour and a half in considering their verdict. By a majority they found Robert Pattison guilty, of all the four charges and Walter Pattison of two, relating to the false statements in the prospectus issued on the formation of the company and the false balance-sheet which led to the declaration of a larger dividend than had been earned. Robert Pattison then declared that his brother was innocent of these charges. The Lord Justice General sentenced Robert to 18 months' and Walter to nine months' imprisonment.

The question what is the breed of horse best fitted for Army remount purposes is receiving a good deal of attention in England, and it is undoubtedly one both of interest and importance. But the humble 'bus horse deserves a word of appreciation. When, some time ago, it was announced that he was going to the front he was greeted with a great deal of ironical applause. Minor poets inclined to humour wrote facetious although kindly rhymes, and many were the jokes flying round his patient, homely person. In South Africa, too, the 'bus horse was laughed at before he arrived; but the laugh soon changed to cheers, for of all the animals sent out the 'bus horses seem to have been the best. Officers who have come back speak of them almost in terms of affection. They were put on board in good condition and they went ashore so fit that they could be used at once, and away they jogged—too often, we fear, to their doom.

Soldiers often develop into priests, and the close connexion between the two professions is a favourite theme of Mr. Herbert Spencer; but a sailor less frequently quits the quarter-deck for the pulpit. An exception to the rule was the Rev. A. J. Van Straubensee, whose sudden death has been an irreparable loss to the yachting world. In early life Mr. Van Straubensee was a lieutenant in the Navy, and served through the Chinese war as naval aide-de-camp to his uncle, Sir Charles Van Straubensee. At the close of the war he abandoned a career of brilliant promise, took Holy Orders, and laboured with self-sacrificing devotion among the iron-workers of the Black Country. In his last years Mr. Van Straubensee returned to his first love, and did yeoman's service as "officer of the day," timekeeper, and handicapper for the Royal South-Western Yacht Club.

A Paris journal, *Le Figaro*, published on August 3rd a long interview with Mr. Kruger. After denying the cruelties charged against the Boers in Lord Kitchener's report, Mr. Kruger declared that the atrocities of the concentration camps were twenty times worse than had been stated by Miss Hobhouse in Great Britain, and when fully known they would cause the world to shudder with horror and move the nations to intervene. "We

are defending our liberty," continues Mr. Kruger. "and when it is granted, we will lay down our arms. Great Britain knows our conditions. It is not for me to repeat them. We will never renounce our flag and we cannot accept any protectorate. I am convinced that the hour will come when Great Britain will grant what is our rights. Moreover, I am confident that God is with us and will not abandon us." Mr. Fischer, who was present at the interview, said nothing had yet been decided regarding Mr. Kruger's visit to America.

In view of the Coronation of the King next June, the Improvements Committee of the London County Council consider it desirable to hasten the scheme for widening Piccadilly between Hyde Park Corner and Walsingham House, in order that the thoroughfare may be in good order for next year's Royal functions. His Majesty's consent having been obtained to the addition to the public way of a strip of the Green Park, plans have been prepared for carrying out immediately this improvement. The work is estimated to cost nearly £30,000. The width of this portion of Piccadilly, which at present varies from 68ft. to about 100ft., will be increased to from 100ft. to 170ft. The committee state that they have made every effort to retain, where possible, any of the existing trees; but it has been found impossible to keep those which will be actually in the new carriage-way opposite Park-lane. They have, however, arranged that new trees shall be planted wherever necessary in order to secure that shade shall be afforded along the edge of the new footway throughout its length.

The *Rouskii Invalid* states that the Russian manoeuvres will be on a larger scale this summer than in any previous year, 739 battalions, 485 squadrons, and 391 batteries taking part in them, or 60 per cent. of the infantry, 71 per cent. of the cavalry, and 73 per cent. of the artillery. The most considerable operations will take place in the Warsaw district. To the Western Army, which will be the stronger of the two, will be entrusted the duty of covering an investment of Warsaw, and it will occupy the line from Seidlitz to Lukoff, which the Eastern Army will endeavour to penetrate. This operation will take place from the 7th to the 12th of September. There were important manoeuvres also in the St. Petersburg district from the 14th to the 26th August. Cavalry manoeuvres will take place at Wilna, from the 19th to the 28th September, in which 48 squadrons and 24 horse artillery guns will be engaged. In the same district the troops at Grodno, Orany, Wilna, and Skobeleff, will assist in manoeuvres to last for five days. Less important operations will take place in other districts.

The English Civil List has lately been under discussion. Mr. Lucy, in the *Strand*, throws some side-lights on the subject. He tells, for instance, that her late Majesty's annual visits to the Continent ran to a considerable sum. In 1899 it was £4,383, exclusive of nearly £1,300 expenses incurred on the same account by the Master of the Horse. In the same year her Majesty's autumn visit to Almorat cost £10,590, her stay at Osborne considerably exceeding £1,200. Another charge that fell heavy on the Royal purse was occasioned by the visits of foreign Sovereigns. The King of Siam's call in 1897 cost the Queen £944. The visit of the German Emperor in 1891 accounted for £1,766. This is in addition to considerable incidental expenses borne by the State.

Dismal is the prospect for all liberal spirits that is laid bare by Mr. Edmond Sincerus in "Les Juifs en Roumanie" (Macmillan & Co.). They appear to be all Drumonts, according to this writer, in the government and the official world of Roumania. His book reveals a system of oppression and legal restriction directed against the Jews which is truly amazing. What makes this organized persecution the more insidious is that it is all carried out in the name of the law. Special laws are passed by which the Roumanian Jews are tied and weighted with absurd and purely artificial disabilities. The evidence M. Sincerus

gives shows that the Jews are persecuted in every conceivable capacity—in the schools, in commerce, in the military and other professions. Of course the usual reasons are alleged. The Jews exploit the peasant; they will not assimilate with the Roumanians; they are too numerous; they are but foreigners recently arrived in the country. M. Sincerus disposes of the last-cited reason by appealing to history. With regard to the number of the Jews he declares that the officials deliberately misrepresented the facts to keep up the anti-Semitic feeling in Parliament when the Government proposed to revise the articles of the Constitution in the interests of the anti-Semitic Party. As to assimilation, the subject reminds him of the old fable of the wolf and the lamb: the Jews are harried from pillar to post, and their children forbidden the use of the State schools. Altogether this study of the Jewish question in Roumania is a curious picture of these enlightened times.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BULL-FIGHTING IN ECHIGO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—The bull-fighting to which you lately referred as taking place in Echigo is commonly to be seen along the course of the Shinano-gawa in that province, where I witnessed a struggle some three years ago. Bull-fighting, or bull-wrestling, as the Japanese form of the sport may be more appropriately termed, is also a favourite pastime with the natives of Hachioi—one of the "Seven Isles of Izu"; and on Hahajima, the largest of the islands belonging to what are known as the "Bailey or Coffin Group" of the Bonin Islands. There also men take no part in the actual fighting. The bulls are led into a sort of arena until their heads come close together, and the ensuing contest is simply one of "brute strength." Victory is declared, as in ordinary wrestling, by the weaker being pushed outside the ring, or a throw may sometimes even occur by their horns getting locked together. Little injury is allowed to be inflicted as the animals are, fortunately, too valuable for the islanders to sacrifice for the sake of "sport." It seemed to me that the spectators who crowd around the scene stand in most danger from the difficulty of holding in the beasts when they become infuriated with the fray.

Yours truly,

W. B. M.

Tokyo, 22nd August, 1901.

MR. STANILAND AND THE MORMONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—My attention has been directed to some adverse criticisms in the local press concerning my action in having declined to receive the Mormon missionaries as guests in my house. The offensive terms the editor of one journal has deemed it expedient to use, in reference to this matter, may be passed by as beneath contempt. I have no wish to justify myself before a man who writes like a blackguard and argues like a fool; but it has been intimated that my having excluded the Mormon missionaries was accompanied by want of courtesy, and this was certainly incorrect. Of course to decline to receive, under such circumstances, must necessarily be mutually unpleasant; but Mr. Grant approached me in a very gentlemanly manner, and was in every way quite courteous, and I do not think any complaint could be made concerning my attitude toward him and his colleagues. There was no occasion for any want of courtesy, nor was any shown. I simply declined to receive them, and solely on the ground of their Mormonism, and when asked if I cared to hear the other side replied, "No; I do not care to discuss the subject."

I am, Sir, yours truly,

F. STANILAND.

HONMOKU HIGHROAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—The highroad from Jackson's Hill across the Honmoku paddy-fields affords an excellent example of "how not to do it." Some intelligent road-contractor a few weeks ago broke up the surface with the intention, I presume, of subsequently relaying it, but when that portion of his task will be attended to goodness only knows: next Christmas, perhaps. Meantime residents who drive or walk out to Honmoku for their evening's swim have to travel over what is virtually a ploughed field—a pleasant occupation this hot weather. The road-mending authorities of Yokohama have ever been scandalously unmindful of their obligations to the public, but

this instance is the worst I have noticed. Surely Governor Sufu has a Surveyor of Highways among his numerous staff of subordinate officials who could prevent this kind of scandal from continuing so long?

Yours,

A WEARY PEDESTRIAN.

Yokohama, August 27.

JAPAN AND KOREA.

The following St. Petersburg telegram of Aug. 4th is published by American papers:—"Mention has already been made of the advice of the *Novoe Vremya* recently to Japan—to forget Korea and solace herself with Chinese territory opposite Formosa, and various islands of the Pacific, including the Philippines and the Hawaiian islands. Russia would help Japan to secure these possessions, with diplomatic advice and other support.

"The *Bourse Gazette*, which claims to represent the commercial interests of Russia, subscribes to all of this. This journal observes: As a matter of fact, Russia expects nothing from Japan except renunciation of her designs on Korea. After Russia has employed colossal means in her civilizing mission in East Asia, she is in duty bound to guard the independence of the peninsula which lies in the path between Port Arthur and Vladivostok. But, in addition to Korea, there are large territories in Southern China, and numerous island groups south of Formosa, and in Russia nobody has ever denied the justification of Japan's ambition for a territorial expansion."

INTERNATIONAL RIFLE SHOOTING.

The international rifle match at Lucerne on July 10th appears to have resulted, as did the pistol contest, in victory for the Swiss. We learn from information forwarded to us by Messrs C. and J. Favre Brandt that the targets were one metre (39 inches) in diameter, the bull's eye 60 centimetres (23 inches) in diameter, divided in ten rings scoring from one up to ten, and the distance 300 metres (328 yards). The match began at 7 a.m. on July 10th; five men fired in each team, each 120 shots, 40 standing, 40 kneeling and 40 lying, the highest possible for the individual score being thus 1,200, or 6,000 per team.

The team scores were as follows:—

Switzerland.....	4,557	Austria.....	4,202
Holland.....	4,408	Germany.....	4,094
France.....	4,388	Belgium.....	3,534
Italy.....	4,211		

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

The ordinary half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation was held in the City Hall, Hongkong on Aug. 17th. Mr. R. Shewan, Chairman, presided.

The notice convening the meeting having been read by the Chief Manager,

The Chairman read the seventy-second report of the Court of Directors, already published, after which he said—Gentlemen, the Report just read represents a very prosperous state of affairs of the Bank. It is matter for congratulation that recent unfortunate events in the North of China have interfered so little with the ordinary profitable course of our business. It shows the great vitality of the China trade that we are able to present to you such a favourable report as the present one. Now that business in the North is gradually assuming normal conditions, we can look forward to the future with much less anxiety than we have recently experienced. Taking advantage of the large figures we had to deal with, we propose, with your permission, to add \$750,000 to the Silver Reserve Fund. We hope and think that our so doing will meet with the unanimous approval of our friends. It is to be hoped and expected that the foreign trade of China will be a steadily progressing one. True we may also expect powerful rivals to compete with us, indeed the competition in the future promises to be extremely keen. The best way to meet such a state of affairs is to be in a strong financial position, and that we have steadily aimed at with, as I hope you will admit, gratifying success. Turning to the figures of the Report, "Notes in Circulation" are almost exactly the same as they were on the 31st December last, while "Fixed Deposits and Current Accounts," in both gold and silver, show a moderate increase. "Bills Payable" show a decrease of over

five and a half millions of dollars. At the same time, "Bills Receivable" show an increase of over six millions of dollars. The falling off in the amount of "Bills Payable" is accounted for by the increasing amount of drawings being done by Telegraphic Transfer. "Cash" and "Bullion in hand and in transit" aggregate \$48,985,762, about the same as on the 31st of December last. Our holdings were largely in excess of our requirements at both dates owing to exceptional circumstances. These securities representing our Sterling Reserve of one million pounds are almost exactly as stated in the previous Report. Much as gilt-edged securities have fallen, they still show a handsome margin on the lowest quotations recently touched. You will observe that, for the sake of uniformity, the £250,000 worth of 2½ per cent. Consols, lodged with the Bank of England as a special London Reserve, are now entered at the same price as the rest of the 2½ per cent. Consols and the National War Loan, namely 90 instead of 95 as in previous accounts. The securities we hold under the heading of "Consols Colonial" and other securities were, where necessary, written down to the prices ruling on the 30th June. The aggregate amount is about £100,000 less than our holdings on the 31st December last, and almost the same as on the 30th of June 1900. "Bills Discounted Loan and Credits" show an increase of over \$4,000,000 on the amount shown in the previous report. "Bank Premises," the increase in this item has been caused mainly by the purchase of the Freehold Property adjoining our Shanghai Office which it was desirable to secure in view of future probable extensions which would have been impossible without securing the property alluded to. We are erecting new premises at our Kobe branch. I think I have touched on all the items in the Report. I have pleasure in stating that the present half-year has had an extremely good start and promises well, but I cannot too strongly dwell on the duty of all Directors of institutions like ours of building up our Reserves and husbanding our resources for that proverbial rainy day which seems inevitable with all Companies. We have had bad times, and seem now to be enjoying the seven years of plenty, but we must not shut our eyes to the fact that these may be followed by less prosperous years for which we should therefore always stand prepared. Our field being mainly China, I may add a few remarks on the present situation in this country. There is no doubt the heavy indemnity the Chinese will have to pay will try their finances severely, still I think that, given a settled Government, they will be equal to any engagements they may undertake. Fortunately for them they have remained upon a silver basis without resorting to any fictitious currency expedients, so that exchange will act automatically. With a low level, it would be difficult to set bounds to the proportions the export trade of China might assume. One thing is certain, they will only be able to fulfil their engagements and pay the large balances against them by a steady excess of exports over imports. It was with extreme regret we recently heard of the death of Mr. George Edward Noble, who joined the Bank at its start in Shanghai in the year 1866 and had been connected with us up to the time of his death, latterly as a member of the London Committee. Mr. Noble was a man whom to know was to love and esteem, and no higher encomium could be paid to any man.—(Applause).

There were no questions, and the Chairman proposed the adoption of the Report and Accounts as read.

Mr. G. C. C. Master in seconding said:—Mr. Chairman, Sir Thomas Jackson and gentlemen, I have much pleasure in seconding the adoption of the Director's Report and Accounts. I do not think that anyone can but consider his report as being very satisfactory indeed. I think the wisdom of the Directors in building up a very strong reserve fund is certainly a very wise policy, and the best policy to adopt to check competition. The Chairman referred in his speech to the possibility of there being keen competition in banking in the future. I think that the Hongkong Bank, with the strong reserve fund they already have, in pursuing this policy must be able to drive all competitors from the field. (Applause). Anyhow, if they can't do that they can afford to cut rates to such an extent that competitors will have to retire before the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. I think it is unnecessary to point out to you that the policy of building up an exceedingly strong reserve fund must be commended. I don't know whether I am in order, but the comments of the Chairman suggested to me that we might be able to make to Mr. Noble's widow some expression of sympathy. Mr. Noble was connected with the Bank here for many years, and if such a suggestion were possible, I would beg to propose it. I have much pleasure in seconding adoption of the Report and Accounts.

The motion was unanimously carried.

Mr. C. Palmer proposed the confirmation of the appointment to the Court of Directors of the Hon. J. J. Bell Irving, Mr. H. E. Tomkins and Mr. H. Schubart.

Mr. S. Hancock seconded. Carried.
The Chairman—That is all the business gentlemen; thank you for your attendance. Divided warrants will be ready early on Monday.

Mr. A. G. Wood—I beg leave to propose a vote of thanks to the Directors and the Chief Manager for the satisfactory Report they have put before us to-day. Carried with acclamation.

BRETT AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

The following is the report and statement of accounts to be presented to the shareholders at the Ninth Annual General Meeting, to be held at No. 60, Main Street, Yokohama, on Friday, 30th August, 1901:—

The statement of Assets and Liabilities, also Profit and Loss Account for year ended June 30th, 1901, accompany this report. I regret to say that business has not proved quite as satisfactory as last year, but owing to the general depression for some months past we have in common with others had to bear our share. I may point out, however, that we have had to pay the passage home of our late assistant and out for that of his successor. A bonus was also proposed at last meeting of yen 250 to Mr. Curtis; whilst our taxes this year exceeded those of last by some yen 216.00.

Our credit balance at Profit and Loss account being yen 1,779.13 I recommend a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent free of income tax to be paid for the year and the balance be carried forward.

G. BLUNDELL, Managing Director.

BALANCE SHEET.—30TH JUNE, 1901.	
CAPITAL—	LIABILITIES.
2,800 shares (fully paid up) at \$10 per share...\$28,000	Y
Less 500 shares in hand	5,000
Debtures—	23,000.00
122 Debtures	12,200
Less 7 Redeemed ...	700
Sundry Creditors—	11,500.00
Amounts owing	908.68
Balance at Credit of Profit and Loss	1,779.13
	37,187.81
ASSETS.	
Value of Stock as per Inventory and Stock Book:	
Drugs, Chemicals, &c., in Store and Godown	23,529.46
Aerated Water Stock	2,848.61
	26,378.07
Plant Furniture and Fixtures—	
Value as per Inventory of Aerated Water Plant and Fixtures	1,384.65
Store and Godown Furniture and Fixtures	3,909.86
Goodwill—	5,294.51
Value of Goodwill as per Prospectus of the Company 20th June, 1892	4,500.00
Less written off 30th June, 1896	\$1,500
Less written off 1st July, 1901	300
Cash—	2,700.00
Cash on hand	291.26
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China—	
Balance at Credit of Current Account	259.89
Sundry Debtors—	
Sale Ledger	1,674.33
Aerated Water Ledger	579.25
Bourgoyne Burdidge and Co.'s account	10.50
	37,187.81

PROFIT AND LOSS.—30TH JUNE, 1901.	
To Dividend account:	4
10 per cent. paid for year ending 30th June, 1900	2,300.00
Expense account	68.90
" Bad Debts:	
Amount written off	104.45
" Goodwill account:	
Amount written off	300.00
Debture Redemption account	700.00
" Balance carried forward to new account	1,779.13
	5,252.48
By Balance 1st July, 1900	3,368.90
" Transfer from Debture Redemption account	700.00
" Working account:	
Balance Transferred	1,183.58
	5,252.48

WORKING ACCOUNT.—1ST JULY, 1900, TO 30TH JUNE, 1901.

To Salaries and Wages	6,309.20
" General Expenses	3,031.80
" Advertising	213.40
" Discounts and Commission	79.39
" Fire Insurance	230.00
" Rent	1,850.00
" Interest	
On Debtures	864.63
" Balance transferred to Profit and Loss account	1,183.50
	13,762.00
By Profit	
On Sales	13,754.66
" Interest	7.34
	13,762.00

JOINT MEETING OF CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

Mention was made in a previous issue of the points to be submitted for consideration to a joint meeting of Chambers of Commerce, which have been adopted by the committee of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce. Of these items, those relating to financial adjustment as also to the policy of Japanese trade with China, are as follows:—

1. That trade has been inactive for several years is an undeniable fact, in consequence of which it was in the first place decided at a joint meeting of Chambers of Commerce that domestic loans should be refunded, and foreign capital introduced for the state purchase of private railways, and that the monetary system should be reformed. Subsequently the Chambers of Commerce petitioned the Imperial Diet, and made suggestions to the Government on the subject. But, to their great regret, no attention was paid to them by the Government. Turning to the state of commercial circles, we find that the money market has since been somewhat eased, but an investigation into the actual state of industry shows that some enterprises will find it difficult to exist owing to the lack of floating capital. It is greatly to be hoped that in spite of this apparent improvement of the markets, the Government should take proper measures to adjust the financial affairs of the country without further delay.

2. Now that the North China affair is at an end, and peace at last begins to reign, there are not a few points with regard to the Japan-China trade that deserve the careful study of Japanese engaged in commerce and industry. What is now most necessary for the Government to do, however, is to endeavour to obtain the free exercise of their rights for Japanese navigators, railway promoters, bankers, etc. Although as a matter of course these must map out their plans themselves, it will be impossible for any individual effort to secure anything approaching success in the lines of business alluded to above. It is therefore to be hoped that the Government will establish rules for the encouragement of such enterprises, and if there happen to be Japanese who desire to start any business of that description, give them every possible assistance.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

FRENCH COMMAND IN CHINA.

Shanghai, Aug. 22.

Colonel Marchand, of Fashoda notoriety, has been appointed to the command of the French troops in China.

THE CZAR AND FRANCE.

The view on the Continent is that the Czar's visit to France means a rebuff to the French reactionaries.

SOUTH AFRICA.

A despatch from Lord Kitchener, reviewing recent operations, estimates that there are now 13,500 Boers in the field. He describes their resistance as insensate and unpatriotic.

FRANCE AND TURKEY.

The French Ambassador at Constantinople has broken off relations with the Porte and leaves within 48 hours, giving Turkey 72 hours in which to consider the consequences of the Sultan's breaking his promise relative to the purchase of quants and the settlement of French monetary claims.

The Turkish Ambassador in Paris receives his passports.

[This telegram is somewhat obscure. The original runs thus:—"leaves within 48 72 hours consequence Sultans breaking promise relative purchase grants settlement French monetary claims." The telegraph authorities inform us that "grants" should be "quants," but that correction does not help us materially.—Ed. J.M.]

THE FRENCH TROUBLE WITH TURKEY.

Shanghai, Aug. 23.

The French press is surprised at the rupture with Turkey and still hopes for an amicable settlement.

TEA IN TRANS-CAUCASIA.

Austrian official reports say that the attempt to grow tea in Trans-Caucasian territory has been successful. The plantations in the neighbourhood of Batoum are flourishing.

PRINCE CHUN'S MISSION.

Prince Chun's mission will stay at the Orangery in Potsdam, arriving on the 26th inst. The Emperor will receive them on the 27th in Berlin, thus compelling Prince Chun to pass in procession, escorted by cavalry, through the main thoroughfares of the capital.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN DISPUTE.

Shanghai, August 24.

One thousand regular Venezuelan troops have sailed aboard warships to invade Columbia in order to support the revolutionists there.

TREASON AT THE CAPE.

A Cape Colonist named Upton was captured while endeavouring to pass the British lines and has been shot at Pretoria as a spy.

A late telegram says that three rebels have been shot at Graafrinet while ten were sentenced to penal servitude for life in the Bermudas.

THE ROYAL TOUR.

The *Ophir* has sailed from the Cape for Canada.

BOER CONVOY CAPTURED.

The British have captured a Boer convoy of 86 waggon, much stock, and 18 prisoners near Klerksdorp.

TURKEY YIELDING.

Shanghai, August 25.

The Sultan, yielding to the demands of M. Constans, has issued an Irade confirming the concessional rights of the quays company. A settlement of the other claims is considered imminent.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Shanghai, August 26.

Delarey has issued a proclamation warning all the Boers against Lord Kitchener's last proclamation. He states that he will continue the struggle.

The Boers are pressing southward in the Cape Colony and in the midland districts.

Scheepers' commando is threatening Omdtshoorn. The Boers are active in the Dordrecht district.

THE PEKING ASTRONOMICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Shanghai, August 27.

There is agitation in Germany against the removal of the astronomical instruments from Peking. The press urge their restoration.

PRINCE CHUN.

Prince Chun is delayed at Basle by indisposition.

THE FRENCH SUGAR BOUNTIES.

The French sugar bounties are causing a

deficit of 14 million francs, and the Finance Minister has ordered them to be reduced by 55 per cent.

BRITISH FORCE CAPTURED.

A later telegram from South Africa says that a superior Boer force surrounded and captured three officers and 65 men on the north of Ladybrand. One was killed and four wounded. The prisoners were afterwards released. Kitchener is holding a court of enquiry.

BOER LEADERS STUBBORN.

Kitchener has received letters from Steyn and De Wet containing an argumentative statement of the Boer case and saying that they will continue the fight. He has also had a letter from Botha to the same effect.

MR. KRUGER ON THE SITUATION.

Shanghai, August 28.

Mr. Kruger, interviewed by a representative of the *Daily Telegraph*, has indignantly denied that the Boer method of warfare is irregular. He further said that Lord Kitchener's proclamation will only intensify the resistance and that the only basis of peace is the independence of the two Republics and the pardon of the Colonial Afrianders.

FRANCE AND TURKEY.

M. Constans, French Ambassador, has left Constantinople. It is officially stated that this implies the rupture of relations with France, who is not satisfied with the *Irade* regarding the quays question alone. She also insists on the settlement of the claims of French citizens.

FIGHTING IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The Yeomanry escorting a convoy were attacked by the Boers: 9 were killed and 23 wounded. The attack was repulsed.

LORD MILNER'S RETURN.

Lord Milner has had a splendid reception at Cape Town.

Mr. Merriman, the Afriander leader in the Cape Parliament, is under arrest on his own farm.

FRANCE AND TURKEY.

Shanghai, August 29.

France has requested the Ottoman Ambassador in Paris, who is on leave, not to return.

PRINCE CHUN.

The German press is sceptical regarding Prince Chun's indisposition. It believes that he objects to the arrangements for his reception in Berlin.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The Hon. St. J. Brodrick, replying to Lord Kitchener with regard to the shooting of the wounded at Vlakfontein, says that Lord Kitchener should proclaim that all captured Boers convicted of being present at such outrages will be held guilty, that the leader of the commando should be sentenced to death, and that the others should suffer death or otherwise according to the degree of their complicity.

(RECEIVED AT THE LEGATION OF FRANCE.)

FRANCE AND TURKEY.

Saigon, Aug. 23.

English, Russian and Austrian journals approve France's attitude towards Turkey, and advise her to show energy.

THE CZAR AND M. LOUBET.

Saigon, August 24.

The Czar has adjourned the inauguration of the bridge over the Neva, of which M. Faure placed the first stone, in order that M. Loubet may be present.

FRANCE AND THE SULTAN.

Saigon, August 25.

The Sultan has accepted the reclamations of the French Government and the incident is closed.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

Saigon, August 29.

M. Loubet, receiving the Municipality of Montlemar, said that the visit of the Czar proved that France and Russia considered their alliance as a pledge of sincerity and peace, and that it further showed that the Republic followed the traditional policy of France.

(RECEIVED IN TOKYO.)

THE PROTOCOL.

With regard to the signature of the Protocol, there is a slight difference of opinion between the Viceroy Liu and the Plenipotentiaries in Peking on the subject of the Whang-poo river. It is further thought that some few days are required to obtain the consent of the Hsian Court. Finally, the Viceroy Li is ill. It is presumed that another week will elapse ere the signing of the protocol.

THE PROTOCOL.

The Chinese Plenipotentiaries in Peking are said to have received instructions from Hsian to sign the Peace Protocol. It is therefore probable that it will be signed in 3 or 4 days.

THE RETURN OF THE COURT.

No official news has been received of any postponement of the Chinese Court's return to Peking. The rumour of postponement is probably a mistake. It is expected that the Court will set out on the 6th of October.

(FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.")

A NAVAL NOTE.

Hongkong, August 19.

H. M. S. *Brisk* arrived on Sunday from Weihaiwei.

THE FATALITIES IN COCHRANE STREET.

There was a further collapse of walls in Cochrane Street on Sunday morning. The total number of dead found up to Sunday afternoon is twenty-six.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDO-CHINA.

Singapore, August 19.

M. Doumer arrived at Singapore by the M. M. S. *Indus*, and was met at the Borneo Wharf by the Deputy Governor and the French Consul.

THE BRITISH FLAG IN THE FAR WEST.

Chungking, August 19.

H.M.S. *Woodcock* has left Chungking for Suifu and beyond.

THE COCHRANE STREET COLLAPSE.

Hongkong, August 20.

In clearing away the debris from the fall of houses in Cochrane Street yesterday evening one man was found still alive. The total recovered are 62, including 34 dead.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. GILLIES.

At a private meeting of shareholders in the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., the shareholders decided by a large majority to authorise the directors to present Mr. David Gillies, the retiring manager, with a handsome piece of plate, the value not to exceed one thousand pounds sterling.

ARRIVAL OF THE RAMBLER.

Hongkong, August 21.

H.M. surveying vessel *Rambler* arrived from Singapore on Tuesday.

THE COCHRANE STREET DISASTER.

Fourteen dead bodies were exhumed from the ruins on Monday and Tuesday, making the total number of dead forty-three.

ANOTHER COLLAPSE IN HONGKONG.

Hongkong, August 22.

A house in Lascar Road collapsed yesterday, and one life was lost.

(FROM THE "OSTASIATISCHE LLOYD.")

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Berlin, August 19.

In Wilhelmshaven to-day a large first-class battle-

ship of the *Wittelsbach* type was launched and christened by the King of Württemberg *Schwaben*. The King delivered a speech in which he laid stress on the great interest which is taken now by the whole inland of Germany in naval matters.

In the North Atlantic the steamer *Junco* (?), which runs to Iceland, has been lost. She had 220 passengers and crew on board, of whom 65, including the captain, have perished, whilst 105 were saved.*

The Czar has conferred upon Count von Waldersee the Order of St. Andreas.

The composer Charles Camille Saint-Saëns has died at Paris. He was born there in 1835, and was since 1881 a member of the French Academy.

* This doubtless refers to the loss of the Yukon liner *Islander*.—Ed., N. C. Daily News.

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

Ports	Line	Steamer	Date
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Prinz Heinrich	Sa. Aug. 31
Hongkong	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	M. Sept. 1
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Claverling	M. Sept. 2
Canada, &c.	C. P. R. Co.	Emp. of Japan	M. Sept. 2
Hongkong	M. M. Co.	India	W. Sept. 4
America	P. M. Co.	City of Peking	Th. Sept. 5
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Emp. of India	Th. Sept. 5
Seattle, Wash.	N. Y. K.	Idzumi Maru	F. Sept. 6
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Peru	M. Sept. 9
Tacoma, Wash.	N. P. Co.	Olympia	W. Sept. 11
America	O. & O. Co.	Gaelic	Sa. Sept. 15
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Coptic	Th. Sept. 19
America	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru	M. Sept. 23

- 1 Left Nagasaki on the 29th inst.
- 2 Left Hongkong on the 25th inst.
- 3 Left Vancouver on the 20th inst.
- 4 Leaves Shanghai on the 31st inst.
- 5 Left San Francisco on the 21st inst.
- 6 Left Hongkong on the 18th inst.
- 7 Seattle, Wash. on the 25th inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer	Date
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Emp. of Japan	M. Sept. 2
Tacoma, Wash.	N. P. Co.	Claverling	Tu. Sept. 3
America	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	Tu. Sept. 3
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Saikio Maru	W. Sept. 4
Seattle, Wash.	N. V. K.	Kamakura Maru	W. Sept. 4
Canada, &c.	C. P. R. Co.	Emp. of India	F. Sept. 6
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	City of Peking	F. Sept. 6
Hongkong	N. D. Lloyd	Prinz Heinrich	Sa. Sept. 7
Europe, &c.	N. V. K.	Tambara Maru	Sa. Sept. 7
America	P. M. Co.	Peru	W. Sept. 11
Europe, via S. A.	M. M. Co.	India	Th. Sept. 12
Hongkong	P. N. Co.	Olympia	Th. Sept. 12
Australia	N. Y. K.	Rosetta Maru	F. Sept. 13
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Gaelic	M. Sept. 16
America	O. & O. Co.	Coptic	Sa. Sept. 21
Hongkong	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru	Tu. Sept. 23

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oturu Maru, Japanese steamer 1,551, T. Sakai, 22nd Aug.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Duke of Fife, British steamer, 2,416, J. L. Cox, 23rd Aug.—Tacoma, Wash., and Victoria, B.C., 5th Aug., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Carlisle City, British steamer, 1,894, Alf. L. Peterson, 23rd Aug.—San Francisco via San Diego, 1st Aug., General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Taireu Maru, Japanese steamer, M. Deguchi, 23rd Aug.—Kobe, 22nd Aug., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hakui Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,419, S. Tsuji, 23rd Aug.—Shanghai, via ports, 17th Aug., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Flandria, German steamer, 1,277, Eichbaum, 23rd Aug.—Hongkong, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Doric, British steamer, 2,936, Harry Smith, 24th Aug.—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 23rd Aug., Mails and General.—O. & O. S. S. Co.

Elba, German steamer, 2,587, H. Bruhn, 24th Aug.—Hamburg via ports, and Singapore, 10th Aug., General.—C. Illies & Co.

Asagao Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,526, J. Campbell, 24th Aug.—Kobe, 22nd Aug., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

New Orleans, U.S. cruiser, 3,437, Capt. C. S. Sperry, 24th Aug.—Uruga, 24th Aug.

Soruga Maru, Japanese steamer, 447, K. Noda, 24th Aug.—Yokkaichi, 23rd Aug., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, Y. Oda, 24th Aug.—Yokkaichi, 23rd Aug., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Azar, Austrian steamer, 989, D. Rardich, 25th Aug.—Newchwang via Moji, Bean Cake.—Simon Evers & Co.

Tartar, British steamer, 2,768, E. Beetham, 25th Aug.—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 24th Aug., General.—C. P. R. Co.

Tenshin Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,706, T. Tibbals, 25th Aug.—Otaru via ports, 22nd Aug., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Mike Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,060, M. Yagi, 25th Aug.—Bombay via ports, and Kobe, 24th Aug., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Emma, German steamer, 1,681, J. Samuelson, 25th Aug.—Christmas Island, 3rd Aug., Phosphate.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

China, Austrian steamer, 3,835, A. Leva, 26th Aug.—Trieste via ports, and Hongkong, 20th Aug., Mails and General.—Browne & Co.

Andalusia, German steamer, 3,490, Ehlers, 26th Aug.—Hamburg via ports, and Hongkong, 19th Aug., General.—C. Illies & Co.

Mogul, British steamer, 2,354, D. S. Bailey, 26th Aug.—London via ports, and Vladivostok, 23rd Aug., General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Idomeneus, British steamer, 4,298, James Riley, 27th Aug.—Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 26th Aug., General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, Y. Oda, 27th Aug.—Yokkaichi, 26th Aug., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Totomi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,396, Y. Tamuke, 27th Aug.—Kobe, 25th Aug., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tambara Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,783, J. W. Wale, 27th Aug.—Moji, 25th Aug., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

America Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,256, P. H. Goings, 28th Aug.—San Francisco via Honolulu, 10th Aug., Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Wayo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,158, Kawano, 28th Aug.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Soruga Maru, Japanese steamer, 447, K. Noda, 28th Aug.—Yokkaichi, 27th Aug., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sendai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,064, K. Higo, 28th Aug.—Kobe, 26th Aug., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer 437, J. Yoshida, 29th Aug.—Kobe, 27th Aug., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Orestes, British steamer, 2,992, T. Peters, 29th Aug.—Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 28th Aug., General.—Butterfield & Swire.

DEPARTURES.

Sendai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,064, K. Higo, 22nd Aug.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hirushima Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,035, T. Murai, 23rd Aug.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Alton, British steamer, 2,169, F. Corner, 23rd Aug.—Yokkaichi, Kerosene Oil.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Aragonia, German steamer, 3,531, Forst, 24th Aug.—New York via ports, and Suez Canal General.—C. Illies & Co.

Princess Irene, German steamer, 6,686, P. Wettin, 24th Aug.—Bremen and Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens and Co., Nachf.

Duke of Fife, British steamer, 2,416, J. S. Cox, 24th Aug.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Bingo Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,879, F. Davies, 24th Aug.—London and Antwerp via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Carlisle City, British steamer, 1,894, Alf. L. Peterson, 24th Aug.—Hongkong via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Indravelli, British steamer, 3,152, Wm. E. Craven, 24th Aug.—Hongkong via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

New Orleans, U.S. cruiser, 3,437, Capt. C. S. Sperry, 24th Aug.—Chefoo.

Oturu Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,551, T. Sakai, 24th Aug.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 347, T. Yoshida, 24th Aug.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, Y. Oda, 24th Aug.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Soruga Maru, Japanese steamer, 447, K. Noda, 25th Aug.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Taireu Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,706, M. Deguchi, 25th Aug.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Riojun Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,972, N. Ohno, 25th Aug.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tartar, British steamer, 2,768, E. Beetham, 25th Aug.—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Yejio Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,538, Y. Yamano-uchi, 25th Aug.—Noshiro, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Asagao Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,525, J. Campbell, 26th Aug.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Flandria, German steamer, 1,277, Eichbaum, 27th Aug.—Shanghai via Moji, Ballast.—C. Illies & Co.

Doric, British steamer, 2,936, Harry Smith, 27th Aug.—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—O. & O. S. S. Co.

Kurdistan, British steamer, 1,927, E. H. Todd, 27th Aug.—Muroran, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Tenshin Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,706, T. Tibbals, 27th Aug.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hakui Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,419, S. Tsuji, 28th Aug.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, Y. Oda, 28th Aug.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Charles Rogers, British steamer, 1,291, Smith, 28th Aug.—Moji, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Yarn, French steamer, 2,084, Negre, 29th Aug.—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M. M. S. S. Co.

China, Austrian steamer, 3,835, A. Leva, 28th Aug.—Trieste via ports, General.—Browne & Co.

Totomi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,396, Y. Tamuke, 29th Aug.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sendai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,064, K. Higo, 29th Aug.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Soruga Maru, Japanese steamer, 447, K. Noda, 29th Aug.—Yokkaichi via Handa, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Strambus, British Tank steamer, 3,028, N. Hocken, 29th Aug.—Nagasaki via Kobe, Oil.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Japanese steamer *Riojun Maru*, from Seattle, Wash.:—Mr. M. Furuya, in second class; 7 Japanese, in steerage. In Transit:—Mr. J. R. Trindle, Mr. and Mrs. Flagler, Mr. and Mrs. Vogelesang, and Mr. A. F. Fisk, in cabin; 4 Japanese, and 8 Chinese, in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Hakui Maru*, from Shanghai via ports:—Mr. S. Yagi, Mr. T. Yajiri, Mr. R. Kawachi, Miss H. Kawachi, Mrs. M. Aso, Major-General H. E. Corbin, Lieut.-Col. Johnston, Mr. Seckendroff, Lieut. Dolgaty, Mr. Humphrey, Capt. F. C. Horton, Mr. Abenheim, Mrs. A. E. Mose, and Mr. K. Adzuma, in cabin; Mr. K. Matsubara, Mrs. T. Matsubara, Mr. S. Yamashita, Mr. N. Matsutaira, Mr. K. Matsutaira, Mr. S. Hashimoto, Mr. T. Yamamoto, Mr. T. Bando, Mr. S. Yamaguchi, Mr. White, Mr. J. G. Waller, Mr. C. H. Shortt, and Mr. Hantsu Yuen, in second class; 24 Japanese, and 4 Chinese in steerage.

Per British steamer *Doric*, from Hongkong via ports:—Lieut. D. P. Menefee, U.S.N., Mr. A. W. Brewin, Mrs. S. A. Skelton, Mrs. A. I. Jeffery, Staff-Surg. Canton, R.N., Mrs. Canton, Mr. E. P. Hudson, Mr. H. W. Andrews, Mr. J. W. N. Munthe, Capt. von Wagenheim, Miss A. M. Myers, Miss L. Brink, Rev. C. M. Myers, Miss R. Thompson, Mr. Geo. Wait, Mr. C. L. Dunham, Capt. N. Hasse, Major Baron von Butler, Lieut. Doyle, U.S.N., Mr. J. E. Townsend, Mr. A. Brent, Mr. R. A. Marshall, Mr. S. Isaacs, Mr. Bowyer, Miss C. Kuhn, Mr. F. P. Solomon, and Mr. W. Appel, in cabin. For Honolulu:—Mr. Chan Yu An, in cabin. For San Francisco:—Mr. W. H. Cox, Mrs. F. Allen, Mr. E. W. Smith, Miss L. Miner, Mrs. R. Howard, Mr. E. Pilley, Mrs. R. Howard, Miss Smith, Miss Forsell, Capt. I. W. Band, U.S.A., Miss J. E. Mitchell, Miss G. Wilson, Miss M. A. Butler, Miss S. A. Lamb, Mr. W. O. Rowe, and Mr. K. Rickmers, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *America Maru*, from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. J. S. Ames, Rev. Chas. Bishop, Mr. F. Deardorf, Mr. W. F. Draper, Miss D. C. French, Mr. W. L. Franklin, Mrs. W. L. Franklin, Mr. F. Hansen, Miss E. P. Hughes, Mrs. E. P. Milliken, Miss E. P. Milliken, Miss T. Matami, Mrs. J. M. McCarter, Mr. S. Niwa, Miss C. von Rodt, Mr. T. Shioka, Mr. N. T. Sachs, Mrs. N. T. Sachs, Mr. F. R. Sears, Mr. J. R. Thompson, and Miss H. Wyckoff, in cabin. For Kobe:—Rev. W. M. Barrett, Miss M. B. Barrett, Rev. W. M. Blair, Mrs. W. M. Blair, Miss M. Henry, Rev. E. H. Miller, and Mr. P. Otesen, in cabin. For Nagasaki:—Rev. H. Isenberg, Mrs. H. Isenberg, and Miss L. Gran, in cabin. Shanghai:—Mr. J. H. Dugan, Mr. G. M. Gardner, Mrs. G. M. Gardner and 6 children, Mr. L. Harrison, Mrs. L. Hopkins, Mrs. Holdsworth, Mr. L. Lewis, Mr. A. R. Miller, Archdeacon J. R. Wolfe, Mrs. J. R. Wolfe, and Miss A. Wolfe, in cabin. For Hongkong:—Mr. L. Basch, Mrs. L. Evans, Mr. A. G. Field, Mr. J. Israel, Mr. S. Jacobs, Mr. W. D. Kraft, Mrs. W. D. Kraft and daughter, Mr. Ed. Mathie, Mrs. Nellie Robinson, Mr. B. C. Panball, and Dr. Wm. Taft, Jr., in cabin.

DEPARTED.

Per German steamer *Princess Irene*, for Europe via ports:—Mrs. Lovely, Mr. W. H. Mason, Mr. R. Koops, Mr. H. F. Arthur, Mr. G. Thomas, Mr. A. J. S. Lefroy, Mr. W. Pietzcker, Mr. G. E. Bissell, Mr. F. Hoffmann, Mr. R. E. Abenheim, Mrs. E. Morrison, Mr. E. Kroneck, Mr. G. Erich, Mrs. M. Waldow, Mr. Stock, Baron D'Anethan, Mr. W. E. Richter, Mr. M. Krüll, Mr. and Mrs. Blesky, child and servant, Mr. J. R. Elias, Mrs. Boldamus, Dr. Blanc, Mr. A. J. Flaherty, Mr. and Mrs. H. Sillam, Mrs. Ifland, Mr. and Mrs. Irving, baby and amah, Mr. and Mrs. Bates, baby and amah, Mr. A. Diercking, Mr. Schousee, Mr. and Mrs. Francqui, baby and servant, Capt. Cotter, R.A., Mr. and Mrs. J. Whittle, Miss B. Whittle, Mr. F. Bornemann, Mr. Alfred von Wittemburski, Mr. H. Pauli, Mr. and Mrs. Plaschke, child and amah, Miss Watkins, Mrs. Hamilton, Mr. A. Park Lee, Mr. S. H. Hollingsworth, Miss Bartlett, Mr. G. M. Dare, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Smithson, Oberleut. Krueger, Oberleut. Meute, Dr. Wagenfuhr, Mr. E. Beyer, Mr. Imoto, Miss Hiron, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Bentley and family, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Killie, Mr. R. H. Newborn, Mr. and Mrs. Summers, Miss Goggin, Miss S. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Th. Kriele, Mr. S. A. Aljunid, Dr. F. Lang, Mr. Ch. Herfwith, Mr. A. Weyland, Mr. C. Schmidt, Mr. H. Palm, Mr. C. Mallett, Mr. C. Depand, Mr. Otto Braner, and Mr. and Mrs. Weaver, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Bingo Maru*, for London via ports:—Capt. Mihara, Mr. and Mrs. Waraker, Rev. Dr. Erving, Lieut.-Com. Oshima, Lieut. Yamashita, Mr. R. J. Kirby, Engineer Ikeda, Capt. Ijichi, Mr. N. Shoda, and Mr. S. Ito, in cabin; Mr. J. Takahashi, Mr. Y. Yaginuma, Mr. K. Uno, Mr. P. C. Siamuri, Mr. J. Otori, Mr. T. Kimura, Mr. M. Iizuka, Mr. S. Nishiwaki, Mr. G. Shibuya, Mr. S. Kato, and Miss I. Abe, in second class; 14, in steerage.

Per British steamer *Tartar*, for Vancouver, B.C.:—Mr. J. J. Emery, Mr. A. M. Proctor, U.S.N., Lieut. F. E. Buchan, U.S.N., Mr. D. J. O'Connell, U.S.N., and Mrs. D. J. O'Connell, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Donic*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mrs. F. Allen, Lieut. von Bethmann, Mr. J. Brett, Mr. J. Brett, Major Baron von Buttlar, Miss M. A. Butler, Mr. W. H. Cox, Prof. Bashford Dean, Mrs. Bashford Dean, Mr. J. H. Denison, Mr. Lewis Derr, Mr. J. C. Donaldson-Sim, Lieut. J. G. Doyle, U.S.N., Mr. T. F. Dredge, Mr. E. Eugene Easton, Capt. Engel, Miss E. Forsell, Assist. Surg. F. M. Furlong, U.S.N., Major Gerhard, Mr. Geo. P. Godsey, Capt. Graef, Mrs. I. Halsey, Capt. Harrison, R.E., Lieut. Hintze, Mrs. P. Howard, Lieut. Jantzen, Miss Sarah A. Lamb, Lieut. von Lossow, Mr. J. T. Maclean, Mrs. J. T. Maclean, Mrs. Jno. A. Marshall, Miss Mary Marshall, Miss Cary Marshall, Mr. Job May, Mrs. Job May, Dr. Ernest Melliss, Lieut. D. P. Menefee, U.S.N., Miss L. Miner, Capt. Messing, Miss J. E. Mitchell, Miss Morse, Master Albert Morse, Lieut. Nigmann, Lieut. Nowack, Mr. Chang Yi Om, Lieut. Peltzer, Capt. A. M. Peron, Capt. E. E. Persons, U.S.A., Mr. E. Pilley, Capt. I. W. Rand, U.S.A., Mr. E. Rickmers, Mr. Adolph Rock, Mr. W. O. Rowe, Capt. Eardley Russell, R.A., Mr. E. Smith, Miss L. B. Smith, Lieut. von der Sode, Mr. Chas. Stewart, Rev. A. Taylor, Mr. T. P. Terry, Mrs. T. P. Terry and child, Mr. J. H. Threw, Lieut. von Tschirchky, Mr. D. Uchiyama, Rev. J. Wherry, Ensign W. B. Wells, U.S.N., Judge A. Wilson, Mrs. A. Wilson, Miss Wilson, Miss M. Wilson, Mr. J. H. Wilson, and Mr. J. Younger, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Hakutsu Maru*, for Shanghai via ports:—Mrs. J. H. Rowen and child, Mr. and Mrs. R. Colman and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Bidwell and 2 children, Master and Miss Kawachi, Mr. F. W. Gotch, Mr. White, Mr. Thomas, Miss Cassie Cook, Miss Smith, Mr. A. McDonald, Mr. G. Maching, Miss F. Irvine, Mr. R. Weinreich, Dr. E. J. Woodward, Mrs. C. Halworthy and 2 children, Capt. Anderson, and Mr. Rayner, in cabin; Mr. I. Sato, Mr. J. White, and Mr. W. N. Richardson, in second class; 26, in steerage.

Per French steamer *Yarra*, for Marseilles via ports:—Mr. Crosse, Mr. de Bernigny, Rev. Albrecht, Mr. Seogelken, Mr. Carpentier, Mrs. Nakamura, Miss Ninomiya, Mr. H. F. Such, Mrs. Stewart, Mr. Peter Haay, Mrs. Ayscough, Mr. Ardron, Mr. James Cheong, Mr. Barlow, Mrs. Charles Meyer, Mr. Shimidzu, and Mr. Jose Pertusach Martinez, in cabin.

CARGO.

TEA.						Total.
From.	Canada & West.	Chicago & East.	New York Coast.	Pacific Coast.	Other Cities.	
Amoy	708	—	679	—	—	1,387
Foochow	—	—	32	—	—	32
Shanghai	330	—	—	—	—	330
Kobe	450	1,008	1,494	—	—	2,952
Yokohama	3,568	1,316	—	120	—	5,004
Total	5,056	2,324	2,205	120	—	9,705

SILK.				Total.
From.	New York.	South Manchester.	Bales.	
Hong Kong & Canton	90	—	—	90
Shanghai	208	—	—	208
Yokohama	313	—	—	313
Total	611	—	—	611

Raw Silk and Waste shipped per steamer *Princess Irene*—

	RAW.				WASTE.		
	Option.	Italy.	France.	Japan.	Italy.	France.	New York.
Sieber & Co.	52	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sulzer Rudolph & Co.	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
J. Mottet	23	—	—	—	—	—	—
R. Chauvin & Co.	200	—	—	—	—	—	—
Siber, Wolff & Co.	58	10	44	—	17	—	—
Nabholz & Co.	414	—	—	—	—	—	—
C. Giussani	60	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bavay & Co.	79	20	20	16	—	—	—
Klingen & Sux	—	16	—	—	—	—	—
L. Goulloud	—	12	—	—	—	—	—
P. Dourille	—	35	—	—	—	—	—
Varenne & Co.	—	100	—	—	—	—	—
Walsh, Hall & Co.	—	90	—	—	—	—	—
Del'oro & Co.	—	—	22	—	—	—	—
Cl. Eymard	—	—	20	—	—	—	—
Total	707	139	317	20	32	54	—

Raw & Waste Silk shipped per steamer *Yarra*—

	RAW.				WASTE.		
	France.	Italy.	Russia.	Japan.	France.	Italy.	Japan.
Nabholz & Co.	118	—	—	—	—	—	—
Robison Silk Trading Co., Ltd.	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Siber, Wolff & Co.	134	—	—	—	—	—	—
Varenne & Co.	27	—	—	—	—	—	—
P. Daurille	50	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kaitso Gomei Kaisha & Co.	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ulysee Pila & Co.	34	—	40	—	—	—	—
Eymard	—	—	—	7	—	—	17
Total	374	—	40	37	—	—	17

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

Business is very quiet.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	PER PIECE.
Grey Shirting—8½ lb, 38½ yds, 39 inches V.	2.85 to 3.50
Grey Shirting—8½ lb, 31½ yds, 45 inches.	2.80 to 3.80
Indigo Shirtings—24 yards, 14 inches.	2.50 to 3.35
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches.	3.00 to 5.00
Cotton—Italians and Satteens, Black, 32 inches.	0.20 to 0.30

WOOLLENS.

	PER YARD.
Flannels.	Y. 0.35 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 32 inches.	0.30 to 0.45
Mousseline de Laine.—Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches.	0.16 to 0.33
Cloths—Pilots, 54 @ 36 inches.	0.50 to 0.05
Cloths—Presidents, 51 @ 65 inches.	0.60 to 1.00
Cloths—Union, 54 @ 56 inches.	0.60 to 1.00
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5 lb per lb.	0.60 to 0.66

	PER PIECE.
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches.	9.50 to 12.00
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42½ inches.	0.90 to 1.80
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0 lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches.	1.90 to 2.25
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5 lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches.	2.50 to 3.50

COTTON YARN.

	PER BAL.
Nos. 16, 24, Singles.	Y. 1.35.00 to 1.45.00
Nos. 28, 32, Singles.	1.55.00 to 1.65.00
Nos. 38, 42, Singles.	Nominal
Nos. 32, Doubles.	Nominal
Nos. 42, Doubles.	Nominal
Nos. 2, 60, Plain.	160.00 to 170.00
Nos. 2, 80, Plain.	Nominal
Nos. 2, 100, Plain.	Nominal
Nos. 2, 60, Gassed.	240.00 to 260.00
Nos. 2, 80, Gassed.	200.00 to 320.00
Nos. 2, 100, Gassed.	420.00 to 440.00

RAW COTTONS.

American Middling.	27.50 to 28.00
Indian Broach.	24.00 to 25.00
Chinese.	24.50

METALS.

There is still a small business.

	PER PICT.
Round and square ½ inch and upward.	Y. 4.30 to 4.60
Iron Plates, assorted.	4.80 to 5.20
Sheet Iron.	5.30 to 6.70
Galvanised Iron sheets.	10.25 to 11.00

Wire Nails, assorted.	6.70 to 7.00
Tin Plates, per box.	7.80 to 8.30
Pig Iron, No. 3.	2.00 to 2.15
Hoop Iron (¾ to 1½ inch).	5.50 to 6.00

KEROSENE.

The market shows little change.

American.	\$2.70
Russian.	2.50
Langkat.	2.45

SUGAR.

A fair business going on but nothing special to chronicle.

	PER PICT.
Brown Takao.	Y. 5.20 to 6.25
Brown Manila.	5.00 to 7.20
Brown Daitong.	4.80 to 5.00
Brown Canton.	5.00 to 7.10
White Java and Penang.	7.20 to 8.60
White Refined.	9.30 to 10.60

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

The speculative movement in Raw Silk has continued and prices are nominally 10 yen above our present quotations. But recent advices from Lyons report a dull prospect there with quotations at least 50 yen below asking prices here. Our market therefore is more or less in a state of suspense and should naturally decline in order to meet the conditions prevalent on the other side.

QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra, Fine.	Y. 960 to 970
Filatures—Extra, Coarse.	960 to 970
Filatures—No. 1, Fine.	940 to 950
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse.	930 to 940
Filatures—No. 1½, Fine.	920 to 930
Filatures—No. 1½, Coarse.	920 to 930
Filatures—No. 2, Fine.	900 to 910
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse.	900 to 910
Common—Coarse.	—
Re-reels—Extra.	920 to 930
Re-reels—No. 1.	910 to 915
Re-reels—No. 1½.	900 to 905
Re-reels—No. 2.	870 to 875
Re-reels—No. 3.	850 to 855
Kakadas—Extra.	930 to 935
Kakadas—No. 1.	900 to 910
Kakadas—No. 1½.	870 to 875
Kakadas—No. 2.	840 to 845
Kakadas—No. 2½.	790 to 840

WASTE SILK.

Business is discouraged by the very high prices which holders ask—prices which are not at all warranted by the state of the consuming markets. We look for a decline in rates here when holders come to their senses. Meantime all quotations may be considered nominal.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best.	140 to 150
Noshi—Filatures, Good.	130 to 135
Noshi—Oshiu, Best.	140 to 150
Noshi—Oshiu, Good.	130 to 135
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium.	—
Noshi—Shimshiu, Best.	—
Noshi—Shimshiu, Good.	—
Noshi—Bushu, Best.	—
Noshi—Bushu, Good.	—
Noshi—Bushu, Medium.	—
Noshi—Shimshiu, Best.	80 to 90
Noshi—Joshui, Good.	70 to 75
Kibiso—Filatures, Best.	110 to 125
Kibiso—Filatures, Second.	100 to 112
Kibiso—Joshui, Good.	—
Kibiso—Bushu, Fair.	—

TEA.

A fair volume of transactions is taking place.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest.	40 & upwards
Choice.	30 to 40
Finest.	34 to 35
Fine.	30 to 33
Good Medium.	28 to 30
Medium.	26 to 28
Good Common.	24 to 25
Common.	20 to 23

A. C. HUTTON POTTS

LOCAL SHARE LIST.

Yokohama, August 29.

Helms, buyers at yen 45; sellers at yen 50. Breits, buyers at yen 8.50; sellers at yen 9. Club Hotels, buyers at yen 40. Langfeldts, sellers at yen 60; buyers offer yen 55. Grand Hotels, sellers at yen 225. Engine and Iron Works, sellers at yen 250. Offers of Kirin Breweries wanted.

YEN.

Yokohama E. & I. Works.	250 Buyers.
Grand Hotel.	225 Sellers.
Club Hotel.	40 Buyers.
Oriental Hotel.	125 Steady.
Langfeldt & Co.	60 Sellers.
Japan Brewery Co.	140 Buyers.

B. E. GOEPFERT'S**DAILY SHARE REPORT OF THE TOKIO EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.**

Afternoon, August 29.

	Paid up yen.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Margin
Redemption Loan Bonds	—	—	—	—	8.00
War Loan Bonds	—	—	—	—	9.00
Tokio City Loan Bonds	—	—	—	—	9.00
Nippon Railway	50.00	67.70	—	68.85	4.00
Nippon Railway, new	51.50	19.40	—	20.80	3.00
Sanyo Railway	50.00	53.80	—	—	3.00
Kansai Railway	50.00	56.75	—	56.25	2.00
Tanko Railway	50.00	70.10	70.60	73.85	4.00
Tanko Railway, new	50.00	—	—	—	2.00
Sabu Railway	50.00	—	—	—	2.00
Narita Railway	50.00	—	—	—	4.00
Hoso Railway	50.00	—	—	—	2.00
Narita Railway	50.00	28.70	28.50	28.50	3.00
Kioto Railway	50.00	19.45	—	20.00	3.00
Ihantan (Kiushiu) Railway	50.00	—	—	—	3.00
Hokuryetsu Railway	50.00	18.70	—	18.00	3.00
Tokio Electric Car	50.00	—	115.00	115.85	6.00
Tokio Electric Car, new	50.00	48.00	48.70	49.25	3.00
Odawara Electric Tram Co.	50.00	—	—	—	4.00
Nippon Yusen Kaisha	50.00	69.80	71.30	72.10	3.00
Toyo Kisen Kaisha	50.00	25.00	24.00	—	2.00
Imperial Commercial Bank	50.00	30.00	—	29.55	2.00
Kanagawachi Spinning Co.	50.00	36.00	37.10	37.70	2.00
Tokio Rice Exchange	50.00	110.00	—	10.00	10.00
Tokio Produce Exchange	50.00	75.00	—	66.50	6.00
Tokio Stock Exchange	50.00	115.70	116.10	117.95	12.00

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, August 29.

No change in silver from London with discount in the open market down to 2 1/4 per cent. for 3 months bills; China sterling quotations are higher and locally rates are easier on China and for sterling paper.

London—Bank T.T.	2 0 1/2
— Bills on demand	2 0 1/2
— 4 months' sight	2 0 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight	2 0 1/2 @ 1/4
— 6 months' sight	2 0 1/2 @ 1/4
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	258 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight	264 1/2 @ 4
— 6 months' sight	266 @ 5 1/2
America—Bank sight	50
— Private 4 months' sight	51 1/2
Germany—Bank sight	209 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight	215
Hongkong—Bank sight	5 1/2 dis.
— Private to days' sight	6 1/4 @ 1/2 dis.
Shanghai—Bank sight	77
— Private to days' sight	78
India—Bank sight	152
— Private 30 days' sight	157
Bar Silver (London)	27

SILK REPORT.

Yokohama, August 28.

Arrivals of Raw Silk—Filature 712, Re-reels 161, and Orikayeshi 67 packages.
Purchases of Raw Silk and Waste—680 packages.
Arrivals of Waste Silk—Noshi 253, Kibiso 196, Kuzumaye 7, Degara 63, and Wataito 12 packages.
Raw Silk in Stock—12,488 packages.
Waste Silk in Stock—14,510 packages.

RICE MARKET.

Fukagawa Godowns, Tokyo, Aug. 28.

Sold, Japanese rice 9,820 hyo; arrived Japanese 5,542 hyo; in stock, Japanese, 149,289.
Retail per Yen—First quality 4 sho 7 go; second, 4 sho 9 go; third, 5 sho; fourth, 5 sho 2 go; fifth, 5 sho 4 go.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

YOKOHAMA AND SHIMBASHI.

YOKOHAMA—5.30, 6.10, 6.45, 7.19, 8.30, 8.55, 9.35, 10.15, 10.50, 11.35, a.m.; 12.20, 12.57, 1.30, 2, 2.30, 3.10, 3.55, 4.33, 5.15, 5.33, 6.20, 7.21, 8, 9.13, 10, 10.50, and 11.15 p.m.
SHIMBASHI—5.20, 5.50, 6.50, 7.55, 8.30, 8.45, 9.25, 10.10, 10.45, 11.25 a.m.; 12, 1.10, 1.40, 2.25, 3, 3.25, 4, 4.35, 5.10, 5.25, 6.24, 7, 7.35, 8.20, 9.20, 10.35, and 11.20 p.m.

BISSET AND URE'S SHARE REPORT.

Yokohama, August 29.

Kirin Breweries can be placed at yen 137.50. Engine and Iron Works—A few shares can be had at yen 250. Grand Hotels—A few shares can be placed at yen 217.50. Oriental Hotels, old shares, can be placed at yen 110. Offers for new and preference shares are wanted. Club Hotels are steady at yen 40. Langfeldts can be placed at yen 50, sellers ask yen 55. Helms—A few shares are offering at yen 52.50. Laundries are steady at yen 20.

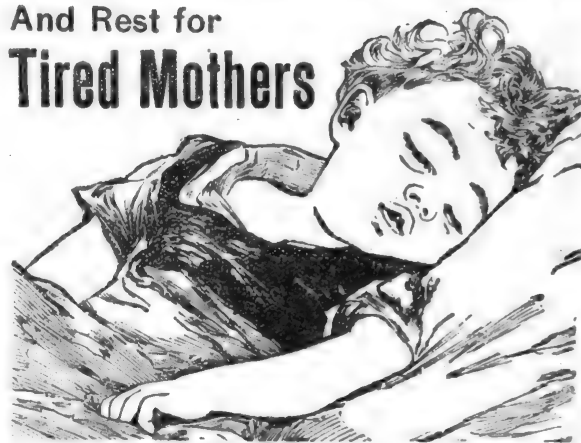
Y. U. Club debentures are obtainable at par. Offers for Oriental Hotel first debentures and Nagasaki Hotel second debentures are wanted.

STOCK.	Number of Shares.	Paid Up	Divid. end.	At Working ac- count in last ac- counts issued.	For term ending.	Closing Quotation.
1. Y'hama E. & Iron Works, Ltd.	1,300	50	15	Yen. 98,434.63	Year. 31.5.1901	245 Sa.
2. Japan Brewery Company, Ltd.	9,000	50	3-75	R'rve 50,000.00	31.3.1901	137.50 B.
3. Grand Hotel, Limited	2,500	100	9	4,352.53	30.6.1901	217.50 B.
4. Club Hotel, Limited	1,850	100	5	Dr. 372.27	31.3.1900	40 Sa.
5. Oriental Hotel, Ltd.	740	100	5	B'nce to R'rve ac.	28.2.1901	110 B.
do do Founders	80	12.50	37	...	31.8.1900	450 N.
do do New Issue	750	100	...	...	1st year	115 N.
do do Preference	750	100	...	...	do	103 N.
6. Nagasaki Hotel, Limited	1,300	100	None	3,046.38	3.06.1900	60 Sa.
7. Maples Hotel, Ltd.	399	100	None	...	...	Nominal.
do do Preference	350	100	None	...	...	Nominal.
8. North & Rae, Limited	250	100	20	...	31.12.1900	215 N.
9. Brett & Co., Limited	2,800	10	1	B'ance to R'rve ac.	30.6.1900	8.75 N.
10. Langfeldt & Co., Limited	1,500	100	4 1/2	1,306.59	31.12.1900	50 B.
11. Y'hama Steam Laundry, Ltd.	700	50	...	Dr. 15,184.78	...	20 Sa.
12. Helm Bros., Limited	3,720	50	10 1/2	3,201.12	31.12.1900	52.50 S.

Debenture Loans.	Amount of Loan.	Face value of debentures.	Rate of Interest.	Interest Payable.	Closing Quotation.
Japan Brewery Co., Ltd.	200,000	100	7 per cent.	1 April and 1 Oct.	102 Sa.
Oriental Hotel, Ltd., First Issue	75,000	100	7 per cent.	1 Jan. and 1 July	100 N.
Oriental Hotel, Ltd., Second issue	50,000	100	7 per cent.	ditto	Nominal
Brett & Co., Ltd.	12,400	100	7 per cent.	1 June and 1 Dec.	100 Sa.
Yokohama United Club	250,000	100	7 per cent.	30 June and 31 Dec.	100 S.
Nagasaki Hotel, Ltd.	17,000	100	7 per cent.	1 Jan. and 10 July	100 S.

Sleep for Skin-Tortured Babies

And Rest for
Tired Mothers



In a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP and a single anointing with CUTICURA, purest of emollients and greatest of skin cures. This is the purest, sweetest, most speedy, permanent, and economical treatment for torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, and pimply skin and scalp humours, with loss of hair of infants and children, and is sure to succeed when all else fails.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour. Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crabs and scales, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly soothe itching and irritation and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A minute bath is often sufficient to cure the severest humours when all else fails. Aust. Depot: R. J. F. & Co. Sydney, N. S. W. No. African Depot: LEVINGS LTD., Cape Town. PUTTER CORP., Sole Europe, Boston, U. S. A.

Milkmaid Milkmaid Milkmaid



TRADE MARK.

BRAND
Milk

As a guarantee of
Quality, see the
MILKMAID
on every Tin.

LARGEST SALE
in the
WORLD.



TRADE MARK.

BRAND
Milk

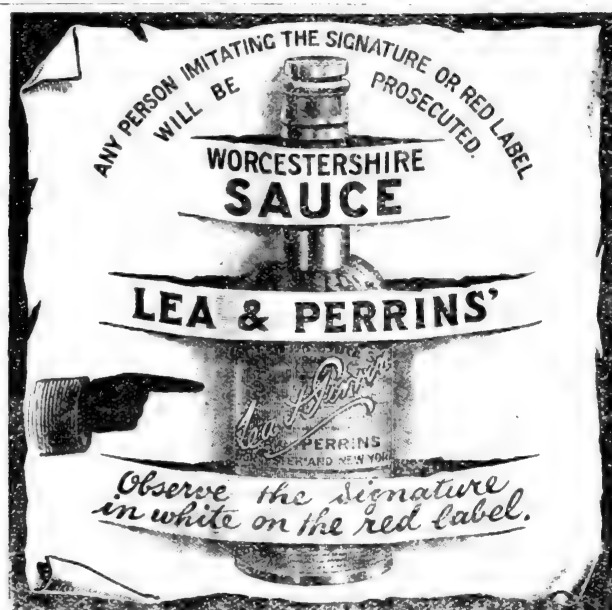


TRADE MARK.

BRAND
Milk

As a guarantee of
Quality, see the
MILKMAID
on every Tin.

LARGEST SALE
in the
WORLD.



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Cure Indigestion,
Bile, Sick Headache, Giddiness,
Palpitation,
and all Internal Disorders.

THESE PILLS
ARE PURELY VEGETABLE;
they contain no deleterious
matter, and may be taken by
the most delicate.

Manufactured only at 78, New Oxford St., (Rte. 153, Oxford) 64, London. Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

MELLIN'S FOOD

For INFANTS and INVALIDS.

When prepared is similar to Breast Milk.

MELLIN'S FOOD WORKS, PECKHAM, LONDON, ENGLAND.

DINNEFORD'S

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel; the safest and most gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.

Sold Throughout the World.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

LEASE FORMS.

POWER-OF-ATTORNEY FORMS.

FOR SALE at the OFFICE of the
"JAPAN MAIL," No. 55, Main Street.

TELEPHONE No. 144.

Yokohama Charity Organization.

CLOTHING for the Poor is constantly in demand, and may be sent to the Hon. Secretary, to whom also all APPLICATIONS FOR RELIEF should be referred. The names of New Subscribers will be at all times gladly received by Messrs. JAS. DODDS, J. C. HARTLAND, R. C. HOWARD, JAS. MARTIN, or W. F. MITCHELL.

(毎土曜日一回發行)

總發行所 エフ・アラン・クラー
支店 山手町 山手町 山手町
發行所 山手町 山手町 山手町

The Japan Weekly Mail.

毎土曜日 A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART. 一國發行

No. 10.]

REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O.
AS A NEWSPAPER.

YOKOHAMA, SEPT. 7TH, 1901.

明治廿五年三月廿日
第三種郵便物認可

[Vol. XXXVI.]

CONTENTS.

Summary of News	933
Prince Kung's Observations on China	934
Na Tung	934
New Caledonia	935
The late Mr. T. W. Walsh	935
Russia and Japan	935
Russia's Forces in Eastern Asia	935
The Code of Criminal Procedure	935
Korea Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society	936
Jinko Kou	936
Psychological Method of Teaching Languages	936
The Mormon Controversy	937
The Rice Crop	938
Administrative Reform	938
Turbine Passenger Steamers	938
Trial of the Sororo	938
Sir Thomas Sutherland on the Shipping Question	939
The Weather	940
French Notes	940
Korean Affairs	940
German Notes	940
Notes on Current Events	941
Monthly Summary of the Religious Press	941
Notes from Karuizawa	941
Orphan Industrial Press of Kyoto	941
Yachting	941
The Wreck of the "Islander"	941
Daily	941
News of the Week	941
Law Cases	941
American Topics	941
Five Days' Entombed	941
Simultaneous Earthquake Shocks	941
Langfeldt and Co., Limited	941
Stealing Half a Ton of Gold	941
Sir Thomas Hanbury, K.V.O.	941
The Sugar Consumption and Beer Tax Law	941
The Peace Protocol	941
Correspondence	941
Mormonism	941
Burglaries	941
Fifty Years of Work for Young Men	941
Some Points of Contact with, and Opposition to, Christianity in Japanese Character	941
The Loss of the "Solraon"	941
Telegrams	941
Bank of Japan	941
A Gloomy Forecast	941
Latest Shipping	941
Latest Commercial	941

"FAIS CE QUE DOIS; ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL" must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7TH, 1901.

BIRTH.

On Aug. 30, at Okayama, the wife of EDWARD GAUNTLETT, of a Daughter.

MARRIAGE.

At Christ Church, Yokohama, on Wednesday, September 4th, 1901, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Awdry, D.D., assisted by the Rev. W. T. Austen, HOWARD GREENE BARRIE, M.D., of Shanghai, to WINNIFRED JULIA, daughter of John Macdonald, Esq., of Toronto. No cards.

DEATH.

At Florence on the evening of 31st August, aged 74, THOMAS WALSH, late of Messrs. Walsh, Hall & Co., Kobe and Yokohama.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

HONGKONG was officially declared free from plague on August 22.

A SHARK over five feet long is reported to have been caught off Honmoku the other day.

THE famous dramatic singer Takemoto Aya-o (69) died at his residence, in Tokyo, on the 1st inst.

THE Japanese war-vessels *Hoate*, with Rear-Admiral Ito, and *Kasagi* left Sasebo for Korea on the 1st inst.

A MAID servant named Yezashi Shin (16), employed in a house at Sumiyoshicho, Nichome, Yokohama, was arrested by the Isezakicho police on the 31st Aug. on a charge of having stolen a

purse containing 100 yen notes belonging to her employer, on the evening of the previous day.

MR. IKEBE KOMAO, of the One Hundred National Bank, died on the morning of the 27th ultimo at Suma Hospital.

THE Tochigi Police arrested a man on Sept. 2nd on a charge of having purchased goods by means of a forged 5-yen bank note.

A FIGHT occurred between coolies and gamblers at Ida-mura, Shiisagatagori, Nagano Prefecture, on the 29th ult. Two were killed.

FIRE broke out on a train on the Nippon Railway near Hasuda station on the morning of the 2nd inst. Six piculs of charcoal were destroyed.

A LANDSLIP occasioned by the rain occurred at Tomitaka-mura, Usukigori, Miyazaki Prefecture. One man was killed and eleven women wounded.

A BELGIAN pigeon which won a great race from Burgos, in Spain, to Brussels, did the 700 miles in fourteen hours—that is, at the rate of fifty miles an hour.

A RAILWAY coolie was run over near Uyeno early on the morning of the 31st ult. He was crossing the line and fell across the rail just as a train came up.

OVER one hundred and fifty students of the Naval College will go on board the training cruisers *Kongo* and *Hiei* shortly and will leave Japan for a long voyage in December next.

A BEACHCOMBER named Patrick Cunningham has been sentenced to imprisonment for life for causing the death of a constable in Manila. He shoved the constable into the Pasig.

THE Commander-in-Chief of the Italian Asiatic Squadron, who arrived at Yokohama on Sunday in the flagship *Vittor Pisani* from Kobe, left for Tokyo on the following afternoon.

NEMOTO SHINZO, living at Yamato-mura, Namekatagori, Ibaraki Prefecture, murdered his grandmother, Hatsu, with a short sword on the 2nd inst. The murderer was arrested at once.

HEAVY rain fell on the night of August 31st at Miyazaki, in consequence of which 100 houses were flooded, one dwelling was demolished, and 4 were damaged, one person being crushed to death.

A GLASSMAKER named Kabayashi Ushizo, living at Nishi Tobemachi, Yokohama, kidnapped a boy from a blacksmith in the same street on the 29th ult. He is supposed to have fled to Hokkaido.

A FIERCE campaign is being conducted against Malvar, one of the irreconcilable insurgent leaders in the Philippines. It is said that American deserters and renegades are in command of his troops.

THE morganatic wife of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Este, nephew of the Emperor Joseph of Austria, and Heir Presumptive to the throne of that country, has given birth to a daughter.

THE Kaiser Wilhelm Canal, which connects the North Sea with the Baltic, and is 61 miles in length, is reported to be silting up. The canal was opened on June 19, 1895, and took eight years in construction. The cost was estimated at £7,800,000.

A FARMER named Yoshiyama Kyushichi, living at Zama-mura, Koza-gori, Kanagawa Prefecture, attempted to murder a woman named Riyo, wife of a Buddhist priest named Yoshimura Seichi, living at the temple Kyugenji in the same village on the night of the 30th ult. He afterwards

attempted suicide. Neither he nor the woman is expected to live.

CAPTAIN HOWARD BLACKBURN has made another trip across the Atlantic in his small craft of four tons burden. Leaving the port of Gloucester, in Massachusetts, he reached Lisbon, the capital of Portugal, in 38½ days.

MR. P. F. VOELKERS, second officer of the German ship *Renee Rickmers*,—who was landed at Kobe about a fortnight ago suffering from severe injuries received through falling into the hold, succumbed at 8.30 on Sept. 2nd in the International Hospital.

EIGHT Chinese were drowned in Hongkong harbour on the night of the 18th August through a collision between a steam launch and the cutter of the hospital ship *Meance*. The launch struck the cutter amidships, causing her to sink in a few moments.

THE funeral ceremony of Marquis Shotai ex-chief of the Loochoos took place at Kinjo, Okinawa Prefecture, on the morning of the 28th ultimo. The Emperor sent a representative (Mr. Narabara, Governor of Okinawa Ken) with a present. There were 350 priests officiating and over 10,000 persons were present.

A WOMAN named Torii Naka, wife of Miyagawa Jusuke, living at Kita Shinagawa, Tokyo, committed suicide by hanging herself in a godown on the morning of the 1st inst. She attempted to commit suicide by drowning in July last but was rescued. The cause was a quarrel between her husband and herself.

A FISHERMAN named Murata Sataro living at Shinmachi, Kanagawa, ordered his young brother Chuzo (22) to go out fishing on the morning of the 29th ultimo. The lad did not return, and eventually an empty boat with his clothes on board drifted ashore. The body was found the following morning.

A CONFECTIONER'S assistant named Hattori Kinjiro, living at Shizuoka, came to Tokyo by train on the night of the 30th. When near Koza another man began to speak to him and offered him a cake. This he accepted and afterwards fell asleep. When the train arrived at Shimbashi he found he had lost a purse containing 3 yen.

A CONTRACTOR named Shimizu Toyokichi, living at Nishi Torikoye, Asakusa, Tokyo, was engaged to repaint the big bridge known as Mumayashashi. On the morning of the 1st instant he went to superintend the work and with this purpose in view stepped on to a raft supporting four workmen. The raft suddenly tipped up and the contractor and his men fell into the water. The four men were saved by swimming, but Shimizu was drowned. His body was recovered in the afternoon.

THE body of a woman was found in a rice field at Shimura, Kita Toshimagori, Tokyo, on the morning of the 30th Aug. There were various marks and wounds upon it, besides a parcel containing 30 articles including letters and post cards. The police found from these that the woman was named Morita Kita, wife of Morita Shichijiro, living at Funagura Mayemachi, Fukagawa, Tokyo, who left the capital for Yechigo in the beginning of August. After further enquiries the police discovered that some one on the evening of the 29th saw the woman in the company of a man named Mizumura Heitaro, walking near the Kumano shrine. This man was arrested, when he confessed to strangling the woman with a towel.

PRINCE KONOYE'S OBSERVATIONS IN CHINA.

Prince Konoye has garnered some interesting experience on his Chinese tour. His observations in the district occupied by foreign troops in China led him to conclude that the main object of French solicitude was outward appearance: they devoted themselves to road-making and bridge-repairing. The Germans took trouble mainly about hygienic measures. The British and the Americans adopted the *laissez-aller* policy and the Japanese interested themselves in police affairs. So successful were the Japanese in restoring and preserving order that the Chinese would have been glad to see them remain, but had to be content with receiving instructions from them. This last arrangement led to some misunderstanding, for the Chinese, who do not distinguish between constables and soldiers, applied to the Japanese policemen a term which created the erroneous impression that measures were being adopted by the Japanese to drill Chinese troops.

The Prince says that there are many Japanese subjects in North China, but they do not seem to have any idea of permanent trade or industry, their horizon being limited to immediate gains. Hence the articles they import are of the cheapest and worst description. At Talien there are some five hundred Japanese under the leadership of Mr. Yoshida Mankichi of Nagasaki, who is said to have obtained permanent admission to the good graces of the authorities by purveying females for the chief officials. He certainly enjoys a large measure of Russian favour, and it is under his aegis that Japanese subjects have gained access to Port Arthur. About fifty of his countrymen assembled at the latter place to welcome Prince Konoye. Some of them were frock-coated gentlemen, but generally had their garments been stripped off they would have been found with tattooed shoulders. These are probably the men whose doings bring Japanese commerce into ill-repute.

Speaking of Korea, the Prince said that at Masampho, Mokpho and Chemulpho the Japanese are so numerous as to suggest that these places are peopled by them entirely, but in the interior not the shadow of a Japanese is to be found. In the interior, so far as the Prince saw, the French are most *en evidence*. They seem to be devoting themselves to enterprises with a permanent outlook. He observed that pawnbroking appeared to be a favourite business of the Japanese, and it had occurred to him that were Hiranuma Senzo, the notorious money-lender, to proceed to Korea with a capital of a few hundred thousand *yen*, the whole peninsula would soon become a veritable sphere of Japanese influence.

As for the Buddhist missionaries in the Japanese settlements, their sole function seemed to be the saying of masses for the dead and the conducting of funerals. They had no influence on the morals of their countrymen, whose lives were less reputable than even those of the Chinese or the Koreans.

The Prince's conclusion was that the Chinese and the Koreans look up to the Japanese and are disposed to rely on them in all matters. He therefore urges that instead of wasting their time in petty political or parochial disputes at home, the Japanese should cross to the continent and undertake something big. The assistance of the National Union should be given freely, the Prince promised, to persons engaging in such enterprises.

Some time ago Mr. Kuga, editor of the *Nippon*, was represented as saying that his observations of China had convinced him of the hopelessness of attempting to maintain that country's integrity. Mr. Kuga accompanied Prince Konoye on the latter's trip to China, and it was therefore inferred that the Prince also had changed his views, which would have been an event of considerable interest. The Prince, however, who arrived at Kobe by the *Genkai Maru* on the 30th ultimo, asserts that his visit has confirmed all his previous ideas. Thus, either Mr. Kuga was wrongly reported, or the impression produced upon him by what he saw in China differed radically from the impression produced upon Prince Konoye. The latter's change of views would have been an important event, as it must have led to the dissolution of the Kokumin Domei-kai, of which he is leader.

Prince Konoye mentioned, among other things, that the Japanese troops in Peking are now giving protection to 300 eunuchs and court ladies. The fact may seem trivial, but the Prince thinks that after the return of the Court to Peking, the sentiments inspired among these eunuchs and ladies by their association with the Japanese will have a marked effect on the relations between China and Japan.

NA TUNG.

Monday, Sept. 2.

Na Tung, the Chinese Envoy of Apology, reached Nagasaki by the *Kobe Maru*. His suite consists of some twenty persons, but does not include any names with which the public have previous acquaintance. It will be interesting to see what arrangements are made in Tokyo for the reception of Mr. Na. Evidently the German Sovereign's ideas of the methods that should be followed by an Envoy coming on a mission of apology do not agree with the ideas of Prince Chun, and a somewhat embarrassing delay is occurring—embarrassing because the case resembles that of the horse at the well. It is comparatively easy to get an envoy to come to a certain capital, but to compel him to follow a certain programme after his arrival there is a very different business. The Kaiser has the sympathy of the world in this matter. Every one wants to see Prince Chun's mission discharge the functions assigned to it in an unequivocal manner so that its true character may not afterwards be obscured by some clever fiction. But if Chun won't do as he is bid, what is the remedy? With regard to Na also there appears to be some uncertainty. Tokyo papers suggest that his first introduction to the Japanese Government will be made by himself. He has doubtless been instructed by his own Government as to the steps he should take on reaching Tokyo, but unless those steps have already received Japan's approval, his mission may reach an *impasse*, as Chun's appears to have done.

Wednesday, Sept. 4.

The difficulty reported by telegraph from Basle is of an almost incredible character. When news first came that some complication had occurred with reference to the embassy of apology, it was generally assumed that since this mission of Prince Chun's is one of the conditions prescribed by the Peace Protocol, the Emperor of Germany hesitated to receive the Envoy until the Protocol had been signed. That would have been a very intelligible attitude on His Majesty's part. But it would seem that the dilemma is of a totally different nature. The

Emperor wants Prince Chun to follow the rules of Chinese etiquette in presenting himself at the German Court; that is to say, to kneel before the Throne, strike his head three times on the ground and remain kneeling throughout the interview. Obviously the Emperor's apprehension is that if Prince Chun be permitted to dispense with any of the forms prescribed by Chinese usage, the Chinese, on their side, may conclude that the necessary respect was abbreviated, the significance of the mission being proportionately diminished in their eyes. Such a fear might be comprehensible were Prince Chun the first Chinese ambassador received at the Court in Berlin. But he is not the first. He has had many predecessors, and all of them have been allowed to comply with German rules of ceremony, dispensing with the "Kow-tow" of their own country. Unless it be maintained that these various envoys were received in an unbecoming manner, and that the obeisance made by them was insufficient and therefore insulting, a new form of procedure can not now be prescribed with any show of consistency. Moreover, it has always been peremptorily insisted by foreign Ministers and Ambassadors when received in audience by the Emperor of China that the "Kow-tow" is extravagant, and that to demand its observance would be to humiliate and insult the representative of a Western Sovereign. Is it reasonable or even rational that a Chinese envoy coming to Berlin should be compelled to observe a routine which the German Representative in Peking repudiates as derogatory to the dignity of his Sovereign?

Thursday, Sept. 5.

Mr. Na Tung and his suite arrived at Bakan (Shimonoseki) by the *Kobe Maru* on the 3rd instant and left the same day for Kobe whence the party will proceed to Tokyo by the night train on the 4th instant. It is understood that Mr. Na's coming has not been officially announced to the Japanese Government. The announcement will be made by himself, and with regard to the routine followed in visiting the Court and presenting his apology to the Emperor, he will be guided strictly by the directions of the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs. Reports forwarded from Bakan by Japanese who spoke with Mr. Na indicate that he intends to pass some three weeks in Japan and that he will devote his spare time to financial investigations, finance being his specialty.

It is not likely that the question of "Kow-towing" will arise in Japan, for doubtless the Emperor will be satisfied that the etiquette of his own Court should be complied with. Probably the Emperor of Germany takes the view that Prince Chung's mission being of an exceptional character, the ordinary form of obeisance is insufficient, and some method must be adopted which shall emphatically indicate the apologetic nature of the embassy. That is a matter of opinion. Many people will be disposed to think that the more dignified course would have been to follow the etiquette of the German Court, which presumably evinces sufficient respect for the Sovereign. But others may argue that the Chinese must be humiliated. Prince Chung and his suite, however, may justly contend that the posture of kneeling carries with it in Europe a wholly different significance from that attaching to it in China, and that if they adopted such a posture in the presence of an European Sovereign, they would be, in effect, performing an act of worship. The whole affair is most unfortunate. The

Western world will be much more appreciative of the ludicrous side than of the serious, and we venture to predict that public opinion will condemn the Kaiser for insisting that his Court should be disfigured by a form of obeisance which in Christian countries is employed before the Throne of Heaven only.

Friday, September 6.

A telegram received in Shanghai by the German journal at that port and thence transmitted to the *Asahi* in Tokyo, denies *in toto* that the Kaiser required the Chinese Envoy and his suite to "Kow-tow." The story is alleged to be wholly baseless. That is what we should ourselves have been inclined to think. But the news forwarded by Reuter is so circumstantial that it is difficult to decipher the truth. Evidently people in Europe believe that the "Kow-tow" was asked for. It will probably turn out that the Emperor did not suggest the "Kow-tow" as a proper form of obeisance, but that there arose with regard to the general question of greeting and reception some matter which the public erroneously connected with the "Kow-tow."

Mr. Na Tung arrived yesterday afternoon in Tokyo. As no official intimation of his coming had been received by the Japanese Government, he was not met at the station by any representative of the Foreign Office, nor were any special arrangements made for his accommodation. He therefore proceeded direct to the Imperial Hotel. All this was of course foreseen by the Chinese Authorities. They prefer that Na should announce his own coming and there is no apparent reason why they should not have made that selection.

NEW CALEDONIA.

Very distressing accounts are published of the sufferings endured by Japanese emigrants working at the nickel mines of New Caledonia, which are owned by a French company. Between July 1900 and March 1901, the number of Japanese that proceeded to New Caledonia was a thousand. It was agreed that they should receive daily a certain quantity of rice and meat, but the allowance actually given to them was less than one-third of the stipulated amount. As for the buildings assigned for habitations, they were inferior to cow-sheds or horse-stables. No proper arrangements existed for medical aid, and even water was not supplied in sufficient quantities. Repeated complaints having produced no effect, the Japanese at last went on strike, with the result that they were driven from their dwellings by French soldiers and had to take refuge in the hills where they eked out a precarious existence. By and by they received a message from the Japanese Consul in Sydney advising that they should continue at work until he visited the place, but when they attempted to return to their huts, they found the doors nailed up and the buildings in a wholly uninhabitable state. The Consul's coming seems to have produced an improved state of affairs, but this part of the story is vague.

People who are very dainty are sometimes said to have only the appetite of a canary bird. But a scientific sceptic recently resolved to find out just what the appetite of a canary bird is. He weighed a canary, and found it weighed 247 grains, or something over half an ounce. He also weighed all the food, and found that the bird eats 32 times his weight every month, or actually more than his weight every day, showing (says *Science*) that the proverbial pig is a light eater as compared with the canary.

THE LATE MR. T. W. WALSH.

The telegraph conveys news that will cause sincere sorrow among the old residents of Japan. Mr. Walsh, who died in Italy—at his residence in Florence—on the evening of the 31st August, in his seventy-fourth year, was one of the ablest merchants and political economists that ever devoted themselves to business in this country. He commenced his commercial connexion with the Far East by serving in Shanghai, and subsequently coming to Japan in the very early days, he founded the great house of Walsh, Hall and Company in Yokohama and Kobe, remaining its principal partner and most active manager until the year 1890, when he retired from direct association with business, and, joining his daughters in Italy, purchased the villa of Monte Fonte in Florence, where, however, he did not abandon himself to a life of leisure but continuing to take a keen interest in all financial and commercial matters, corresponded with many of the leading publicists in both those lines, and occasionally addressed to the newspapers letters which were read with attention and admiration by all men of affairs. Mr. Walsh was an ardent advocate of bimetalism, and his luminous grasp of that difficult subject, combined with a literary style of great clearness and grace, enabled him to discuss the most abstruse problems of political economy in a manner that rendered them easy and attractive to the least earnest reader. His name was well known to all the eminent political economists of Europe, and several of them enjoyed the pleasure of his acquaintance; a pleasure very truly appreciated, for Mr. Walsh possessed the rare gift of marshalling his ideas scarcely less intelligibly and forcibly in speech than in writing, and he possessed also a personality of the most attractive kind. The late Sir Harry Parkes used to say that for guidance in the commercial, or the political, or the financial branch of Far-Eastern affairs, he always felt safe when he adopted a course indicated or approved by Mr. T. W. Walsh or Mr. Frank Johnson, and no one that had been so fortunate as to associate with either of those gentlemen could doubt the justice of Sir Harry's encomium. Yet Mr. Walsh was not, on the whole, a successful merchant. His spirit of enterprise exceeded his opportunities and betrayed him into speculations of which he had not time to reap the mature fruits. A noteworthy case was the reclamation of Yoshida Shinden. In the end that work fully justified Mr. Walsh's most sanguine estimates, but its profits went to enrich others while the loss fell on its clever projector. It is inexpressibly sad to reflect that within a comparatively brief space we have been called on to record the deaths of Mr. J. G. Walsh, Mr. A. O. Gay and Mr. T. W. Walsh, men representing the very highest type of Anglo-Saxon merchant; men that built up the name and fame of *Ame-ichi*, a firm of which all English-speaking people may be proud. Mr. T. W. Walsh re-visited Japan at the close of 1898, in consequence of the sudden death of his brother, Mr. J. G. Walsh. He remained until the spring of 1899, and at the time of his departure he appeared to be in such robust health that his return in some future year was confidently and hopefully predicted by his many friends. It would indeed have been his own wish to spend the close of his life in Japan, a country which he loved, of whose future he invariably spoke

in the most sanguine terms, whose best interests he promoted by his writings, and of whose affairs he possessed an exceptionally intimate knowledge. Family ties, however, held him in Europe, and we have now the profound pain of knowing that we shall see his face no more, and that a career of fine talent, undeviating integrity and noble generosity is closed all too early. No particulars are known as to the cause of Mr. Walsh's death. The telegraph announces the bare fact. Last July he was in the enjoyment of excellent health, and it is therefore evident that whatever malady carried him off must have been sudden and quick in its action. Such would have been his own desire.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

Telegrams to the Amur Association (*Kokuryo-kai*) in Tokyo say that the talk of a Russo-Japanese alliance has gained vogue in Blagovestchensk, and is producing a marked improvement in the relations of the Japanese and Russians in that quarter. The same telegram denies the truth of the story that the General responsible for the massacres last year has committed suicide. That tale appears to have been a pure invention. It would seem that the Amur region has been suffering from the heat elsewhere felt so severely this summer, for the river is reported to be unprecedentedly low and the cost of water transport has consequently increased five-fold.

The *Yomiuri Shinbun*, commenting on the above, thinks that there is a real intention on Russia's part to cultivate Japanese friendship, and that the just inference is that St. Petersburg statesmen recognise the difficulty of carrying out their Far-Eastern policy in despite of Japan. But these overtures are calculated to create some uneasiness in Japan's mind. If she allows herself to become the object of Russia's coquetry, she may wake up one morning to find that a new Manchurian agreement, or some other equally dangerous document, has been concluded while her attention was diverted elsewhere.

RUSSIA'S FORCES IN EASTERN ASIA.

The *Tokyo Asahi* undertakes to give its readers a numerical statement of Russia's forces in Eastern Asia at the present. This is a subject of perennial speculation. From time to time estimates professing accuracy but varying within large limits are published. The *Asahi* prudently refrains from vouching for the absolute correctness of its figures, but it alleges that they may be taken as a very close approximation though of course the source of information is not indicated. The figures are:—

	Men of all arms.
Amur Region.....	40,000
Siberia.....	45,000
Manchuria.....	45,000
Manchurian Railway guards and garrison troops.....	10,000
North China.....	2,900
Total.....	142,900

The Amur army was larger until the beginning of this summer, when its strength was reduced by several thousands. Our readers may remember that an estimate recently published in an independent quarter put the total of the above troops at 200,000. The fact is that the man in the street knows very little about these matters.

THE CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.

It is confidently asserted that the draft of the revised Code of Criminal Procedure will be submitted to the Diet next session. This body of law may be said to have been under revision in a more or less fitful manner for the past ten years, and no one doubts that some of its provisions are out of date, especially those which direct that preliminary examinations shall be in secret, and that the accused shall not have the benefit of counsel. We do not know how these parts of the Code have been treated by the revisers, but it may be assumed that they have been radically altered, since it was with reference to that point that public opinion expressed itself strongly two years ago.

The Yokohama Association of Barristers has replied to the queries addressed to it by the Department of Justice with reference to proposed amendments of the Criminal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure. It appears that the Minister of Justice has taken the wise precaution of submitting the amendments to all the barristers associations in the empire, and that the Yokohama Association is the first to answer. The Association condemns any radical change of the Criminal Code such as the Committee of Revision proposes. It approves of amendments and alterations of various provisions but it does not think that the time has come for a wholesale metamorphosis. As for the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Association approves of most of the Committee's recommendations, but suggests some further changes. It strongly advocates a substantial increase of judicial salaries and an improvement of the official status of judges. It recommends that police inspectors be deprived of a considerable part of their functions relating to the examination of prisoners, as the discharge of such functions by the police is apt to lead to serious abuses. It advises that the decision of a public procurator should not be final as to instituting a prosecution. According to the present system the public procurator may be said to combine in his own person the duties of grand jury and attorney-general, for in the first place he rules whether the evidence is sufficient to warrant the institution of proceedings before a law court, and in the second he subsequently undertakes the business of prosecution. The Yokohama Association thinks that in the event of a public procurator's refusing to sanction the prosecution of a charge, duly submitted, the barrister by whom the charge is submitted should be entitled to appeal to a law court. Concerning the vital problem of allowing counsel in examinations by a *juge d'instruction*, the proposed amendments make that concession, but do not, in the opinion of the Association, establish the practical competence of counsel, and it would probably be found that the privilege, in the proposed form, had little real value inasmuch as the *juge d'instruction* might refuse to grant to a barrister such access to documents and such other rights as would be essential to the full exercise of his functions. Finally the Association suggests two changes with reference to the latitude enjoyed by barristers. The first is that it should be competent for a prisoner's counsel to appeal from the decision of a lower tribunal—always with the prisoner's consent—, whereas it is at present necessary that the prisoner himself should take the initiative; and secondly that greater liberty should be accorded to the counsel for the defence in the matter of cross-examination.

KOREA BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

A branch of the Royal Asiatic Society has been established in Seoul under the presidency of Mr. J. H. Gubbins. The branch opens with 34 ordinary members and 3 honorary, the latter being Mr. W. G. Aston, the Rev. Dr. Griffiths and the Rev. John Ross. The opening of this branch will be welcomed by the public, for Korea is virtually a *terra incognita* and we may reasonably expect that papers of great interest will be contributed to the proceedings, especially as the list of members includes many names of gentlemen already known to the world as exponents of Korean manners, customs and politics. The first volume of the Proceedings is now before us, and we find that its *pieces de resistance* are two essays devoted to the important question of China's influence on Korean civilization. That is a problem of very great interest to students of Japanese history also, for it has always been difficult to determine how much of the learning, the arts, the sciences and the philosophies of China reached Japan *via* Korea and how much came direct from China. The Rev. J. S. Gale, a charming writer, whose contributions to our knowledge of Korea have been numerous, prepared the opening essay on this subject, and the gist of his conclusions may be inferred from the first sentence of his paper:—"For three thousand years the Great Empire (*Ta-guk*, i.e. China) has forced its history and teachings upon the little Eastern Kingdom (*Tong-guk*, i.e. Korea,) with evident desire to annex the same, not so much by force of arms as by appropriating the thoughts and minds of men." He then proceeds to describe how Ki-ja, Viscount of Keui, "a man great in the history of China," becoming a fugitive from his own country, made his way to Korea, established his capital in Pyöng-yang and became "the father" of the country. This Viscount had 5,000 followers and his arrival in Korea happened in 1122 B.C. Nearly a thousand years later, another "Chinese General," Wi-man, drove out the descendant of Ki-ju, who fled south, carrying with him Chinese civilization to another part of the peninsula. At the same time another band of Chinese fugitives crossed the Yellow Sea and established themselves in yet another region of the peninsula, so that "at the beginning of the second century B.C. we find a Chinaman ruling at Pyöng-yang, the descendant of another Chinaman at Ik-san, and fugitives from the Chin Kingdom of China in authority at Kyöng-ju." Mr. Gale pursues his researches on these lines and shows that from age to age China's hand and her influence were felt in Korea, the conclusion finally arrived at being that scarcely any region of Korean thought, learning or customs is unmarked by China's touch. But Mr. H. B. Hulbert, whose essay stands second in the volume, takes a very different view. Under the heading "Korean Survivals" he collects a number of historical allusions and everyday evidences which, in his opinion, suffice to prove that Korea has not been affected by contact with China in a greater degree than England has been affected by continental Europe. It seems strange that there should be such a radical difference of opinion on such a subject between two men who have studied it closely and have enjoyed good opportunities for forming a judgment. We must say that Mr. Gale's view is more consistent with Japanese ideas on the question than Mr. Hulbert's, but as the controversy

is still pending, opinion may be prudently reserved. The Rev. G. H. Jones contributes an interesting and attractive paper on "Korea's Colossal Image of Buddha," a stone idol 55½ ft. high and 30 ft. in circumference. It will be seen that this opening volume of the Society's Proceedings gives earnest of a successful career, and our readers will join us in wishing every prosperity to the new organization.

JINKO KO-U.

This term, novel probably to most of our readers, means artificially produced rain. If there were any solid grounds for accepting the assertion that rain can be made to fall by means of artificially produced electrical discharges, the fact would be of great importance in a country like Japan, where a shower of rain at the psychological moment may signify a great difference in the rice harvest for the year. Mr. Nobuhara Masatake has been occupying himself with that idea for some time. He is Manager of the *Shözen-kai*, a society formed in Osaka with the object of encouraging virtuous deeds, and he doubtless thinks that to devise an effective process for producing rain would be an achievement worthy of the manager of such an association. A short time ago he applied to have his process patented, but the authorities of the Patents Bureau did not think that calling down rain from the skies was among the industries coming within their purview. Mr. Nobuhara has just had an opportunity of demonstrating the utility of his method. He was invited to Tokushima Prefecture, where the present somewhat too persistent drought had caused uneasiness to the farmers. Tokyo newspapers contain accounts of his proceedings, the gist of the story being that after one discharge of electricity the sky, which had hitherto been perfectly clear, became overcast, and after a second discharge the clouds, which had shown a disposition to disappear without performing their function, dropped a refreshing shower which was repeated at intervals during the next 36 hours. It appears that the desired result was not obtained until the day after the electric discharges, and the tale has one over-enthusiastic item, namely, that the clouds collected over the experimenter and declined to follow the direction of the wind.

PSYCHOLOGICAL METHOD OF TEACHING LANGUAGES.

Mr. C. M. Cady has published, under the above heading, two books for the use of Japanese teachers of English. They are Parts I. and II. of "The Series Form of Aesop's Fables." Space does not permit us to enter into a full explanation of Mr. Cady's method—or perhaps we ought to call it M. Gouin's methods, that well-known French educator being its inventor—but it appears to us to be an excellent method, and apart from its intrinsic merits, it has the great value of supplying a system, which is indeed no small desideratum in the case of teachers. Mr. Cady seems to be devoting his attention mainly to the assistance of teachers. His "Summer School" in Kyoto this year is reported to have had a numerous attendance, and he is said to be about to publish the series of lectures delivered by him during the course. He certainly has adopted a most useful line when he applies himself to improving the equipment of Japanese teachers of English. There is ample room for improvement.

THE MORMON CONTROVERSY.

Wednesday, Sept. 4.

Mr. Heber T. Grant, who heads the Mormon Mission that lately arrived in Japan, has addressed to this journal a long letter in which he protests with some warmth against our comments on the lodging-house incident; accuses us of "throwing mud at his people," and alleges that when we "intimate that it is dangerous for a Mormon to be admitted into the house of the most respectable person on earth, we are guilty of showing our ignorance of the Mormons and the record for honesty and virtue which they have made."

It is of course easy to understand that Mr. Grant and his fellow-workers, being, as we believe them to be, men of thorough sincerity and—with one notable exception—conspicuous virtue and industry, should be greatly offended and even exasperated when they read such a statement as that made in our columns, namely, that "no man who controls a hotel or a lodging-house would be acting properly towards his ordinary guests if he gave accommodation to Mormons." That is a very unpleasant thing to have said of oneself and one's fellow-believers, and had Mr. Grant shown even more heat than he does in traversing the statement, we should have made no complaint. Nevertheless we can not withdraw one word of the statement, and what we have to point out now to Mr. Grant is that his letter, though eminently calculated to raise the Mormons in public estimation, wholly avoids the question at issue, and avoids it so carefully that we can not regard the omission as unintentional. The unique and clearly explained ground forming the basis of our conclusion was polygamy, and about polygamy Mr. Grant says not one single word in a letter filling three-quarters of a column. Our language was:—"Whatever may be said for the industry and sincerity of the Mormons, there is no gainsaying the fact that many of them practise polygamy and are consequently leading a life which shocks the moral susceptibilities of 999 Christians out of every thousand." Thus, while admitting that the Mormons represent in their manner of life many high qualities, we carefully and explicitly restricted our condemnation to polygamy and polygamy only. Yet Mr. Grant in replying makes not the faintest allusion to polygamy. He devotes himself to asserting, and he adduces various appreciations by other persons in support of his assertion, "that the Mormons are honest and virtuous, conspicuously free from drunkenness, licentiousness, debauchery and vice of every kind." As to all that we have nothing to say. Nor have we ever had anything to say. The Mormons may be everything that Mr. Grant claims for them, and indeed we go so far as to admit that whatever we have read or heard of them justifies Mr. Grant's encomium. It was for that very reason that we expressly referred to "the industry and sincerity of the Mormons" by way of preface to the question of polygamy. Is it conceivable that Mr. Grant can be in any doubt about the count upon which he is really arraigned? It would be strange if he were, for the language used in arraigning him was too clear to admit of any misunderstanding. Of what use then is it that he should meet an explicit arraignment by pleading a series of side issues, and that, when the sole subject of discussion is whether the life of polygamy led by many of the Mor-

mons shocks the moral susceptibilities of Christians, he should compose a long letter for the purpose of proving that the Mormons do not drink, do not gamble, do not idle and do not show any outward signs of licentiousness? He might as well have addressed himself to the demonstration of any other proposition, and it astonishes us that a man of his intelligence should so weakly attempt to shirk the real issue.

As to our having "gone out of our way to throw mud at the Mormons;" as to Mr. Grant's inability to understand our "reason for the stand we have taken on the Mormon question," and as to his allegation that we "libel" the Mormons when we say that "no one who controls a hotel or a lodging-house would be acting properly towards his ordinary guests if he gave accommodation to Mormons," we need not make any elaborate reply. Whether we have thrown mud or not, our readers can judge. Our reason for taking a stand against the Mormons is because we regard their practice of polygamy as a damnable vice, abominably cruel to women, destructive of all the beauties of home life, and calculated to pervert marriage into a mere instrument for gratifying man's licentiousness. As to the question of libel, we affirm that no Christian nor any man or woman of sound moral principles whatever be his or her creed, staying in a hotel or lodging-house should be exposed to the danger of finding under the same roof people who practise polygamy. The subject need not be elaborated. Its plain statement is sufficiently convincing. Mr. Grant may claim for his people all the other virtues in the calendar. We should be the last to dispute his claim and the first to welcome him and his comrades to these shores if they came to propagate any form of Christianity not disfigured by the hideous vice of polygamy. As practisers of that vice they should receive only the most unequivocal condemnation at our hands, nor is our disposition to oppose them diminished by their leader's strange attempt to divert public attention from the point really at issue.

In connexion with this subject we may refer to an article in the *Kobe Chronicle* which takes the position that an official veto upon Mormonism would be religious intolerance since "it is just the attitude taken up on such an extreme case as is represented by Mormonism that goes to prove how far a tolerant attitude towards belief is a matter of accident or is based on principle." This plea for "tolerance" is precisely what might have been expected from the *Kobe Chronicle*. That journal is uncompromisingly hostile to missionaries of all sects, and unless its writings must not be interpreted literally, it is edited by an agnostic, if not an atheist. That is not said by way of reproach. We concede every man's right to hold what opinions he pleases. But the fact that a writer is inveterately opposed to religion in every shape scarcely qualifies him to discuss whether this form or that form of religion may be preached without injury to public morals. The Japanese Constitution does not guarantee unlimited tolerance. It guarantees tolerance within the limits of law and order, and it is precisely because those limits are transgressed by the practice of the Mormons that we have advocated official condemnation of their propagandism. The *Kobe Chronicle* must be cognizant of that reservation, yet it writes as though any and every kind of ethical teaching must be permitted in deference to the principle of tolerance. To such writing a worthy addendum is our contemporary's contention

that because concubinage is widely prevalent in Japan, the Mormon practice of polygamy should be tolerated. It would be equally logical to claim that in a country where homicides happened to be frequent, a sect of Thugs should be welcomed as a harmless addition to the population. "For our own part," says the *Kobe Chronicle*, "we hold both concubinage and polygamy to be evil in themselves and injurious to the best interests of the State because they both involve the degradation of women; but it is absurd to hold that a plurality of wives is worse than concubinage, or that those who advocate the former can do harm in a country where the latter is a recognised social relation." It would follow, then, that because one evil practice prevails in a country another may be introduced with impunity? Besides, the *Kobe Chronicle* makes an egregious blunder when it affirms that concubinage is "a recognised social relation in Japan." No concubine is received in society in this country. They are social outcasts. That can not be gainsaid. Nor does the law recognise them. From the beginning to the end of the Civil Code the practice of monogamy alone is sanctioned. The concubine does not exist in the eyes of the law, except that a concubine's child may be adopted by its father just as he may adopt the offspring of any other extra-marital relation. Japanese legislators are doing what is in their power to exterminate this old-fashioned abuse. Japanese society is lending its aid. The best Japanese publicists omit no opportunity of denouncing the practice. And now we have a foreign journal contending that since concubinage is "a recognised social relation in Japan"—which it is not,—therefore it is absurd to object to polygamy also. When a nation is trying to cast out one devil, there is no reason why it should take unto itself seven others.

Friday, September 6.

It is strange that there should be so much beating about the bush with reference to the Mormon question. The *Japan Herald*, for example, enters into quite an elaborate argument to demonstrate the impossibility of making any scrutiny into a man's morals before allowing him to take up his quarters at a lodging-house or a hotel, and further contends that since the Mormons have abandoned the doctrine of polygamy, they are no longer open to criticism on that score. Such arguments are quite beside the mark. We have never thought of alleging, no sane man could think of alleging, that the proprietor of a public boarding-house or hotel has any right to inquire into a man's moral or religious views before giving him accommodation. The proprietor of a public boarding-house or a hotel must judge by the evidences presented to him. In the interests of his other guests he is perfectly warranted in refusing admission to a Mormon and his plural wives, just as he would be warranted in refusing admission to a man who should come accompanied by a concubine. But if the plural wives are not *en evidence* the complexion of the affair is totally changed. No keeper of a public lodging-house or of a hotel would be acting properly to the general body of his guests if he allowed a man accompanied by more than one wife to take his place among them. If the man is not so accompanied, nothing remains to be said so far as the keeper of the lodging-house or the hotel is concerned, unless the business of either establishment be conducted on some special lines which impose special considerations. It appears to us quite silly to imagine, or to suspect any in-

telligent person of imagining, that restrictions could properly be imposed at a place of public accommodation against persons whose conduct presents no ostensibly objectionable feature.

As to the other point, namely, that the legal right of polygamous marriages is no longer claimed by the Mormons, we have already pointed out very clearly and at some length that the practice of many of them is at variance with their theoretical abandonment of that right, and that, for purposes of example, practice is at least as powerful as precept. It is precisely because the Mormons have shown themselves to be possessed of many of the high qualities claimed for them by Mr. Grant that their example becomes dangerous. So long as they live in polygamy they must expect to be regarded as corruptors of public morality. Moreover, though, as Mr. Grant explains, the Mormons, after fighting the matter of plural marriages through the law courts, "finally surrendered," the question arises, have they given up the theory as well as the legal right. On the contrary, is it not a fact that they still maintain the justice of the theory, and that they regard the laws of the Occident as erroneous and their own doctrine as correct?

THE RICE CROP.

The Department of Agriculture and Commerce having collected the views of the various experimental stations throughout the country, has arrived at the conclusion that this year's rice crop will be from 5 to 10 per cent. above the average. By "the average" is meant 39,800,000 *koku*, that being the mean figure for the seven years from 1894 to 1900, excluding the worst and the best year. Only from the eight provinces of the Sanindo district—i.e. the western region—do the reports indicate a yield under the average. All the other regions foresee at least an average crop, and in the Kyoto district the average is expected to be exceeded by from 10 to 20 per cent. Yesterday was the *nihyaku-toka*—i.e. the 210th day from the 1st of the 1st month, reckoning by the old calendar—, which is regarded as a time of great importance by Japanese farmers. The 220th day is the other crucial time. Fine weather on both days is exceptional good fortune.

The *Chingai Shogyo* has obtained reports from nearly every district throughout the country—46 prefectures—with regard to the state of the rice crop on the 210th day (1st instant). The sum of these reports is that the yield will be $42\frac{1}{4}$ million *koku*, or nearly 2 per cent. above last year's result and 6 per cent. above the average. This, being in the nature of a forecast, may be modified by subsequent climatic conditions, but in that respect things seem favourable. The 210th day did not bring fine weather universally: throughout about one-half of the country the afternoon was wet. But what the farmers deem important is not the weather on that particular day so much as the weather prevailing at the time, and since not only did sunshine universally prevail up to the 1st but also the appearances at present are not ominous, climatic conditions may be regarded as favourable. A centre of depression declared itself, a few days ago, in the southern seas, and it may pass over Kiushiu. But it is not expected to do much damage under any circumstances.

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM.

Tokyo journals publish a statement to the effect that a programme of administrative reform has been definitely elaborated by the Cabinet and will be embodied in a bill for submission to the Diet next session. The preamble of the scheme is, as usual, ornamented with fine declarations of purpose, but the details have more concern for the public. In the first place there is found a substantial increase of official salaries. Ministers of State will have 1,000 *yen* monthly and upwards; *Chokunin* officials will have 500 *yen*; *Sonin* officials, 300 *yen*; and all *Hannin* officials will receive at least an addition of 10 *yen* monthly. All other officials will have increased remuneration on a similar ratio. One result of such change would be that the minimum salary of judges, since all are of *Sonin* grade, would be 300 *yen* monthly, whereas at present there are judges of *Kusaibansho* who get only 50 *yen* per mensem.

The second measure is one of decentralization. Its object is to facilitate the discharge of local business, and for that purpose it delegates to Governors of prefectures functions hitherto discharged by the central Administration. The details of this proposal are not published. Its general aim only can be stated. But it is regarded as a step of great importance, and its effect upon the powers of Governors will be marked.

There will also be a large decrease of the official establishment. Here, too, details are wanting, but it appears that by amalgamating bureaux and abolishing needless posts, a total reduction of about one-third can be effected in the number of officials. The impression is that the office of parliamentary under-secretary (*Kambo-cho*) as well as that of *Chokunin* councillor (*Chokunin sanjikan*) will disappear.

TURBINE PASSENGER STEAMERS.

It really seems as though the turbine system of propulsion is on the eve of a great victory. The *King Edward*, which is the first passenger steamer driven by turbine motors, recently made her trial trip on the Clyde with remarkably successful results. The following account of the vessel is very interesting:—

"It is in the machinery that the chief interest of the boat lies. It consists of three turbines, all separate, and each driving one of the shafts. The high-pressure turbine is placed on the centre shaft and each of the low-pressure turbines drives one of the outer shafts. Inside the exhaust ends of each of the latter were placed the two astern turbines. In driving ahead in the ordinary way, the steam from the boilers is admitted to the high-pressure turbines, and after expanding it about five-fold, it is passed to the low-pressure turbines, where it is expanded about twenty-five-fold more and then passed on to the condensers. This gives a total expansion ratio of about 125-fold. At twenty knots speed—and this has already been obtained without any excessive driving—the speed of the centre shaft is 700 and that of the two outer shafts 1,000 revolutions per minute. When coming alongside a jetty or manoeuvring in a harbour, the outer shafts only are used, and steam is admitted by suitable valves directly into the low-pressure motors, or into the reversing motors independently on either side of the vessel. The high-pressure turbine under these circumstances revolves idly, its steam-admission valve being closed, and its connection with the low-pressure turbines being also closed by non-return valves. By this arrangement great manoeuvring power has been secured. Up to the time of writing there have been several trials of the vessel, and the engineers declare themselves as perfectly satisfied with her last test. She easily made twenty knots, and even at this speed there was a noticeable absence of vibration. The comparatively small space occupied by the engines leaves large accommodation for passengers—a consideration of much value in the trade in which she will be engaged."

TRIAL OF IBA SOTARO.

The trial of Iba Sotaro commenced on the 2nd instant at 9 a.m. The principal chamber of the Court of Cassation had been set aside for the purpose, a great crowd of spectators being expected, but only some four hundred were admitted, about a thousand being turned back from the doors. Iba was defended by four barristers, of whom the most distinguished were Mr. Miyoshi Taizo, formerly President of the Court of Cassation, and Mr. Hanai Takuzo. The prisoner, who was handsomely attired and perfectly calm, admitted the killing of Mr. Hoshi, but presented a long statement of reasons. From this it appears that his idea of a necessity for removing Mr. Hoshi had its origin in the bribery affair, and that it was confirmed when Mr. Hoshi attained the position of chairman of the Educational Council of Tokyo, a position which enabled him to exercise a baleful influence on the rising generation; and when, although suspicions of corruption were indelibly fixed on him, he merely resigned his Ministerial portfolio and escaped without any prosecution. Heaven bade him, the prisoner said, remove this corrupter of the time. Asked what he meant by saying that "heaven bade him," he explained that his conviction possessed the force of a revelation. In short it is evident that Iba Sotaro is a disciple of the Wang school of philosophy which obtained such wide vogue in Japan during the 18th century. He nevertheless admitted that although the resolve to kill Hoshi had long been present with him, he had not immediately sought any opportunity to carry it into effect, being hampered by the thought of his wife and children, one of whom was only six years of age. He therefore waited in the hope that Hoshi would repent. Finally, on the 2nd of June, he left his home determined to consummate the deed. He went first to the Kobo-no-yu—a species of bathing establishment—in Shibuya, in order to have the advantage of a quiet place for compiling his statement of reasons for the deed and his last testament, after which he proposed to pay farewell visits to his friends. When waiting at the Shinagawa station he obtained a copy of a newspaper containing an account of a speech delivered by Mr. Hoshi at a meeting of the Educational Society. In that speech Mr. Hoshi abused the Imperial University, attacked the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius, and criticised the text-books in use at the schools. His language was opposed to the spirit of the Imperial Manifesto, and since it appeared certain that if Marquis Ito returned to power, Hoshi would have a place in the Cabinet and would be able to work incalculable mischief, Iba Sotaro's determination to remove him became stronger than ever. On the 21st of June, having eaten his breakfast, he went by train to Shimbashi, and at Shibaguchi he purchased envelopes for the purpose of sending two letters to his family and one each to the *Mainichi*, the *Nippon* and *Aiyako* newspapers, in order that his motives might become known to the members of the two houses of the legislature. Before posting these letters he went to the Tokyo municipal building to see how affairs stood. It was then 3 p.m. He there saw that Hoshi's carriage was in waiting and learned that Hoshi was within holding a secret session with his colleagues. Iba now knew that "the rat was in the trap," and resolved that it should not escape. He went away to post his letters, and returning sought a meeting with

Mr. Hoshi, making all preparations for the event while the office servant was carrying in his request. Presently the servant came back saying that Mr. Hoshi could not see him that day. Thereupon he stole through the corridors until finally, reaching the council chamber, he saw that Hoshi was seated within reach and knew that the public malefactor was delivered into his hand. Nevertheless, deeming it cowardly not to give any notice of his intention, he cried out *gyakuzoku Hoshi! zoku Hoshi!* as he entered the room, and then, springing on his victim, delivered a number of thrusts in rapid succession. He believes that his second blow, given in the left breast according to a method with which he was familiar in his capacity of fencing expert, was the fatal stroke. All this story was told in the calmest and most collected manner. He further explained that he never entertained any intention of killing Hoshi in the latter's house, his uniform purpose being to strike him down in a public office in the presence of the men upon whom his evil influence was directly exerted, in order that they might see the blood of a scoundrel flow. He had to apologise for defiling a public office but it was done in the interests of the country. The Court rose at 3:05 p.m.

Iba Sotaro has shown a great want of artistic perception in his method of justification. Again and again he has asked to be allowed to supplement his statement of reasons for killing Mr. Hoshi Toru, and the impression inevitably produced on the public mind is that his excuses are manufactured rather than sincere, and that he now desires to strike an attitude before the public. He appears to have been a constant reader of the *Mainichi Shinbun*, for his pleading presents many points of resemblance to the attacks so inveterately made upon Mr. Hoshi by that journal. His public trial was resumed on the morning of the 4th, when he again asked leave to add another excuse for his act, namely, that Mr. Hoshi had been a leader in the Shizuoka election-affair, and that he had truckled to Marquis Ito, of whom Iba said some complimentary things. The public procurator, Mr. Kimori, then spoke. After premising that the offence of murder had been clearly proved against the prisoner, he addressed himself to the question of mitigation on the plea that Iba had been influenced by public motives or that he had been impelled by his victim's evil deeds. As to the former point, Mr. Kimori insisted that it had no application. If the absence of private motive were to be admitted in extenuation of the crime of bloodshed, then the leading of an insurrection or the slaying of a sovereign would have to be treated leniently as unselfish offences. The laws of Japan did not recognise such palliations. On the contrary they visited with special severity the crime of rebellion or of an attempt against the Imperial person. If, indeed, the law provided degrees of capital punishment, as burning, crucifixion and beheading, then, perhaps, the assassin actuated by public motives might be executed by the most lenient method. But the law provides no such distinctions. It contemplates death alone as the penalty for such malefactors, and it certainly could not be held that any consideration of motive should suffice to warrant the commutation of capital punishment into perpetual imprisonment in such case as that of Iba Sotaro. As to the contention that his victim had been a bad man, nothing had

ever been legally proved against Mr. Hoshi. The assaults upon his reputation were organized and directed solely by political newspapers. If such criticisms were to be counted a justification for murder, life would cease to be secure. Mr. Kimori dealt also with the question of the prisoner's mental derangement, insisting that no evidence whatever of such a condition was discernible.

Mr. Sakurai, one of the counsel for the defence, admitted fully that the crime was proved and that no symptom of mental derangement could be detected. Doubtless Iba himself desired to suffer the penalty of death, but those charged with the duty of administering justice had to consider whether the law warranted his execution. It was quite plain that he had not been influenced by private motives. Whatever Mr. Hoshi may have really been, Iba Sotaro undoubtedly believed him to be a public malefactor whose continued existence would be injurious to the nation. For that reason and for that reason alone he had killed him, and it certainly seemed just that the law should take cognizance of such exceptional circumstances.

Mr. Hanai Takuzo, another of Iba's counsel, contended that the crime could not be regarded as wilful murder but must be classed as homicide. He entered into an elaborate and extraordinary argument to prove that whatever the length of time that elapsed in months and days between the conception of Iba's purpose and its execution, there had been no appreciable interval between the acts that excited his anger. His victim's supposed offences against public morality had followed each other in such quick succession that the exciting cause, so far as concerned Iba, must be regarded as virtually coincident with the delivery of the fatal stroke. The law had tears as well as frowns. It was not the merciless thing conceived by some persons. Iba's conceptions may have been mistaken, but they were genuine, and he had unquestionably obeyed a desire to promote the best interests of the State. He would doubtless object to any mitigation of the death penalty, but they were there to administer the law not to consult the wishes of the accused.

Mr. Miyoshi Taizo spoke on the same lines, but added a plea that the Japanese nation would like to preserve "a living memento" of the *samurai* spirit.

The court rose at 3:40 p.m., and judgment will be delivered on the 8th instant at 8 a.m.

The *Nippon* has the courage to plead for Iba Sotaro's life. Such at least seems to be the gist of its arguments. "While our colder reasons condemn," says the *Nippon*, "our warmer hearts approve." In short, the *Nippon* appeals from the throne of justice to that of sentiment, and would substitute emotion for intelligence. For the rest its contention seems to be that really society is in such a very rotten condition all round that people ought not to be surprised by events like the killing of Hoshi. The main current of events can not be effected by these solitary acts. The Tokugawa would have fallen even though Ii Kamon-no-kami had not been struck down. But it would not have fallen so quickly. Japanese society would have ultimately rebelled against the practices represented by Hoshi Toru, even though Iba's sword had not been employed. But the consequent changes would have been deferred. Baron Kaneko would not now be filling the post occupied by Hoshi.

SIR THOMAS SUTHERLAND ON THE SHIPPING QUESTION.

In the course of his examination before a Select Committee of the House of Commons Sir Thomas Sutherland, Chairman of the P. & O. Company, according to the printed reports of the proceedings, "utterly denied that the German vessels were better than the P. & O. boats either in point of speed or the food supplied." It appears to us that in making such an allegation Sir Thomas justified the criticism often directed against the self-assurance of British merchants; he preferred his own opinion to the opinion of his customers, the public. After all the voice of the public is the final arbiter in these matters, and the voice of the public pronounces in favour of the German vessels, so far as concerns the Japanese section of Far-Eastern waters. Doubtless the conditions change materially after a passenger transfers himself to one of the big steamers that sail under the P. & O. flag from China ports. But we in Japan can have no hesitation in admitting the superiority of the German boats that come here.

Sir Thomas was specially interesting when he descended to figures. He showed that whereas the Messageries Maritime receive a subsidy of 8/4 per mile, and the North German Lloyd a subsidy of 6/8, the P. & O. subsidy is 2/7. He also showed that, in return for this comparatively small subsidy, the P. & O. build passenger steamers such as would never be employed otherwise, vessels constructed for cargo purposes being far more profitable to their owners. Another important point made by him was that whereas the North German Lloyd's subsidy is granted for a period of 15 years certain, 7 years is the time in the case of the P. & O. Thus the former company, having a long clear future before it, is able to use a class of vessel too costly to be employed by a company which can not tell whether it may not lose Government support in a short time. Only 4 years remain of the P. & O.'s subsidy-period, and of course corresponding circumspection is necessary in constructing new mail steamers.

Sir Thomas made one very singular remark. "It was an interesting problem," he said, "how long the Japanese Government would continue to pay such an extravagant subsidy. He supposed it would be as long as they were able to borrow money from the British tax-payer." What on earth has the British tax-payer got to do with the question? Any other King Charles' head would have done better to drag into the memorial. The British investor and the British tax-payer are two very different individuals, as Sir Thomas well knows. But apparently even the most long-headed persons seem to attach value to an occasional bit of clap-trap.

The general effect of Sir Thomas' evidence is to restore confidence in the ability of British ship-owners to hold their own even against heavily subsidized lines. English statesmen are not likely to be betrayed into a war of subsidies, but even without anything of the kind there is not much to fear.

"The character of the Germans," Sir Thomas said, "is to take an infinity of trouble about everything." Concerning that there is a word to be said. Some years ago, when evidences were multiplying that Japanese charterers had begun to prefer German cargo-steamers to British, the writer of this note asked a prominent Japanese to explain the preference. The answer was in effect this:—"Because a German skipper will always do

what we ask him and a British skipper won't. The German will work on Sunday, or beyond time, or will depart to any extent from the regular routine if his charterers ask him to do so, but the Britisher, if he is asked to do anything outside his set programme, says, 'I'll see you d—d first.' Naturally we prefer the German." Naturally.

THE WEATHER.

The meteorological authorities now declare that all immediate danger of a typhoon is past, and that the weather has shaken off its symptoms of serious disturbance. If so we have purchased immunity from storm at the cost of terrible discomfort, for anything more oppressive than the steaming process to which we are now subjected could scarcely be conceived.

FRENCH NOTES.

We shall presently hear the result of Count de la Vaulx's scheme for crossing the Mediterranean in a balloon. The project was materializing at the end of July, and the President of the Republic had contributed 500 francs towards the expenses.

An interesting Frenchman is about to have a monument erected to his memory. He is M. Urbain Dubois. His title to fame rests, not on the fact that he was father of the well-known explorer, M. Felix Dubois, but on the fact that he served King William of Prussia in the capacity of chief cook up to 1871. When the war broke out, he resigned his post, and set himself to commit to writing his knowledge of the details of the culinary art. Six volumes were the result. They are the classics of the kitchen, and the *Débats* calls their author "one of the national glories of France."

There is a curious and interesting analogy between the position of the religious orders in France *vis-à-vis* the Associations Bill and the former position of the Christian educational institutions in Japan towards the Government. The educational institutions in this country used to be confronted by the embarrassing difficulty that if they did not banish all religious teaching from their curricula, they must remain without official recognition and therefore without certain privileges of cardinal importance to students. Thereupon it was advised by some persons that the Christians would be acting legitimately and in accordance with the Scriptural "wisdom of the serpent" if they drew up special curricula for the behoof of the Government and continued to teach on their old lines. Now, after careful examination of the Pope's Instructions to the religious orders in France, it has been discovered that whereas His Holiness was at first supposed to have counselled a spirit of resignation and compliance with the new law, what he really does is to advise the orders to keep unchanged their former rules and constitution as approved by the Holy See, and to draw up and submit to the French Government an independent set of rules which will serve to satisfy the requirements of law and will, at same time, be a mere make-believe. Another example of a similar ruse is the Pope's injunction as to the submission of the religious orders to the Bishops. The Bill requires full submission. The Pope recommends submission, but that it must be conformable to the character of each institution.

M. Monnat, one of the editors of *Figaro*, has just had his head broken by M. Dreyfus

Gonzales, the printer, whose mother had been insulted by an article from M. Monnat's pen. The Paris correspondent of *The Times*, commenting on this incident, says:—"Until France has a good libel law it is difficult not to sympathise with gentlemen who, when insulted, take the law into their own hands." With what truth we may say to Japan *de te fabula narratur*.

Damages to the extent of 200,000 francs have been awarded by the Dax Court to M. Dombrowski, a Russian engineer, whose wife was killed in the recent railway accident at Gèours de Morenne.

KOREAN AFFAIRS.

Saturday, Aug. 31.

It is now denied that there is any intention of revising the treaty of 1876 between Japan and Korea or that negotiations for that purpose have been opened. The mistake appears to have arisen in connexion with steps taken by Mr. Hayashi to procure a slight modification of the trade regulations so far as they relate to the export of bread-stuffs.

Monday, Sept. 2.

The First National Bank is now said to have definitely agreed to make a loan of five hundred thousand *yen* to Korea. The amount originally asked for was four hundred thousand, but the Söul Government subsequently concluded that it might as well borrow half a million while in the vein. Nothing is said about the rate of interest or the terms of re-payment, but considering the state of the money market in Japan it is not probable that Korea has obtained very favourable terms from a financial point of view.

Tuesday, Sept. 3.

Rumour persists in alleging that the French Minister in Söul is using all his influence to have the Emperor's Mistress, Om, raised to the rank of legitimate empress. This project is said to have originated with Li Yong-ik and the Russian Representative, but the duty of pushing it has been entrusted to the French Charge d'Affaires, whose activity is less likely to excite suspicion or provoke opposition. It is even alleged that the French Representative has promised to supply all the furniture and utensils required for the ceremony. There is no smoke without some fire, but the public may take it for granted in this instance that rumour is guilty of more than its usual exaggeration with regard to the activity of France and Russia in the Korean peninsula.

It is further alleged that the French Representative has applied for postal privileges in Korea equal to those enjoyed by Japan.

It goes without saying that all these rumours are beginning to excite Japanese public opinion. The *Asahi* strikes a note which will probably grow in volume of sound. It maintains that quite a long list of steps recently taken by France in Korea are one and all obviously designed to promote Russia's interests and to undermine Japan's influence. That is not to be endured tamely. The wisest plan for Japan is to assume the aggressive instead of standing always on the defensive. Let her present to the Korean Government a demand that in future no railway or mining concessions shall be granted by Korea to any foreigners without Japanese consent. Let her, in short, convert Korea openly into an effective sphere of Japanese influence. Of course a preliminary understanding with England and America would be essential. Russia and France will oppose, but there is no genuine remedy except a stalwart policy.

GERMAN NEWS.

The commercial policy contemplated by Germany at the instance of the Agrarians, appears to be causing much resentment in Austria-Hungary. It seems that, in the sequel of conferences held in June between the Ministers of the Federated States, under the presidency of Count von Bülow, a scheme of duties was elaborated with the intention of placating Russia at the expense of Austria-Hungary. According to the new schedule, the duty upon corn, which is drawn chiefly from Russia, will be only slightly increased, whereas the duties on agricultural products, which are largely supplied by Austria-Hungary, are raised to almost prohibitive figures. The *Pester Lloyd*, referring to this subject, asks what Germany can offer Austria-Hungary if the former's minimum tariff constitutes an absolute barrier against the latter's agricultural exports, while, at the same time, the superiority of German industry, together with the duty on manufactured articles, excludes the Dual Monarchy's industrial products. Alliances can not survive such treatment of each other by allies.

German public opinion, as might have been anticipated, is disposed to take the part of the Netherlands Railway Company against the British Government. The Transvaal Concessions Commission recently reported in favour of the British Government's taking over and maintaining the line, and decided that the Company forfeited the right to full compensation in consequence of the conduct of its officials during the Transvaal War. This recommendation is strongly traversed by Mr. Wilhelm Kaufmann, a lecturer on law in the University of Berlin, who, according to *The Times'* Berlin correspondent, represents the German view "very clearly and well." That learned jurist holds that a railway is more than a commercial or industrial enterprise, being, in fact, a public institution of the country in which it is situated. In the latter capacity it has not only the right but also the duty to assist the Government of that country in every possible legal way, especially in war time when railways are of paramount importance. Hence the officials of the Netherlands Railway Company did not in any way impair the possessory rights of the Company by assisting the Boers. It must be confessed that there is a great deal of justice in that view. The pity is that Dr. Kaufmann does not rest his case on its merits, but accompanies it with a remark that the members of the Transvaal Concessions Commission allowed themselves to be influenced by a false analogy of the customs regulating the rights and duties of belligerents and neutrals in naval conflicts, "England having had little experience of land warfare, the rules of which are very different from those of maritime war." That is quaintly silly. What will the Germans say next we wonder. England has had a swelled head in her time, but it never assumed such dimensions as Germany's has.

Germany certainly makes a great showing in Far Eastern waters. According to the German Consul in Hongkong, there are now 52 German steamers, with a registered tonnage of about 55,000 tons, engaged in the Far Eastern coasting trade, the corresponding figures in England's case being only 64 vessels and 74,000 tons. Of the German ships 13 belong to the North-German Lloyd and an equal number to the East Asia Handelsgesellschaft.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

The *Yomiuri Shimbun* alleges that the Cabinet has decided in favour of the legality of pledging private railways to foreigners as securities for loans. Our contemporary regards this decision as of the highest importance, and predicts that it will provoke much discussion. But we do not appreciate that view of the case. All immovable property can be pledged to foreigners as security under the provisions of the Code. The only trouble is that in the event of the mortgage not being redeemed, the property may not pass into the possession of the foreign mortgagee but has to be sold in order to discharge the debt. It is true, however, that doubts have been entertained as to whether this principle applies to railways, and of course so long as such doubts existed, the foreign capitalist was inaccessible. It will be well, therefore, to have an official declaration on the subject. We do not think, however, nor does the *Fiji Shimpō*, that things have advanced quite so far as the *Yomiuri* alleges.

Captain Gunji does not seem to have made much progress with his scheme for the foundation of a volunteer fleet to ply between Chishima and Japan proper. He has not yet obtained sufficient money to build a steamer, and he is said to be about to make a tour throughout the country for the purpose of soliciting aid. The persons directly interested in the development of the Kuriles have organized a society called the *Hoko-kai*, (Association of Patriotic Effort) which has now a membership of a hundred and owns three schooners. Apparently the fishing industry at the islands is prospering, especially in the matter of cod, immense quantities of which are said to be captured. The Society is sending Mr. Kato Yo to the United States to study the method there employed for curing these fishes.

It is alleged by the *Chingai Shogyo Shimbun* that the authorities of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce have decided to organize a new class of official called *Shōkō-jinnkan* or "commercial and industrial business officer." There is at present, and there has always been, a *Shōkō-Kyoku* in the Department, but its operations have not been extended to the realm of foreign trade. In fact, the only Department of the Government having any intimate knowledge of foreign trade is the Department of Foreign Affairs. It is therefore proposed to despatch a *Shōkō-jinnkan* to all the important commercial centres of the world, including the South-Sea Islands and Australia. This official will be quite distinct from a Consul.

At midnight on the 31st ultimo fire broke out at the Aoyama English School in the neighbourhood of the kitchen and bath room. It was discovered by a maid-servant, and vigorous efforts were made to extinguish it, but the residence of the director, Mr. Honda Yoichi, was destroyed completely. Mrs. Honda seems to have behaved with great heroism. Ascending to the upper storey to save her children, a girl of eleven and a boy of five, she found her retreat cut off by the flames and had to lower the children from a window, herself subsequently descending by a water-pipe.

The 31st ultimo was the birth-day of the Prince Imperial. The usual ceremonies were observed at the Palace, and a party of distinguished personages proceeded to Nikko to congratulate His Imperial Highness, some by invitation. Among the latter was Mar-

quis Ito who, in company with Prince Arisugawa, proceeded to Nikko on the morning of the 30th.

A farewell banquet was given to Dr. Hatoyama in the Imperial Hotel on the 2nd instant by a large number of distinguished persons, among them being Their Excellencies Mr. Utsumi and Mr. Kioura, as well as the Governor of Tokyo, Viscounts Okabe and Soga, &c.

An anonymous legal expert explains very fully in the columns of the *Asahi Shimbun* the processes by which foreigners have acquired the right of holding mortgages on railway property in Japan. This gentleman confirms the view already stated in our columns, namely, that the right in question undoubtedly exists, and that there was no necessity to consult the Cabinet on the subject, as is said to have been done. However, if people entertained doubts, as they certainly seemed to do, there was obvious expediency in obtaining an authoritative opinion, and there will be equally obvious expediency in putting that opinion into such a form as shall remove all uncertainty. Foreigners are exceedingly sceptical about these matters. They will not take anything on trust. Nothing less than a plainly worded law or ordinance will satisfy them.

Two of our Tokyo contemporaries allege that arrangements have been almost completed with a Belgian Syndicate for the loan of a million and a half of yen to construct an electric railway between Kobe and Osaka. Apparently the Government has sanctioned such a line, which is somewhat remarkable. However, the question is, not what the Government has done, but what the Syndicate is prepared to do. It will put up, the story says, the same amount of money already subscribed by the Japanese shareholders, on condition that the work of construction is superintended by a Belgian engineer and that representatives of the Syndicate are included on the board of directors. Of course this account may be true, but it seems to us apocryphal. There has been of late a great deal of journalistic juggling with a Belgian Far-Eastern Bank and the Oriental Company of Belgium, the general impression produced upon the public mind being that both of these institutions have entered the field as suppliers of capital to Japan. But no such inference is consistent with the facts. Belgian capitalists are undoubtedly turning their attention to Japan as a possible field for profitable enterprise, but their proceedings hitherto have been entirely of a tentative and preliminary nature, nor have they by any means reached the point indicated in the above account.

According to a paragraph in the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* a Minister of State, replying to the remonstrances of a business man, admitted that personally he saw no objection whatever to extending to foreigners the privileges of owning real estate in Japan, but that the privilege had been purposely withheld by the drafters of the revised treaties who considered it wise to hold something in reserve against the time when the full recovery of Japan's tariff autonomy came to be carried into practice. Surely that is a perversion of historical facts? Any one that can carry his memory back to 1893 must recall the agitation fomented by the Liberals of that time. They made it perfectly clear that they themselves, in common with a considerable section of the nation, were strongly opposed to the ownership of land by foreigners and that they would throw their

whole weight into the scale against any body of statesmen conceding such a privilege. In short, the Government's attitude of conservatism in this matter was assumed in deference to a very unequivocal demonstration of public opinion, and did not at all partake, we think, of the nature of a reservation deliberately made by way of keeping an item for future purposes of negotiation.

There has been a terrible affair in the suburbs of Taipeh. A large party of armed men broke into the house of Hiyoshi Suyejiro, a dealer in miscellaneous articles, and killed his wife and eldest son. A few of them afterwards entered the dwelling of the station-master, and were evidently disposed to slaughter the station-master and his wife, but these effected their escape by hiding in a bamboo grove. It is conjectured that the affair was not an ordinary burglary, and Suyejiro's circumstances were not of a nature to invite robbers. The idea is that his wife's treatment of the coolies employed in her husband's business had aroused a spirit of revenge among the latter. But it is not easy to reconcile that theory with the fact that the men carried rifles and seemed to know how to use them.

It is confidently alleged by the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* that the Treasury's attempts to dispose of 50 million yen worth of loan bonds abroad may now be said to be on the verge of success. The progress of the negotiations has been very rapid of late, and telegrams just received announce the transaction as virtually completed. Our contemporary does not give any information as to the selling price of the bonds or the rate of interest, but concerning the latter point no statement is required, since the bonds are understood to be 5 per-cent. consols.

Count Otani's representative, who visited China during the campaign, received the Lama Scripture preserved in the Yong-ho-kung at Peking. "Received" is a euphemistic way of stating the fact. It is the expression used by Japanese papers in describing the manner of the Scripture's transfer. But the accounts originally transmitted were not of a character to suggest ordinary giving and taking. They spoke of the Japanese Buddhists as very anxious to remove this celebrated Scripture, and of General Yamaguchi as refusing to sanction the operation. Rumour then represented the volumes as sufficiently numerous and bulky to load twenty pack-horses; so by whatever process the Scripture was secured, its transmission to Japan was no small undertaking. In Japan it now is, however, together with two big lecterns used for reading the tomes. Each volume measures 3 ft. by 1 ft., and bears on its cover elaborate Buddhist illuminations. The binding is in rich brocade, and the printing was done in the Wan-li-ch era of the Ming Dynasty with wooden types which were subsequently destroyed by fire. There are said to be several thousands of volumes, and the total weight is estimated at from 14 to 15 tons. The larger of the two lecterns is 12 feet in length, 3 feet wide and 4 feet high. The smaller is 7 ft. square. Both are made entirely of *shitan* (red sandal wood) and are covered with elaborate carvings of dragons and floral scrolls.

Shioda Mototaro (64) living at Negishi-machi, Yokohama, committed suicide by drowning himself in a well on the morning of the 3rd instant. The man had been ill a long time.

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF THE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

A month or two ago Dr. Inoue Tetsujirō delivered an address on "Man's Nature" at a meeting of the Nagano-ken Education Society held at Nagano. This speech was most vigorously attacked in a Nagano newspaper by Mr. Yamaji Aizan, his articles extending to seven numbers of the paper. The Christian organs, the *Fukuiin Shimpō* and the *Tōkyō Maishū Shinshi* are of opinion that Dr. Inoue was very severely handled by his provincial antagonist, who had little difficulty in finding weak points in the philosopher's armour. Dr. Inoue's views on the immortality of the soul was one of the chief points of Mr. Yamaji's attack. The following statements on this subject we extract from the *Fukuiin Shimpō*:—"The immortality of the soul held by Dr. Inoue differs altogether from the doctrine that forms a part of Christian belief. The Doctor merely attributes immortality to the soul or spirit of society—a soul that exists from age to age. This is not in any way connected with the individual immortality preached by Christianity. Mr. Yamaji remarks that little comfort is to be obtained from this permanency of the ideas given to society by certain minds and that he prefers to believe in a future personal immortality, with the old women who repeat their prayers to Buddha before the *Hotoke*, rather than follow Dr. Inoue. There is nothing new in the controversy, but it seems to have caused a good deal of excitement in the ranks of Japanese Christendom."

As a result of seven years labour, Bishop Nicolai has published a new translation of the Bible, says the *Seikyō Shimpō*. The version of the scriptures mostly used in this country is to a considerable extent a translation of the English Bible, observes this organ, but Bishop Nicolai's version is translated from the original languages. The style adopted is Chinese with a mixture of classical Japanese. This Bible will henceforth be used as the authorized version among Greek Christians. The *Fukuiin Shimpō* says that the publication of this new work should be welcomed by Protestants and that steps should at once be taken to revise the Bible now in use among them.

Dr. Murakami, the well-known Buddhist scholar, has published a work called *Nihon Bukkyō Ikkwanron* (一貫論), which gives special prominence to doctrines that permeate all Buddhist Sects. Many books have been written to show the differences that exist between Buddhist sects, the object of Dr. Murakami's new work is to make clear the points on which they agree. The book is to be had for 30 sen at the Tetsugaku Shoin.

In Vols. II. and III. of Dr. Inoue Tetsujirō's *Tetsugaku Sōsho*, Mr. Noda Yoshio, B.A. writes at considerable length on "The Morality of a Transition Age." The articles constitute a thoughtful and discerning review of the present state of opinion on ethics in this country. We cannot pretend to do more than state the general conclusions which the writer has reached after a careful study of the situation:—"There are not a few that maintain that Japan is practically without moral guides; that her old landmarks are gone and that she is perplexed by the variety of the substitutes offered to her. This Mr. Noda thinks is to a certain extent true, but he is of opinion that there is more divergence in theory than in practice. In the latter people follow the standards to which they have been accustomed unconsciously. Though numerous new elements have been introduced in modern times, it is a mistake to think that there was anything like substantial agreement as to moral standards and the relative importance of duties and actions prior to the *Meiji* era. As to authoritative objective standards there has always been the greatest variety of opinion, but in the meantime men have appealed to their own consciences and have received from them sufficient guidance to answer all practical purposes. After all, the existence in all men of a moral consciousness is the surest guarantee of moral progress. Though perpetual controversy is carried on between Buddhists, Shintoists, Con-

fucianists and Christians as to ethical theories and standards, the moral lives of really earnest and well-instructed men are pretty much the same whether they belong to one sect or another. It is possible to interpret the ethical teaching of any sect so as to make it appear objectionable, but what we want to know is the sense in which this teaching is understood by its leading exponents. Take Utilitarianism as an example. Some represent it as selfish hedonism, as egoism of the lowest type, but it is quite plain that none of the great leading exponents of the Utilitarian theory have so understood it. The object it sets before it is the highest welfare, or well-being, of the greatest number. The pleasure and happiness which it seeks to obtain for mankind include mental and moral elements of the very highest type. Rightly explained there is nothing grovelling about this standard of conduct. After examining a number of different ethical theories and after examining the lives of those who profess them the conclusion is reached that undue importance has been too frequently attached to a man's ethical creed; that his daily life is regulated for the most part by his conscience and without any appeal whatever to external authority."

In the *Tetsugaku Zasshi*, Dr. Inoue Enryō is publishing a series of articles entitled *Waga itayuru Shūkyō* (What I call religion). The first of these, which appears in No. 173 of the magazine, covers no less than 22 pages. Though we cannot possibly do the essay justice in this Summary, Dr. Inoue's great influence in the country, his earnestness, sincerity, learning, and talents are such that his writings cannot be left unnoticed in these columns. The following is a *précis* of Article I. of the series:—"That the necessity of reforming religion is urgent is admitted on all sides. The antipathy to traditional Buddhism is growing apace, and this is a hopeful sign. There is a wide-spread demand for a new religion. Things are in a state of transition and it is unlikely that any of the present popular theories will be finally accepted, but, taking things as they are, there exist three distinct schools of thought in the moral and religious world. (1) There is the 自尊教 *jisonkyō* of the Mita Nyorai (Fukuzawa) (Self-respect teaching of the Mita divinity); (2) The 自利教 *jirikyō* of the Bancho Bosatsu (Egoism of the Bancho divinity (Dr. Katō, who lives in Bancho)); (3) and the religious views of Dr. Inoue Tetsujirō. Though, compared to the noise made by these three great men, my utterances may amount to no more than the buzzing of a mosquito, I am desirous of pointing out what I consider to be essential to a right understanding of this subject. The teaching of Dr. Katō and Mr. Fukuzawa not being strictly religious, though serving to a considerable extent as a substitute for religion I pass on at once to consider Dr. Inoue Tetsujirō's views. There are three points, connected with these views, which it is important to discuss. Dr. Inoue maintains (1) that the ethical element must be made the chief element in religion; (2) that what he calls a synthetic new religion (*shū teki shin-shūkyō*) is capable of being formed; (3) that the personal element should not be allowed to form a part of the new structure. I will now discuss the first of these opinions, which is, that the ethical element is to be considered the most important element of religion. Though all religions have contained ethical elements, to say that ethics is the chief end of religion is not true. Ethics is rather to be regarded as a means than an end. What then is the chief end of religion? It is no other than the full development of man's complex nature. Religion and learning, or knowledge, have different sources. The two things bear the relation of back and front to each other. Learning, or science, deals with the known, and the finite—with natural changes, life and death, the

production and destruction of things, phenomena, with the numerous combinations and divergences of the material world. Religion deals with the unknown, with infinity, with indestructibility and immortality, with the essence of things and their actual being as distinguished from their modes of manifestation, with the absolute, and with the equality of all men. Science cannot tell us whence man came nor whither he goes. Though as knowledge increases suffering is diminished, no sooner is one evil overcome than another makes its appearance and the more the world gets to know the more conscious does it become that on every side the progress of investigation is blocked by impassable barriers. The partiality and superficiality of all our knowledge are impressed upon us in every direction, and we turn away from the world of matter with a feeling of discomfort and dissatisfaction. But where man's intellect is baffled and he fails to find a path, religion steps in and opens up to his view a new world. In religion man finds the satisfaction which he looks for in vain elsewhere. When men are told that religion is something that the intellect cannot fathom, something that cannot be understood, they say then it is a mere fancy, an empty notion (*kusō*), lacking reality. I reply undoubtedly religion originated in a mere notion (*shūkyō wa mōto kusō nari*). All that we are unable to test by experience is no other than a notion or an idea. Religion is a mere thought, but, albeit, a noble thought, and one that will always abide in the heart of man. Instead of disbelieving it because of this, it is because it transcends all experience that I believe in it. There is an idea current that it is only the ignorant who can accept religion, but this is not the case. It is the fact that religion deals with a region beyond the ken of human eyes that recommends it to some of the most intellectual men. There are few Japanese who know anything about real religion either Buddhist or Christian. There are many who have studied doctrines, but they have failed to get hold of the inner essence of what is called religion. They are like men talking about the colour of sugar and its constituent properties without having had actual experience of its sweetness. Neither Dr. Katō nor Dr. Inoue Tetsujirō knows what real religion is, and hence all their criticism is confined to the surface of religion and does not explore its depths. Their writings remind me of the notions of the Akiyama villagers in reference to candles.* Dr. Katō's idea that religion is only necessary for the ignorant and Dr. Inoue's notion that its principal use is to furnish a basis for ethics are both entirely wide of the mark. . . . It is said that the religious sense is lacking in scholars, that for the most part religion is confined to the lower orders. Since scholars are men, I don't see how they can be without religious desires, but that what religion they have is not so apparent to the world as might be wished is an undoubted fact. I would suggest the following explanations of this. (1) When scholars speak of religion they do not refer to their own belief, but to such established creeds as Buddhism and Christianity, and they often refer to the shallowness and formality characterizing the profession of religion among the uneducated. (2) Scholars develop the intellect far more than the emotions and the will. Religion is concerned more with the feelings and the will than with the intellect. (3) Scholars test everything by reason and things that are not amenable to this test fail to attract their attention. (3) One of the results of the investigations carried on by learned men has been to make them sceptical as to the truth of established theories of all sorts. Hence for them to doubt is easier than to believe. (5) Scholars are acquainted with so many differ-

* Situated deep in the mountains of Mayeba, on the borders of Shinano and Echū, is a village called Akiyama whose inhabitants in very ancient times lived an isolated life and who had never seen many of the articles in daily use in other places. It happened once that one of the villagers bought some candles and brought them to the village. But nobody knew to what use to put them. One suggested that it planted they would grow; another that they were vegetables and should be boiled and eaten. Both plans were tried. The tale is now used to illustrate extreme ignorance of the nature and uses of things. —(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

* It will be observed that Dr. Inoue, like so many other Japanese writers, uses the word *kyō* in a very loose sense. As Dr. Inoue admits, neither the Mita System of Ethics nor Dr. Katō's Utilitarianism can be strictly regarded as religion. "Teaching" is perhaps the best translation of *kyō* here. —(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

ent lines of thought which all bear on each other and affect each other to a greater or less extent, that they cannot bring themselves to believe in religion in the unreserved manner of the man with only a few simple ideas in his head. (6) With most people the need of religion is most felt when they are in trouble. Hence it happens that in his prosperous days the scholar may not feel the need of it, but when overtaken by calamity he turns to it for comfort, feeling that life and death and man's lot here are controlled by some higher Power. This often proves the beginning of real religion with the scholar. In the above I have been only considering the intellectual side of religion. It is still more intimately connected with the feelings and the will. Religion is a branch of the philosophy of the absolute, and the principles of philosophy may be applied to it. It is not easy to make these things plain to ordinary scholars. Though sharp enough in things which concern reason, in matters of faith there is nobody more obtuse than the scholar. (*Dōri no hani ni arite gakusha hodo surudoki wa naki to tou ni, shinkō no omoi no hani wa, gakusha hodo gudan naru wa nashi.*) When I speak of religion then I speak of those inner thoughts respecting the absolute and the transcendental which enables him who possesses them to live in a world of wonder and delight, and to find comfort and peace. This is the essence of religion. He who has it will treat lightly all the supposed conflict between science and religion, neither will he trouble himself about the founding of new creeds.

As an exposition of the belief of one of the most devout and influential Buddhist scholars of the day the above utterances possess considerable interest. The subject will be continued in our next Summary.

* * *

Mr. Katō Genchi, in the *Tetsugaku Zasshi*, institutes a comparison between the early development of Christianity and Buddhism. The point he makes is this, that with Christianity faith preceded philosophy, but with Buddhism philosophy preceded faith. Christianity was founded on the religion of the Jews, which was a simple cult consisting of faith in God and his prophets. The intellectual development of Christianity was carried on by means of a free use of Greek philosophy. The subsequent success and wide influence of Christianity throughout Europe was largely owing to the fact that faith and knowledge were skilfully blended by its chief teachers in all ages. Christianity may be said to have begun with faith and to have appealed to the intellect as time went on. So that with it the philosophic element is subordinate to the religious or devotional element. But with Buddhism the opposite is the case. Shaka Muni was before all things a philosopher. Born in the home of the most ancient Oriental philosophy, philosophic questions were pressed on his attention from very early days. The devotional part of Buddhism was grafted on to the original stock in later years. It is this truth that induces some people to speak of Buddhism as a philosophy rather than a religion; and the success of Buddhism has been in some measure owing to the way in which Shaka's philosophical teaching has been applied to suit the varied needs of mankind. Christ laid himself out to explain to his fellow-countrymen the nature of God. But Shaka was quite silent on this subject. His teaching may be said to have been atheistic. It was in later days, when it was realised that objects of worship were necessary, that the cult originated which is now known to the world as Buddhism. Buddhism found that it could make no headway in certain quarters as a mere philosophy of self-abnegation (無我, *muga*). In order to appeal to the feelings and to assist the will, it had to have its rewards and punishments and its supernaturalism; and so it happened that subsequent to Shaka's death theological accretions gradually became an essential part of the system and Buddhism earned the title of a religion. It was long after Shaka's departure from this world that the Nirvana of which he discoursed was spoken of as 淨土 Jōdo (*Surhāvaty*, paradise) and Amida Butsu assumed the rank of a god. Thus by degrees it elaborated a system of

religious teaching that resembles Christianity in many important respects. The history of the two creeds is strangely opposite. Christianity originated in Judaism, which appealed only to the religious sense, which was not specially adapted to attract the intellect. By embodying Greek and Roman ideas Christianity supplied this defect, and throughout the whole of Europe wielded enormous power on this account. Buddhism started with a fully developed philosophy, with an exposition of the principles of nature that commended itself to the deepest thinkers of Shaka's time, and afterwards, in response to popular craving, elaborated for itself a system of theology that has been accepted gratefully by millions upon millions of the human race. It is certainly true to say that the greatest triumphs of Buddhism have not been won by its philosophy, but by its religious teaching. In the case of Christianity it has been the learning, the intellectual development, and the philosophy which have from ancient times been associated with it rather than its purely religious and spiritual principles that have attracted to it so many of the brightest minds of every age. This contrast pressed itself upon my attention some time ago when I was making the study of religion a speciality at the University and it seems to me to deserve the consideration of scholars.

* * *

In the fortnightly supplement published by the *Kokumin Shimbum* we find a review of Dr. Hozumi's "Ancestor Worship and Japanese Law," written by a Japanese Roman Catholic who signs himself "Muyen," the gist of which we give below:—That Dr. Hozumi's book on "Ancestor Worship" should have attracted a great deal of attention is not surprising. The question of how far the new Codes favour traditional ideas as to the homage due to ancestors is a very interesting one and Dr. Hozumi is certainly eminently qualified to answer that question. Dr. Hozumi maintains that the supreme power wielded by his Majesty the Emperor is dependent on royal lineage and that in the marriage, divorce and private property laws which form a part of the new Code Japanese customs and sentiments have been made the basis of the new enactments. Certain English journals in reviewing Dr. Hozumi's work have asserted that ancestor worship being contrary to the spirit of Western civilisation, it will have to be abandoned, and Dr. Hozumi himself says that the practice is neither sanctioned by Buddhism nor by Western civilisation. There seems to me to be considerable confusion in the use made of the two terms worship and civilisation. The term "worship" used by Dr. Hozumi is a translation of 崇敬 *sōkei* and the question arises, is *sōkei* worship as usually understood in English? If the term *sōkei* is to be understood as "reverencing" or even "adoring" certain objects, then there is nothing in the religious teaching of the West that militates against the Japanese practice. If the practice of showing reverence for their ancestors does not savour of what Christians know as the worship of God, then there is no antagonism whatever. We cannot but think it unfortunate that Dr. Hozumi did not define the term *sōkei* a little more accurately at the outset, and his apparent sanction of the translation "worship" is a cause for surprise. If the term *sōkei* be translated worship and it be decreed that the worship of ancestors is obligatory on all Japanese, as Dr. Hozumi argues, then what becomes of the conscience clause of the Constitution, which gives the right to all Japanese subjects to choose what religion they please? Now when Dr. Hozumi says that Western civilisation does not allow ancestor worship and that in adopting this civilisation and retaining ancestor worship Japan has sanctioned the presence in her modern life of two incongruous elements, what he seems to mean is this: (1) That Christianity, which is to a considerable extent the basis of Western civilisation, is strictly monotheistic and condemns polytheism of all kinds, ancestor-worship among the rest. (2) That taking the term civilisation in another sense as referring to material progress and the modern scientific spirit, which is the only part of civilisation that Japan has actually adopted, this too is quite in-

compatible with ancestor worship. (3) In the West the individual occupies the most important position in the constitution of nations. In Japan this place of honour is given to families. The two points of view are diametrically opposite. (4) The spirit of Western civilisation is undoubtedly progressive. It is, too, most decidedly prospective, and not retrospective, as is the Japanese ancestor worship; and hence the two states of mind represented by the two things are incompatible. According to the above argument Nos. 1, 2, ancestor worship is treated as a religion and would be designated 祖先教, *sosenkyō*, in our language. But why need such a meaning be attached to the term worship? Carlyle uses the term hero-worship in quite another sense. If in the case of ancestors the term only implies admiration or extreme reverence for progenitors, then all the incompatibility between the Japanese practice and Western civilisation on which Dr. Hozumi dwells becomes chimerical. Dr. Hozumi seems to admit that ancestor worship is no longer a religion in this country; as he writes:—"It was the primeval religion of the country and it is universally practised by the people at the present moment." The essential characteristic of the homage paid to ancestors is stated by Confucius in the words *matsuri wa imasu ga gotoshi*, "the worship (of ancestors) regards them as present," that is, they are not deified in any way, but simply remembered reverentially as they were known to their contemporaries. What is there in this respect for the dead that can be objected to by the strictest Christian? Is not this practice in some form or other in a greater or less degree common to all nations and all times? The custom is founded on a fundamental principle of human nature and hence is not likely to be affected in any way by our adoption of western civilisation. Admiration for the lives of ancestors is no hindrance to present progress. And as regards the connection of ancestor worship and the legal rank of individuals, families and clans, in our laws there have been various changes in reference to the authority possessed by certain members of the family and of the community, but the general principle of ancestor worship has not been affected thereby, and so even if it be true that the chief legal power is to rest with the individual, it will not in any way affect the prevailing custom. The common sense view of this matter to take is that properly understood there is nothing whatever in the ancestor worship practised in this country to interfere with the nation's progress; on the contrary, there is much in it that may act as a stimulus to greater effort, to self-sacrifice and to loyal devotion to the State.

* * *

The *Taiyō* has an article entitled *Nihon Kirisuto Kyōkai no jimbutsu* (Men of Character in the Japanese Church). The writer sets out by stating that in the case of the Greek Church, the Roman Catholics, the Protestant Episcopal Church, the Baptists and the German Fukuin Kyōkai, foreigners have figured more than Japanese in the work that has been accomplished, and hence he proposes to omit these churches from his review. The churches which have attained a certain amount of independence he then proceeds to take up in order and the following is the gist of what he has to say in reference to them. (1) The United Presbyterians: called formerly the Itchi Kyōkai and now the Nihon Kirisuto Kyōkai. To this church belong Messrs. Uemura Mahahisa, Kataoka Kenkichi (the President of the House of Representatives), Oshikawa Masayoshi, Shimada Saburō and Ibuka Kajinosuke. (2) The Nihon Methodist-ha is a branch of the Canadian Methodists. Mr. Ebara Soroku is the best known Japanese in this church. In the Methodist Episcopalian Church, founded by Messrs. Harris and Soper, Mr. Honda Yoichi is a most conspicuous figure. (3) The Kumiai Kyōkai, or United Congregationalists, in early days centred in the Dōshisha. To this church belong Messrs. Miyagawa Tsuneteru, Kozaki Hiromichi and Yokoi Tokio. Messrs. Ebina Danjō, Uchimura Kanzō and Ukita Kazutori may be called independents, as they do not profess to belong to any church. Speaking generally, the men who wield the most influence

in the Japanese Christian church at the present time were originally disciples of Dr. Brown, Dr. Verbeck, Mr. Nijima, or Captain James, of Kumamoto. No institution has done so much for Christianity as did the Dōshisha in days gone by. While Mr. Nijima was still living the school flourished, but since that time its power has steadily declined. Among the men trained there Mr. Kanamori Tsurin is specially worthy of mention. His attitude to foreign missionaries in the 21st year of Meiji brought him into prominence. Mr. Ebina has made a special study of Shintō, with a view of combining Christian and Shintō ethics. Mr. Yokoi Tokio has pursued a similar course in reference to Confucianism. Mr. Tokutomi Ichirō, who was one of Captain James' disciples, seems in recent years almost to have forgotten the existence of Christianity (*Kirisutokō no sonzai wa wasuretaru ga gotoshi*) and now figures principally as the Apostle of Imperialism. The severance of the Dōshisha from foreign control may be said to have its origin in two causes. One was what is known as the Nipponshugi, or spirit of nationalism, and the other free inquiry. Arranging prominent Christians according to their professions, the following results are shown:—

(1) *Politicians*.—The most prominent Christian among these is Mr. Shimada Saburō, who is a man of great integrity and full of benevolence, and who in many respects resembles an English puritan.* In zeal there is no Christian who surpasses him. Next to him come Messrs. Kataoka and Ebata, who are more intimately connected with the Christian Church than Mr. Shimada, but who are not so zealous as he. (2) *Scholars*.—Doctors Motora and Nakajima, though they originally received a Christian education, are now extremely indifferent to Christianity. Among Christian scholars Messrs. Uemura, Kozaki, Uchimura and Yokoi are the most prominent. Mr. Uemura is the editor of the *Nippon Hyōron*. Like Mr. Uchimura, he is a great denouncer of abuses and is a powerful controversialist. Mr. Kozaki, though for a very long time a mainstay to the Dōshisha and other Christian institutions, cannot be said to be very effective as a speaker or as a writer, not being blessed with the gift of ready utterance. Mr. Yokoi has made a very special study of ethics, being one of the greatest authorities in the country on this subject. He is a member of the American Society of Ethics (America Kinirigakkai) and a correspondent of other societies. He is an accomplished orator and both as a speaker and a writer wields great power. He has of late taken to secular life and his connection with the church is no longer what it was. (3) *Orators*.—Among these Miyakawa and Ebina have no equals. No such flow of language is to be heard in the Diet as proceeds from the mouths of these two speakers. Mr. Miyakawa's oratory may be compared to the rushing of water in a mighty river. It carries everything before it. In Mr. Ebina's speech a captivating harmony of words and ideas is the leading characteristic, and the effect is like that produced by the strains of a perfectly harmonious orchestra. The oratory of Messrs. Honda and Oshikawa is of an entirely different type to the above. Mr. Honda is always clear and persuasive and there is a certain aimability about his utterances that is very taking, and which makes him an effective preacher. Mr. Oshikawa is not so fluent as Mr. Honda and his speech is not so polished, but there is great force in what he utters and his earnestness is very telling.

The number of really powerful men in the ranks of the Christian church is far too small, concludes the *Tuiyō*. The history of the church shows that men rather than doctrines are the best guarantee of success.

* The writer has very little knowledge of the puritan standard of life if he thinks that any puritan would have played the rôle of Mr. Shimada in his attacks on Mr. Hoshi last year.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

The Okinawa Kaiun Joint Stock Co.'s iron steamer *Ninju Maru*, 435 tons, ran ashore during a storm near Miyako-jima, on the 23rd inst. She broke her propeller but managed to fit another and arrived at Okinawa on the 31st.

NOTES FROM KARUIZAWA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

On Friday, Aug. 23rd, a very successful Amateur Concert was given in the Union Church, Karuizawa. The building was prettily decorated for the occasion and the following programme was ably rendered: An Organ Trio, by Miss Guildford, the Rev. E. G. Tewksbury and the Rev. Chas. Tenny; Duet, by Mr. and Mrs. Topping of Tokyo; Solo by Miss Wynn, Quartette by Messrs. Pedley, Davey, Clark and Topping; reading, "Darius Green's attempt at flying" by the Rev. Otis Cary (of Kyoto); Organ Solo by Mr. Bain (of Formosa); mixed quartette by Messrs. Pedley, Clark, Topping, Davey and 4 others; a Solo by the Rev. H. Pedley of Mayebashi; two solos, one Italian the other German, by Mr. and Mrs. Tiel; Quartette by Messrs. Topping, Pedley, Clark and Davey; Organ Trio, by Miss Guildford, and Messrs. Tewksbury and Tenny.

On Aug. 24th at 2 p.m. a meeting of foreign residents in Karuizawa was summoned for the purpose of considering the present sanitary condition of the village, the subject of local taxes and the uses to which they are put. The meeting was attended by about 30 representatives of the foreign householders. The chair was taken by the Rev. E. S. Booth, of Yokohama. Various propositions relating to the subject were placed before the meeting by Dr. Learned, of Kyoto, which eventually led to the appointment of a Committee of seven to represent the foreign community and to take what measures are possible for the improvement of the sanitary condition of the village. Two distinct subjects were dealt with by the meeting. One was the subject of local taxation; the other the local sanitary regulations which it is desirable to see enforced. As regards local taxation it seems that the income of the owner of property, and not the value of the property owned, is made the basis of assessment. Dr. Learned and others argued that it was most unfair that foreigners who only spend a few weeks in the year in Karuizawa, and who are paying taxes elsewhere should be assessed at such a high rate. Some doubt was expressed as to the legal rights of the local authorities to make the income of the taxpayer a basis of assessment. Some gentlemen present argued in favour of the principle that foreign taxpayers should be represented in the local assembly and have some say as to how the money collected should be expended, but Mr. W. Denning pointed out that this principle of foreign representation in local assemblies had yet to be established in Japan. If the committee to be appointed in Karuizawa could overawe the local assembly and succeed in obtaining representation for foreigners, they would establish a useful precedent; but they must not be too sanguine on this point. What the Japanese had not conceded elsewhere, it was hardly likely they would concede in Karuizawa. As to the method of assessing taxes followed in Karuizawa it was the one adopted in Sendai and in other places. Dr. Learned pointed out that there were cities in Japan where the size of a house, or the value of land was the basis of assessment and that this practice seemed to him in every way more equitable than the income basis. The method of spending the money collected from taxpayers was a subject on which no one possessed any accurate information. A hospital had been opened in the village which had been paid for out of the taxes. A school was in the course of erection which also relied on the proceeds of local dues. But what road repairing or general improvements and repairs were carried on nobody seemed to know. Coming to the Sanitary condition of the village, Mr. Beart, of Yokohama, and others were of opinion that sufficient precautions were not taken to prevent the pollution of drinking water and stated that decayed matter of various kinds was allowed to accumulate in a manner injurious to health. Two cases of dysentery among Japanese had occurred this year, and in former years there had been cases among foreigners. Mr. Beart argued that the foreign community had responsibility in this matter and

that if the Japanese would not cleanse the place they, the foreigners, should do it for themselves. The committee appointed consists of Archdeacon Shaw, Rev. T. M. Macnair, Rev. J. L. Dearing, Dr. J. N. Seymour, Rev. C. Warren, Mr. J. Johnstone, E. H. Sharp, and Rev. M. Landis, and they are to report to the residents sometime in July next year. It was agreed that the co-operation of Baron Kawada, who is the owner of considerable property in the neighbourhood and who has always taken a lively interest in the welfare of the village, should be sought.

At 8 p.m. on the evening of the 24th instant, the Union Church, Karuizawa, was crowded to overflowing, despite the showery weather; the attraction being magic lantern views of Peking and its neighbourhood. Some sixty or seventy views had been exhibited and explained by Mr. Killie on a previous occasion. The Rev. E. G. Tewksbury now exhibited about 75 additional slides, giving clear and minute explanations bearing on the intricacies of the four cities of Peking. Mr. Tewksbury himself went through the siege, was several times under fire, and once or twice, he told the audience, ran away faster than he had ever run in his life. The various palaces, the chief temples of the city, the picturesque pagodas, the Imperial tablets, the great stone boat and a number of other interesting objects were shown. The impression conveyed by the lecturer was that everywhere there had been desecration and looting; and incongruity was carried to the extreme when a photograph was shown of two Americans sitting in easy fashion on the Empress Dowager's bed. The well-known Dr. Martin was photographed standing at the entrance of one of the cells of the Examination Hall. The cells were all destroyed during the siege. Here it was that the civil service examinations were carried on. The candidate was confined in a small cell for 3 days and 3 nights and not allowed to go out for any purpose whatever till his examination was over. The destruction of mission property everywhere had been something terrible, Mr. Tewksbury told the audience. The whole Presbyterian Mission as regards property, may be said to have been wiped out. Everything had to be begun afresh and even now it was very questionable whether it would be safe to erect buildings anywhere but within reach of the guns which henceforth are to defend the foreign legations and their environment. But the training of native converts both male and female was a work which could be undertaken at once, and in order to engage in her part of it, Miss Sheffield had already left Karuizawa for China and she would soon be followed by other members of the Presbyterian Mission.

THE ORPHAN INDUSTRIAL PRESS OF KYOTO.

Fully sympathising with the object set forth in the following circular, we have pleasure in giving it publicity:—

Dear Friend,—The Orphan Industrial Press of Kyoto is designed to help poor but worthy boys to gain an education while learning an honorable manual trade or industry.

It is established, primarily, to cooperate with the aims and work of The Okayama Orphan Asylum by providing graduates of that institution with a place in which they may support themselves wholly or in part while continuing their studies.

Finding that there were two boys from the Asylum studying in the Dōshisha but supported by funds from the Asylum, thus being an additional strain on its resources and at the same time being themselves in danger of lowering if not losing that spirit of self-help so carefully and wisely fostered by Mr. Ishii and his helpers, I conceived the plan of buying a Press and providing work for them.

In April two more boys were taken who had considerable experience in English printing. As these boys cannot be even partly supported by the Asylum while studying, they must support themselves entirely, so arrangements have been made with the Dōshisha whereby they can take one or two studies.

This is a great accommodation and proves the wisdom of locating the enterprise where the boys can have the privilege of taking partial courses in an established private school, a privilege they could not have in any public school.

At present English is the only language attempted

but as soon as practicable other languages, especially Japanese and German, will be added.

The next industry will be Book-binding, other Industries will be added as soon as funds and opportunities permit.

This beginning has been made from a conviction that Manual or Industrial Schools are sure to be a recognized need in the near future in the education and betterment of this country as they have become in America, England, Germany, and other European states. My hope is that this enterprise will grow into an Industrial School. It is started first as a business because that seemed to be both immediately practicable and ultimately a more promising method of procedure.

Having the most hearty sympathy with the work of the Okayama Orphan Asylum in its successful attempts, not only to save homeless children from possible lives of beggary and crime but also to turn these children into useful members of society and worthy citizens, the starter of this enterprise takes this way of helping to continue that work.

The connection with the Okayama Asylum is simply that of cooperation, offering an opportunity of work and study to its boys first, though other orphans from similar institutions may be taken if possible.

Though a preference shall be given to orphans other boys may be admitted in time.

The printing business and other industries are to be conducted upon upright business principles: for example, a fair market price will be charged for work taken, and boys are to be paid a fair market price for their work, the design being to cultivate in them a spirit of manly self-respect and independence, and to lead them to look upon labour as honorable.

Proceeds from work and money gifts shall be applied to meet the running expenses of the enterprise, the improvement of its scope. Contributions or gifts will be used according to the wishes of the givers.

As soon as possible cooperative principles will be applied to the income from industries so that the workers shall have some share in the profits.

Every boy must work at least two hours a day, except on National holidays and on Sunday which shall always be a rest day.

So far as possible it is expected that a boy shall take at least one study in connection with the Doshisha or some other organized school. Other instruction will be arranged for as required.

A Board of Advisors is now being organized. Rev. B. F. Buxton, whose sympathy and help have made a beginning possible, and Rev. J. D. Davis, D.D., have kindly consented to be members of this Board. Other gentlemen, both Japanese and foreign, will be added soon.

The first production of the Press was a book, The Series Form of Esop's Fables, Part I, to accompany "Foundation Exercises in English Conversation and Composition."

A good beginning has thus been made, and no pains will be spared to do with neatness and dispatch any work offered in general job and book printing.

Your sympathy, your good will, your order for work, and your help are respectfully solicited.

Yours truly, C. M. CADY.

Kyoto, May 1st., 1901.

N.B. Address simply to C. M. Cady, Kyoto.

YACHTING.

With a fine lower sail breeze from about north-east the 39-raters quickly finished the race set down in the programme on Saturday for two prizes presented by the Yokohama Yacht Club. They started fairly well together, *Maid Marion*, however, being a minute and *Golden Hind* a minute and ten seconds late. There was very little beating necessary but they all had to make a short hitch after passing the Widow Buoy, to clear the shoal as well as to lay a course for the Lightship. *Kingfisher*, which had been first at the mark, did the business to a nicety and just fetched the Lightship, with *Golden Hind* close in her wake, but the others appeared to have overstood. Just a minute separated these two at the Lightship and *Mary* was 3m. 25s. later than *Golden Hind*; *Haidee*, *Spray* and *Maid Marion* coming after in that order a considerable distance astern and well apart from one another. *Golden Hind* seemed to draw up a little on the leader after they bore up round the Lightship, but *Kingfisher* set a jibtopsail half way in, though indeed at that moment she was apparently quite holding her own. As they came up the harbour the big yawl set her spinnaker and by this means reduced her opponent's lead, but *Kingfisher* finished first all the same. As for the first prize, that fell to *Golden Hind*, her allowance of 3m. 40s. of course placing her easily in the premier position. All sailed with topmasts housed except *Haidee*. There was

a very heavy sea at the Widow Buoy. The times were:—

33 Raters.	Finish.	Corrected.
	h.m.s.	h.m.s.
<i>Mary</i>	3:33.00	3:33.00
<i>Kingfisher</i>	3:30.00	3:30.00
<i>Haidee</i>	3:38.30	3:38.30
<i>Maid Marion</i>	3:47.55	3:44.15
<i>Golden Hind</i>	3:30.20	3:26.40
<i>Spray</i>	3:43.20	3:38.50

Golden Hind therefore took the first prize and *Kingfisher* the second, the former getting two record points and the latter one.

The cruising class had quite an enjoyable struggle round the Tsurumi Mark, the Lightship, the Tsurumi Mark again, the Lightship again and home. On this course also it was nearly all running or reaching, except that they had to work up from the harbour entrance to the Tsurumi Mark. *Daimyo* and *Svanhild* deliberately made this task harder than necessary by standing out on the port tack: the others kept on the other tack and benefited by the policy, though *Mosquito* overdid it by standing so far in that she bumped on the bank. By way of a change they had been started according to their handicaps—that is to say, *Mosquito*, *Surprise*, and *Asagao* went off 22 minutes ahead of *Daimyo* and *Svanhild*. *Asagao* soon drew out in front and the big boats even in such weather utterly failed to catch up. As it was, however, *Mosquito* and *Svanhild* made a good match of it all round the course, while *Daimyo* chased *Svanhild* unavailingly, crossing the line at length only twenty seconds astern of her. It will be noted that *Asagao* finished just 13m. 50s. ahead of *Svanhild*, or 23 seconds less than her allowance under club time—14m. 13s. The times are:

	Finish.	Elapsed Time	Corrected.
	h.m.s.	h.m.s.	h.m.s.
<i>Daimyo</i>	4:33.20	.....	1:56.20
<i>Svanhild</i>	4:33.00	.....	1:56.00
<i>Mosquito</i>	4:22.30	.....	1:45.30
<i>Surprise</i>	4:24.10	.....	1:47.10
<i>Asagao</i>	4:19.10	.....	1:42.10

Mosquito, *Surprise* and *Asagao* received 22 minutes start from *Daimyo* and *Svanhild*.

The twelve-raters had a rather tempestuous race which resulted as follows:—

<i>Madelaine</i>	3:24.50
<i>Lorna Doone</i>	3:26.50
<i>Vera</i>	3:28.30

Vera capsized once but went round the course; *Shamrock* also capsized and had to be towed back.

THE WRECK OF THE "ISLANDER."

SIXTY-FIVE LIVES LOST.

Canadian papers to hand by the C.P.R. steamer *Empress of Japan* contain full accounts of the wreck of the C. P. N. steamer *Islander*, for years engaged in the Alaskan service. It appears that the vessel was on the return trip from Skagway to Victoria and that she was passing Douglas Island, entering Stephen's Passage from Lynn Canal, when she ran into one of the numerous icebergs that emerge from the adjacent glaciers and fjords. The accident happened at 2.15 on the morning of Thursday, Aug. 15th, and the news did not reach Victoria till late on the evening of the 18th, when it was brought by the steamer *Queen*. The night, it seems, was misty when the ship struck:—

The shock awoke some of the passengers and crew, and, realizing that something terrible had happened, they hurried on deck. Pilot La Blanc was on watch, and reported the vessel having struck an iceberg. Not only this, but the engineer reported the water pouring in below at a rate which made it impossible for the pumps to handle it, and which stamped the vessel as doomed. Steward Simpson rushed below, as well as other officers, and with axes battered down the doors and other parts of the passage-ways in order to expedite the freeing of the imprisoned passengers, who now began to pour up the ladders in a state of excitement. These were soon huddled on the upper works of the ship, and those who were fortunate enough piled into the life boats and life rafts, which had been put hastily over the side.

By this time it was apparent that the loss of the ship was only a matter of a few moments, as she was gradually going down, bow first. In some of the boats there were very few people, the third boat carrying only about seventeen passengers. This was accounted for by the dazed condition of a great

number of the unfortunate people, who awakened suddenly out of their sleep, seemed bewildered and had lost a proper sense of their predicament. Even those in the boats were unable to obtain their bearings, owing to the fog, and many of them rowed around in circles, picking up people here and there who were hanging to doors and other fragments of the vessel which had been thrown over the side when the alarm was sounded. Dr. John Duncan, of Victoria, and Mrs. Ross, wife of the Governor of the Yukon, together with Mrs. Ross's daughter and a Mrs. Bell, were observed standing on the hurricane deck apparently dazed by their danger. They were advised by one of the officers to put on life preservers, but almost immediately the vessel went down.

As to what happened when the vessel went down, there seems to be some difference of opinion. Some state that as she took the water her boilers exploded, while others deny it. One man was running along the passageway when she sank, and says that he was carried to the surface together with the upper works of the vessel, which seemed to be wrenched clear of the boat as she sank.

It is stated that many lives were undoubtedly lost by the suction caused by the sudden disappearance of the vessel. The following incident is told to illustrate this:—Dr. Phillips, of Seattle, with his wife and child, was in his stateroom. Mrs. Phillips feeling the shock urged her husband to get up and ascertain what was wrong, feeling sure that there was some trouble. He rushed out, and hurriedly returning told his wife and daughter to dress, and they ran for the deck. Just then the ship lurched and sank, and the wife and child were caught by the suction of the air shaft and carried to the bottom. Phillips was struck above the eye by the air shaft, which prevented him getting into the shaft, thus saving his life, and he was thrown into the water, coming up under a cabin door, to which he climbed with Engineer Brownlee, who rose to the surface at the same time. Brownlee, who appears to have acted with most commendable presence of mind and bravery, remaining in the engine-room till it was seen that all hope of the ship continuing to float had gone, and then sending his men on deck before him, called for a volunteer crew on reaching shore who walked some miles to the nearest mine and obtained assistance. Captain Foote, the master of the *Islander*, went down with his ship. It was estimated that of 189 souls on board 113 were saved and 67 lost.

The *Islander* was built by Napier, Shanks & Bell, of Glasgow, in 1888 and was modelled by that firm under instructions from Capt. Irving, who was then manager of the C. P. N. Company. She arrived out in December of the same year with Capt. Walbran in command. The voyage was made in the fast time of 80 days. When launched the steamer had a guaranteed speed of 17 knots and her machinery was quite in keeping with the somewhat remarkable speed at that time. She was furnished with two triple-expansion engines of enormous power, and there were few steamers on the coast at the time of her advent that could at all compare with her. Her hull was constructed of the best of steel. It was provided with three collision bulk-heads, one forward, one amidships and one aft.

DALNY.

The *North-China Daily News* just to hand contains the following description of Dalny (Distant City) which Russia is building with such speed on the Liaotung peninsula:—

On the 28th of July (Sunday), the new harbour of Dalny was formally opened by the Russian Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Alexieff, in the presence of as distinguished a gathering of naval, military, and clerical dignitaries as ever took place in Asia, and the first steamer, the *Agudan* (Clyde-built), was moored at the pier, and was announced to take up a regular run between Dalny, Port Arthur, and Chifoo three times each way per week. This new pier is a handsome steel erection, and the harbour has been dredged to allow of a depth alongside at low water of eighteen feet. It is also expected that in another month or so the large graving dock will be completed, after which we may be sure no more Russian vessels will be docked at Shanghai, unless too badly damaged in the Huangpu to leave without docking. In connection with the new harbour works at Dalny, regular goods trains are to run to and from Newchwang, as soon as Newchwang closes this year, and

it is expected that as soon as Newchwang opens in the spring again, the Railway Company will give a preferential tariff to goods from the north, to induce them to come right down to Dalny, instead of shipping at Newchwang. This will more than suit the steamer companies, as their vessels will be able to run alongside a pier where five or six steamers can load at one time, go and come without pilots, have no trouble with sand bars or other obstructions, and at the same time be fully protected from tempestuous weather, which so retards the progress of working cargo at Chefoo and elsewhere, by a big breakwater which is almost completed. The town of Dalny is most delightfully situated, and in general appearance, as one approaches from the sea, is not unlike Kobe, with the long shore, the well-built Bund, and the mountains behind. The streets run at right angles, and are wide and well-shaded with large trees. From a newly-built reservoir on the hills behind the town, a most plentiful supply of excellent fresh water will always be available, and the overflow of this water system will travel seawards, via the main sewer of the town, thus continually flushing it clean. A handsome Russian church has been erected, and sites at the most moderate rentals will be granted to other bodies on application, as soon as sufficient adherents of any particular faith desire a special "Bethel." It is promised that there will be no interference with the commercial community by the military or other Government departments, and it would appear as if the Russians intended to keep this promise, as the Government Departments, with the exception of the Post Office and the Fire Brigade Stations, are all apart by themselves on a separate little peninsula, at the West end of the town. There is a commodious station close to the pier, and the lines run alongside the shore and skirt the town, while numerous side lines are laid down for the carriage of merchandise to godowns on the outskirts, and two miles away there is a large space set aside for the storage of petroleum oil, and another location for coal.

Altogether, Dalny promises to be a very fine place, and if it develops as its promoters appear to hope, will no doubt rise into a position of great commercial prominence. It is thought that when the Trans-Siberian Line is in working order, the mails to and from Europe will come that way, and be dispatched by fast steamers from Dalny to Shanghai, Hongkong, Japan, etc., and there is some talk of granting a subsidy to run special mail-steamers between Dalny and some port in Northern Australia, to cover the distance in about ten days.

The place is well worth a visit, if merely to see a ready-made city—a city prepared like an Exposition, for the reception of those who wish accommodation before it is opened. It will be found that there is everything that can be found in cities of many years' standing, and more than in many places which have been in existence for a long time, such as electric light, telephones, and tramways. There is an elegant and commodious hotel, where superior accommodation can be obtained at most moderate rates. Yes, the place is worth seeing, and both tourists and merchants would find a visit would well repay them.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Prince Kanin left Hakodate for the capital on the 1st inst.

A new coal mine was found at Mokupo, Korea, a few days ago.

The first snow fell at Oyama, Ashigara-gori, early on the morning of the 30th Aug.

The Kumamoto Emigrant Company will send 400 Japanese labourers to Mexico on the 27th inst.

The Watarase river, at Ashikaga, rose over 10 feet on the 3rd instant. The Watarase-hashii was washed away.

An earthquake was felt and ashes fell at Nagano-machi, Shimo Takai-gori, Nagano Prefecture, on the morning of the 3rd inst.

Fire broke out in the lamp-room of *No. 12 Kannon Maru* in Moji harbour on the night of the 28th inst. but was extinguished by the crew.

The ninth annual general meeting of shareholders of Brett & Co., Ltd., was held on Friday. The proceedings were conducted in private.

San Francisco papers state that the earthquake shocks which began on the Pacific coast on the 9th of August continued up to the 14th.

A fight occurred between gamblers at Kuroishi-machi, Minami Tsugaru-gori, Aomori Prefecture, on the night of the 1st inst. One man was killed and another injured by a pistol. Three men were arrested.

Kuroda Tamnosuke, arrested by the Tsuchiura police on a charge of theft, hanged himself in the jail on the morning of the 4th inst.

Fire broke out in the Sapporo Electric Light Company's works on the morning of the 4th inst. and the whole building was destroyed.

Lieut.-Colonel Kawada, principal of the Cadets School, and over a hundred students returned to the capital from Kamakura on the 29th inst.

The steamer *Taura Maru* running between Tokyo and Uraga, capsized in Shirahama bay on the morning of the 29th ult. No one was injured.

Mr. W. L. Mitchell, chief engineer of the *Nippon Maru*, who was assaulted some time ago by some of the firemen of that vessel, has rejoined his ship.

After an official enquiry, it was given out that the firemen attacked by plague on board the French mail steamer *Loas* contracted the disease in Hongkong.

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha steamer *Tainan Maru*, laden with 10,000 piculs of Formosan rice, arrived at Nagasaki on the morning of the 4th inst. from Keelung.

Katsuyé Zentaro, a pointsman, was run over by a train at Furukawa station on the Nippon Railway, shortly after 12 o'clock on the morning of the 30th ult.

Shinozaki Fusakichi, living at Asahi-mura, Inashiki-gori, Ibaraki Prefecture, was arrested by the police on the 31st on a charge of poisoning his foster-father.

Four armed burglars entered a house occupied by Arai Tanzo, at Jijouji-mura, Saitama Prefecture on the night of the 28th ult. and stole yen 40 and 40 articles of clothing.

Mr. Hadano Shogoro, Director of the Mitsui Bank, who has been travelling in Europe and America, arrived in Yokohama on the 3rd inst. by the *Empress of Japan*.

Masuda Yoshizo, a farmer, living at Kashiwara-mura, Iruma-gori, Saitama Prefecture, drank some carbolic acid by mistake, on the afternoon of the 1st inst. He died the following morning.

The island of Panay, P.I., which has been afflicted by plague is now visited by famine, and 130 deaths are said to have taken place during July last, at Capiz alone, from starvation.

A telegram to the *Osaka Mainichi* says that owing to the strike in the steel trade the output of American steel for the current year will show a falling off of one-third in the total quantity.

The *Hokkaido Mainichi Shinbun*, the *Hokkai Jihō*, and *Hokkumon Shimpo* of Sapporo have amalgamated in a newspaper called the *Hokkai Times* which will begin on the 3rd September.

An old woman named Tanaka Kaku, living at Shibuya-mura, Toyotama-gori, Tokyo, committed suicide by throwing herself before a train on the evening of the 3rd instant.

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha steamer *Taisui Maru*, 2,000 tons, which has been building at the Osaka Iron Works, will be launched on the 12th inst. She is intended for the Yangtze trade.

The body of a woman was found in the water at Inarigishi, Gyotokumachi, Higashi Katsushika-gori, Chiba Prefecture, on the 3rd inst. It bore several marks and injuries. The police suspect murder.

A mad woman named Hide, wife of a coolie living at Kotobukicho Nichome, Yokohama, suddenly attacked a woman with a kitchen knife on the morning of the 2nd inst. She was arrested by the Kotobukicho police.

Mikame Haru, living at Wakizawa-mura,

Adachi-gori, Fukushima Prefecture, has been arrested by the police on a charge of having concealed the birth of a female child which she buried in the neighbourhood on the 31st ult.

A Copenhagen telegram of Aug. 13th said:—A new state loan of \$10,000,000 will, it is said, be negotiated shortly. The Government hopes for the assistance of American and French bankers in making the loan.

A school boy aged 13 years, living at Tokiwa-cho, Sanehome, Yokohama, while bathing at Yoshida Shinden on Wednesday morning jumped upon a submerged pile and so injured himself that when taken out of the water life was extinct.

Mariyama Fukunosuke, living at Furocho, Yokohama, was arrested by the police on the afternoon of the 1st inst. in a weaving shop at Tomoye-cho, Nishinokubo, Tokyo, on a charge of theft. Stolen goods were found on his person.

Four Japanese, Kawakami Ichiro (18), his young brother Shozo (16), Suzuki Kanzo (17), and his brother Tomejiro (15), of Tokyo, went out in a row-boat on Shinagawa bay on Sunday afternoon and have been reported missing by their fathers.

Miyamoto Nisuke, living at Kitamachi, Aoyama, Tokyo, was arrested on the 3rd inst. on a charge of stealing sixty *kanme* of tobacco leaf valued at 360 yen, from Mr. Iwaya Matsubei, of Ginza. He made the tobacco up into cigarettes and sold them.

Mizutani Yeihiro, living at Mizuho-mura, Minami Katsushika-gori, Tokyo, was arrested by the Komatsugawa police on the 28th ult. charged with having entered a house in that village armed with a sword and with stealing money, on the night of the 21st.

Mr. Tanaka Moichiro, a quarantine officer, was robbed of a gold watch, some medical instruments and money, valued at over 200 yen, while staying at the Iseya Hotel, Minami Shinagawa, Tokyo, between the night of the 1st and the following morning.

A curious poisoning affair occurred in a house at Nagano-mura, Saitama-gori, Saitama Prefecture, a few days ago. Three men and two women ate some cucumber one evening and an hour later were attacked by an irritating rash all over their bodies. One has since recovered.

"A murder resulting from a vendetta of twenty years' duration," says a dispatch to the *Daily Mail* from Vienna, "occurred in a church at Obotti, on Aug. 11th. A general fight ensued in the church between the respective partisans, with the result that seven persons were killed and twenty-three wounded."

The French transport *Lucia* has been totally wrecked in a fog near Bonifacio. The underwriters lose £200,000. The M.M. steamer *Sinar*, with the homeward mail on board has had a serious collision between Singapore and Colombo with the M.M. steamer *Tibet*.

Mr. E. A. Hewett, who has been agent of the P. & O. Co. at Shanghai for some years, has been appointed to succeed Mr. H. A. Ritchie as superintendent at Hongkong, Mr. Ritchie having been transferred to take charge of the West London branch of the company's business.

The Kaiser, it is stated, is writing a historical essay on the capture of Taku by the allied forces. The first edition of 250 pages will be published for the private use of the various Sovereigns, Ministers, and commanders connected with the enterprise. The subsequent editions will be sold by all booksellers.

A new N. Y. K. steamer, the last of three vessels built at the Kawasaki Dockyard for the Japan Mail Steamship Company, was successfully launched on the 28th ult. Viscount Yoshikawa, Minister of Communications, named the new vessel *Teshio Maru*. In the course of an address afterwards delivered by Mr. Matsugata, President of the shipbuilding yard, he said he had secured

a contract for a steamer for the Imperial Chinese Customs.

Chili has refused to attend the Pan-American Congress, unless any discussion of her retention of the provinces captured from Peru is barred. The refusal of Chili has irritated Colonel Hay, the United States Secretary of State. There are indications that Chili objects to the tutelage of the United States, and to the Monroe doctrine.

A thief who had attempted to steal some articles from a skin shop at Senzokumachi, Asakusa, the other night was caught by the shopkeeper and handed over to the police. On investigation, however, the police found that some of the articles were not the property of the shopkeeper, and that he was himself a thief. He also was arrested therefore.

The American petroleum ship, *Louis Adelaide*, was blown up while in the harbour at Goeddivigen, Sweden. The accident was caused by the Customs officials, who dropped a lighted match while they were sealing up the hatches. A terrible explosion ensued, and the ship was broken in two. The captain, nine members of the crew, and two Customs officials were killed.

The body of Nagashima Tamesaburo was found in the water between Maki-mura and Negishi-mura, on the 2nd inst. He is the sendo who drank sake in a shop with another man named Jinkichi at Mitani-mura, Saitama, on the 27th ult. Both left the shop together and Jinkichi was arrested by the police the same evening, and charged with under.

King Edward has revived in the persons of Admiral Sir Michael Culme-Seymour and Admiral the Hon. Sir Edmund R. Fremantle, the "offices or place" of Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom and Rear-Admiral of the United Kingdom. Neither is a new creation; both posts having simply fallen into desuetude; the present appointments are an interesting revival.

Fire broke out in an old Buddhist temple known as the Hosenji, at Ryoin-mura, Chichibu-gori, Saitama Prefecture, early on the morning of the 28th Aug. Five large buildings were destroyed, and many ancient curios damaged in the godown, only one image of Buddha being saved. It appears that a temple keeper had taken a bath the previous night and forgot to extinguish the fire.

The funeral of the late Mr. Tanaka Kendo took place at Akasaka Church, on the morning of the 30th August. Count Itagaki, Marquis Ito (by representative), Messrs. Yebara Soroku, Uchida Koya, Hayashida Kametaro, Kusaka Yoshio, Sugita Teiichi, Kuribara Ryoichi, Sakurai Tsutomu, Suzuki Jubei, Ishizuka Juhei, Ishida Kannosuke, Yamamoto Yukihiko, Sasaki Shozo, Kato Heishiro, and over 500 persons were present.

The Hongkong Police Magistrate fined the Captain of the N.Y.K. steamer *Kawachi Maru* \$20 for neglecting to take his ship to the dangerous anchorage berth while having dangerous goods aboard, to wit, benzine, and also with neglecting to hoist a red flag on the foremast, according to regulations. On the same day the captain of the *Matsura Maru* was charged, having just come from an infected port, with holding communication with the shore before being permitted to do so by the Health Officer. Defendant pleaded that, his ship being out of fresh water, he attempted to go ashore to arrange for some. He was fined \$50.

The new steamer *Tokachi Maru*, built at the Kawasaki Dockyard to the order of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, underwent her trials the other day. The vessel maintained a maximum speed of 12.88 knots during six runs over the course, this result being nearly a knot in excess of her contract speed of 12 knots. Everything went most satisfactorily, the engines making 90 revolutions, working perfectly smooth and with a total absence of either hot bearings or vibration.

An interesting find has been made by the Yokohama police in connection with the recent appearance of counterfeit 5 *yen* notes in Tokyo. Some furniture of a widow living at Negishi was sold by auction, and in a chest of drawers was an electric block for the printing of such notes. The matter was reported to the police and it appeared on investigation that the block belonged to a man (who died last March) in whose employment the woman was for some time, and had been entrusted to her by him.

Two carpenters named Suzuki Yashichi and Yoshida Yasugoro, living in a house at Sugamo, Koishikawa, Tokyo, along with other carpenters took a holiday on the 2nd owing to the rain and went in for a sake bout. A quarrel arose between the two former men but they were separated by the others and eventually went home to sleep. During the night, Yashichi got up, took an axe from his tool-box and cut Yasugoro about the ears, head, arms, and other limbs. The wounded man is not expected to recover.

Last year the Anti-Foot-Binding Society of China offered prizes for essays on the subject of its work. Over 200 essays were sent in, most of them strongly condemning the practice of foot-binding. A few, however, says Mrs. Arnold Foster, of Wuchang, defended the custom on the following grounds:—"Bound feet assist women to do their duty, which is to stay at home, and not to gad about in their neighbours' houses." "Bound feet are conducive to health and long life. See how many more old women than old men there are in China! This is because their bound feet prevent women from working too hard. Moreover, they do not see and grieve over the unobtainable; so they are not envious, but have hearts at rest, which is very helpful indeed for women."

A woman named Yasu, wife of Kato Kane-kichi, living at Miyamuracho, Azabu, Tokyo, was arrested by the police on the 21st ult. in a house at Shirokane, charged with attempting to murder an old Buddhist nun named Kobayashi Shoken, who was staying in her house. The nun was a native of Sanshu and entered the temple service at 15, remaining at Okazaki until 3 years ago. She then went up to Tokyo and stayed at Yasu's house. The old woman had saved over 300 *yen* and Yasu desired the money. She took the old woman to a theatre on the morning of the 30th ult., and on her way home, when near Babasaki gate, about 10 o'clock at night stopped near the canal and said she had lost her umbrella. The nun began to help in the search and as she neared the creek Yasu pushed her in. The old woman was rescued by a jinrikishaman.

Reviewing the lessons of the recent French naval manoeuvres, a Service writer in the *Figaro* says that the operations will have served a useful purpose if they only bring the fact home to the authorities that the arsenal at Toulon is useless as a mainstay of the fleet. Notwithstanding that the dock authorities were notified days before that they would be called upon to revictual the fleet, they made a most lamentable failure of the task. In fact, so badly was the work carried out that had the conditions been those of actual war, nothing could have saved France from a most humiliating disaster. The chief difficulty was experienced in coaling the fleet. Admiral Gervais lectured his men upon the high importance of coaling promptly, and pointed out the remarkable records achieved by British ships of war. By his direction, and for the first time, the French naval officers took a part in the work, with the result that a few ships managed to take in 160 tons an hour, a result far below what is the usual record on board the British warships.

The following statistics refer to persons whose promissory notes were dishonoured by the Tokyo Clearing House, during the first half of this year:—

Jan.	227	Feb.	263
Mar.	221	April	171
May	137	June	111

The total stands at 1,140, the number of notes involved being 1,338, representing the amount of 554,184 *yen* approximately. Compared with the

corresponding period of the previous year, these figures show an increase of 164 persons. Classified according to occupation, the figures stand as follows:—

Dealers in dry goods.....	42
Commercial companies	11
Banks.....	23
Hatters	11
Hosiery	16
Paper merchants	11
Hardware dealers.....	11
Members of firms	14
Dealers in spirits	16
Dealers in foreign goods	11
Rice dealers	13
Printers	10
Dealers in wool, coal, charcoal, etc. ...	13
Cotton cloth merchants	10
Keepers of restaurants	13

Particulars were received in London on July 26th of a tragedy on the Matterhorn. The party consisted of Miss Trow (a clergyman's daughter), Miss M. Bell (a daughter of Mr. Edward Bell, a partner of the firm of George Bell and Sons, publishers), Dr. Robert Black (of Brighton), and the guide Carrel. While the party was returning from making a perilous ascent of the Matterhorn to the Val Tournanche Miss Trow slipped. Guide Carrel, who was leading the party, gripped the ice and there hung suspended for two minutes, but the weight was too much for him and the four fell over the precipice, a height of 30 feet, and down a short slope to the next gully, which overhung a precipice of 1,000 feet. On the way down the slope the rope between Miss Bell and Carrel snapped, and Carrel was carried beyond the other members of the party. When they had stopped, falling on the short slope, Miss Trow, seeing that her companions, Dr. Black and Miss Bell, were lying dead, cut the rope which bound her to them and joined Carrel. The bodies of Dr. Black and Miss Bell were terribly mutilated: Miss Trow and Guide Carrel were barely injured. Dr. Black was at the other end of the rope to the guide. Other parties on the Matterhorn saw the catastrophe but of course could do nothing to avert it.

Mr. Arthur Davies, a well-known shipowner, of Croydon, has been killed while mountaineering in the Dibergh Alps. He fell a distance of 300 ft.

The subject, already mentioned in these columns, of foreign students in German Universities, is commented upon by a Japanese journal, the remarks of which we epitomise. After giving figures showing the proportions in which various nationalities are represented at the various seats of learning in Germany, our contemporary notes with disapproval the movement to restrict the privileges enjoyed by foreign students. The attendance of such students has a double influence for good, inasmuch as it benefits the professors who teach as well as the aliens who are taught. Instead of repulsing, the Germans should welcome, visitors of this kind. The discussion of such a topic naturally directs attention to Japan where are to be found the only places in the Far East at which a liberal education may be obtained. There are now in attendance at the Daigakuin one American, at the College of Law one Korean, at the College of Medicine one Indian, at the College of Technology four Chinese, two Indians and one other foreigner, and at the College of Agriculture one Korean. Though that is a very small showing, the Tokyo paper sees in it ground for self-gratulation, for undoubtedly the number will grow in the future. The discipline and curricula of the Japanese universities certainly do not fall short of the German institutions and they are higher and more systematic than those of the United States. Moreover the cost of living and education in Japan is on a very much lower scale, and should Americans and Canadians send their sons to this country they could depend with confidence on the lads being equipped for their career in life satisfactorily and economically. So far, then, from imitating the threatened action of the Germans it is for Japan to encourage foreign visitors to come to her universities and thus confer benefits not merely on the students themselves but also on the Japanese.

LAW CASES.

The well-known poet Okubo Shunan, of Tokyo, his wife and three others were arrested by the police at Hatago-cho, Hakodate, on the night of the 2nd inst. charged with gambling.

A carpenter, Sasaki Takijiro, living at Mayenomura, Chiba Prefecture, was arrested by the Asakusa police on the 3rd inst. charged with having in July stolen a tobacco pouch valued at 28 yen.

The Frenchman Luyat, who has appealed against the sentence pronounced on him in the Yokohama Chihō Saibansho for obtaining goods on false pretences, has been sent to the Kajibashi Prison from Yokohama.

Ikuta Ko, Usami Kurakichi, and Watanabe Ichibei, employed by a fire insurance company at Renjakucho, Kanda, Tokyo, has been arrested by the police on a charge of stealing over yen 450 which they had collected as premia.

Engineer Wakatsuki Kanichi, Chief of the Sea Products Examination Office, Ibaraki Prefecture, was arrested by the Isehama police on a charge of forging official documents and stealing official money, on the morning of the 3rd inst.

Two young men named Tsuji Kojiro and Nakamura Sankuro, of Tokyo, were arrested by the police on the 1st inst. charged with stealing two bicycles from a bicycle shop at Yedogawa-cho the other day. They sold the machines for 50 yen each.

Harajima Yozo, of the Itsukaichi Bank of Hachioji, was arrested by the Asakusa Police on the morning of the 4th inst. charged with having stolen yen 1,000 belonging to the bank on the 28th ult. He spent the money in two houses of ill-fame at Yoshiwara and Yokohama. He had yen 520 left in his pocket.

Suzuki Chotaro, a native of Sendai, was arrested by the Nihonbashi police on the 3rd inst. at Ninowa, on a charge of stealing 41 articles from two houses at Minami Saitama-gori, Saitama Prefecture, on the 2nd ult. He pawned the goods in Tokyo. The man was discharged in July last from prison and was still under police surveillance.

Five men, alleged to be *soshi*, belonging to Shizuoka and Hamamatsu, have been arrested at Oiso and sent to Yokohama for trial on charges of having obtained by threats yen 1,582 from Mr. Sato Kosuke and two other fire-wood merchants of Yokohama and Tokyo, in connection with the sale of a forest belonging to the Imperial estates in Sagami province.

In the Yokohama Chihō Saibansho, on Tuesday, the hearing took place of the suit brought by Mr. Tom Thomas against a Chinese. Plaintiff claimed from defendant the payment of yen 12,000 advanced to him on promissory notes given by the latter, one for yen 8,000 and another for yen 4,000. Defendant denied that he had ever granted the notes in question, and the case was adjourned.

Mitomi Seizo, of Chiba, Okamoto Seizo of Okayama, Kimura Yokichi of Hokkaido, and Fukagawa Hajime of Shizuoka, were arrested by the Nihonbashi police on a charge of having stolen a bag, thirty watches, and two boxes each containing seventy chains from a watch shop at Udagawacho, Shiba, Tokyo, on the night of the 20th ult.

A man named Matsui Hisao (interpreter of Mr. F. Gil, 30, Yamashitacho, Yokohama), and another man were tried on Thursday in the Yokohama Chihō Saibansho on a charge of stealing 41 bags of sugar valued at yen 300, the property of Mr. Gil. It is stated that the stolen property was sold for yen 170. They were each sentenced to suffer four months' major confinement and six months' police surveillance.

Tachikawa Matahachiro of Messrs. Tachikawa & Co., Sannomiya-cho, sued Messrs. W. S. Taylor and F. Perrin Cooper, of Messrs. Taylor, Cooper

& Co., in the Kobe Chihō Saibansho on Sept. 4th for yen 7,175, as demurrage, wages for coolies, and lighterage. The dispute arises over the chartering of three steamers to run to North China. In the course of the hearing the ground was taken by the defence that the case was irregular as the defendants were being sued as individuals. The point was reserved and the case adjourned.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

Arch Rock, one of the chief dangers of San Francisco Bay, was blown up on Aug. 15th. Thirty tons of nitro-glycerine gelatin did the work, 260 holes being bored for its reception 35 feet below the surface of the water. The explosion is believed to have removed the obstacle to navigation.

John Winters, the man who, unaided, carried off \$320,000 (gold) worth of gold bars from the Selby Smelting Works at Vallejo Junction near San Francisco on Aug. 6th has confessed his guilt, and under his directions bullion to the value of \$255,000 has been recovered from the waters of San Francisco Bay.

Diamonds are found in the United States in three distinct districts, according to a report now being prepared by the Geological Survey, which will treat of precious stones in that country. The diamond fields are located: (1) Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana and Ohio, in the vicinity of Green Bay lobe of the Continental glacier; (2) in Georgia, North Carolina, Tennessee, South Carolina and Kentucky; (3) in California, adjacent to the water sheds of the San Joaquin and Sacramento rivers, where they were first found in the United States.

In a recent interview Governor Stanley of Kansas stated that the year 1901 will mark the close of a five-year period the most successful that Kansas has ever enjoyed. With 75,000,000 bushels of the best wheat that was ever raised in her granaries, with \$70,000,000 deposited in her banks, with 40,000,000 bushels old corn on hand, with larger herds than usual in her pastures and forage plants necessary to carry them through the coming winter, with a people less elated by success and discouraged by adversity than ever before, Kansas is all right.

A Boston paper says:—The Iowa Supreme Court has held that an editor may freely criticize any public entertainment if not actuated by malice. That a Mr. Hamilton did exercise considerable license is seen in the fact that he referred to the Cherry Sisters as "spavined, stringhalt, and with legs as classic as the curves of a broom-handle," and their dancing was described as "a cross between the hootchiekootchie and a fox trot." One of the sisters was referred to as a "jade," another as a "frisky filly," and a third as a "capering monstrosity." Their fingers were called "talons," their mouths "caverns," their features "rancid," and their voices "the wails of damned souls." They were "strange creatures" with "painted faces and hideous mien," and other compliments of like nature were freely bestowed. In a word, this dramatic critic appears to have the right of way in Iowa.

The Right Rev. Abram N. Littlejohn, D.D., L.L.D., Bishop of the Episcopal diocese of Long Island, died suddenly on Aug. 3 at Gray Luck Hotel, Williamstown, of apoplexy. He was 77 years of age. Bishop Littlejohn was born in Florida, N.Y., and was graduated from Union College in 1845. He received deacon's orders in 1848 and was advanced to the priesthood a year later. His ministry was spent at Amsterdam, N.Y.; Meriden, Conn.; Springfield, Mass., and New Haven, Conn., where he remained from 1851 to 1860, when he became rector of Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, where he continued until his consecration. In 1858 he declined the presidency of Geneva (now Hobart) College. For seven years, while rector of St. Paul's, New Haven, he was lecturer on pastoral theology in the Berkely Divinity School, Middletown, Conn. He was chosen Bishop of Central New York, but declined the

election. He was given the degree of D.D. by the University of Pennsylvania, 1858. He was consecrated January 27, 1860. In 1874 he received the appointment of the charge of the foreign churches on the Continent of Europe, in virtue of which assignment he consecrated the Church of St. Paul's-Within-the-Walls, Rome, and opened the American Church of the Holy Trinity, Paris. He delivered a course of lectures before the University of Cambridge, England. In recognition of his scholarship, his culture and the value of his contributions to theology that university conferred upon him the doctorate of laws in 1880. Among his best-known works are "Discourses on Individualism," "Christian Dogma Essential," and "The Christian Ministry at the Close of the Nineteenth Century."

A Greenwich (Conn.) telegram of Aug. 3rd said:—It has become the practice with wealthy men, who make gifts to public institutions here, to do such deeds through third persons with strict injunctions, that, under no consideration shall their names be divulged. They say that where their names are known they are annoyed and made uncomfortable by hundreds of letters asking for aid for worthy as well as for unworthy objects. A few days ago the Greenwich Library Reading Rooms Association was presented with an oil painting 6 feet wide by 5 feet long by a local lawyer, acting on behalf of a rich man, who said that the library could not have the picture if his name was made public. It is a landscape painted by Henry B. Smith of New York, and took a prize in the exhibition of pictures at the World's Fair in Chicago. It is valued at \$6,000.

The year 1901 has been one of unexampled activity with the American shipbuilders of the great lakes, and they have already in hand enough orders to insure continued work for nearly all the plants for another year. The vessels built during the year ended with July and those now under order have an aggregate value of \$16,324,000. A healthful growth is still shown in the seaboard coastwise trade, and the present generation of shipbuilders have never enjoyed a season of such activity. The number of vessels built during the year ended June 30, 1901, was 1,173, of 401,285 gross tons, compared with 1,085, of 305,677 gross tons, for the previous fiscal year. The distribution was as follows: Atlantic and gulf coasts, 735 vessels, of 190,948 tons; great lakes 105, of 153,138 gross tons; Pacific coast, 151, of 46,105 gross tons, and western rivers, 182, of 11,094 gross tons.

The fire loss of the United States and Canada for the month of July, as reported by the *Journal of Commerce*, shows a total of \$15,740,000. That this is rather large will be seen from the subjoined table:—

	1899.	1900.	1901.
January...	\$10,718,000	\$11,755,300	\$16,574,950
February...	18,460,000	15,427,000	13,992,000
March...	11,493,000	13,349,200	15,036,250
April...	9,213,000	25,727,000	12,352,800
May.....	9,091,900	15,759,400	22,380,150
June.....	6,714,850	21,281,000	9,590,000
July.....	11,426,400	13,609,100	15,740,000

Total...\$77,126,150 \$116,980,000 \$104,675,150

It has been suggested that wireless telegraphy may play an important part in future Arctic explorations. "The conditions surrounding Arctic travel are such," says *The Electrical Review*, "that the principal difficulty is found in maintaining communication with a base of supplies. It is believed that wireless telegraphy has now reached a point where, at least, it promises such development that future exploring parties will be able to carry along apparatus and keep constantly in touch with their base camps. If this proves to be the case, much of the terror of the Arctic will be removed and exploration will be made both easier and safer, with the possibility that this added instrumentality will enable the discovery of the pole at no far distant date."

It was to be expected, remarks *Bradstreet's*, that a year of prosperity would be marked by large increases in the savings banks' deposits, especially

in those states where such institutions have obtained the largest share of public confidence and support. During the present week the New York State Banking Department has made public the returns which the savings banks of the state have filed with it, displaying their condition on July 1, 1901. These statistics show that on the date in question the total resources of the New York savings banks were over \$1,105,000,000 as compared with \$1,037,000,000 on July 1, 1900 and only \$968,000,000 the year before. The aggregate deposits at the date of the report were no less than \$987,000,000, an increase of about \$65,500,000 during the year. The actual amount deposited during the year was \$276,000,000, against \$264,000,000 the year before. The figures show that the lead which the New York savings banks hold in regard to their deposits, and their general utility to the community, has been fully maintained during the past year, and also that, despite the inducements which are now offered for small investments in the stocks of corporate enterprises, vast numbers continue to adhere to the savings-bank system as the best method of safeguarding and increasing their accumulations.

FIVE DAYS ENTOMBED.

What seems almost a miraculous escape from death is recorded by Hongkong papers. On the afternoon of Aug. 19th a party of workmen engaged in removing debris from the ruins of the collapsed and burned buildings in Cochrane Street heard cries emanating from the wreckage. It will be remembered that the catastrophe occurred on Aug. 13th. The news soon spread and the chief officials of the colony lent by their presence encouragement, if that were needed, to those striving to rescue the entombed person. After several hours' work, during part of which he was seen and spoken to by the workers, whom he asked to prevent the dust from getting in on him, he was at length liberated, presenting an uncanny spectacle, being powdered from head to foot like a chalk statue. The *China Mail* said:—

It was found that he was perfectly unhurt except for a small skin-deep wound on the head. He complained of no pain. A little brandy was administered, and the Doctor felt his pulse and found it to be beating quite normally. His only complaint was that he was "To ngo" ("Very hungry"), and at the same time, with a shake of his head, he rubbed his stomach. The first excitement having subsided and the Doctor's examination over, the young man was gently led to a chair, which was in waiting. A section of the Europeans could not suppress a cheer as he emerged, while the immense crowd of Chinese demonstrated their joy by shouts of "Hi-yah!" "Well done young fellow," "You have got a hardy life," etc. He was borne through the gaping and excited crowd, and was regarded as nothing short of a marvel. He was first taken to the Central Police Station, where he got an admission ticket for the Hospital. He will be detained there for some days to regain his strength. Starvation is really all that ails him, and notwithstanding his extraordinary trials he is quite sound in mind and body. One of his questions to Mr. Hanson when still below was "Friend, what is the day of the moon?" Mr. Hanson said, "You remember the day when the accident took place?" "Yes," replied the entombed man, "it took place on the first of the Chinese moon." "Well," said Mr. Hanson, "this is the sixth." The intelligence seemed to stagger the inquirer, for he stopped speaking for a little, and then gave vent to a long drawn "Hi Yah!" and the remark, "What a time I have been here." Now and again, he showed little outbursts of impatience, but Mr. Hanson kept up a continuous conversation with him as to his position, asking him if he were being hurt, etc. and in this way kept him from wearying, for it was certainly a toilsome piece of work to get him to the surface.

The escape of this young man five days and five nights after the accident is nothing short of a miracle. He was encased in a space barely large enough to hold him comfortably, and his sufferings must have been terrible. He was within a couple of feet of where the outbreak of fire on the night of the collapse was raging. In addition to this there was the suffocating smell of gas from a broken gas-pipe and the terrible stench of the decomposing bodies of his shopmates. Another remarkable feature is that his clothing was perfectly dry, notwithstanding the heavy rains and the play of the hose.

SIMULTANEOUS EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS.

There seems to have been a close relationship between the earthquake shocks felt in Japan on the 9th and 10th of last month and similar disturbances felt on the other side of the Pacific.

It will be recollected that on the 10th at 3 a.m. a very severe earthquake was felt at Awamori, consisting of some twenty shocks, while from Yamada, a small town on the east coast of Iwate Prefecture (Rikuchiu Province) there came news of a sudden rising of the sea to a height of 3 feet and of seismic shocks between 6 p.m. on the 9th and 3.40 a.m. on the 10th of August. When we remember that this district is immediately to the north of that devastated by the great seismic wave of some years ago we cannot be surprised to learn that the country folks fled in terror to the high lands. It appears from the reports of the Seismological Bureau that from the afternoon of the 9th to the morning of the 10th there were 16th shocks in Awamori and 7 in Tokyo.

About the same time instruments on the other side of the ocean were recording seismic disturbances. Says a Victoria telegram of August 10th:—

The seismograph at the Meteorological Office here on Friday recorded some very severe shocks of earthquake, which the Superintendent believes occurred in Alaska, as the records are similar to those made when the last earthquakes occurred up North.

The preliminary tremors commenced at 1.30 a.m., Victoria time, and continued until 4.08, the pendulum in this interval recording several oscillations of 3 millimetres in amplitude. The boom then remained quiet until 5.15, when another disturbance commenced, which rapidly assumed immense proportions, until at 6.15 the swing of the pendulum had completely crossed the record paper, and maintained this incessant movement for some twenty minutes, when its vibration, though still exceedingly large, began to lessen, and, repeating as it were the echoes of its preliminary tremors, gradually died out, about 10 o'clock. Another rest then occurred for 48 minutes, when a fresh vibration began, which became very pronounced for nearly an hour, and then continued its ever-lessening movements until about half past one, when the pendulum finally came to rest, the extraordinary seismic disturbances having thus lasted for some twelve hours.

From the near correspondence in time of these shocks and movements on two continents it is allowable to suppose that the centre of the disturbance was in the mid-Pacific ocean.

LANGFELDT & CO., LD.

The half-yearly general meeting of shareholder's of Langfeldt & Co., Limited, was held at No. 73, on Friday afternoon, when there were present Messrs. J. F. Lowder, (in the chair), C. B. Bernard, D. H. Blake, E. B. S. Edwards, H. Klinglen and J. Feicke.

The CHAIRMAN stated that the Directors regretted that the accounts for the half year did not show a better return. They could have paid a dividend of 3½ per cent., but this was a small item and it was considered better to carry the amount of profit over to new account. Their stock was still large, and included \$80,000 in coal, which was of full value. With regard to the Manila business, they had 2,932 yen realizable assets.

Mr. BERNARD had been appointed Managing Director and it was proposed that Mr. Feicke should be appointed to undertake the management of a branch of the business at Nagasaki, but this matter was not yet settled by the Directors, and was still in abeyance.

On the proposition of Mr. KLINGEN, seconded by Mr. E. B. S. Edwards, the report and accounts were put to the meeting and passed unanimously, and a vote of thanks to the Chairman and Directors, proposed by Mr. Klingen, brought the proceedings to a close.

The Report and Accounts were as follow:—

REPORT.

The statement of Assets and Liabilities, and the Profit and Loss Account for the half year ended the 30th June 1901, accompany this Report.

The Net Profit for the half year, after providing for general expenses, and Directors' and Auditor's fees

including the amount carried forward from last half year amounts to yen 5,479.55, which it is proposed to carry forward to a new account.

At a private meeting of shareholders the Directors were authorized to open a Branch of the Company at Nagasaki, and the necessary arrangements have been made with Mr. Joseph Feicke, formerly the company's Manager in Yokohama, to take charge of the business at that Port.

Mr. C. Weinberger having resigned, owing to his departure for Europe, Mr. M. F. Bengen and Mr. D. H. Blake have joined the Board of Directors, and Mr. C. B. Bernard has undertaken the Post of Managing Director.

J. F. LOWDER
C. B. BERNARD
M. F. BENGEN
D. H. BLAKE } Directors.

Yokohama, August 21st, 1901.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES ON 30TH JUNE, 1901.

ASSETS.		¥
Merchandise in Stock	183,718.24	
Plant, Fixtures and Furniture	3,938.72	
Sundry Debtors	21,698.97	
Fire Insurance Policies	946.29	
Cash	1,106.21	
Steam Launch "Dart"	7,241.70	
Manila Branch	2,932.34	
	221,582.47	
LIABILITIES.		¥
Capital 1,500 Shares \$100	150,000.00	
Sundry Creditors	11,050.56	
Loan on Coal	50,000.00	
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	5,052.36	
Balance, Profit	5,479.55	
	221,582.47	

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT ON 30TH JUNE, 1901.

June 30th. Dr.		¥
To Expenses and Wages account	12,323.06	
„ Rent	3,070.14	
„ Fire Insurance	816.08	
„ Directors' Fees	400.00	
„ Auditor's Fee	150.00	
„ Interest	1,551.57	
„ Balance, carried forward	5,479.55	
	23,790.40	
Dec. 31st. Cr.		¥
By Balance carried forward	698.48	
June 30th.		
By Gross Profit on Trade	23,084.92	
„ Shares transfer Fees	7.00	
	23,790.40	
	5,479.55	

E. & O. E.

Yokohama, 21st August, 1901.

J. F. LOWDER.
C. B. BERNARD.
M. F. BENGEN.
D. H. BLAKE, } Directors.

I have examined the foregoing accounts and compared them with the Books and vouchers of the Company, and certify them to be in accordance therewith.

C. GUINNESS, Auditor.

Yokohama, 21st August, 1901.

STEALING HALF A TON OF GOLD.

Quite a sensational robbery is reported from San Francisco. Said the *Chronicle* of Aug. 7th: "Cunning, patient and daring thieves broke into a safe in the Selby Smelting and Lead Company's works at Vallejo Junction between midnight and daylight yesterday morning and secured thirty-seven bars of gold. The mass weighed 1,130 pounds and its value was \$280,000. It is the largest theft of gold bullion known in this country.

"The thieves planned their work with infinite caution and patience. They executed the coup with daring and quickness. They disposed of every tell-tale sign with remarkable foresight and made their escape, taking the enormous booty with them, in such fashion that, so far as can be foreseen now, they will never be traced.

"The mere act of taking the gold was one of extreme simplicity. The method followed was the driving of a tunnel not over five feet in length, under the wall of the refinery, turning upward just inside and piercing the bottom of an iron safe that stood next the wall. The tunnel started just outside of the wooden wall, the opening

being a mere hole three feet deep, as many feet long and a foot and a half wide. A grown man could barely squeeze into this hole and wriggle himself into the tunnel leading under the wall. There, lying on his back, he could, if he were an expert, operate a drill and cut through the bottom of the safe. Once the hole was opened, the thief crawled up into the safe and passed gold bars down to his confederates. The thing was perfectly easy."

Easy also it appears to have been for the thieves to transport their booty to the adjacent shore, where two bars valued at \$16,000 were left behind, and thence by boat to some other point in San Francisco or to a waiting ship. "In the safe yesterday morning," says a report "were found \$130,000 in gold bars and two tons of silver bullion, which the robbers did not try to carry away. They could have taken it all if they had wished."

About two tons of silver which had no charms for them!

One man has been arrested but it seems incredible that he could have accomplished the job unaided.

SIR THOMAS HANBURY, K.V.O.

The London *Gazette* of 23rd July announces that the King has been graciously pleased to make the following appointment to the Royal Victorian Order:—To be Knight Commander, Thomas Hanbury, Esq. The investiture by His Majesty took place at Marlborough House on 16th Aug. The Victorian Order, of which there are only twenty-three Knights, was created by the late Queen Victoria, and is confined chiefly to the personal friends of the Royal House. Mr. William Allen, philanthropist, and great uncle to Sir Thomas Hanbury, rendered important service to the Duke of Kent, the father of Queen Victoria, at a critical time, about the years 1816-1817, when he was trustee for the Duke. Old Shanghai friends will welcome the honour now bestowed. Born June 21, 1832, Mr. (now Sir) Thomas Hanbury went to Shanghai in 1853, and resided there as a merchant for 13 years. The firm was first Hanbury and Co., and subsequently became Bower, Hanbury and Co. It is now continued by Sir Thomas's son, a member of the firm of Ward, Hanbury and Co., of London, and Ward, Probst, and Co., Shanghai. Sir Thomas left the China trade in 1874, but still retains large interests in Shanghai in real estate. In 1867 he bought the residence known as La Mortola, Ventimiglia, Italy, which is near Mentone. There, the well-known garden is his own creation, and contains 5,000 species of plants growing in the open air. It was visited twice by the late Queen Victoria and many times by His present Majesty the King, and other members of the Royal Family. The grounds attract about 4,000 visitors annually. Sir Thomas has likewise done much in the philanthropic world, and to his munificence we have the Thomas Hanbury School and Children's Home, Shanghai (in part); the Hanbury Botanical Institute, Genoa; the Queen Victoria Jubilee fountain, Mentone; the Museum Prehistoricum, Mentone; the Hanbury Hall, Alasio; and the Aprosian Library, Ventimiglia. Besides the honour just conferred Sir Thomas is a Knight Commander of the Cross of the Crown of Italy, and of the much more distinguished Order of S.S. Maurizio e Lazzaro.

THE SUGAR CONSUMPTION AND BEER TAX LAWS.

We are requested by the taxation authorities to publish the following regulations for the operation of the Sugar Consumption Tax Law and the Beer Tax Law respectively, which come into operation from the 1st October next:—

IMPERIAL ORDINANCE No. 169.

REGULATIONS FOR THE OPERATION OF THE SUGAR CONSUMPTION TAX LAW.

Art. 1.—A person desiring to manufacture sugar, molasses, and syrup shall determine the place of manufacture and the kind of article to be manufactured and make a report to that effect to the Taxation

Office concerned. In the report should be mentioned the address and name or title of the manufacturer.

Art. 2.—By manufacture is meant in all cases that which may be considered a single manufactory, no matter whether it covers a number of lots or not.

Art. 3.—When the Taxation Office concerned has found it necessary to cause the production of the drawing of a sugar factory or a list of utensils, apparatus, and machinery for manufacturing purposes, and given orders to that effect, a manufacturer of sugar, molasses and syrup must produce them.

Art. 4.—Manufacturers of sugar, molasses and syrup shall fix the time for commencing manufacture and make a report beforehand to the Taxation Office concerned. The same rule shall apply to cases where the work is recommenced after suspension.

Art. 5.—When any change occurs in matters reported in accordance with Arts. 1 and 4 or matters mentioned in drawings or lists presented according to Art. 3, the fact shall on each occasion be notified to the Taxation Office concerned.

Art. 6.—When a manufacturer of sugar, molasses and syrup intends to discontinue his business, a report to that effect shall be made to the Taxation Office concerned.

Art. 7.—The Revenue Officer shall from time to time proceed to each manufactory of sugar, molasses or syrup and inspect the sugar, molasses or syrup, the materials, apparatus and machinery for manufacture or books and documents.

Art. 8.—The Revenue Officer may, if he finds it necessary for the purpose of control, put seals on the sugar, molasses, or syrup stored by the manufacturer or on store houses, or apparatus and machinery for manufacture.

Art. 9.—When a manufacturer of sugar, molasses or syrup wishes to transfer sugar, molasses or syrup outside the manufactory, he must obtain the approval of the Revenue Officer as to the number and weight of same and the place where they are to be transferred.

In the case of the foregoing clause if the Revenue Officer finds it necessary he may put seals on such sugar, molasses or syrup or remove them to other places.

Art. 10.—Persons intending to take delivery of sugar, molasses, or syrup from factories, Custom House or bonded warehouses, shall distinguish those which are to be taken delivery of for the purpose of being consumed in the Empire from those which are not, and the fact shall be notified to the Taxation Office concerned.

Art. 11.—Persons desiring to apply for the postponement of collection of consumption tax in accordance with the proviso of clause 1 in Art. 4 of the Sugar Consumption Tax Law shall make an application to that effect to the Taxation Office concerned simultaneously with making the report of the foregoing article.

Art. 12.—When the report in Art. 10 is made, the Taxation Office concerned shall decide to which kinds enumerated in Art. 3 of the Sugar Consumption Tax Law the articles belong to, and the number of cattie, and steps for collection shall be made for those on which consumption tax should be at once collected, and for those for which an application for the postponement of collection of consumption tax is not required, the amount of security to be deposited shall be indicated.

Art. 13.—The Revenue Officers may take steps themselves for receiving consumption tax at places only where the Treasury is not located.

Persons liable to pay tax may make payment of sugar consumption tax in revenue stamps at places only where the Treasury is not located. In this case revenue stamps should be put on the document in which the rate of sugar consumption tax is determined by inspection and stamps cancelled.

Art. 14.—The Revenue Officers may give verbal notice of payment of tax.

Art. 15.—The kinds of securities to be deposited in accordance with Arts. 4 and 5 of the Sugar Consumption Tax Law are limited to money and negotiable bonds.

Persons wishing to deposit securities shall deposit those in the foregoing clause with the Treasury and present the receipt of the same to the Taxation Office concerned.

Art. 16.—When the value of negotiable bonds has decreased, the Taxation Office concerned may cause the production of additional securities.

Art. 17.—When a manufacturer of sugar, molasses or syrup is to make delivery of sugar, molasses, or syrup the person taking delivery must prove that the consumption tax on the goods has been paid or the securities on them deposited.

Art. 18.—Persons desiring to apply for the release of securities produced in accordance with Art 5 of the Sugar Consumption Tax Law must present to the Taxation Office concerned an application accompanied by the following documents:—

1. Export permit or other documents taking its place.
2. Import permit from a Custom House in a foreign port of import, or other document testifying to the landing of the goods in a foreign country.

Art. 19.—When securities are to be sold by public auction in accordance with clause 2 of Art. 5 of the Sugar Consumption Tax Law, public notice to that effect shall be made and the goods must be sold after at least three days have expired from the first day on which public notice shall have been made.

Art. 20.—In the public notice in the foregoing article should be mentioned the address and name or title of the depositor of securities, kinds of bonds, amount of value, place where, and time when, sale by public auction is to be made and other necessary matters.

Art. 21.—When consumption tax and expenses have been paid in full prior to the carrying into effect of the sale by public auction, the sale in question will be suspended.

Art. 22.—When there is any balance of money to be refunded to the depositor of securities in accordance with the proviso of clause 2 of Art. 4 and the proviso of clause 2 of Art. 5 of the Sugar Consumption Tax Law such balance may be deposited.

Art. 23.—Persons desiring to apply for the refunding of a sum of money in accordance with Art. 11 must, when the sugar or molasses to be used as materials is to be removed to a factory, inform the officials concerned of its kind and weight and the time when it is to be used and obtain their approval beforehand.

When, on obtaining the approval in the foregoing clause, sugar, syrup or alcohol has been made, its kind and weight shall be reported to the official concerned.

Art. 24.—When it is intended to obtain the approval mentioned in the foregoing article a document testifying that the consumption tax has been paid must be produced.

Art. 25.—When an application is made for the refunding of a sum of money in accordance with Art. 11 of the Sugar Consumption Tax Law, the application should be made to the Taxation Office concerned.

Art. 26.—Manufacturers of sugar, molasses and syrup shall enter in their books at least the following matters:—

1. The kind and weight of materials. For those which are taken delivery of from other persons, the date of delivery and the address and name or title of the person making the delivery.

2. The kind and weight of materials used and the date when they were used.

3. The kind and weight of sugar, molasses and the date when they were manufactured.

4. The kind, weight and value of sugar, molasses, and syrup delivered to other persons, the date of delivery and the address and name or title of the person taking the delivery.

Art. 27.—Sellers of sugar, molasses and syrup shall enter in their books at least the following matters:—

1. The kind, weight and value of sugar, molasses and sugar taken delivery of, the date of delivery and the address and name or title of the person making the delivery.

2. The kind, weight and value of sugar, molasses and syrup sold, the date of sale and the address and name or title of the purchaser. In the case of retail it is not required to mention the address and name or title of the purchasers in No. 2 of the foregoing clause.

Art. 28.—No Revenue Officer is allowed to divulge any matters he has become officially acquainted with concerning the business of manufacturers and sellers of sugar, molasses and syrup.

Art. 29.—All business belonging to Taxation Offices in these regulations will be transacted by Branch Taxation Offices in localities where the branches are established.

SUPPLEMENTARY RULES.

Art. 30.—In case a report is to be made to the Government in accordance with Art. 19 of the Sugar Consumption Tax Law such report must be made to the Taxation Office concerned in accordance with Art. 50.

REGULATIONS FOR THE OPERATION OF THE BEER TAX LAW.

Art. 1.—A person wishing to brew beer shall determine a brewery and present to the Taxation Office concerned an application for license. In the application should be mentioned the address and name or title of the applicant.

When a brewery is to be removed the new locality shall be fixed and a report to that effect shall be made to the Taxation Office concerned.

Art. 2.—By beer factory is meant in all cases that which may be considered a single factory no matter whether it covers a number of lots or not.

Art. 3.—Persons who have obtained a license for manufacturing beer shall make a detailed drawing of the ground and buildings of each factory, list of vessels, apparatus and machinery for manufacturing and a written statement relating to the mode of manufacturing beer, and present them to the Taxation Office concerned prior to the commencement of business.

When any change occurs in matters mentioned in the drawing or list in the foregoing clause, a report to that effect should be made at each time of such occurrence. The same rule shall apply to cases where the mode of manufacture is altered or where the address, name or title of the applicant is changed.

Art. 4.—When a beer brewer has presented the list in clause 1 of the foregoing article or made the report in clause 2 of the same article, the Taxation Office concerned shall make inspection of the vessels, apparatus and machinery for manufacture. The Taxation Office may, in this case, mark or brand on them numbers, the quantity which the vessels contain, and other necessary matters.

No brewers are allowed to use vessels, apparatus or machinery for the brewing of beer unless after the inspection in the foregoing clause has been made.

Art. 5.—Brewers of beer shall fix the time for commencing manufacture and a report to that effect shall be made beforehand to the Taxation Office concerned. The same rule shall apply to cases where the manufacture is to be suspended or recommenced after suspension, or where matters which have been reported are to be changed.

Art. 6.—When the business of brewing beer is succeeded by other persons the successors shall make a report to that effect to the Taxation Office concerned.

When the business of brewing beer is to be transferred to other persons, a report to that effect shall be made to the Taxation Office concerned jointly with the transfer.

Art. 7.—When a beer brewer intends to discontinue business, an application for the cancellation of license shall be made to the Taxation Office concerned.

Art. 8.—The official inspection of the quantity to be brewed shall be made at the time when filtering is completed.

Art. 9.—If, during the process of brewing, the fermenting liquid is destroyed, lost or otherwise sustains losses or damage, the brewer shall forthwith make a report to that effect to the Taxation Office concerned.

Art. 10.—Persons desiring to apply for exemption from tax on the quantity brewed in accordance with Art. 7 of the Beer Tax Law must make an application to that effect to the Taxation Office concerned immediately the loss occurs.

Art. 11.—Brewers of beer shall make in their books entries of at least the following matters:—

1. The kind and quantity of materials; in case when taken delivery of from other persons, the date of delivery and the name of the person making the delivery.

2. The kind and quantity of materials used and the date on which they were used.

3. The quantity of beer brewed and the date on which brewing was completed.

4. The quantity, value and date of delivery of beer made to other persons and the name of the person to whom delivery was made.

In the case of retail, it is not required to mention the name of the person to whom delivery was made as provided for in No. 4 of the foregoing clause.

Art. 12.—Sellers of beer shall make in their books entries of at least the following matters:—

1. The quantity and value of beer taken delivery of, the date of the delivery and the name of person making the delivery.

2. The quantity and value of beer sold, the date of sale and the name of the person to whom the sale was made.

In the case of retail, it is not required to mention the name of the person to whom the sale was made as provided for in the second part of the foregoing clause.

Art. 13.—The Revenue Officer shall from time to time proceed to places where beer is brewed or sold and inspect the beer, its materials, vessels, apparatus, machinery or books and documents.

Art. 14.—The Revenue Officer may, if he deems it necessary for the purpose of control, put seals on vessels, apparatus and machinery for brewing purposes.

Art. 15.—Brewers of beer must obtain the approval of the Revenue Office in any of the following cases:—

1. When malt juices are to be put into fermentation casks.

2. When fermented liquid is to be placed in other vessels.

3. When beer is to be filtered.

4. When beer is to be again brewed by using beer residuum.

5. When beer residuum is to be removed outside the factory or mixed with other residuum.

6. When vessels, apparatus or machinery for the purpose of brewing are to be removed outside the factory, no matter whether they belong to the brewer himself or not.

7. When beer is to be transferred from outside the factory to the inside.

Art. 16.—In case a beer brewer does not actually live in the place where the factory is located, he shall appoint a manager for the purpose of concluding business relating to beer tax and notify the fact to the Taxation Office concerned.

Art. 17.—No Revenue Officer is allowed to divulge any matters he has become officially acquainted with concerning the business of brewers and sellers of beer.

SUPPLEMENTARY RULES.

Art. 18.—Clause 2 of Art. 4 of these Regulations shall not be applicable to persons who have reported the brewing of beer in accordance with Art. 22 of the Beer Tax Law only at the time of coming into operation of these regulations.

THE PEACE PROTOCOL.

The following version of the Peace Protocol is translated by the *N.-C. Daily News* from the *Universal Gazette* which, on the other hand, translated it from an English copy sent by a correspondent at Peking:—

ARTICLE I.

Clause 1.—An Imperial edict shall be issued ordering Prince Chun to proceed to Germany as Special Ambassador to apologise for, express the Emperor's regret at, the murder of the late Baron von Ketteler, H.I.G.M. Minister at Peking. Prince Chun has now proceeded on his mission to Germany in obedience to the said Imperial Commands.

Clause 2.—A Monument to be erected in memory of Baron von Ketteler on the spot where he was murdered, the monument to be in accordance with the late Minister's rank and importance. Work on said Monument has now already commenced.

ARTICLE II.

Clause 1.—The punishment of the chief instigators and authors, amongst the officials, of the murders perpetrated on the officers and people of the various Powers in accordance with the Imperial decrees of the 13th and 21st of February, 1901. Also the punishment by order of the Imperial edict of the various guilty provincial officials in accordance with the degree of their several crimes.

Clause 2.—An Imperial edict to be issued commanding that all military and literary examinations shall be stopped for five years wherever the subjects of the various Powers have been murdered or cruelly treated.

ARTICLE III.

Na Tung, Vice-President of the Board of Revenue, has already been ordered to proceed to Japan as Special Ambassador to apologise for the murder of the Japanese Secretary.

ARTICLE IV.

The money has already been paid for the erection of tablets at the cemeteries of the various nationalities, containing words repudiating all libels and contentious epithets that had been hitherto current against foreigners amongst the masses.

ARTICLE V.

An Imperial edict to be issued forbidding for the space of two years the import as well as the manufacture in China of all arms and ammunition and warlike substances.

ARTICLE VI.

On the 29th of May, 1901, an Imperial edict was issued consenting to the payment of an Indemnity to the various Powers to the total sum of Haikuan Taels 450 millions. This said amount is set down in the 2nd article of the agreement concerning subjects and societies, etc., of the various nationalities drawn up on the 22nd of December, 1900.

(a) The said amount of 450 millions is to be in Haikuan taels and to be exchanged according to the market quotations of the time into various foreign gold money.

[Then follows the approximate exchange between the Haikuan tael into the gold sovereign, dollar, franc, etc., etc.]

The interest on this sum of Tls. 450 million will be at 4 per cent., payments to be divided into 30 annual instalments. The principal and interest on each instalment is to be in gold calculated on the exchange of the time, and at the periods agreed upon. The first instalment is to be on the 1st of January 1902, the interest to commence on the 1st of July 1901. The Chinese Government may calculate the first six months' interest down to the end of December 1901, and then begin from the 1st of January 1902 (Chinese Calendar, 22nd day of the 11th moon of this present year); but this interest must be paid within three years and also calculated on a basis of 4 per cent. per annum.

(b) All matters concerning this said amount are to be arranged at Shanghai and the various Powers shall each appoint a Director of a Bank to act conjointly with regard to the principal and interest paid by the Chinese Government, and the Banks concerned shall severally grant receipts for all sums so received.

(c) China shall draw up a Guarantee Paper for the total amount, the Guarantee Paper to be held by the Doyen of the Foreign Ministers at Peking. Subsequently this single Guarantee Paper may be changed into secondary Guarantee Papers, each said

Paper to have the signatures of the Chinese officials seconded.

(d) Such Guarantee Papers when paid up to be deposited in the hands of the said Directors of Banks.

(e) The following are the terms of the said guarantee Papers:—

(1) After deducting such of the Customs revenues as had been agreed upon before in guarantee for the payment of previous loans the balance, together with the revenues arising from the increased duties of 5 per cent. ad valorem on Imports and also the additional revenues derived from the taxation of Imports, hitherto duty free, calculated at 5 per cent. ad valorem with the exception of rice, cereals, flour, gold and silver money.

(2) All import revenues collected by the usual native customs at the various treaty ports must be turned over to the management of the Maritime customs.

(3) After deducting such revenues from salt used to guarantee previous foreign loans the balance shall also be given over to the payment of the Indemnity.

Although the various Powers have consented to the increase of the tariff to 5 per cent. ad valorem there are two conditions to be observed:—

(1) All imports now being valued duties on any goods that can at once come into this new category may be speedily collected; the valuation on imports must be calculated on a basis of averaging the changes in the value of goods within the last three years. Goods that have not changed in value within the said previous three years, duties thereon may be collected on the new basis in the usual way.

(2) The two rivers Peiho and Huangpu must be conserved in order to make them suitable for navigation and the Chinese Government should assist in this work of conservation by devoting a portion of the new increased revenues to said purpose. Work shall begin two months after the signing of these presents.

ARTICLE VII.

The Government of China consents to the granting of an area of ground for the special and independent use of the legations of the various Powers. No Chinese subjects shall be permitted to reside within said area. Steps also may be taken for the defence of the said area by the said legations. The map depicting said area apportioned to the legations is contained in the document of the 16th January, 1901, in which it is also stated that the Chinese Government consents to the independent liberty of action of the various Powers and the retention of guards for their legations.

ARTICLE VIII.

The Chinese Government consents to the razing to the ground of the Taku forts and all forts impeding free progress from Peking to the sea coast. Steps are now being taken for said purpose.

ARTICLE IX.

With regard to the consent of the Chinese Government mentioned in the document of the 16th January, 1901, granting liberty of action to the various Powers to retain troops at various points to protect free progress between Peking and the sea coast, the following points have been selected for the purpose, namely Huangts'un, Langfang, Yangts'un, Tientsin, Chienliangch'eng, Tangku, Lutai, Tangshan, Lanchow, Ch'anglihsien, Chwangtao, and Shanhaikuan.

ARTICLE X.

The Chinese Government consents to the promulgation of Imperial edicts to be posted for the space of two years in the various prefectures, sub-prefectures, departments and districts on the following subject:—

(1) To post the Imperial edict of the 1st of February, 1901, forbidding under pain of decapitation all societies, as well as the entering of anyone into such societies which have for their object hatred and enmity against foreign countries.

(2) An Imperial edict issued on a certain day this year clearly setting forth how the guilty officials are to be punished.

(3) An Imperial edict on a certain date this year ordering the stoppage of all military and literary examinations, in the Cities and towns where foreign subjects were murdered or cruelly treated.

(4) The posting of the Imperial edict of the 1st of February, 1901, ordering the high provincial authorities and local official everywhere to put an immediate stop to all riots or attacks on subjects of foreign Powers and that any failure to do so will be visited with cashiering and dismissal from the public service for ever of the guilty officials concerned. The above edicts are already being gradually posted throughout the Empire.

ARTICLE XI.

The Chinese Government consents to free commerce and navigation in the country. This matter will be discussed later on. In the 6th Article of this protocol, concerning Indemnity, there is a clause stating that the Chinese government shall assist in making good the conservation of the Peiho and Huang rivers:—

(1) Steps concerning the conservation of the Peiho had already been discussed with Chinese officials before. Now after the return of Tientsin to China the

Chinese government may appoint an official to join the Board and to pay Haikuan Tls. 60,000 per annum towards the said object.

(2) The expenses for the Conservation of the Huangpu as estimated, in advance, by the River Conservation Board, constituted by official permission, for the next 20 years will about H.K. Tls. 480,000 per annum, half to be paid by the Chinese Government and one-half by the countries concerned in the matter. The details of this matter are contained in an annexed document.

ARTICLE XII.

An Imperial edict of the 21st July, 1901, ordering the changing of the Tsungli Yamén into the Wai-wu-pu has been received, and agreement entered into as to the ceremonies to be observed when Foreign Ministers are received in audience by the Throne.

Contained in annexed paper; in future all official correspondence between the Foreign Ministers and the Chinese Government shall be in the French language.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MORMONISM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—I read in last evening's issue of the *Herald* the following quotation from your paper:

"As for the accusation of fanaticism and the *Herald's* foolish attempt to demonstrate that if a man refuses to give accommodation to a Mormon mission, he ought to show similar exclusiveness towards every one differing from his own particular form of religious belief, the whole argument is so flagrantly illogical as to be absolutely dishonest. Whatever may be said for the industry and sincerity of the Mormons, there is no gainsaying the fact that many of them practice polygamy and are consequently leading a life which shocks the moral susceptibilities of 999 Christians out of every thousand. No man who controls a hotel or a lodging house would be acting properly towards his ordinary guests if he gave accommodation to Mormons."

Regarding the Staniland incident, I will say nothing in answer to your charge that the *Herald* is "so flagrantly illogical as to be absolutely dishonest." The Editor of the *Herald* seems to be fully able to take care of himself while discussing the question with your paper, as to whether Mr. Staniland is or is not a "lodging house keeper of correct opinions."

Mr. Staniland is without doubt one of the 999 whom you are anxious to protect, and to whom you refer as receiving a "shock" to their "moral susceptibilities" because of the lives which myself and associates in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints are living.

It seems to me you have gone out of your way in defending Mr. Staniland to throw mud at my people. What your reason for the stand you have taken on the Mormon question is, I am not able to say, unless it be that the current which has "shocked" him and the remaining 998 has also reached you.

When you intimate that it is dangerous for a Mormon to be admitted into the home of the most respectable person on earth you are guilty of showing your ignorance of our people, and the record for honest and virtue which they have made. The Mormons are the most virtuous people on the face of the earth. In the early days in Utah when there were "999" Mormons to one non-Mormon there was not a brothel in any of our cities. We have always been honest enough to be true to our wives and leave other men's wives and daughters alone.

I suppose, in your opinion, I owe an apology to the Managers of the Grand Hotel of this city, the Metropole and Imperial of Tokyo for not telling them that I was a Mormon, so that the Managers of each of these hotels could have had an opportunity to be "acting properly towards their ordinary guests" by refusing me, a Mormon, accommodations.

The last sentence in your article is a libel on the people whom I have the honor to represent, and one that I am not willing to pass by without an answer. In 1876 there were thirteen counties in Utah without saloon, brewery, gambling house, brothel or beggar, and the population was exclusively "Mormon."

"By their fruits ye shall know them. Do men gather grapes from thorns or figs from thistles? Can an impure fountain send forth pure water?"—Jesus.

Bishop D. S. Tuttle—for years an Episcopal clergyman in Salt Lake City, but now of St. Louis, Mo.—in a lecture on "Mormonism," published in the *New York Sun*, November, 1877, held these views:

"We of the east are accustomed to look upon the Mormons as either a licentious, arrogant or rebellious mob bent only on defying the United States Government and deriding the faith of the Christians. This is not so. I know them to be honest, faithful, prayerful workers, and earnest in their faith that heaven will bless the Church of Latter-day Saints."

Elder Miles Grant, the Adventist, and editor of *The World's Crisis*, says:

"After a careful observation for some days, we came to the settled conclusion that there is less licentiousness in Salt Lake City than in any other one of the same size in the United States; and were we to bring up a family of children in these last days of wickedness, we should have less fears of their moral corruption, were they in that city than in any other. Swearing, drinking, gambling, idleness and licentiousness have made but little headway there, when compared with other places of equal size."

United States Prosecuting Attorney Dickson of Utah (a non-Mormon):

"It was a matter of history that the Mormons did not cohabit together, in the sense as used by the other side, without a form of marriage, and it was alone this form of marriage and the practice under it, and not sexual sins, that Congress was legislating against. They knew that those sins are not upheld in Utah, but are condemned by the Mormons and deplored by the Gentiles."

General Thomas L. Kane, of Pennsylvania, says: "I have given you in terms the opinion my four years' experience has enabled me to form of the Mormons, preferring to force you to deduce it for yourselves from the facts. But I will add that I have not heard a single charge made against them as a community—against their habitual purity of life, their willing integrity, their toleration of religious differences of opinion, their regard for the laws, their devotion to the constitutional government under which we live—that I do not, from my own observation, or upon the testimony of others, know to be unfounded."

We teach that next to the shedding of blood is the crime of sexual impurity, and in no place on earth is the virtue of woman held so sacred as in Utah.

We are here to preach and practice purity, and to obey, honour and sustain the laws of this Nation.

The above evidence from non-Mormons gives conclusive proof that our people are living in accord with the thirteenth Article of their Faith which reads: We believe in being honest, true, chaste, benevolent, virtuous, and in doing good to all men; indeed we may say that we follow the admonition of Paul. We believe all things, we hope all things, we have endured many things, and hope to be able to endure all things. If there is anything virtuous, lovely, or of good report or praiseworthy, we seek after these things."

Respectfully, HEBER J. GRANT.
Yokohama, August 30th, 1901.

BURGLARIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—With reference to the two burglaries reported in your columns during the last day or two, in which reports it is stated that fire-arms were used by the householder, in one case resulting in a wounded eye and mouth, in the other in death from a Murata rifle bullet from behind, I, and indeed most foreigners, would esteem it a great favour if you will publish the results of the inquiries which have been or will be held. The question is what punishment, if any in the first case, will be meted out to the brave defenders of their home?

I do not write in a spirit of wanton curiosity. My house has been subject to untimely visits by burglars no less than five times since the New Year. In the first instance nothing of importance was taken, no disturbance was made. The next visit frightened the two amahs almost out of their lives; they were threatened with a big knife and were forced to hand out all the money they possessed, some twenty yen. They were too frightened to rouse me until the robber had made good his escape some hours.

After this, the police being unable to trace the thief, I designed a simple electrical alarm to notify any unauthorised entrance to my compound. Some month or two ago the bell notified me that a burglar had entered the compound over the gate. I rose and opened fire on the place where I supposed the man to be, with my Mauser, with the result that there was a hurried scuffling and then a thud as the man dropped over the other side of the gate. I let fly again without doing damage. It was a very dark night.

We have had two further visits since that time and have driven the robbers away by means of the Mauser. Now Sir, I am getting tired of attempted burglaries! I work hard during the day and expect to sleep comfortably at night. What will be the legal consequences if I drill one or more holes in my next nocturnal visitors' hides? Have I a right to shoot a man who enters my compound with presumed felonious intent? If so, can I shoot him as he turns to fly? I don't want to kill, but I do want to damage a little to prevent tiresome repetition. At the same time I don't want to go to a Japanese gaol for months for merely shooting a burglar in the legs.

If the result of the inquiries on the two cases

mentioned above are favourable to the householder, can foreigners rely on the precedent this created?

Please excuse the, perhaps unnecessary length of this letter, but I wish to make quite clear the circumstances of the case, especially the point of intrusion to the compound and not into the house. Am I to wait until the man effects an entry and has a good chance of bowling me over with a bullet as I am stalking him? I don't think that there is any question of fair-play in the matter. Burglars are not worthy of much consideration. I enclose my card.

I am, sir, yours, etc.

PERPLEXED.

Yokohama, 30th August, 1901.

FIFTY YEARS OF WORK FOR YOUNG MEN.

(By A CORRESPONDENT.)

In Boston, June 11-16, a convention was held the reports of which, during the past month, have filled many columns of the American metropolitan press, religious papers, and leading monthly magazines. Such an impression was made that the leading papers in other countries have given it much space, the *Fiji Shimpu* on two successive days devoting the editorial page to the significance of the convention and the movement it represents.

This gathering, the International Convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations of North America, was held on the occasion of the semi-centennial of the organization of the first Young Men's Christian Association in the United States, which occurred in Boston June, 1851, the suggestion coming from the London Association, which was organized six years previous. The delegates numbered two thousand from all the large cities and educational centres of the States and Canada, and including over eighty fraternal delegates from twenty-three foreign countries, represent every continent.

The convention was unique in that it was composed largely of the most prominent Christian laymen, young and old, of the communities represented, a considerable number bearing a national reputation in commercial, professional or political circles. Among the number were railroad presidents, presidents and professors of leading universities, generals, admirals, and multi-millionaires who have devoted their means to objects of philanthropy. Personal messages of congratulation were received from their Imperial Majesties King Edward of England, Emperor William of Germany, the King of Italy, and from the President of Switzerland, President McKinley, and Earl Roberts.

The universal adaptability and usefulness of the Young Men's Christian Association has been recognized because it has served interests as varied as the needs of young manhood. This Jubilee Convention revealed the Association's moral, social, educational and economic value in the world. It has been examined by the public, business men, corporations, rulers of nations, governments, and the Church, and endorsed as an agency of genuine and indispensable serviceableness to men in cities, towns, colleges, railroads, mines, army, navy, and to men in lands of Occident and Orient, ministering to the man and conserving his entire well-being.

The first great assemblage of the Jubilee marked the inter-denominational fellowship attained in Association work. At the praise service held on the afternoon of the first day in Trinity Church, the scene of Phillips Brook's labours, the opening sentences of Scripture were read by Bishop Mallalieu of the Methodist Episcopal Church; the prayer of confession and invocation were read by Pres. Wood, of Newton Theological Institute, of the Baptist Church; the Scripture was read by Pres. Capen of the American Board; the congregation joined in the Apostle's Creed read by Rev. F. W. Donald, D.D., rector of Trinity Church, and then knelt for the prayers read by Dr. Chas. Cuthbert Hall of the Presbyterian Church, who also delivered the sermon. In the processional marched the foreign delegates, including two priests of the Greek Church, who were fraternal delegates from Russia.

The fifty years' development of the different phases and departments of the work as reviewed indicates, as one speaker said, that no other organization has been so quick to recognize new elements in American life or so practical and helpful in developing plans to meet these new conditions. The business men have so appreciated this work that they have put large amounts into it, not as a charity but as a profitable business investment, until, besides rented quarters in many places, there are now in the cities of the United States and Canada 391 buildings, valued at \$23,000,000, thoroughly equipped for this many-sided work, and employing 1,522 trained men for its supervision.

The Convention addresses show that at the end of the first twenty-five years the work consisted principally in social parlours, reading rooms, libraries, assistance in finding employment, visiting the sick, gospel meetings, Bible class, etc. With the growing complexity of city life the agencies have been multiplied and

the scope broadened. First came the introduction of physical training, until now the buildings contain the best equipped gymnasiums in the country and have worked out the most successful scheme of body building and physical development applied to the creeds of the average young man. Last year 77,000 men and boys received instruction in the gymnasiums. One of the most scholarly addresses of the convention, that of Pres. G. Stanley Holl, of Clark University, on "The Contribution of the Association to the Physical Development of Young Men," commended it as laying the basis for a strenuous and controlled manhood.

During the past ten years the educational department of the Association has been developed until last year over 26,000 young men were enrolled in the day and night classes, pursuing commercial, mechanical and technical courses which contribute to the increase of their earning power and development of a higher type of citizenship. One of the notable features of the Convention was the mammoth educational exhibit, covering 45,000 square feet of floor space and containing samples from 330 Associations of the work of the students in commercial subjects, common English branches, music and languages, and industrial branches such as free-hand, architectural and mechanical drawing, physics, chemistry and electricity, plumbing, forging, carpentering, etc. Prominent educators at the convention pronounced this display the best educational exhibit ever made on the continent from any source by any schools. Certain addresses indicated a large field of influence before the city associations as yet but partly explored: "The Association and the City Problem," "Relation of the Association to Commercial Industrial Classes," "The Association a Bond between Capital and Labour."

One night was given to the Railroad Department. Along the great trunk lines are 161 Associations ministering exclusively to the needs of railroad men by means of reading rooms, libraries, game rooms, bath rooms, barber shops, restaurants, dormitories, emergency hospitals, classes of instruction in practical railroad, and direct religious agencies. Last year the railroad companies of North America appropriated \$180,000 to these Associations because they believe in the work. This department has been pronounced "the greatest object lesson of Christianity in industrial life yet given to the Church and the business world." The German and Russian Governments have both sent officials to investigate this work with a view to establishing something similar on their own lines. In America whole systems are adopting policies looking to erection of buildings at all their leading terminal and divisional points.

Prominence was given on the programme to the Student Young Men's Christian Association, the largest and most effective American intercollegiate organization of any kind, there being associations in 577 institutions of higher learning. The speakers on College Night were Pres. Patton of Princeton, Pres. Northrop of the University of Minnesota, and Pres. Booker T. Washington of Tuskegee Institute. The following from Pres. Patton is typical of their thought:—"The first duty of the University is the intellectual development of its students, but its duty is also to make good men and good citizens. Good citizens cannot be made without religion, and religion must enter largely into university life. The Young Men's Christian Association must take hold of the student body, it is the most potent agency for presenting the gospel so as to secure the moral and spiritual uplift of the undergraduate."

The most enthusiastic and demonstrative session was the night when Army and Navy officers testified to the value of the Army and Navy Department of the Association and appealed for its further extension. The speakers were Maj.-Gen. Joseph Wheeler, Admirals Watson and Higginson, Captains A. V. Wadhams and R. P. Hobson, the latter the hero of the *Merrimac*. The climax of enthusiasm was marked when Miss Helen M. Gould, who recently gave the \$150,000 building to the Association at the Brooklyn Navy Yard was presented. Last year 39,000 visits were made by sailors of the American Navy to this one building. When war burst upon the United States and 300,000 young men left home for the perils of camp and battlefield the International Committee added a new department to its already heavy work, and "wherever soldiers marched, suffered, battled and died, the secretaries went with club houses, canvas and every possible ministrations, material or spiritual, to cheer, protect and save them." At the request of enlisted men, officers and the U.S. Government this is to be a permanent branch of the Association.

Other phases of work, for boys, for Negro and Indian young men, and for the tens of millions of young men in non-Christian lands were presented. At the great closing meeting on Sunday night, after a masterful presentation by Mr. Jno. R. Mott, of the claims of young men in the Orient, \$15,000 was pledged within a few minutes to send secretaries to respond to the calls for men to organize this work.

The relation of the association to the Church was

well stated in addresses by Pres. W. H. P. Faunce of Brown University, and Dr. F. E. Clark, president of the Society of Christian Endeavor. Dr. Clark said: "The Young Men's Christian Association is one of the most vigorous, aggressive and stalwart of the children of the Church. The Association, without disrupting the Church or forming a new denomination in this over-denominationalized age, has set young men at work for young men. The Association has proved itself most valuable because of the emphasis it has put on the three-fold development of the whole man, body, mind and spirit. It was time for such a demonstration, and who better than the young men of the churches could have made it?"

The religious and spiritual were emphasized throughout the Convention in addresses by Christian leaders on such subjects as, "The Word of God and the Daily Life of Young Men;" "A Right Life Necessary to Bible Knowledge;" "Influence of the Holy Spirit Indispensable;" closing with the gem address of the programme by Rob't. E. Speare on "Need of an overwhelming Sense of Christ in Our Work." Sunday afternoon witnessed the rare spectacle of 4,500 men at the Convention gospel meeting. After a plain, straight gospel talk cards were signed by 442 men signifying their intention to begin a Christian life.

The semi-centennial celebration of the founding of the first Young Men's Christian Association in Japan is interesting to contemplate. The first decade of the work gives signs of promise. There are 39 student associations embracing not only all the mission schools, but all the Government Higher Schools, the two Imperial Universities, the leading private universities, and a few professional schools. The Tokyo City Association is demonstrating what is possible with a well equipped building in effectively touching the life of young men in commercial and professional life. Other cities are making beginnings in this important work. There was recently organized a City Young Men's Christian Association of Japan, with a competent Central Committee, the purpose of which is to give systematic and comprehensive supervision by cultivating the field for this work among the 6,000,000 young men of Japan, particularly in the forty-five cities of 40,000 population and over.

SOME POINTS OF CONTACT WITH, AND OPPOSITION TO CHRISTIANITY IN JAPANESE CHARACTER.*

AN ADDRESS DELIVERED BY THE REV. J. HARADA AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE JAPAN MISSION OF THE A.B.C.F.M. TRANSLATED BY THE REQUEST OF THE MISSION, BY GEO. E. ALBRECHT.

While it is true that human nature everywhere is essentially the same, yet, looked at from another standpoint, it is certainly true that Greeks and Jews, for example, are not in all things alike. We speak of national differences, since each nation has its peculiar characteristics, which are manifest, first, in external appearance, then in different customs and practices, in literature and institutions, and so forth. Thus it is of the greatest importance for preachers and teachers of the Gospel, who intend to be "made all things to all men," that they should study the characteristics of the particular people among whom they are working.

If I were to state the chief characteristics of the Japanese people, looking at them from the ethical side, I would say that there are especially four points, which demand our attention. Without due appreciation of these, we can not understand the Japanese.

First "*Giri*," the Sense of Ought. *Giri* is a term difficult of rendering into foreign languages. "Reasonable," "right," "justice," "ought," or the German *sollen*, are all inadequate translations. In most cases *giri* conflicts with *ninjo* (human affections, natural feelings). What moves the Japanese most in novels, or in theatrical plays, are those scenes in which the conflict between *giri* and *ninjo* is represented. "If you obey the dictates of the former, you can not obey the latter; if you obey the latter, you can not obey the former; standing between *giri* and *nasake* (between duty and natural affection), there is nothing left but to weep." A passage like this moves the Japanese to tears. The scene, in which Shigemori, of the Taira clan, remonstrates with his father upon his plan of violence against the emperor, is one of the finest passages in Japanese history: "If I am loyal, I can not be filial; if I am filial, I can not be loyal; here is my sore dilemma." This is an example of the conflict between *giri* and *ninjo*.

But, as, according to the Japanese saying, "the most sacred relations must give way before great duties," so, when duty demands, the relation between

father and son ceases to be; everything must be sacrificed on the altar of duty. One's own interests, or welfare can not be taken into consideration. *Giri* includes the spirit of chivalry and of self-sacrifice. A man who does not acknowledge these principles is despised as a man devoid of the sense of *giri*.

"Full well I knew this course must end in death: It was Yamato-spirit urged me on To dare whate'er betide."*

This verse we may well consider as expressing the sense of *giri* applied to patriotism.

Such words as these of the Apostle Paul: "For I wish that myself were accursed from Christ for my brethren, my kinsmen according to the flesh," while hard to understand on utilitarian principles, are readily understood from the standpoint of *giri*. Words also like these of Christ: "He that loveth father or mother more than me is not worthy of me; and he that loveth son or daughter more than me is not worthy of me. And he that taketh not his cross, and followeth after me, is not worthy of me," when considered in the light of the principle I have stated before, that "the most sacred relations must give way before great duties," are wholly natural.

The life of Christ is an example of the victory of *giri* over *ninjo*. The temptations of Satan were all addressed to the natural feelings of Christ as a man; but Christ, discerning clearly what duty demanded, overcome them. Again, when Christ prayed: "O my Father, if it be possible, let this cup pass from me," He gave expression to his natural feelings; but when He added "nevertheless not as I will, but as Thou wilt," He conquered them by His sense of duty. This is an explanation, which, I think, is readily understood by the Japanese. Such theological statements as that the cross of Christ is an atonement, offered up for the appeasing of God's wrath, find very reluctant acceptance from the Japanese. But if we explain the cross from the standpoint of self-sacrifice, it presents no special difficulty to them. There is not a Japanese whose admiration is not aroused when hearing of Sakuragi Sôgorô of Shimosa, who took his life in his hands and went to the cross for the sake of his neighbours. They admire his loyalty to his sense of duty. Looked at from this standpoint, though the cross may be a "stumbling-block to Jews and foolishness to Greeks," it is not so to the Japanese.

Second, *Hon*, the Sense of Gratitude.

I remember being frequently taught as a child, that to be ungrateful is to be brutish. Even among animals the dog remembers a kindness, while the cat is considered with less favour, because it has little or no gratitude. Buddhism teaches "the four blessings," viz. the blessings of parents, of one's country, of the people at large, of Buddha; to be thankful for these is the duty of man. To show gratitude for blessings received is a teaching common to Shintoism, Buddhism and Confucianism. We have it impressed upon us from childhood on, that there is nothing so base as ingratitude.

One reason why the Japanese have opposed Christianity is, that they have mistakenly thought that it makes light of the favours and mercies which we receive from rulers and parents. If they would understand its real teachings regarding gratitude to God, they would gladly accept them. But to teach them, that, if they do not believe in God, they will receive punishment, while if they believe, they will be rewarded, has no influence whatever over them; nay rather it arouses in their minds strong opposition.

"If but my heart is in accord with truth,

Though suppliant hands I do not raise to heaven,

The gods will not refuse me their protection."

This will be the answer of a Japanese to such teaching. But if they are taught that the chief purpose of prayer is to express our gratitude to God, and that to walk in the way of righteousness is to requite the favours of heaven, there is not one who will fail to understand such teaching.

Fukuzawa Yukichi recently opposed severely Kaibara Ekken (1630-1714) on account of his teaching regarding woman. But while Fukuzawa's merit is great for diffusing the ideas of Western civilization during the Meiji era, that of Kaibara Ekken is not less for diffusing the moral ideas of Confucianism in a way easily comprehended. And books like Kaibara's "Ten Precepts," or "The Great Teaching of Women" were esteemed by the people of the pre-Meiji era as their Bible. In the writings of Kaibara we find the following passage:—"Man receives his life from heaven and earth; thus he secures from them unlimited blessings, as from father and mother; not only is he born through the mercy of heaven and earth, but his whole life is sustained by them, even as after his birth through his parents he is nourished by them, and thus grows up to manhood; so also, after having been born into this world, he is constantly to think how to serve heaven and earth, and how to requite their favours; this is to serve them with a filial spirit." There is scarcely a single Japanese, I think, who does not agree with

* The Japanese text of this address appeared in the *Tokyo Mainichi Shimbun* of August 23rd.

* Translation taken from "Bushido" by Dr. Nitobe.

these words. Of course, by 'heaven and earth' Kaibara means the Supreme Being, who is the ruler of them. That he had no clear idea of a heavenly Father is, of course, true. But his idea is, that if man derives his life from the Supreme Being, it is but natural that he should serve Him. It is worthy of our attention that these words of the Confucian teacher of two hundred years ago closely resemble those of the Bible.

Third, *Renkatsu no Sei*, the Spirit of Disinterestedness.

Renkatsu is a term expressing the opposite of "covetousness," "greed," "love of money." Of course, every nation values this spirit, but it is not too much to say that there is no nation, where it is held in as high esteem as by the Japanese. We have the saying:—"The true gentleman does not think about his own advantage"; and this spirit formerly went to the extreme of considering the mere handling of money degrading. In the age of feudalism, for example, the saying was, that "even though the warrior has nothing to eat, he uses a long toothpick;"* and so, even when hungry, he was ashamed in any way to act as if soliciting a favour. And this spirit existed not only among the warrior-class, but among all classes, down to the common day labourer. Here lies the great difference between the Japanese and the Chinese. A Chinese does not mind getting his ears boxed for the sake of making an extra penny or two; but a Japanese will box the other man's ears, though he loses money through it.

Through ignorance of this characteristic foreigners frequently err in their treatment of the Japanese. Japanese engaged in evangelistic, or educational work, especially dislike to speak of their salaries. To be asked: "How much salary do you have?" is considered by such a man as an insult. Among Japanese evangelists there are not a few who have used up their property for the spread of Christianity, and who now are satisfied with a small and insufficient income. It is in consequence of this spirit of disinterestedness that to-day there are many, who, in accordance with their principle of self-support, endure hardships, and are content to remain poor. I think this is because of the influence of *bushido*.

When at the time of the restoration, before the complete abolition of the feudal system, three hundred *daimyō* passed over their ancestral estates to the Imperial Government without reluctance, it was indeed an unprecedented act; it was an event unparalleled in the history of the world. Anyone not understanding the spirit of the Japanese can scarcely appreciate such an incident.

Some years ago I went with a friend from America to see Count Okuma's garden. We were shown around most politely by a young man attached to the count's house. As we were about to leave, my friend handed to the young man a small amount of money without first wrapping it in paper.† The young man considered this very strange, while I felt sorry for him. I explained to him, that, as it was customary in other countries to give a fee to guides, my friend, not knowing the customs of this country, had acted accordingly. I, therefore, apologised for him, and took back the money. When I explained the matter to my friend, he, in his turn, thought it exceedingly strange. It was a point where Eastern and Western ideas differ.

It is to be greatly regretted, that, together with ideas of Western civilization, the "almighty-dollar" idea is spreading more and more in our land. But the conviction, that, while "a man lives but one generation, his name lives unto all generations," is still the great motive ruling the Japanese. Several years ago a whole family of the *samurai* class in Kumamoto died of hunger. They considered it unbecoming and cowardly to ask for aid, and so they lay down and died together. But in the alcove of their room, it is said, stood intact a box with a splendid set of armour.

No doubt this high sense of honor, if misused, may degenerate into hypocrisy; but the *samurai's* sense of honour was in itself certainly beautiful. If developed in the right direction, its possessor, we may well believe, is not far removed from him who is "poor in spirit who is pure in heart," who is "persecuted for righteousness' sake."

Fourth, *Chūko*, the Virtue of Loyalty and of Filial Piety.

That this has exerted a very great influence in Japanese thought is too well known to need demonstration anew. To-day, it is true, these two ideas are apt to be degraded by mere outward observance, and not a few evil practices result therefrom. This is in consequence of carrying to an extreme the esteem in which they are held, and of applying them mistakenly. But certainly loyalty and filial piety, as such, are not wrong. To-day yet they are the greatest inspiration to millions of Japanese. They are closely related to the spirit of gratitude of which I have spoken before.

* i.e. Even in poverty the warrior does not forget his dignity.

† This refers to the polite custom in Japan of wrapping a fee, or any gift, in paper, before presenting it.

"Even though the master fall short of his duties as master, the servant must not fall short of his duty as servant; even though parents fall short of their duties as parents, the child must not fall short in his." Loyalty and filial piety demand from us nothing short of complete surrender of ourselves to our master, or parents. It is the spirit of not living unto one's self, but unto our superiors. The *samurai* considered it a matter of course that he should fall fighting in front of his lord's horse. That his life was not his own was his firm conviction.

As an illustration of the former education of a *samurai*, let me give you an account, which I take from the *Taiyō*, Vol. 4, No. 1. The people of Kagoshima were accustomed to foster among themselves a spirit of utter disregard of death. When a boy had grown to the age of seven, or eight, his father, or elder brother, or any one standing in place of them, would ask him, without giving any further reason: "Are you ready to die for your lord and for your father?" The boy, then, would reply in the same frank manner, as if making a sacred pledge: "I am ready to die; I am ready to die!" But even among the bold and daring Satsuma *samurai* were some weak-spirited boys, who did not reply thus promptly. Their father, or brother then would expostulate with them, and even beat them until they gave their pledge. Looked at in the light of to-day this was a barbarous custom; but it is evident, that there was something in the education of a *samurai*, that was closely akin to a religious spirit.

The superiority of the Japanese soldiers in the war with China is not explained merely by the fact that they had superior arms, and were more thoroughly disciplined; every one, acquainted with the facts, will say, that it was because of the spirit of loyalty in their breasts.

We may well say that the spirit of the ancient *bushi* in his relation to his lord was essentially the same as that expressed in the apostle's words: "For none of us liveth to himself, and no man dieth to himself; for whether we live, we live unto the Lord; and whether we die, we die unto the Lord, whether we live, therefore, or die, we are the Lord's." The essential spirit can not differ; there can only be a higher, or lower, a nobler, or a less noble object of attachment. If this spirit is developed by the spirit of Christianity, it will become towards God the spirit of loyalty and of filial devotion, and towards man that spirit of benevolence, which gives itself for the welfare of mankind. Jesus Christ said: "I am not come to destroy, but to fulfill." Christianity, I believe, is to develop such virtues, is to enable them, is to lead them on to perfection.

According to what I have said so far, we may conclude that in Japanese character, looked at on its ethical side, there are not only no points of opposition to Christianity, but many points of close contact. But if we ask again, in what respects do the Japanese offer opposition to the Gospel, we will have to reply that the points of opposition are found along intellectual and philosophical lines. Chief among these are the following three, of which I will speak but briefly:—

First, the Japanese are inclined to Positivism, and consequently to Anti-Supernaturalism.

Speaking in a general way, Japanese nature is not fertile soil for pure philosophy. It has produced many men of the type of Aristotle, or Franklin, but scarcely any of that of Plato, or Kant, or Hegel. Buddhism has flourished in Japan, but the most eminent men among Buddhist believers, men like Nichiren, Kōbō, Shinran, have in every case been eminent for their qualities of religious statesmanship. The sects which these men founded have spread widely among the Japanese, while more erudite and mystical sects, like the *Tendai*, or *Kyōon* sects, have never found a large following. And a world-view, like that influenced by Confucianism, which says: we do not know what life is, how can we know what death is, has the greatest influence among the middle and upper classes. In Confucianism itself also, the *Shūshi*-school, which keeps closer to realities, has had by far greater influence than the more philosophically inclined *Yüei*-school. That in the religious ideas and customs of former ages much superstition intermingled, is, of course, true; there was much talk about mysterious supernatural beings and strange powers; but together with the incoming of Western scientific thought this has readily and entirely disappeared. This, we must say, is in consequence of the positivistic tendencies of Japanese character.

It is, therefore, exceedingly difficult to explain to the Japanese the supernatural element in Christianity. The miracles are for them not a proof in favour of the Gospel, but rather a stumbling block.

Secondly, the Japanese are Pantheists. That Buddhism is pantheistic, is a well-known fact. Shintoism also is pantheistic. The Japanese are deficient in the sense of personality. They speak about "heaven," or "the way," or "truth"; but they do not possess the conception of a personal Heavenly Father. This is an entirely new thought.

And again, Japanese thought is greatly deficient

in the Christian conceptions of righteousness and sin; rather the principle has become prevalent that, for the sake of accomplishing one's purpose, it is proper to use cunning expedients, or pious frauds. And the failure of men and women to observe strict chastity in their intercourse with each other, this great weakness of the Japanese people, has its origin in this same deficiency. The criticism of Canon Barnett a few years ago, that there is no fifty-first Psalm in all Japanese literature, is certainly correct.

That such a pantheistic tendency is of advantage in the explanation of some Christian doctrines, is no doubt true; but at the same time it presents not a few obstacles. If we wish to establish Christian theism both firmly and widely, we must begin at the very foundation.

Third, as a result of these positivistic and pantheistic tendencies Fatalism has a powerful influence over the Japanese.

This is the reason why at times the daring courage and recklessness of the Japanese cool so quickly. The Japanese, on the whole, dislike an excess that tends to offend good taste in anything; for example, in the colouring of any object of art, they do not like loud colours; in their food they prefer articles of plain and delicate flavour.

"Isles of blest Japan!

Should your Yamato spirit

Strangers seek to scan,

Say, scented morn's sun-lit air,

Blows the cherry wild and fair!"*

While this spirit is certainly beautiful, it has its defects. Thus, the Japanese readily gives up and says *shikata ga nai* (there is no help for it); or when fighting against some enemy, he again very quickly makes peace. To fight to the bitter end, even in the cause of righteousness, is not his strong characteristic. Therefore he can willingly sacrifice himself; but to take care of himself, and be faithful until his time of death comes, may more, to cherish the noble hope of eternal life, this spirit, I believe, he can attain unto only through the influence of Christianity.

In the above presentation of Japanese character I have not tried to speak in detail of the causes that have shaped it; but that among these we have to reckon the influence exerted by Shintoism, Buddhism and Confucianism is too well-known to need special mention. The social institutions of Japan have also greatly influenced it; and I believe that the natural characteristics and the scenery of our country have likewise contributed much.

In short, Japanese character being as I have briefly outlined it, we can say that on its ethical side it offers points of contact to Christianity, and even welcomes it; while, on the other hand, on its intellectual side it offers not a few obstacles. For my part, I have no doubt that the Gospel of Christ is the "power of God unto the salvation" of the Japanese, that, "even as among other Gentiles" it will "have some fruit" among the Japanese also. But I do not think that the fruit will be exactly the same as that produced among other nations; yes, I believe that it ought not to be the same. Unfortunately the sense of duty, of disinterestedness, and the other noble virtues, of which I have spoken, have been greatly impaired by contact with materialistic civilisation. The Gospel of Christ is the power to revive them and breathe into them new life. To develop the ancient, ethical conceptions towards still nobler and loftier ideals, and thus to perfect them; yes, even more, to show to the Japanese the true relation between God and His world; to make them acquainted with a Heavenly Father; to strengthen in them the sense of personality; to arouse in them a deeper sense of responsibility; to build up strong, noble characters, this, I believe, is the message which Christianity has for Japan.

THE LOSS OF THE "SOBRAON."

FINDING OF THE COURT.

The Times prints the following finding, which was delivered in London in the inquiry held into the stranding of the P. & O. steamer *Sobraon* on Tung Yung Island on April 24, 1901:—

The *Sobraon* was 450ft. long, 45.2ft. broad, depth 31.65ft., schooner rigged, and fitted with triple expansion engines of 1,700 h.p. She carried 11 lifeboats, one steam launch, 387 lifebelts, 14 lifebuoys, and three compasses. She left Shanghai for London April 23rd with 70 passengers, a crew of 210 hands, and about 800 tons of general cargo. At 5.30 p.m. she passed Finger Rock, which was distant about six miles to the north-west. The course set was expected to take the *Sobraon* past the Tung Yung Island at a distance of ten miles to the east. At 10.30 p.m. she was reckoned to be about 80 miles from Tung Yung. The master went below, giving orders to the third officer to take castings at midnight, at 2 o'clock, and at 4 o'clock, and to report to him if necessary. At midnight the second officer went in charge; a cast of

* Translation taken from Nitobe's "Bushido."

the lead was taken, and showed 34 fathoms with a mud bottom. She was then reckoned to be about 45 miles distant from Tung Yung. At 2 a.m. on the morning of April 24th another cast of the lead was taken showing 28 fathoms with a mud bottom. The night was dark and clear, and the second officer reported to the master that the vessel was a mile to a mile and a half inside her course. At 18 minutes past 3 she went aground on the north-west corner of Tung Yung Island. The *Sobran* took a heavy list to starboard. During April 24th assistance was obtained, and all the passengers and the mails were landed. The vessel ultimately became a total loss.

The Court, in answer to the questions set by the Board of Trade, said that the vessel had three compasses, two being on the bridge, the standard and the steering compass, by which the vessel was steered and navigated, and one in the wheel-house aft. They were in good order and sufficient for the safe navigation of the vessel, and were last adjusted on April 3rd, 1900, by Mr. A. W. Baird, before leaving the Clyde, where the vessel was fitted up. The master ascertained the deviation of his compasses from time to time, the errors were correctly ascertained and entered in a deviation book, and the corrections were properly applied to the courses steered. The position of the vessels was assumed at 5.30 p.m. on April 23rd last by a bearing taken of Finger Rack which bore N. 59 W., distant six miles, a previous bearing of Hieshan lighthouse having been taken at 2 o'clock which gave N. 79 W., 5½ miles distant. At 8 p.m. the position was merely ascertained by dead reckoning from the position given by the two bearings at 3 and 5.30 and from the course since steered. The position of the vessel was then, at 8 p.m., estimated to be 27° 49' north latitude, 21° 38' east longitude. A safe and proper course was set at 5.30 p.m. if the vessel was in the position assumed by the two previous bearings. No allowance was made for tide and currents. Proper measures were taken at midnight and at 2 a.m. to ascertain the position of the vessel by a cast of the lead on each occasion. The cast at 2 a.m. placed the vessel about 1½ mile inside the position the master intended her to be in at that time, which showed that the course set was not made good. This was reported to the master, who had been below since 10.30 p.m., but as he had set a course to pass ten miles outside Tung Yung he thought it unnecessary to alter the course or come on deck. In the circumstances there was no necessity for the master to have been on deck at 2 a.m., but, bearing in mind the fact that the cast of the lead had placed the vessel 1½ miles inside the course he had intended to steer, it would have been better for him to have come on deck or given orders to haul her further out. The Court thought it was desirable the lead should have been used more frequently after 2 a.m. considering the scarcity of soundings on the chart. The Court was not however, prepared to say that the more frequent use of the lead would have given sufficient information to avert the casualty. From the evidence of the principal witnesses the weather was dark and cloudy, but not foggy, and lights could be seen two to five miles off. The fog only became apparent when the vessel struck. It was then too late to reduce the speed, and the Court saw no reason why the speed should have been reduced earlier. It was stated that a good and proper look-out was kept. The cause of the casualty was that the course set by the master when off Hieshan to pass ten miles eastward of Tung Yung was not made good and that Tung Yung being hidden by a fog and the night dark, that island was not seen when the vessel struck. There was some ground for supposing that there was an abnormal current setting towards the westward, which seemed more probable in consequence of the change in the monsoons at that time. The Court was not prepared to say that the vessel was not navigated with proper and seamanlike care. The loss was not caused by the wrongful act or default of the master and officers, or of any of them.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

PRINCE CHUN AND THE KAISER.

Shanghai, August 30.

Prince Chun's delay is causing inconvenience to the Kaiser, who is unable to go to Kiel. The Kaiser will possibly be compelled to modify his demands.

SIR ALFRED GASELEE.

Sir Alfred Gaselee has arrived at Vancouver.

NAVAL RATIONS.

The committee on Naval Rations has re-

commended modifications entailing an additional outlay of £187,000.

THE CHINESE EMBASSY TO GERMANY.

A later telegram says that Prince Chun has recovered from his recent indisposition but shows no signs of proceeding. He has sent several long dispatches to the Court at Hsian-fu. The retiring Chinese Ambassador has arrived at Basle. He left Berlin suddenly and unceremoniously without saying farewell to the Emperor.

FRANCE AND TURKEY.

Shanghai, August 31.

M. Constans, late Ambassador of France to the Sublime Porte, on being interviewed, said that he hoped for a favourable issue of the complications, and that he regarded the eventuality of hostilities with Turkey as out of the question.

NEW PACIFIC LINERS.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Co. is building two steamers for the Pacific trade. These steamers are to form the nucleus of a fleet intended to carry freight at half the ordinary rates.

PROBABLE RETIREMENT OF LORD SALISBURY.

The *Pull Mall Gazette* says that it is now pretty certain that Lord Salisbury will retire from office after King Edward's coronation.

(Note—The Marquess of Salisbury was born at Hatfield on the 3rd February, 1830. He entered Parliament in 1853 as member for Stamford and first took office as Secretary for India in 1866, while still Lord Robert Cecil. Succeeding his father in 1868, he remained out of office until 1874 when he again took charge of Indian Affairs. In 1878 he became Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, but it was not until 1885 that he was made Prime Minister, an office he held until 1892. After Lord Rosebery went out of office in 1895 he again took up the reins as Prime Minister and has continued at the head of affairs ever since.—Ed. J. M.)

GERMANY AND THE CHINESE ENVOY.

German papers state that the German Government has made representations to Prince Chun regarding the tone of the address which he will read, and the Kaiser also insists on a modified form of *kowtow* to his Majesty.

KOREAN MINISTER TO GERMANY.

The Kaiser has received the Korean Minister in audience.

THE THIBETAN MISSION TO RUSSIA.

Shanghai, September 1.

The *Times'* Moscow correspondent telegraphs that the departure of the Thibetan Mission from Russia is shrouded in mystery. It is believed that it is returning overland, escorted through Mongolia by a Russian force consisting largely of Intelligence Officers, though serving nominally in the ranks.

SOUTH AFRICA.

A train was blown up on the 31st of August south of Samansdaal, and 250 Boers immediately rushed up and fired the trucks. Vandeleur, of the Irish Guards, was killed. The other casualties are not reported.

KRUGER AND THE CZAR.

Dr. Leyds has failed to obtain an interview for Mr. Kruger on the occasion of the Czar's visit to France.

THE TRAIN AFFAIR.

Shanghai, Sept. 2.

Besides Vandeleur, 9 were killed and 15 wounded at the blowing up of the train.

PRINCE CHUN FIRM.

A telegram from Basle says that there is

no sign of a settlement of the Chinese Mission dispute. The Chinese declare that they would rather die than perform the humiliating *kow-tow* before the Kaiser.

FRANCE AND TURKEY.

Shanghai, Sept. 3.

The Turkish Ambassador has quitted Paris, but a telegram says that Turkey has solicited Germany's mediation.

VENEZUELA AND COLOMBIA.

Hostilities are imminent between Venezuela and Colombia. Nine thousand Venezuelan regulars are massed on the frontier ready to assist the Colombian revolutionists.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Herzog's and Lutegan's commandoes are said to have been driven back into the Orange Colony. Middelburg, Cradock, Graafreinet and Steynsburg are nearly clear of the enemy.

CHARGE OF TREASON.

Shanghai, Sept. 4.

Mr. Krause, former Governor of Johannesburg, who had resided in England for four months after swearing allegiance, has been arrested in London on a charge of supplying information to the enemy.

THE CHINESE MISSION TO GERMANY.

The Kaiser has waived the demand that the Chinese mission should *kowtow*, and also the procession through Berlin. His Majesty has consented to receive Prince Chun at Potsdam, the latter accompanied only by an interpreter. The Mission has accordingly left Basle in a special imperial saloon train with German officials. The public is surprised at the attempt to revive the obsolete *kowtow*.

THE CHARGE AGAINST KRAUSSE.

Later.

Krause has been charged with high treason and remanded for a week, bail being refused.

PRINCE CHUN.

Prince Chun has arrived at Potsdam.

BOER REPRISALS.

Shanghai, Sept. 5.

The Boer leaders in South Africa have issued orders to shoot colonials found under arms after Sept. 15th [the date on which Lord Kitchener's proclamation takes effect.]

GERMANY AND CHINA.

A semi-official statement explains that it would be impossible for Germany to insist that China should beg forgiveness, as that would imply that the Chinese Government had abetted the murder of Baron von Ketteler.

THE CHARGE OF TREASON.

The indictment of Krause is *en route* to England, where nobody is aware of the nature of the charge. The mails of certain suspects have been stopped and important correspondence seized.

THE RECEPTION OF PRINCE CHUN.

Later.

The Kaiser has received Prince Chun. His Majesty remained seated on the throne, and beckoned Prince Chun to approach. The Prince bowed thrice arriving and departing. He handed to the Emperor a letter of regret from the Emperor of China. The Kaiser made a stern speech. He said that he was willing to admit that the Emperor of China had held aloof from the crime committed, but that the guilt of his advisers was all the greater. He warned the Chinese Government that they could not obtain pardon merely by sending an expiatory mis-

sion, but by maintaining in future an attitude of conformity with the prescriptions of international law and of civilization.

(RECEIVED AT THE LEGATION OF FRANCE.)

THE TURKISH QUESTION.

Saigon, August 30.
M. Constans, on his arrival, had a long interview with M. Delcassé.

THE CZAR AND PARIS.

The Municipality of Paris have invited the Czar to visit the capital.

CZAR AND KAISER.

The Czar, in going to France, will pay a visit to the Emperor William and will be present at the naval manoeuvres at Dantzig.

THE CZAR.

Saigon, August 31.
Count Lamsdoff will accompany the Czar to France.

THE TURKISH QUESTION.

M. Constans, in an interview, declared that the conflict with Turkey will be promptly settled and that there is no fear of war. He denies that certain ambassadors contributed to the rupture.

THE CHINESE MISSION TO GERMANY.

Saigon, Sept. 5.
The Emperor William has received Prince Chun, who handed to His Majesty a letter of apology from the Emperor of China.

(RECEIVED IN TOKYO.)

THE PEACE PROTOCOL.

There is still no news of the signing of the Peace Protocol.

PLAGUE AT NEWCHWANG.

A telegram from the Japanese Consul at Newchwang, dated the 30th of August, announces that a case of plague has occurred in that place.

THE PROTOCOL.

The Chinese Court telegraphed on August 23rd to the Plenipotentiaries in Peking informing them that an Imperial Decree had been issued authorising the signature of the Protocol, but the Foreign Ministers desired to see the Decree before signing the Protocol, and as an interval of about ten days was required to get the Decree from Hsian it is probable the Protocol will not be signed for one or two days longer.

PRINCE CHUN'S MISSION.

An arrangement has been effected with regard to the reception of Prince Chun in Berlin, but the details are not yet public.

(TRANSLATED BY THE "NAGASAKI PRESS" FROM THE "VOSTOCHNY VESTNIK.")

DIVULGING STATE SECRETS.

London, August 15.
In the House of Commons Mr. Brodrick, Secretary of State for War, stated that an official belonging to the War Office had been dismissed for committing an indiscretion in divulging confidential matter.

KING EDWARD'S TITLE.

Lord Rosebery has made a suggestion that the title of King Edward VII. should be "King of all the British Trans-Oceanic Dominions," instead of "King of the British beyond the Seas," as primarily determined.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

Peking, August 16.
The total amount of the Chinese indemnity, together with interest, will reach the enormous sum of one milliard taels. It is estimated that China will be entirely free from foreign debt in 1910, provided she does not involve herself in fresh obligations. As to the punishment of guilty parties insisted upon at first and the suspension of examinations, the foreign plenipotentiaries take it for granted that the promises of the Chinese Government to that effect will be made good.

The Chinese Government has protested against the heavy fortifications now being erected in the grounds of the British Embassy. China complains that these forts dominate the Imperial city and suggests that the armaments should be employed in guarding the railway line.

The *Times* correspondent in Peking states that the Russian Minister there has expressed an opinion that China cannot enter into any separate agreement with any of the Powers so long as the indemnity question remains unsettled, but as soon as the latter is settled, China will be free to act as she pleases. Russia at that juncture will renew her claims to the recent Russo-Manchurian treaty, hitherto opposed by the Powers, and will insist upon her right to deal with China alone.

WAR DISCUSSION IN PARLIAMENT.

London, August 21.
Sir William Harcourt, in the House of Commons, asked the Secretary for Colonial Affairs, Mr. J. Chamberlain, what was the present fighting strength of the enemy and how long hostilities would be likely to continue. Continuing, Sir William Harcourt said the policy of the Government was neither honest nor effective. The Government had no right, he said, to menace the Boers with exile, for by this means the enemy will only be further exasperated.

Mr. Chamberlain, in reply to Sir William Harcourt, stated that the Government has power, after the war is over, to expel anyone from South Africa. He further asserted that a line must be drawn between soldiers and bandits, and isolated groups of men acting on their own authority should be dealt with as bandits.

The rumour circulated to the effect that Lord Kitchener will leave South Africa for England on 2nd September has not been confirmed.

The Boer commandants are still holding their men under arms, hoping for foreign intervention.

Lord Kitchener's proclamation, it is generally believed, will either end the war or free the country of elements which never can be reconciled.

(FROM THE "N.-C. DAILY NEWS.")

NEWS FROM THE CAPITAL.

Hsianfu, 26th August.
The party from Taiyuanfu, consisting of Major Pereira, Dr. Smith, and Mr. Duncan, arrived safely at Hsianfu to-day (Monday).

THE COURTS DEPARTURE.

The Court expects to start on its return about the 16th of September.

RUSSIAN EARTH-HUNGER.

A report is current at Hsianfu that Outer Mongolia has been secured by Russia.

PEACE AT HAND.

Peking, August 28.
The Foreign Ministers at their meeting have approved the edict forbidding the importation of arms. Two other edicts are expected to-night, and the Protocol can then be signed.

A TRAGEDY AT SINGAPORE.

Singapore, August 29.
Mr. Jones, second officer of the steamer *Remora*, has been fatally stabbed by an Italian seaman whilst the vessel was alongside the wharf. The Italian refused to work, on which a row ensued; the Italian drew his sheath knife and stabbed Mr. Jones in the abdomen, and the wounded man died on his way to the hospital. The Italian was arrested.

THE MURDER IN THE HARBOUR.

Singapore, August 30.
The coroner's jury found the Italian who killed Mr. Jones guilty of culpable homicide; the prisoner, however, was charged before the magistrate to-day with murder, and the case was remanded until Monday.

(FROM THE "OSTASIATISCHE LLOYD.")

NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

Peking, August 24.
The Wai-wu-pu (Foreign Office) has extended to all open ports from the 1st of July past the facility as to the "Drawbacks," which the Governor-General of Nanking agreed to some time ago.

PRINCE CHUN.

Berlin, Aug. 28.
The report that Prince Chun has fallen ill when on the way to Germany, being therefore unable to proceed to Berlin, is utterly incorrect. Prince Chun is in absolutely good health. But he has received orders from Sianfu to wait for further instructions from the Chinese Government.

BANK OF JAPAN.

BANKING ACCOUNT.

On Saturday, Aug. 31st:—

	Dr.	Yen.
Share capital fully paid up		30,000,000
Reserve fund and other liabilities to shareholders... ..		16,590,255
Amount of convertible notes issued		203,707,438
Government deposits		13,635,980
General deposits		3,662,275
Exchange liability		28,605

Total 267,624,555

	Cr.
Discount notes	48,182,151
Foreign discount notes	14,530,521
Loan to Government	39,000,000
General loans	39,646,041
Exchange liability	1,896,130
Government bonds	54,404,977
Property	2,382,294
Bullion and Specie	67,582,437

Total 267,624,555

ISSUE ACCOUNT.

Daily average during past week:—

Amount of convertible notes 201,101,808

Bullion and Specie:—

Gold	65,902,191
Silver	500,000

Total 66,402,191

Securities:—

Government bonds	39,546,132
Government certificates	39,000,000
Government bills	5,602,065
Commercial notes	50,551,420

Total 124,699,617

These accounts, compared with those of the previous week, show:—

Specie Reserve:—	Increase.	Decrease.
Gold	559,860	—
Silver	—	—
General loans	—	91,835
Government deposits... ..	—	96,163
General deposits... ..	—	1,037,786

A GLOOMY FORECAST.

Mr. A. J. Wilson, a pessimist of pessimists, writing in the *Investors' Review* on June 29th, thus bewails the fate which is approaching the English investor:—

Slowly, but with the sureness of fate, stock markets are settling down towards that crisis of liquidation which is coming upon them as inevitably as the succession of seasons. Cheap money makes no difference, brings no relief; prices sink, and business becomes more and more scanty in a manner indicative of approaching affliction. In the circumstances it is useless to labour over this or that section of the market. They are all paralysed more or less, and business cannot revive in a genuine way at any point while we continue to throw good money after bad in South Africa.

South Africa dominates the whole position, and the demands of the war there are acting like a creeping paralysis, stealing over market after market, and rendering efforts to galvanise them into life impotent. We should in any event, sooner or later, have had a crisis of far-reaching consequences, because the nation has been living upon its capital in a thousand ways, wasting its means in chasing phantoms of wealth, not merely in the shape of bubble mining companies, but in joint-stock enterprises, of all descriptions. Dividends of old corporations also have been, in numberless instances, sustained by help of fresh issues of capital. Interest upon Indian and Colonial loans has never failed at the hour due through the same assistance, continually in one form or another administered. Our foreign commerce with many parts of the world has frequently been sustained by our money-lenders, and one day we were bound to reap as we had sown. What the South African expenditure has done is to hasten the date of this liquidation, and it is now approaching with swift and inevitable steps. It might have been slow, with pauses for recuperation; now it promises to be swift and devouring as the avalanche. Such being the case we can, until the end comes, only look for a continuance of the present shrivelling up of market quotations and the present scarcity of business, accompanied by an increase almost week by week of the uneasiness and dread found everywhere beneath the surface. Men go about their affairs as in a dream, fearing they know not what, but increasingly conscious that a something which might be disastrous overhangs the City. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach thought it becoming the other

day to gibe at the City's "pessimism," but he will know presently why it cannot be sanguine.

Allsopp stocks are dealt with elsewhere, and we need only note here that the price for the two classes of ordinary stock hardened this morning on the issue of the circular. What we should like to know is, who let the secrets of its contents out a fortnight or so ago, when the stock began to tumble? Doubtless the privileged people who then sold came in to-day to buy back and close their "bears," hence the hardening of the stock. The market wonders which company will be the next to confess its over-capitalisation and begin heaving the dead weight over-board. Is it any wonder, with such things lying around on every side, that business should be almost impossible?

ENGLISH CRICKET.

The following is the relative positions of the English counties up to the 6th August:—

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Points.	Per cent.
Yorkshire	23	17	1	5	16	88.88
Lancashire	22	10	5	7	5	33.33
Warwick	14	6	3	5	3	33.33
Middlesex	10	4	2	4	2	33.33
Sussex	17	7	4	6	3	27.27
Hants.	13	5	3	5	2	25.00
Surrey	20	7	5	8	2	16.66
Essex	16	3	3	10	—	—
Notus	16	4	5	7	—1	—11.11
Kent	15	4	6	5	—2	—20.00
Gloucester	18	3	7	8	—4	—40.00
Worcester	18	4	10	4	—6	—42.85
Somerset	13	3	8	2	—5	—45.45
Leicester	15	3	9	3	—6	—50.00
Derbyshire	14	0	9	5	—9	—100.00

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE.

From	Line	Steamer	Date
America	P. M. Co.	City of Peking	F. Sept. 6
Seattle, Wash.	N. Y. K.	Idzumi Maru	F. Sept. 9
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Peru	M. Sept. 9
Tacoma, Wash.	N. P. Co.	Olympia	W. Sept. 11
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Braemar	F. Sept. 13
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Preussen	Sa. Sept. 14
America	O. & O. Co.	Gaelic	Sa. Sept. 15
Hongkong	M. M. Co.	—	W. Sept. 18
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Coptic	Th. Sept. 19
America	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru	At. Sept. 23
Canada, &c.	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of China	M. Sept. 23
Hongkong	T. K. K.	America Maru	Th. Sept. 6
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of Japan	Th. Oct. 3

- 1 Left San Francisco on the 21st ult.
- 2 Seattle, Wash. on the 26th ult.
- 3 Left Nagasaki on the 4th inst.
- 4 Left Hongkong on the 4th inst.
- 5 Left San Francisco on the 28th ult.
- 6 Left San Francisco on the 4th inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer	Date
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	City of Peking	Sa. Sept. 7
Hongkong	N. D. Lloyd	Prinz Heinrich	Sa. Sept. 7
Europe, &c.	N. Y. K.	Tamba Maru	Sa. Sept. 7
America	P. M. Co.	Peru	W. Sept. 11
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Kobe Maru	W. Sept. 11
Europe, via S'hai	M. M. Co.	Indus	Th. Sept. 10
Hongkong	P. N. Co.	Olympia	Th. Sept. 1
Australia	N. Y. K.	Rosetta Maru	F. Sept. 13
Tacoma, Wash.	N. P. Co.	Braemar	Sa. Sept. 14
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Gaelic	M. Sept. 16
Seattle, Wash.	N. Y. K.	Kaga Maru	W. Sept. 18
America	O. & O. Co.	Coptic	Sa. Sept. 21
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of China	M. Sept. 23
Hongkong	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru	Tu. Sept. 24
America	T. K. K.	America Maru	Sa. Sept. 28
Canada, &c.	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of Japan	F. Oct. 4

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oturu Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,551, T. Sakai, 30th Aug.—Kobe, 28th Aug., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Saikio Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,653, C. Young, 30th Aug.—Shanghai via ports, 24th Aug., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sumaki Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,782, W. Townsend, 30th Aug.—London via ports, and Kobe, 29th Aug., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yoyoi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,696, K. Yamamoto, 30th Aug.—Atsugishi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Matsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,347, S. Muramatsu, 31st Aug.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Taien Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,796, M. Deguchi, 31st Aug.—Kobe, 29th Aug., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Suminove Maru, Japanese steamer, 867, K. Yada, 31st Aug.—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, Y. Oda, 31st Aug.—Yokkaichi, 30th Aug., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Clavering, British steamer, 2,155, J. Barker, 1st Sept.—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 30th Aug., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Kamakura Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,796, H. Peterson, 1st Sept.—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 31st Aug.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Vettor Pisani, (38), Italian cruiser, 6,700, Capt. Negri, 1st Sept.—Kobe.

Fieranovska, (8), Italian cruiser, 3,500, Capt. Gagliardi, 1st Sept.—Kobe.

Yorktown, (6), U.S. gunboat, 1,710, Lt.-Com. Rooney, 1st Sept.—Uraga.

Rosetta Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,039, N. Tate, 1st Sept.—Melbourne and Sydney via ports, Kobe 31st Aug., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Prinz Heinrich, German steamer, 3,902, R. Heintze, 1st Sept.—Hamburg and Bremen via ports, and Kobe, 31st Aug., Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Suruga Maru, Japanese steamer, 447, K. Noda, 1st Sept.—Yokkaichi, 31st Aug., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yangtze, British steamer, 4,148, H. L. Allen, 2nd Sept.—Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 31st Aug., General.—W. M. Strachan & Co.

Glentworth, British steamer, 3,086, R. Webster, 2nd Sept., General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Nippon Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,072, W. W. Greene, 2nd Sept.—Hongkong via ports, and 1st Sept., Mails & General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Rohilla Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,216, K. Shirane, 2nd Sept.—Atsugishi, General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Jinsen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,433, I. Higo, 2nd Sept.—Kobe, 31st Aug., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Empress of Japan, British steamer, 3,003, H. Pybus, 3rd Sept.—Vancouver, B.C., 20th Aug., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Arabia, German steamer, 3,560, Sachs, 3rd Sept.—Hamburg via ports, and Singapore, 21st Aug., General.—C. Illies & Co.

Hiroshima Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,035, T. Murai, 3rd Sept.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Indus, French steamer, 2,331, G. Duchateau, 4th Sept.—Marseilles via ports, and Kobe, 3rd Sept., Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

Romeo, Austrian steamer, 2,400, S. Raich, 4th Sept.—Uraga, 4th Sept., Ballast.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, B. Kon, 4th Sept.—Yokkaichi 3rd Sept., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Glentworth, British steamer, 2,244, Darke, 5th Sept.—Hongkong, 29th Aug., Sugar.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Empress of India, British steamer, 3,003, O. P. Marshall, 5th Sept.—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 4th Sept., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Woyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,158, Kawano, 5th Sept.—Kobe, 3rd Sept., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

America Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,256, P. H. Going, 30th Aug.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Oyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,158, Kawano, 30th Aug.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 437, T. Yoshida, 30th Aug.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Azov, Austrian steamer, 989, D. Radich, 30th Aug.—Mojji, Ballast.—Seaman & Co.

Mike Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,060, M. Yagi, 31st Aug.—Bombay via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Andalusia, German steamer, 3,499, Ehlers, 31st Aug.—Havre, Hamburg and Bremen via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Mogul, British steamer, 2,354, D. S. Bailey, 31st Aug.—New York via ports and Suez Canal, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Toyoi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,696, K. Yamamoto, 31st Aug.—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Elba, German steamer, 2,587, H. Brulm, 31st Aug.—Kobe, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Otaru Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,551, T. Sakai, 1st Sept.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Borneo, Austrian steamer, 2,400, S. Raich, 1st Sept.—Uraga, Ballast.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, B. Kon, 1st Sept.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Taien Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,796, M. Deguchi, 2nd Sept.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Suruga Maru, Japanese steamer, 447, K. Noda, 2nd Sept.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Matsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,959, S. Muramatsu, 2nd Sept.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Bombay, British steamer, 2,048, H. S. Bradstun, 2nd Sept.—London via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Orestes, British steamer, 2,992, T. Peters, 3rd Sept.—Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Idomeneus, British steamer, 4,298, James Riley, 3rd Sept.—London and Glasgow via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Clavering, British steamer, 2,155, J. Barker, 3rd Sept.—Victoria, B.C., and Tacoma, Wash., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Nippon Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,072, W. W. Greene, 3rd Sept.—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Empress of Japan, British steamer, 3,003, H. Pybus, 3rd Sept.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Yorktown, (6), U.S. gunboat, 1,710, Lt. Com. Rooney, 3rd Sept.—Cavite, P.I.

Kamakura Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,796, H. Peterson, 4th Sept.—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Saikio Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,653, C. Young, 4th Sept.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Jinsen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,433, Higo, 4th Sept.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hiroshima Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,035, T. Murai, 4th Sept.—Kobe via Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Glentworth, British steamer, 3,086, R. Webster, 4th Sept.—Portland, Oregon, Ballast.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Yangtze, British steamer, 4,148, H. L. Allen, 4th Sept.—Seattle, Wash., General.—W. M. Strachan & Co.

Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 437, T. Yoshida, 5th Sept.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Suminove Maru, Japanese steamer, 867, S. Yada, 5th Sept.—Honin Islands, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, B. Kon, 5th Sept.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Japanese steamer *Saikio Maru*, from Shanghai via ports:—Mr. H. Shoda, Consul and Mrs. Buto, Mr. and Mrs. Lund, Mr. A. Blass, Miss Wilson, Miss Watt, Mr. Wilson, Mrs. K. Yajima, Mr. Yamamoto, Mr. R. J. Kirby, Mr. Ahrens, Rev. House, and Rev. Nichols, in cabin; Mr. S. Katayama, Mr. T. Honjo and child, Mr. H. Abe, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Nakawo, Mr. Fukuda, Mr. Chordt, and Mr. Yamamoto, in second class; 48, in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Rosetta Maru*, from Melbourne and Sydney, via ports:—Mr. and Mrs. Hannond, Mr. A. Cooper, Mr. J. McConnell, Mr. and Mrs. Vandan, Dr. Rogers, General Greely, Mr. Pascup Gedisma, Mr. R. Shepherd, Mr. McLaughlin, Mr. S. Cranston and Mr. Uyeda, in cabin; Mr. E. C. Walls, Miss L. Geasans and Miss Mukai in second class; 13 Japanese in steerage.

Per German steamer *Prinz Heinrich*, from Europe via ports:—Mr. Begas, Mr. Essabhy, Mrs. Goetz, Mr. S. Stempel, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Whitney, Mr. R. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Clarke and servant, Baron D'Anethan, Mr. G. Taylor, Mr. E. Kroneck, Mr. W. C. Richter, Mr. Stock, Mr. G. Erich, Misses Strone, Mr. H. F. Smith, Mr. C. Albertson, Mrs. Molle, Mr. A. H. Albertson, Mr. Lefroy, Mr. W. C. Tyler, Prof. F. Omori, Mr. Morgenstern, Miss Hiron, Mr. A. L. Levi, Mr. F. O. Encarnacao, Mr. E. Hallier, Mr. T. Ohyama, and Mr. Hayashi, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Nippon Maru*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. Percy Brown, Hon. Julius Kahn and wife, Mr. G. Selze, Mr. F. Ouelch, Mr. S. B. Bhappa and servant, General Sternberg and wife, Mr. Shafroth and wife, Lieut. Clyde S. Ford, General Weston, wife and 2 daughters, Mrs. N. B. Parke and 2 children, Miss C. F. Macadam, Major de la Terrasse, Mr. Chas. Schlesinger, Mr. C. L. F. Duhaime, and Lieut. Cretins, in cabin. For San Francisco:—Mr. J. A. Blackmer, Mr. H. W. Robinson, Mr. F. Pope, Mr. A. Thomas, Mr. M. A. Serebrenek, Mr. J. L. Dupont, Mr. L. F. Bates, wife and son, Lieut. von Massow in cabin.

Per British steamer *Empress of Japan*, from Vancouver, B.C.:—Miss M. Cunningham, Miss Richards, Miss L. Deacon, Miss C. E. James, Mr. and Mrs. F.

H. Rex, Mr. C. A. Rex, Miss A. Thompson, Mrs. A. Brewster, Miss M. Brewster, Mr. S. Hadano, Sir Alex. Swettenham, Mr. J. C. Clark, Mr. R. G. Fink, Prof. Baelz, Mr. J. W. Tuller, Mr. T. R. Brownlee, Miss E. Thomas, Miss M. Manning, Mrs. C. V. Sale, 2 children, and governess, Mr. W. M. Lothead, Mr. and Mrs. Blodgett, Mr. E. Cetti, Mr. K. Shidehara, Mr. W. Halam, Mrs. A. Cameron, Miss Wood, Mr. A. C. Vachell, Mr. and Mrs. Perrin, Miss Perrin, Mr. H. Lewerenz, Rev. and Mrs. Chalk, Mr. J. Taffel, Mr. Peileo, Capt. Starford, Mr. and Mrs. Swan, Mr. J. Kawamura, and Mr. M. Moriya, in cabin. For Kobe;—Rev. L. B. Tate, Miss M. S. Tate, and Rev. and Mrs. Swallen, in cabin; 3 Japanese, in steerage. For Shanghai;—Mrs. H. H. Lowry, Dr. and Mrs. Lowry and 3 children, Mr. A. Shewan, Mr. C. E. Spark, Rev. and Mrs. Meigs and 2 children, Miss A. Leybourne, Mr. R. K. Douglas, Mr. J. C. Shingle, Rev. C. Print, Mrs. Print and 3 children, Miss Mallan, Mrs. S. Lippert, Miss Linam, Rev. D. and Mrs. Nelson and 3 children, Miss McDonald, Miss Vaughn, Mrs. Neiland and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. F. Davis, Rev. C. and Mrs. Gammon and child, Mr. A. P. Stokes, Mr. C. Wedemeyer, Mrs. Nichols and two children, Miss Hirsch, Mr. and Mrs. Shier and son, Mr. Forbes, Mrs. and Miss Wright, Mrs. Ross and infant, and Mr. and Mrs. Hughes, 3 children and governess, in cabin. For Hongkong;—Mr. P. Gendron, Mr. F. Beckerle, Miss H. Jackson, Capt. Radcliffe, Mr. Chappell, Mr. G. B. Grace, Mr. C. W. Carson, Miss V. Gibson, and Mr. Lee Fookgee and wife, in cabin; 118, in steerage.

Per French steamer *Indus*, from Marseilles via ports:—Master Duchateau, Mr. Hayama, Mr. Hayase, Mr. Malini, Mr. Cottu, Mr. Penteville, Mr. Coyne, Mr. Styles, Mr. Schwab, Mrs. Pisco and 2 children, Mr. Peress, Mr. Solomon, Comte d'Oultremont, and Mr. Runcke and servant, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Empress of India*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mrs. Panton, Mr. J. J. Francis, Mr. C. R. Bartlett, Mr. and Mrs. W. Yan, Mr. W. G. Hayne, Mr. Wicks, Mr. Sharpin, Mrs. Hepburn, Mrs. Hyde, Dr. Boye, Mrs. S. F. Mackie, Mr. J. Selles, Mr. C. S. Dennis, Mr. and Mrs. Stoebe and child, Lieut.-Col. Hughes, Mr. O. Spondo, Dr. J. M. Swan, Dr. Tucke, Dr. and Mrs. Main, Mr. F. B. Pitcairn, Capt. Brown, Miss Buch, Miss Chikagoff, Miss Pestenkoff, Misses Watts (2), Mr. P. H. Mackay, and Mr. A. Smith, in cabin. For Vancouver:—Capt. Orr, Capt. Des Voeux, Mr. Weil, Mr. A. Reid, Lieut. Longridge, Mr. Beretta, Lieut.-Col. Radford, Mr. H. Muraoka, Mr. S. Samma, Dr. E. Merchant, Mr. E. B. Cushing, Mr. F. D. Cheshire, Mr. A. D. Yorke, Mr. J. M. Valday, Mr. and Mrs. G. Clarke, Bishop Partridge, and Mr. M. Kuhara in cabin; 7 intermediate; 254 in steerage.

DEPARTED.

Per Japanese steamer *America Maru*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. G. D. Abell, Rev. W. M. Barrett, Miss M. B. Barrett, Mr. L. Basch, Rev. W. M. Blair, Mrs. W. M. Blair, Dr. A. G. Bover, Mr. J. G. Dugan, Mr. C. L. F. Duhan, Mrs. L. Evans, Mr. A. G. Field, Rev. G. M. Gardner, Mrs. G. M. Gardner and 6 children, Miss L. Grau, Mr. J. H. R. Hance, Mrs. L. Harrison, Mr. H. Humphreys, Mrs. H. Humphreys and child, Master J. D. Humphreys, Miss M. Henry, Mr. J. S. Herman, Mrs. Holdsworth, Miss Holdsworth, Mrs. L. Hopkins, Rev. H. Isenberg, Mrs. H. Isenberg, Mr. J. Israel, Mr. S. Jacobs, Mr. W. D. Kraft, Mr. W. D. Kraft, Miss Kraft, Mr. L. Lewis, Miss M. E. Melton, Mr. A. R. Miller, Rev. E. H. Miller, Mr. P. Outesen, Lt. G. S. Palmer, Miss M. Palmer, Miss E. I. Poole, Mr. B. C. Randall, Mr. S. B. Redlick, Mrs. Nellie Robinson, Dr. Wm. Taft, Jr., Archdeacon J. R. Wolfe, Mrs. J. R. Wolfe, and Miss A. Wolfe, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Empress of Japan*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mrs. A. de Nicheaux, Mr. D. Gillies, Mr. A. Havinon, Miss F. Gray, Miss Maker, Mr. Arthur van Nierop, Mr. A. van Nierop, Mrs. Hagen and 3 children, Consul Guenewald, Mrs. E. S. Bass, Mrs. A. W. N. Pope, Rev. F. G. Henke, Rev. D. W. Nickels, Mr. F. A. Rapp, Miss David and amah, Miss Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Drummond, Mr. L. W. Smith, Mrs. Dr. R. R. Denn, Misses Patton, Miss Cowie, Mrs. W. J. Southam, Mr. A. A. Campbell, Rev. W. J. Southam, Mr. W. A. Pallin, Mr. G. Errera, Mr. R. A. Marshall, Capt. P. A. Jensen, Mr. A. Lopez, Mr. and Mrs. Cope, Mr. and Mrs. Bardens, Mrs. Sampson Way, Miss Sherwood, Mr. Luetzow, Mr. G. H. Brutton, Mrs. Vance, Mr. J. M. Lyon, and Miss Lyon in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Nippon Maru*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. D. P. Bartlett, Mr. L. F. Bates, Mrs. L. F. Bates, Master Bates, Mr. J. A. Blackmores, Baron Borch, Lieut. Coermann, Mr. J. Lewis Crew, Hon. C. H. Dietrich, Miss Dietrich, Mr. J. L. Dupont, Mr. P. Eschauer, Capt. Fehl, Mr. H. B. Fisher, Mr. J. D. Fraser, Lieut. Fulda, Col. Gundel, Mr. H. K. Hall, Count Hardenberg, Capt. von Kaehne, Dr. W. K. Kaser, Lieut. von Landsberg, Mr. R. E. Lawrence, Lieut. von Mossow, Mr. G. H. Millard, Mrs. G. H. Millard, Miss Millard, Mr. J. W. N. Munthe, Mr. Z. Nakamura, Capt.

Nicolai, Mr. M. Pfeifer, Lieut. von Platen, Lieut. Plegier, Mr. F. Pape, Lieut. Redlick, Mr. Jas. W. Renny, Mr. A. W. Rettig, Mrs. A. W. Rettig, Mrs. W. W. Robinson, Lieut. Seelmann, Mr. A. M. Serebrenik, Lieut. Freiherr von Seutter, Mr. J. Shinobu, Lieut. Tanke, Mr. A. Thomas, Capt. Trott, Mr. R. S. Warner, Lieut. Wett, and Mr. Z. Yasuda in cabin.

Per British steamer *Romby*, for London via ports:—Mr. Filipe S. Mesa, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Sakao Maru*, for Shanghai via ports:—Miss M. E. Sheffield, Miss N. N. Russell, Miss M. McCandlish, Rev. J. E. Hail, Mr. A. P. Nager, Mr. W. Winston, Mr. Otis and children, Mr. and Mrs. Myers and children, Mr. and Mrs. F. Orth, Mr. C. Nakamura, Miss G. Cozad, Miss Cornish, Miss M. Doune, Miss Johnstone, Miss R. Purcell, Miss M. Purcell, Miss A. Purcell, Capt. and Mrs. Anderson, Mr. N. E. Cornish, Mrs. Bourne, Master Bourne, Mr. J. T. Griffin, Dr. S. Eldridge, Mr. W. S. Worden, Mr. H. J. H. Tripp, Consul W. C. Korthals, Mrs. Winston, child and amah, Mrs. Purcell, Master Purcell, Mrs. J. M. Ilain and child, and Mr. and Mrs. Lund in cabin; Mr. H. M. Narikawa, Mr. Y. Sasaki, Miss Hill, Miss E. Lawrence, Mr. K. Nakane, and Mr. M. Katsuki in second class.

SILK SHIPPERS.

Per British steamer *Bombay*, for London via ports:—Raw Silk for Europe, 150 bales; Waste Silk for Europe, 20 bales.

CARGO.

	TEA.	Chicago New York Pacific Other	Total
	Canada & West & East.	Coast Cities Packages.	
Hongkong	...	20	26
Kobe	520 1,414 2,215	...	4,149
Yokohama	...	710 3,029	3,739
Total	520 2,124 5,244	26	7,914

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

The market is quiet.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	PER PIECE.
Grey Shirting—8½ lb, 38½ yds, 30 inches	2.85 to 3.50
Grey Shirting—9½ lb, 31½ yds, 45 inches	2.80 to 3.80
Indigo Shirtings—24 yards, 14 inches	2.50 to 3.35
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches	3.00 to 5.00
Cotton—Italians and Satteens, Black, 32 inches	0.20 to 0.30

WOOLLENS.

	PER YARD.
Flannels	Y. 0.35 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 32 inches	0.30 to 0.45
Mousseline de Laine, Grape, 24 yards, 30 inches	0.16 to 0.33
Cloths—Pilots, 54 to 36 inches	0.50 to 0.95
Cloths—Presidents, 51 to 65 inches	0.90 to 1.00
Cloths—Union, 54 to 50 inches	0.60 to 1.00
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5 lb per lb	0.60 to 0.66
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	0.50 to 1.20
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42½ inches	0.90 to 1.80
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0 lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches	1.90 to 2.25
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5 lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches	2.50 to 3.50

COTTON YARN.

	PER BAL.
Nos. 16 24, Singles	Y. 135.00 to 145.00
Nos. 28 32, Singles	155.00 to 165.00
Nos. 38 42, Singles	Nominal
Nos. 42, Doubles	Nominal
Nos. 2 60, Plain	160.00 to 170.00
Nos. 2 80, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2 100, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2 60, Gassed	240.00 to 260.00
Nos. 2 80, Gassed	200.00 to 320.00
Nos. 2 100, Gassed	420.00 to 440.00

RAW COTTONS.

American Middling	27.50 to 28.00
Indian Branch	24.00 to 25.00
Chinese	24.50

METALS.

Hardly anything passing in metals.

	PER PICTL.
Round and square ½ inch and upward	4.30 to 4.60
Iron Plates, assorted	4.80 to 5.20
Sheet Iron	5.30 to 6.70
Galvanised Iron sheets	10.25 to 11.00
Wire Nails, assorted	6.70 to 7.00
Tin Plates, per box	7.80 to 8.30
Pig Iron, No. 3	2.00 to 2.15
Hoop Iron (¾ to 1½ inch)	5.50 to 6.00

KEROSENE.

Little or no change to report.

American	\$2.70
Russian	2.50
Langkat	2.45

SUGAR.

A fair volume of business is going on.

	PER PICTL.
Brown Takao	Y. 5.20 to 6.25
Brown Manila	5.90 to 7.20
Brown Daitong	4.80 to 5.00
Brown Canton	5.00 to 7.10
White Java and Penang	7.20 to 8.60
White Refined	9.30 to 10.60

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

The demand for Raw Silk fell off considerably during the week; an easier feeling prevailed and the market closes rather weak at quotations.

QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra, Fine	Y. 970 to 980
Filatures—Extra, Coarse	960 to 970
Filatures—No. 1, Fine	940 to 950
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse	930 to 940
Filatures—No. 1½, Fine	920 to 930
Filatures—No. 1½, Coarse	920 to 930
Filatures—No. 2, Fine	900 to 910
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse	900 to 910
Common—Coarse	—
Re-reels—Extra	920 to 930
Re-reels—No. 1	940 to 950
Re-reels—No. 1½	925 to 930
Re-reels—No. 2	900 to 900
Re-reels—No. 3	850 to 865
Kakedas—Extra	910 to 915
Kakedas—No. 1	900 to 910
Kakedas—No. 1½	870 to 875
Kakedas—No. 2	840 to 855
Kakedas—No. 2½	790 to 840

WASTE SILK.

The Waste Silk market has been fairly active with advancing prices.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	160 to 165
Noshi—Filatures, Good	150 to 160
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	160 to 165
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	150 to 160
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	—
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best	—
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	—
Noshi—Bushi, Best	—
Noshi—Bushi, Good	—
Noshi—Bushi, Medium	—
Noshi—Joshi, Best	80 to 90
Noshi—Joshi, Good	70 to 75
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	110 to 125
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	100 to 112
Kibiso—Joshi, Good	70 to 75
Kibiso—Bushi, Fair	—

TEA.

There has been a steady business during the week. Prices are practically unchanged.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	40 & upward
Choice	30 to 40
Finest	34 to 35
Fine	30 to 33
Good Medium	28 to 32
Medium	26 to 28
Good Common	24 to 25
Common	20 to 23

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, September 5.

London reports discounts higher, 4 months' bills being quoted 2½ per cent, and no change in silver; China sterling quotations came unaltered and local rates for the mail per steamer *Empress of India* close as under.

London—Bank T.T.	2 0/8 @ 5/8
— Bills on demand	2 0/8 @ 1/4
— 4 months' sight	2 0/8 @ 1/4
— Private 4 months' sight	2 1/4
— 6 months' sight	2 1/4
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	258 @ 5/8
— Private 4 months' sight	264
— 6 months' sight	265 1/2
America—Bank sight	49 1/2 @ 50
— Private 4 months' sight	51 1/2
Germany—Bank sight	209
— Private 4 months' sight	215
Hongkong—Bank sight	5 1/4 % dis.
— Private to days' sight	6 1/2 % dis.
Shanghai—Bank sight	77
— Private to days' sight	78
India—Bank sight	152
— Private 30 days' sight	157
Bar Silver (London)	27

A. C. HUTTON POTTS

LOCAL SHARE LIST.

Yokohama, September 5.

Engine and Iron Works changed hands again today at yen 123. Kirin Breweries—a few shares are

obtainable at *yen* 140. Grand Hotels have been sold at *yen* 225. Helms, buyers at *yen* 45. Club Hotels, buyers at *yen* 40. Langfeldts, sellers at *yen* 60. Y. U. Club debentures are obtainable at par.

Singapore Wires Raub Mines local buyers at \$13.
YEN.
Yokohama E. & I. Works 123 Sales.
Grand Hotel 225 Sellers.
Club Hotel 40 Buyers.
Oriental Hotel 125 Steady.
Langfeldt & Co. 60 Sellers.
Japan Brewery Co. 140 Sales.

TELEGRAPHIC QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong, September 4.

HONGKONG.
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation 375 % prem. Sa.
National Bank of China, Limited 28 Buyers.

MARINE INSURANCES.
China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited 60 Sellers.
Union Insurance Society of Canton Limited 340 Buyers.

SHIPPING.
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Company, Limited 34½ Sellers.
Indo-China Steamship Company, Limited 135 Buyers.

MINING.
Punjom Mining Company, Limited 5½ Sales.
Raub A'lian Gold Mining Company, Limited 12½ Sales.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.
Hongkong & W'poa Dock Company, Limited 280 Sales.
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd. 98 Buyers.

LANDS.
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Company, Limited... 191 Sales.
Humphrey's Estate and Finance Company, Limited 13½ Buyers.

MISCELLANEOUS.
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited 83 Sellers.
Green Island Cement Co., Limited 21½ Sellers.

Shanghai, September 3.

Indo-China S. N. Company, Ltd. Tls. 99 Sales.
S. C. Farnham & Company, Ltd. 242½ Sales.
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company 285 Sales.
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited 100 Sellers.
Shanghai Langkat Tobacco Co. . 340 Buyers.
The Astor House Hotel Company, Limited, Shanghai 270 Sellers.

A. C. HUTTON POTTS,

Stock and Share Broker,
75, Main Street.

B. E. GOEPFERT'S

DAILY SHARE REPORT OF THE TOKYO EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Afternoon, September 5.

	Paid up yen.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Margin deposit.
Redemption Loan Bonds	—	—	—	—	9.00
War Loan Bonds	—	—	—	—	2.00
Tokio City Loan Bonds	—	—	—	—	2.00
Nippon Railway	30.00	—	—	70.00	4.00
Nippon Railway, new	81.50	80.75	—	—	1.00
Sanyo Railway	50.00	—	—	—	1.00
Kansai Railway	50.00	—	36.10	36.70	2.00
Tanto Railway	5.00	—	21.80	24.60	4.00
Tanke Railway, new	50.00	—	—	—	2.00
Kobe Railway	50.00	—	—	—	6.00
Sobu Railway	50.00	—	—	—	2.00
Tobu Railway	25.00	—	—	—	4.00
Boso Railway	50.00	—	—	—	2.00
Narita Railway	50.00	—	—	—	3.00
Kioto Railway	35.00	—	—	21.20	2.00
Hantan (Kinshin) Railway	50.00	—	—	—	3.00
Hokuyetsu Railway	50.00	—	—	—	2.00
Tokio Electric Car	50.00	—	—	115.50	6.11
Tokio Electric Car, new	—	—	48.40	—	—
Odawara Electric Tram Co.	50.00	—	—	—	4.00
Nippon Yusen Kaisha	50.00	71.90	72.50	70.35	3.00
Toyo Kisen Kaisha	50.00	—	—	—	2.00
Imperial Commercial Bank	35.00	30.00	30.30	—	2.00
Kanagafuchi Spinning Co.	50.00	—	—	—	2.00
Tokio Rice Exchange	50.00	—	—	—	10.00
Tokio Produce Exchange	25.00	—	—	—	6.00
Tokio Stock Exchange	50.00	137.30	138.30	110.85	12.00

RICE MARKET.

Fukagawa Godowns, Tokyo, Sept. 4.

Sold, Japanese rice 11,817 hyo; arrived Japanese 4,636 hyo; in stock, Japanese, 147,682.

Retail per *Yen*—First quality 4 sho 4 go; second, 4 sho 6 go; third, 4 sho 8 go; fourth, 5 sho; fifth, 5 sho 2 go.

BISSET AND URE'S SHARE REPORT.

Yokohama, September 5.

Kirin Breweries are offering at *yen* 140; shares can be placed at *yen* 135. Engine and Iron Works are steady at *yen* 123. Grand Hotels—A few shares can be placed at *yen* 217.50; sellers ask *yen* 225. Club Hotels are steady at *yen* 40. Langfeldts can be placed at *yen* 50, sellers ask *yen* 55. Helms—A few shares are offering at *yen* 52.50. Laundries are steady at *yen* 20.

Y. U. Club debentures are obtainable at par. Offers for Oriental Hotel first debentures and Nagasaki Hotel second debentures are wanted.

STOCK.	Number of Shares.	Paid Up	Divid- end.	At Working ac- count in last ac- counts issued.	For term ending.	Closing Quotation.
			Yen.	Yen.	Year.	Yen.
1. Y'hama E. & Iron Works, Ltd.	1,300	50	15	98,434.63	1/2 31.5.1901	123 Sa.
2. Japan Brewery Company, Ltd.	9,000	50	3.75	R'rve 50,000.00	1/2 31.3.1901	135 B.
3. Grand Hotel, Limited	2,500	100	9	4,352.53	1/2 30.6.1901	217.50 B.
4. Club Hotel, Limited	1,850	100	5	Dr. 372.27	1/2 31.3.1900	40 Sa.
5. Oriental Hotel, Ltd.	740	100	5	B'rce to R'rve ac.	1/2 28.2.1901	110 B.
do do Founders...	80	12.50	37	...	1/2 31.8.1900	450 N.
do do New Issue	750	100	...	...	1st year	115 N.
do do Preference	750	100	...	...	do	103 N.
6. Nagasaki Hotel, Limited	1,300	100	None	3,046.38	1/2 3.06.1900	60 Sa.
7. Maples Hotel, Ltd.	399	100	None	...	...	Nominal.
do do Preference	350	100	None	...	...	Nominal.
8. North & Rae, Limited	250	100	20	...	y'r 31.12.1900	215 N.
9. Brett & Co., Limited	2,800	10	1	B'rce to R'rve ac.	y'r 30.6.1900	8.75 N.
10. Langfeldt & Co., Limited	1,500	100	4 1/2	1,306.59	1/2 31.12.1900	50 B.
11. Y'hama Steam Laundry, Ltd.	700	50	...	Dr. 15,184.78	...	20 Sa.
12. Helm Bros., Limited	3,720	50	10 3/4	3,291.12	y'r 31.12.1900	52.50 S.

Debenture Loans.	Amount of Loan.	Face value of debentures.	Rate of Interest.	Interest Payable.	Closing Quotation.
					Yen.
Japan Brewery Co., Ltd.	200,000	100	7 per cent.	1 April and 1 Oct.	102 Sa.
Oriental Hotel, Ltd., First Issue	75,000	100	7 per cent.	1 Jan. and 1 July	100 N.
Oriental Hotel, Ltd., Second issue	50,000	100	7 per cent.	ditto	Nominal
Brett & Co., Ltd.	12,400	100	7 per cent.	1 June and 1 Dec.	100 Sa.
Yokohama United Club	250,000	100	7 per cent.	30 June and 31 Dec.	100 S.
Nagasaki Hotel, Ltd.	17,000	100	7 per cent.	1 Jan. and 10 July	100 S.

FOR BABY'S SKIN SCALP AND HAIR

Something for Mothers to Think About

EVERY CHILD born into the world with an inherited or early developed tendency to distressing, disfiguring humours of the skin, scalp, and blood, becomes an object of the most tender solicitude, not only because of its suffering but because of the dreadful fear that the disfiguration is to be lifelong and mar its future happiness and prosperity. Hence it becomes the duty of mothers of such afflicted children to acquaint themselves with the best, the purest, and most effective treatment available.

That warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP to cleanse the skin and scalp of crusts and scales, and gentle applications of CUTICURA Ointment to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, to be followed in the severest cases by mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT are all that can be desired for the alleviation of the suffering of skin-tortured infants and children and the comfort of worn-out worried mothers has been demonstrated in countless homes in every land. Their absolute safety, purity, and sweetness, instantaneous and grateful relief, speedy cure, and great economy leave nothing more to be desired by anxious parents.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour. Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin and scalp of crusts and scales, and soothe the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. Sold throughout the world. Aust. Depot: R. TOWNS & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. Sa. African Depot: L. KRUGER Ltd., Cape Town. "How to Cure Baby Humours," free. PUTTER DEBUT AND CHIEF, CORP., Boston, U. S. A., Sole Props., CUTICURA REMEDIES.

Milkmaid Milkmaid Milkmaid



TRADE MARK.

BRAND
Milk

As a guarantee of
Quality, see the
MILKMAID
on every Tin.

**LARGEST SALE
in the
WORLD.**



TRADE MARK.

BRAND
Milk



TRADE MARK.

BRAND
Milk

As a guarantee of
Quality, see the
MILKMAID
on every Tin.

**LARGEST SALE
in the
WORLD.**

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

SIGNATURE IN
WHITE
ON
RED LABEL

**ORIGINAL
WORCESTERSHIRE.**

UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

MELLIN'S FOOD

For INFANTS and INVALIDS.

When prepared is similar to Breast Milk.

MELLIN'S FOOD WORKS, PECKHAM, LONDON, ENGLAND.

DINNEFORD'S

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel; the safest and most gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.

MAGNESIA

Sold Throughout the World.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

IS A HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY

It cures Rheumatism, Sciatica,
Stiff Joints.

Glandular Swellings,
Sore Throat, Quinsy, Mumps,
Burns, Piles, Fistulas, &c.

**AND EVERY
FORM OF SKIN DISEASE.**

Manufactured and Bottled by J. C. HOLLOWAY, 51, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

LEASE FORMS.

POWER-OF-ATTORNEY FORMS.

FOR SALE at the Office of the
"JAPAN MAIL," No. 55, Main Street.

TELEPHONE No. 144.

Yokohama Charity Organization.

CLOTHING for the Poor is constantly in demand, and may be sent to the Hon. Secretary, to whom also all APPLICATIONS FOR RELIEF should be referred. The names of New Subscribers will be at all times gladly received by Messrs. JAS. DODDS, J. C. HARTLAND, B. C. HOWARD, JAS. MARTIN, or W. F. MITCHELL.

(毎土曜日一回發行)

編輯人 エフ ナシグラー
發行所 横濱市 山下町五十五番
電話 〇五五五

The Japan Weekly Mail.

毎土曜日 A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART. 一回發行

No. 11.]

REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O.
AS A NEWSPAPER.

YOKOHAMA, SEPT. 14TH, 1901.

明治三十五年三月廿日
第三種郵便物認可

[VOL. XXXVI.]

CONTENTS.

Summary of News	261
The Chinese Missions of Apology	262
President McKinley Shot at Buffalo	263
Prince Kono's Experience	264
Chinese Affairs	264
The Weather	265
Korean Affairs	265
St. Petersburg and Peking	265
The Sale of Bonds	265
Mr. Grant's Explanation	265
An Observant Buddhist Priest	266
The Yogyokai Exhibition	266
The Rice Crop	266
Count Okuma on the Economic Situation	266
The Specie Bank	266
Marquis Ito	267
Ito Sotaro	267
General Fukushima	267
A Reflection	267
The National Union and Chinese Officials	268
Marquis Oyama	268
Rewards	268
German Notes	268
Notes on Current Events	269
New Banks	269
Cricket	269
Leading Articles	269
The Suiji-Wiju Railway	270
Ito Sotaro	270
Aquatic Sports	270
The South American Imbroglio	271
Correspondence	271
Mormons and Polygamy	271
The P. & O. and the Public	271
"Religion for Japan"	272
News of the Week	272
Law Cases	273
American Topics	273
Antarctic Exploration	273
China Notes	275
Wales and Brittany	275
The Bank of Formosa	275
The Mormon Menace	275
Our Future Mothers	275
Bank of Japan	275
Telegrams	275
Commercial English	275
Boys of War	280
Latest Shipping	281
Latest Commercial	281

"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14TH, 1901.

MARRIAGE.

On August 27th, 1901, at the British Consulate, Yokohama, ALICE LILIAN, widow of the late B. SPAIN of Toronto, to J. W. WEAVER of Yokohama.

DEATH.

On Sept. 11th, 1901, at No. 260 Bluff, Yokohama, JEANNETTE LOVETT BROWER, widow of the late Anthony Brower of New York, U.S.A.

The Funeral Service and Interment will take place in New York.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

SEVENTY-NINE Japanese emigrants of both sexes left Japan for Hawaii on the 11th inst. by the *Pern*.

The body of a woman was found by the harbour police under Nipponbashi, Yokohama, on Wednesday morning.

The engine of a train was derailed at Tanagura station of the Nara Railway on the morning of the 7th inst. and two passengers were injured.

A YOUNG girl, daughter of Kondo Ikutaro, living at Minami Yoshida-machi, Yokohama, was drowned in a pond near her father's house, on the 7th inst.

A SATTAMA man named Negishi was handed over to the procurator's office on Sept. 7th on a charge of stealing articles and money from various hotels

in Tokyo. An attempt to rob a guest in a Yokohama hotel was the immediate cause of his capture.

A YOUNG girl Kiyosawa Matsuye living at Asahi-mura, Higashi Chukune-gori, Nagano Prefecture, was murdered by her foster mother on the 7th inst.

A COOLIE residing at Odawara attempted to murder his wife on the morning of the 7th. Afterwards he cut his own throat and is not expected to recover.

A TRAIN ran into a stage coach, plying between Honjo and Kotama, on the new Chichibu road on the morning of the 6th inst. one passenger and the driver were injured.

AN embankment between Okise and Uyenogahara on the Central Railway was damaged by floods, and traffic has been suspended since the morning of the 7th inst.

THE upper floors of 136, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, were gutted by fire on the 28th. ult. The premises were insured for \$31,000 in German and Chinese Offices.

THE U.S. storeship *Justin* has been detained in Yokohama owing to fire having broken out in her bunkers. The coal has been discharged and repairs are now being executed.

A BOY aged about eight years while bathing at Ishikawa, near Okinabashi, was on the point of drowning on Sunday afternoon when he was seen and rescued by two *jinrikisha*-men.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY while visiting the Buffalo Exhibition last week was shot in the chest and stomach by a Polish anarchist. The distinguished patient is expected to recover.

MR. TOTSUKA BUNKAI, former Surgeon-General of the Navy, died at his residence in Tokyo on the afternoon of the 9th inst. He was President of the Aikoku Life Insurance Company.

THE Yokohama Water-police have effected some arrests of men supposed to be implicated in the recent theft of oil-cake from the steamer *Yangtze*, among them being a foreigner.

THE Yokosuka Naval Headquarters notify that submarine mines have been sunk at Nagaura and will remain there 15 days from the 1st October; and all vessels are warned not to approach the place.

A PLASTERER engaged on the roof of the Agricultural and Commercial Department building in Tokyo on the afternoon of Sept. 8th slipped and fell during a shower of rain. He died on the way to hospital.

Two women and a man were attacked and severely wounded at Tokushima on Sept. 5th by the husband of one of the women who resented her threats to leave him because of his idle and dissolute life.

THE German Emperor has conferred the rank of non-commissioned officer upon each of the German guards who took part in the defence of the Legation under the command of Lieut. Count von Soden.

MISS WOOD, the daughter of Vice-Admiral Wood, and a companion, the wife of the German Military Attaché at Constantinople, have, says Dalziel, succeeded in swimming across the Bosphorus at its widest part. The distance covered

by the two swimmers was two miles. This quite rivals the feat of swimming the Hellespont which, as Byron says, "Leander, Mr. Ekenhead and I did."

THE Osaka Shosen Kaisha steamer *Tairi Maru*, which was damaged by running ashore on a sand bank in the Yangtze the other day, arrived at the Akuma shipyard, Nagasaki, on the night of the 8th inst. for repairs.

ISHIWARA GENJIRO, a native of Mikawa, employed in a diary at Minami Otamachi, Yokohama, attempted to commit suicide at Sakuragicho, on the night of the 9th inst. by jumping before a train. He was rescued by a police constable.

MR. W. W. ROCKHILL, U.S. Commissioner, is considered at the State Department at Washington to have rendered admirable service during his stay at Peking, and it is said, a high diplomatic appointment in Europe will be offered to him.

WHILE some eighteen hundred soldiers of the 19th regiment and many of the public were visiting the standing squadron at Tsuruga harbour on the 7th instant, a boat was capsized and two men were drowned. The bodies have not been found.

A BURGLAR gained admission on the night of September 8th to the house of Mr. Kabayama, Secretary of Tochigi Prefecture. Mrs. Kabayama hearing a noise called up the police by telephone and the culprit was arrested in a pine tree where he had sought refuge.

A MAN named Akasaka Taneo, living at Hachobori, Kyobashi, Tokyo, was arrested in a boarding house at Miyoshicho, Yokohama, by the Kotobukicho police on the 7th September charged with coating 5 *rin* coins with quicksilver and passing them as 20 *sen* silver pieces.

MR. NISHIYAMA TEIKAN, a steward of Viscount Kyogoku, Tokyo, was robbed of a tobacco pouch valued at *yen* 200 at Shimabashi station on the 4th inst. He reported the matter to the police. On the morning of the 6th inst. the pouch was sent to the Honjo police station by parcel post.

A WOMAN named Satoya Sato, living at Gofukuchō, Nihonbashi, Tokyo, was arrested by the Shitaya Police on the night of the 9th instant, charged with having stolen several articles valued at *yen* 260 from a house at Inarimachi, the other day. She had been employed in the place as a maid-servant.

OWING to heavy rains several rivers of Hokkaido overflowed and up to the 9th instant at Kamikawa forty houses had been washed away while ninety houses were submerged at Fukagawa, the street being 5 feet under water; the traffic between Kamikawa and Teshio and the telegraph are interrupted.

SERGEANT SASANUMA MASATARO, of the First Infantry Division, left barracks on the afternoon of the 4th inst. and returned about 9 o'clock a little the worse for drink. He walked upstairs and opened a window and while leaning out overbalanced himself and fell. His head struck a stone, and he died immediately.

DURING the quarantine examination of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha steamer *Nagato Maru* at Moji on the 7th inst. it was found that a lampman named Nagaoka Gunpei and three others were missing. They had been at work the previous night. The Captain of the steamer expressed the belief that they had fallen overboard between Yeboshi-jima and Futakami-jima.

THE CHINESE MISSIONS OF APOLOGY.

Saturday, Sept. 7.

It is evident that we shall have to await for the arrival of detailed journalistic accounts before we can know exactly what happened in Germany with regard to the mission of Prince Chun. The telegrams sent by Reuter were so explicit that no reasonable doubt could be entertained of their substantial correctness. They made it quite plain, too, that the "Kow-tow" question was agitating public opinion in Germany, and even the telegram sent from Berlin to the German journal in Shanghai went to confirm that fact, for it is obvious that no such message of contradiction would have been forwarded unless the rumour it undertook to deny had been current in Europe. Our conjecture is that the German Government proposed some form of ceremonial or some terms of apology which would have assigned to Prince Chung the character of a mission conveying direct apologies from the Emperor of China himself, and that the Prince objected on the ground that such procedure would associate his Sovereign with the assassins. The Kaiser recognised the justice of that view, and consented to waive a part of the intended programme. But His Majesty did not let the occasion pass without inculcating some truths, wholesome and timely, though perhaps wanting in graciousness. As to the latter criticism, however, there is a somewhat subtle question to be considered. It appears to us more than probable that from China's point of view Prince Chun's visit to Germany was not a mission of apology but a mission of condolence. It would be quite in accord with Oriental usages to despatch a mission of the latter character. There would be nothing derogatory in such a proceeding. On the contrary, the Chinese would reckon it among the international courtesies to which they have always attached value. But it is evident that the reception accorded to a mission of condolence might, and probably would, be very different from the reception accorded to a mission of apology. We shall not be at all surprised therefore, to learn that the difficulty connected with Prince Chun's reception arose from that distinction, and that while the Kaiser consented to dispense with outward forms calculated to publicly proclaim the apologetic character of the mission, His Majesty took care that his own speech should remove all doubts on the subject.

Monday, Sept. 9.

Although it is still necessary to depend largely upon conjecture in constructing a theory about the incidents of the Chun complication, an impression gains ground which seems to fit the fragmentary facts communicated by telegram. It is that the Emperor of Germany demanded two things: first, that the document carried by Prince Chun for presentation to the Kaiser must be modified so as to convey an unequivocal apology from the Emperor of China himself; and secondly that the Prince and his suite, when they presented themselves for the purpose of transmitting the document, must observe the same ceremonial forms as those prescribed on the occasion of audiences at the Chinese Court. As to the former point, the German Emperor probably found, on closely examining the document carried by Chun, that it contained merely an expression of the Chinese Sovereign's regret for the murder of Baron Von Ketteler, and that it did not in

any sense amount to a definite apology. When, however, the Chinese Government was required to modify the document in that sense, they replied that to do so would be equivalent to acknowledging their Sovereign's complicity in the assassination, and that they must positively decline to make the proposed change. It will be remembered that one of Reuter's telegrams assigned such an attitude to the Chinese Government, but seemed to connect it with the question of obeisance, an unintelligible connection. Moreover, Reuter did not tell us anything about the Kaiser's having demanded a change in the wording of the document. If, however, we insert the latter circumstance, the chain of events becomes clear. It would further appear that the Kaiser waived his demand, and that His Majesty allowed a semi-official publication of the gist of the Chinese objection in order to explain why the modification of the document had not been insisted on.

With regard to the question of obeisance, the Chinese appear to have utterly refused to comply. It is easy to conceive the reasons advanced by them, reasons which were probably reinforced by the arguments of the Imperial Chancellor, who, we may assume, had not been a party originally to the Kaiser's demands. A species of compromise appears to have then been proposed, namely, that the Envoy himself should observe the European form of etiquette, but that his suite should follow the etiquette of the Chinese Court. The Chinese still remained obdurate. It seems to have been then that they avowed their preference for death rather than the "Kow-tow," and as it was impossible to enforce the Kaiser's proposal and would have been inconvenient to continue the deadlock for such a reason, His Majesty finally decided to receive the Envoy alone, without the latter's suite, and to receive him without rising, which is a marked departure from the etiquette of the German Court. In fact His Majesty resolved that if the Chinese abbreviated the marks of respect which he considered expedient and becoming, he, on his side, would retort by similar clipping of the canons of European courtesy. Further, in order to indicate in the most unequivocal manner that the mission was to be regarded as one of apology, whatever objections the Chinese might raise to such an interpretation, the Emperor, in receiving the Envoy, used language which would otherwise have been needlessly harsh.

Of course this is a very unsatisfactory story, and we feel greatly disinclined to credit it, especially the part which relates to the supposed compromise in the matter of the "Kow-tow." It is a story which the Chinese would be justified in construing as a diplomatic victory, whatever that may be worth to them. Still it would be nothing new to find the Emperor of Germany adopt, without previously consulting his advisers, a position from which they could not ultimately extricate him without some sacrifice.

Saturday, Sept. 7.

Immediately after his arrival at the Imperial Hotel in Tokyo, Mr. Na Tung conveyed to the Foreign Office through the Chinese Representative an official statement of his coming. Up to that time he may be said to have travelled incognito. He was accompanied by a suite of twelve, and fourteen are to follow by sea. Nothing has yet been fixed as to his reception by the Emperor.

A representative of the indefatigable *Asahi* gained access to Mr. Na Tung at Kobe, and after some difficulty persuaded

him to speak, in order that the spirit of his mission might be known to the Japanese nation. Mr. Na set out with a highly interesting statement. He alleged that his mission was partly for the purpose of expressing condolences (*chosu*) for the death of Mr. Sugiyama and partly to convey the thanks of the Chinese Government for valuable assistance rendered by the Japanese troops in preserving order in Peking. In carrying out those objects the envoy desired to follow the procedure prescribed by the general law of international relations, but would be guided by the Minister of Foreign Affairs in Tokyo. Asked what he proposed to do with regard to the late Mr. Sugiyama, the Envoy said that his mission was to the Japanese Government, not to an individual Japanese. Mr. Sugiyama's case had already been disposed of. A sum of five thousand taels had been paid to his family and a visit had been made to his grave. Still in this matter Mr. Na would be guided by the views of the Chinese Minister in Tokyo. At a later stage of the interview the Envoy gave unequivocal expression to the apologetic purpose of his mission, and said that until his duties were performed he could not know any rest, or devote his attention to extraneous affairs.

Monday, Sept. 9.

We do not see how a copy of the Imperial Edict carried by Na Tung can have become public property, but an avowedly verbatim copy of it is published by the *Yomiuri Shimbun* and also by the *Chuo Shimbun*, the latter transposing the Chinese text into Japanese form. According to this document Na Tung's mission can scarcely be regarded as one of apology. There is not a word about apology in the whole edict. It sets out by a preamble eminently calculated to obscure the supposed object of the embassy, a preamble in which the ancient philosophers are quoted as sanctioning and recommending the despatch of envoys to neighbouring states for the purpose of cementing and maintaining relations of friendship and mutual helpfulness, and it declares that this principle is specially applicable to the case of a country inhabited by a people of the same race as the Chinese. With regard to Mr. Sugiyama, who is mentioned by name, the Envoy's business is to do honour to his memory and to express the grief that his death caused to the Chinese Emperor, and the Edict winds up by exhorting Na Tung to discharge his duties in such a manner as to cement unity between the two States.

This document assumes, at first sight, the character of a very remarkable evidence of Japanese journalistic enterprise. For that it is a pure fabrication we have not the smallest doubt. But on careful examination we find difficulty in imagining that such an edict was fabricated for newspaper purposes. Had that been the object something bearing the stamp of probability would have been concocted, whereas this edict is altogether ludicrous. Its preamble indicating that the embassy is sent, not because of the Sugiyama incident but in deference to the advice of the ancient philosophers, is really a fine stroke of humour, but has the defect of giving away the whole joke at once. Who was the fabricator of such a canard? He must have relied implicitly on the credulity of the newspapers, and his confidence was evidently not misplaced.

Tuesday, Sept. 10.

The Chinese Envoy, Mr. Na Tung, and

the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs, have exchanged visits. The former has also submitted a copy of the letter from his Sovereign to the Emperor of Japan, and the document, having been carefully examined, is said to have been found quite satisfactory. It may therefore be taken for granted that the affair of the mission will not give rise to any complications whatever. As to the ceremony of presenting the letter, it is expected that the Imperial Household Department will send a carriage and one chamberlain to the Imperial Hotel to carry the Envoy to the Palace, and that the etiquette observed at the reception of the Envoy and his letter will be of the simplest description.

Wednesday, Sept. 11.

Mr. Na Tung has made formal application for an audience, and it is expected that he will be received by the Emperor about the 13th or the 14th inst. It may be well to repeat that the letter of apology carried by him has been found quite satisfactory. Doubts appear to be entertained on that subject in many quarters, but they are probably the result of the fictitious version of the letter published by two Tokyo journals. There is no reason to apprehend any complications. The Imperial Court is said to have decided that the Envoy shall be received without any special ceremonial, and there will consequently be no grounds for objection.

Thursday, Sept. 12.

It is now settled, apparently, that the reception given to Mr. Na at the Japanese Court will be identical with that accorded to a Special Minister Plenipotentiary. The envoy will be attended by four of his suite and will hand his Sovereign's letter to the Emperor of Japan. The date of the reception has not yet been definitely fixed, but it will probably be on the 13th or 14th inst.

Friday, Sept. 13.

Mr. Na is to be received by the Emperor to-day. The arrangements are to be as already announced in these columns:—The Envoy will be accompanied by four of his suite and will be driven from the Imperial Hotel to the Palace in a carriage sent from the Household Department. An Imperial Chamberlain will act as guide, and the ceremony at the Palace will be limited to presentation of the letter of apology which Na carries, after which refreshments will be served as usual. It is stated that Mr. Na applied for an audience with the Empress also, but the Court will not immediately respond to that request. An impression seems to prevail in some quarters that the Envoy is receiving unwisely lenient treatment. Probably that idea is suggested by the rumours that reached us about Prince Chun's experiences in Berlin. What really happened in Berlin is not known, however, and truly it is difficult to see that any course could be reasonably pursued in Mr. Na's case except that which is now being followed. It would evidently be extravagant and unreasonable to organise any demonstration for the purpose of imparting a publicly apologetic aspect to his mission, nor is it easy to see what kind of demonstration could be organized without subjecting the Envoy to humiliation which he and his country would naturally resent. He can not be dressed in sackcloth and led through the streets of Tokyo with ashes on his head. The duty he has been sent to discharge is summed up in presenting himself before the Sovereign of Japan and handing to His Majesty a letter

from the Chinese Emperor expressing regrets for Mr. Sugiyama's death. There is a certain fixed routine for foreign envoys repairing to the Japanese Palace and being received in audience by the Sovereign, and the most dignified course for Japan to follow is to adhere strictly to that routine. China's apology does not consist in the attitude of Mr. Na himself or in the manner of his progress through the streets of the capital, but in the language of the letter he carries.

On the 14th instant the Chinese Envoy, Mr. Na Tung, is to pay a visit to the grave of the late Mr. Sugiyama. The Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Uchida, and the Head of the Business Bureau in the Foreign Office will be present at the ceremony, which thus assumes an official character.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY SHOT AT BUFFALO.

The shocking news from America has not yet been commented on widely by the Japanese press. The *Jiji* alone has a leading article on the subject. It dwells on the splendid work done by President McKinley not only in the field of foreign affairs, but also, and above all, in restoring his country to a state of unprecedented prosperity. As for the anarchists, of whom the assassin Niemann is said to be one, our contemporary dubs them a parcel of mad dogs, and it must be confessed that the epithet is well chosen. The *Jiji* takes the opportunity of reading a lesson to such of its Japanese contemporaries as have shown overt or covert approval of Iba Sotaro's murderous performance.

It is assumed that Niemann, or Czolgorz, is an anarchist, but what seems more probable is that he will be found to have socialistic convictions. The enormous accumulations of wealth by individuals in America at present represent conditions eminently likely to nourish socialism, and considering that the population of the States now receives its largest increment from Italians, Poles and other nationalities among whom socialistic tendencies prevail, there is evidently reason to apprehend catastrophes such as that just reported by telegram. The socialists, it is true, have not been making themselves conspicuous of late, but the spirit is always there awaiting occasion only to burst into activity.

The telegrams which we publish this morning show that there are grounds to hope that the President's wounds may not terminate fatally. In the present state of medical science injuries formerly considered to be beyond all succour, yield to skilled treatment. We have heard it said by an eminent physician that had the surgery of to-day been practised in Garfield's time, he might have been saved. Besides, it seems a reasonable assumption that the pistol used by Czolgorz was not of large calibre. The weapon must have been small in order to be concealed under a pocket handkerchief and carried in one hand. Of course the very close range at which the shots were fired is a bad element. The shock must have been great.

MCKINLEY, HON. WILLIAM, twenty-fourth President of the United States, was born at Niles, Ohio, Jan. 29, 1843. He was educated at the public schools, and at the Poland (Ohio) Academy. In 1861, at the outbreak of the Civil War, he enlisted as a private in the Union army, and before its close had risen to the rank of captain and brevet major. In 1867 he was admitted to the bar, and began the practice of the law at Canton, Ohio. He was chosen prosecuting attorney of Stark Co., Ohio, in 1869, and in 1871 was elected a Representative in Congress, and was continuously re-elected until 1891. Mr. McKinley was Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means

that framed the Revenue Bill of 1890, and hence that measure has been known as "the McKinley tariff." He was elected Governor of Ohio in 1891, and re-elected by an increased plurality in 1893, serving until the close of 1895. As his name was closely connected in the minds of the people with the principles of a protective tariff, both these elections were contested on the national question of tariff policy, and this point was fully discussed by orators on both sides all over the country, so that when Mr. McKinley's election in 1893 was found to be more pronounced than it had been in 1891, it was considered an indication that he would be the candidate of his party for the Presidential election in 1896. This nomination took place at a Convention of Delegates from the party in all parts of the country, which was held at St. Louis, Missouri, in June, 1896. Soon after (July 7, 1896) the Democratic Convention was held in Chicago, and selected as their candidate Wm. Jennings Bryan, with a platform of principles advocating the unlimited coinage of silver, a low tariff, and the non-interference of the Federal authorities in local affairs, even when national interests were involved. In the ensuing election (November, 1896) Mr. McKinley received the votes of many who were Democrats with reference to the tariff, while his opponent received many Republican votes in the west and south because of his views concerning silver. The tariff question was discussed during the canvass, but it did not take the pre-eminent place it had before occupied, and as a result the old party lines were much broken up. Mr. McKinley received a plurality over Mr. Bryan of over 600,000 votes, and was inducted into office Mar. 4, 1897. As the tariff of 1894, shorn of the income-tax feature, did not produce sufficient revenue for the support of the Government, an extra session of Congress was called to meet. Mar. 15, 1897, and a new tariff, with strongly protective features (known from the name of the chairman of the committee in which it originated as "the Dingley Bill"), was agreed upon. In the meantime relations between the United States and Spain were becoming more and more strained because of the sympathy of the Americans with the sufferings of the people in Cuba, occasioned by the restrictions of the Spanish authorities growing in part out of the insurrection there. This tension was greatly increased by an explosion by which the U.S. battleship *Maine* was destroyed in the harbour of Havana on the night of Feb. 15, 1898, together with the lives of two of her officers and more than 250 of her crew. A careful investigation failed to show with certainty the cause of the explosion, but there were strong indications that it came from a point outside and, other events occurring which increased the existing irritation, war was declared in April following. Within four months the power of Spain on the sea had been destroyed, her army in Eastern Cuba had surrendered, and lodgments by the American land forces had been effected in Porto Rico and in the Philippine Islands. Spain then sued for peace, and a protocol was signed August 12, stopping hostilities and providing for the appointment of Peace Commissioners to settle the details with reference to the Spanish islands in the Pacific, her army to be withdrawn entirely from her West Indian possessions, and Porto Rico to be ceded to the United States. During the war the President enjoyed a vast popularity in the States.

More recent events are doubtless fresh in the minds of our readers, of which the most prominent are President McKinley's selection for a second term, his intimation that he would not be a candidate for a third term, and his recent tour through the United States.

Baron Kaneko, President of the Beiyukyō-kai (Society of American Friends) despatched a telegram to President McKinley on receipt of the news of his injury. The message expressed profound sympathy and an earnest hope for the illustrious sufferer's speedy recovery. The Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and the Yokohama Chamber also took similar steps.

We are informed that the following telegram was despatched to President McKinley at 3 p.m. on Sept. 9th:—

"President MCKINLEY,
"Buffalo, U.S.

"The Yokohama Japanese Chamber of Commerce deeply sympathizes and earnestly hopes for your early recovery."

One hundred and ninety-seven American troops under command of Major-General Cope arrived at Nagasaki on the 11th inst. from Manila. There were fifteen cases of dysentery among them.

PRINCE KONOYE'S EXPERIENCE.

There appears to be a growing conviction that Newchwang should be regarded as a prize of war. When Prince Konoye recently visited the place, an entertainment had been organized in honour of the anniversary of the entry of the Russians, which event was commonly described as the "anniversary of the taking of Newchwang." Prince Konoye was invited to the banquet but did not go. He heard, however, that a Russian staff officer, speaking after the health of the Czar had been proposed by Admiral Alexieff, declared that when once the flag of Russia had been raised, it was never lowered. That is a very natural sentiment in the mouth of a Russian officer, but it illustrates the old lesson of Russian history that whatever moderating influence St. Petersburg may exercise, the man at the front virtually controls the situation.

Another point made by Prince Konoye is that only Russian nationals are allowed to ride on the Newchwang railway. That is a statement which might be advantageously made more explicit. Does the Prince intend that it should apply to the railway running westward from Newchwang as well as to the line built by Russia? At all events his impression that Russia means to stay at Newchwang is evidently very strong.

The Prince was much struck by the extensive works that Russia is carrying on at Talien—docks, quays, railways, roads, harbour improvements, water-works and so on. The harbour construction is on a scale that would put Osaka to the blush, some of the concrete blocks weighing as much as 35 tons. As for the town, its scale is for a population of five hundred thousand, though where they are to come from, is not clear. At the same time Prince Konoye remarked that things were being done in a rough and ready style. The railway, for example, is so rudely built that every fall of rain entails a suspension of traffic. It is curious to think that all these costly operations are undertaken by Russia at a place of which she is supposed to have a temporary lease only.

At Soul the Prince says he was "obliged to meet the Russian Minister," a somewhat quaint manner of accounting for an ordinary fact. The conversation turned on the Soul-Fusan Railway, of which the ceremony for inaugurating the construction had just taken place. Mr. Pavlov said that the railway was likely to be a source of trouble, and he charged Mr. Takenouchi with having stated in his address at the time of the ceremony that the railway would be useful when Japan and Russia went to war. Mr. Takenouchi is one of the principal promoters of the Railway. The Prince, surprised to hear that he had made such a statement, spoke to him on the subject, but Mr. Takenouchi's account was very different. He alleged that Mr. Pavlov had asked whether the railway was not intended for warlike purposes against Russia, and that he, Takenouchi, had repudiated such an idea. He complained that all Japanese undertakings in Korea were regarded by Russia with an unfriendly eye, just as she objected to the British works at Ching-wan-tao.

The Prince concluded by saying that Russia was not yet provided with a suitable naval basis in Far Eastern waters and that she will surely not rest until she has one. He indicated Chihl-won promontory as the place she will select. This is the promontory concerning which some rumours were recently circulated. It lies to the west the Masampho Bay.

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

Tuesday, Sept. 10.

The weary Protocol has at length been signed and the Foreign Representatives have had a congratulatory dinner at the German Legation. It appears that the Protocol itself consists of 12 articles and there is an appendix of 37 articles with reference to the conservation of the Wangpo. The *Yomiuri Shinbun's* correspondent telegraphs that the signing was unexpectedly expeditious and that the fact is generally ascribed to the exertions of England and Japan. The same correspondent adds that Mr. Komura's reputation stands very high among diplomatists in Peking, and that he will now set out at once for Japan. There seems to be some uncertainty as to whether the usual ceremonies of ratification and exchange will be observed. The *Asahi* says that Mr. Komura will bring a copy of the Protocol to Japan and that, so far as his plenipotentiary credentials indicate, the usual routine will have to be observed just as in the case of any ordinary treaty, unless the Japanese Government makes some modification.

The *Asahi Shinbun* thinks that China has obtained extraordinarily easy terms. Considering that she besieged the foreign Legations in Peking and made every effort to destroy their inmates, and considering that she was completely defeated in the war which ensued, she may now congratulate herself on having escaped in a manner quite unprecedented. Four hundred and fifty million taels is not in itself a large payment, especially when spread over a space of forty years. But in this case it has been made easy for China by the Foreign Powers consenting to an increase of the tariff rates. In fact, she obtains a permanent source of augmented income at the expense of a few years' trifling inconvenience. Our contemporary attributes the leniency of this arrangement to the exertions of England, America, and Japan, and expresses a hope that China will now open her eyes and step out of her unreasoning and stupid rut of conservatism. But the *Asahi* justly notes that no arrangement has been made about the withdrawal of the foreign troops. They are planted in China for all time, so far as the Protocol goes. Of course China can not endure a permanent military occupation of her metropolitan province. Yet the only way to get rid of the troops will be to prove unequivocally by her conduct that their presence is no longer necessary.

The *Chuo Shinbun* observes that the next step of vital importance is to get the Court back to Peking, which may prove very difficult, and to induce the Court to dismiss its conservative advisers, which may prove more difficult still. Our contemporary urges that England, America and Japan should work hand in hand to bring about these results.

If these two journals—the only ones that have yet written about the Protocol—may be taken as representing public opinion in Japan, it would seem that the Chinese complication has drawn America, Japan and England very close together.

Mr. Komura was to leave Peking on the 9th, and after spending one day at Tientsin, was to embark on the *Chitose* for Japan. The *Chitose* had been waiting at Taku for some time to carry home the Minister.

Viceroy Liu Kun-yi is reported to be sick and to have obtained a month's leave.

It is stated that Liu Tien-ling, the Minis-

ter who has persistently opposed the return of the Court to Peking, has been impeached in a memorial addressed to the Throne by thirty-seven of the principal officials in Peking.

Telegrams from Peking announce that the withdrawal of the superfluous portion of the foreign troops from Peking will be effected on the 20th instant, and that the reduction will be extended to the whole of Chili on the 22nd.

Wednesday, Sept. 11.

The railway from Kiao-chow to Kau-nieh, a distance of over 80 miles, has been opened. This line has been a considerable time under construction. It will ultimately be continued to the capital of Shantung.

It is stated that Governor Yuan Shih-kai has issued an order for the collection of a poll tax of 30 *sen* per head in the province of Shantung, the proceeds to be applied to paying the Indemnity. But as provision is already made for that purpose, Governor Yuan—assuming the report to be correct—doubtless intends that the money realized by the tax shall take the place of funds diverted to the indemnity. If his experiment prove successful, we should not be surprised to see the same device applied throughout the whole of China. Supposing that the population is three hundred millions and that one half of the tax were successfully collected, the result would be a revenue of 45 million *yen*.

The alleged withdrawal of troops from Chili probably means nothing more than that they are to be at once collected at the various points of permanent occupation.

The Peace Protocol was signed on the 7th instant. Telegrams received in Tokyo on the 6th instant announced the probability of such an event, and the news has now been confirmed. The signature took place at 11 a.m. in the Spanish Legation.

Friday, Sept. 13.

It is now thought probable that the ceremony of exchanging ratifications will be dispensed with in the case of the Peace Protocol, no such step being required by international usages. The Protocol was expected to arrive by the hand of Mr. Komura, who is now on his way to Japan, but that active official forwarded it so early that it is understood to have reached Tokyo on the 11th instant.

We may note here that there does not appear to be any truth whatever in the statements recently circulated by certain newspapers that Mr. Komura is disposed to decline the portfolio of Foreign Affairs. He accepted the portfolio long ago, but it was always understood that he would remain in Peking until the signature of the Peace Protocol was an accomplished fact. There has not been any departure from that programme.

The new Chinese Representative at the Court of Japan, Mr. Tsai Kim, has been ordered to repair to Hsian to receive instructions direct from the Imperial Court. This *détour* will necessarily postpone his departure for his post in Tokyo, but it is understood that he will leave China not later than the end of this month.

THE WEATHER.

The 220th day, the 10th, brought good weather to every part of the country. A few more days of the present conditions will place the rice crop beyond the injurious reach of all climatic influences.

KOREAN AFFAIRS.

Monday, Sept. 9.

It is reported from Korea that Russia has abandoned her attempt to obtain Yulkumi as a naval station and that she has now fixed her eyes on Chhil-won, a promontory at the entrance of Chinha Bay, a little westward of Masampho, and a most commanding position. With reference to this it is observed by the *Fiji Shimpō* that when, at the time of the Masampho complication, Russia exacted from the Korean Government a promise that no part of Masampho should be alienated, undertaking at the same time on her own account not to ask for any part of the district, the arrangement covered not only Koje Island but also the promontory of Chhil-won. Should it prove true that she is now attempting to procure the promontory for a naval station, she will be manifestly departing from that arrangement.

Another report says that M. Lefevre has resigned his official position in order to devote himself entirely to the superintendence of the Sôul-Wiju railway.

The *Jimin* says that Masampho is not fulfilling the expectations formed of it. It shows no sign of progress, and the settlement looks desolate and neglected. People are closing their shops and going away. The hotel started by two Russians has no guests and threatens to ruin its proprietors. There are altogether 67 houses in the place and 36 of them belong to Japanese. The foreign community numbers 237 persons, namely 159 males and 78 females; the various nationalities being thus represented:—

	Men.	Women.
Russian	8	3
German	1	1
Chinese	33	—

The remainder are all Japanese.

The Emperor of Korea gave a banquet on the 7th instant to ten thousand persons in commemoration of attaining his fiftieth year. He received from his faithful subjects contributions amounting to 480,000 *yen* towards the payment of expenses. There were various other demonstrations in the shape of fire-works and illuminations, the Japanese quarter being conspicuous for a display of bunting and lanterns. His Majesty seized the occasion to distribute several Korean Orders.

Tuesday, Sept. 10.

It is confidently affirmed that the Korean Government has concluded an agreement with the First Bank of Japan for a loan of five hundred thousand *yen* for a period of one year at 10 per cent. interest. There is no connexion, it is alleged, between this loan and the affair of the Yunnan Syndicate. The Korean Government wants the money to meet pressing administrative calls, and it has pledged the taxes as security for the temporary accommodation. Pledging the taxes means nothing at all. The First Bank can not get any kind of lien upon the general taxes of the Korean Government. It is said, however, that the Emperor of Korea has sealed the bond.

On the 7th instant there were demonstrations of various kinds—flag flying, salute firing, banquets and illuminations—in honour of the fiftieth birthday of the Emperor of Korea. From what point of view, we wonder, does His Majesty merit these tokens of love and rejoicing? But the world must always have its full measure of make-believes.

Thursday, Sept. 12.

It is now alleged that the accommodation given by the First Bank to the Korean Government is not in the form of a regular loan. The Bank merely agrees to meet any calls that may be made on the Korean treasury to the total amount of five hundred thousand *yen*, the payments to be gradual as required, and interest at the rate of ten per cent. to be charged on them. The transaction is equivalent to an arrangement by which the Bank allows the Korean Government to over-draw its account to the extent of half a million *yen* should necessity arise. Of course it is in effect a loan, but Korea naturally objects to the idea of entering the public market as a borrower for such a paltry sum as fifty thousand pounds sterling.

ST. PETERSBURG AND PEKING.

Now that the Protocol is signed the concert of Powers for restoring peace may be said to have been dissolved, and Russia is free to take independent action for the purpose of securing her position in Manchuria. Some observers are disposed to think that the recently announced changes of Chinese Representatives were inspired from St. Petersburg with a view to the reopening of Manchurian negotiations. The changes are that Mr. Wu Ting-fang goes from Washington to London and Mr. Lo Feng-loh from London to St. Petersburg. The present Chinese Representative in St. Petersburg, Mr. Yang, is the gentleman who devised a new diplomatic expedient by falling down stairs when there was question of signing an agreement injurious to his country's interests. That he should not be a *persona grata* in the Russian capital is not strange under the circumstances. A very different mood would probably be shown by Mr. Lo Feng-loh. This official was for many years Viceroy Li's right-hand man, and he has always been regarded as an earnest supporter of the Viceroy's policy. If he goes to St. Petersburg, it may be taken for granted that he will be prepared to give practical expression to the attitude of approval assumed by Li towards the proposed Manchurian agreement. Indeed, with Lo in St. Petersburg and Li in Peking, supposing the aged Viceroy's authority to be undiminished, the probabilities of a new Manchurian covenant being concluded on the old lines, approximately, would be very strong.

THE SALE OF BONDS.

It having been objected by some critics that the sale of bonds abroad this year by the Finance Department must be regarded as the inauguration of a policy which would probably be repeated next year, an official of that Department has informed the *Fiji Shimpō* that such is not the case. The fifty million *yen* which the Treasury is now seeking to obtain is to be spent on carrying out the works sanctioned by the Diet last session and forming part of the programme drafted by the Government and approved by the Sovereign. The Cabinet considers that such works must be carried out. With regard to next year, however, although the Budget is not yet finally drafted, the Finance Department sees its way to prosecuting the *post-bellum* undertakings without any recourse to foreign capital.

If the sale of 50 million *yen* be duly effected on reasonable terms, and if arrangements for next year can be effected as stated in the above interview, Viscount Watanabe's wail will become rather ridiculous.

MR. GRANT'S EXPLANATION.

With regard to Mr. Heber J. Grant's letter published elsewhere in our columns, we have again to point out that the most important issue between him and this journal receives only incidental attention at his hands. The whole of this controversy, as he himself points out, had its origin in an interview given by him to a local newspaper. Reading that interview we learned that Mr. Grant and his follow-propagandists, though they had surrendered their legal right to contract plural marriages, still maintained the propriety of the practice. Mr. Grant's words were:—"We still believe that under certain restrictions honourable men should be allowed to take additional wives with the consent of their first wife." That statement of his was quoted by us verbatim, and made the text of an article in which we recommended that the preaching of Mormonism should be forbidden in Japan. Mr. Grant then called upon the editor of this journal and made certain statements which he now sums up by saying:—"I gave you my personal assurances that neither my associates nor I would preach or practise polygamy in this land." We demur emphatically to that summary. Mr. Grant did not, so far as we were conscious, convey any such impression to us. On the contrary, he plainly stated that he still approved of plural marriages and that he himself had two wives. In other words, while alleging that polygamy would not be preached by himself or his people in Japan, he led us to believe that it would undoubtedly be practised. We suggested to him that if he thought he had suffered any injustice at the hands of the *Japan Mail*, he had better write to that journal. He did so and his letter was published in our columns on the 23rd of August. In that letter he said not one syllable about the practice of polygamy. His words were:—"Permit me to assure you that we are not in Japan to preach polygamy," therefore, in commenting on his letter, we wrote on August 26th:—

Mr. Grant, in a letter addressed to this journal a few days ago, explained that he and his fellow-workers do not teach the doctrine of polygamy and that they pay full respect to the laws of the country where they find themselves. Probably they will thus escape prohibition. But it is a subtle distinction. What is preaching and what is teaching? If a man, highly educated, eloquent and gifted with the power of stating his convictions in an attractive and impressive form, tells us that he does not preach polygamy as a doctrine of his creed, since the law has forbidden him to do so, but that he nevertheless approves of it and practises it, and if he further adduces many practical evidences of the successful working of the system, and as the same time insists that it has never been proved to be opposed to the Christian creed but is, on the contrary, sanctioned by the practice of the Christian patriarchs, is not that man teaching polygamy? Is he not endeavouring to win others to his own way of thinking, and is not his example calculated to lend weight to his words? We fail to see that there is any room for equivocation in this matter. The Mormon apostles come to this country as avowed believers in polygamy and as illustrating the practice in their own lives. If they are not propagandists of polygamy, what are they?

If, on the occasion of his interview with the editor of this journal, Mr. Grant, as he now states, "gave you (us) his personal assurances that neither my (his) associates nor I (he) would preach or practice polygamy in this land," why did he suffer our article of August 26th to pass unchallenged? That article showed in the clearest manner that, in our belief, plural marriages were approved and practised by the Mormon propagandists now visiting Japan. Mr. Grant nevertheless suffered the article to pass entirely unchallenged though he now affirms that at the interview indirectly responsible for the article

he personally assured us that neither he nor his associates would practice polygamy in Japan. We deny that he gave us any such assurance. He does so now in his letter published this morning and we are therefore bound to admit that one of the most objectionable features of his creed is removed. We note however, that with unconscious inconsistency, he preaches polygamy in the very letter written for the purpose of denying his intention of preaching it, and that he there holds up for imitation the lives of Abraham and of Jacob, who, did they live in this twentieth century, would be shunned by all honorable men, not merely because they led openly licentious lives, but also because they violated the fundamental laws of honesty and self-respect. If we are to imitate the marriage habits of these patriarchs why should we not also imitate them in selling our wives' virtue for political purposes and in cheating our elder brothers out of their inheritances?

AN OBSERVANT BUDDHIST PRIEST.

Mr. Oda Tokuno, an eminent priest of the Shin Sect, had an interview with Viceroy Li on the 25th of August, fragments of which are published in the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*. The conversation derives interest from two facts; first, that Li evinced his conviction that the missionaries were the chief cause of the Boxer trouble, and secondly that Mr. Oda's thoughts are evidently governed in large part by his wishes. It is a hard thing for the missionaries to hear that a man in Viceroy Li's position entertains such a view, but they may find comfort in the reflection that not all missionaries are implicated by the Viceroy but only the missionaries to whom such a large and ill-advised measure of official assistance has been granted by France. Concerning Mr. Oda's statement, we read that he conveyed to the Viceroy a very poor impression of Christianity's progress in Japan. After the Restoration, he explained, when Buddhism passed through a period of financial difficulty and general depression, Christianity had managed to raise its head for a moment. But its success had been short-lived, and its brief season of prosperity had been followed by steady decadence. There was no comparison between Buddhism and Christianity in Japan. The former had ten million followers; the latter had only ten thousand. It might also be asserted that Christianity no longer wins any converts. The Viceroy received these statements with a show of skeptical satisfaction, and observed that under such circumstances, Japan was quite safe. Now does Mr. Oda Tokuro believe what he told the Viceroy? We are bound to suppose that he does. He is then a singularly ignorant man. Yet he enjoys the reputation of being one of the more erudite scholars of his sect. It would seem that the Buddhists of Japan are in the condition of the foolish virgins.

Mr. Oda Tokuno, and the other Japanese priests who went with the Lama on his return to Peking, have come back to Kyoto, and are accompanied by some students who desire to study in this country. They are also the bearers of a letter of thanks from the Lama for the courtesy extended to him in Japan. The letter, however, is more than a mere expression of gratitude. It contains also a promise which, if implemented, may lead to interesting results. It appears that the Japanese priests of the Hongwan Temple requested the Lama to make arrangements

for the visit of a Japanese Buddhist mission to Lassa. The Lama now explains—in the letter just received—that the roads are in a bad condition at present and that he can not recommend the immediate despatch of a mission. But he adds that he himself is now setting out for Mongolia and Thibet, and that, on his return to Peking in the winter, he will communicate through the Japanese Legation in Peking when there will be no obstacle to the passage of the proposed mission to Lassa. He declares it to be his ambition to effect a genuinely cooperative union of all the Buddhists in Asia.

THE YOGYO-KYOKAI EXHIBITION.

The Yogyo-kyokai is the name of a Kiln-Workers' Association in which are included manufacturers of enamels, bricks, cements, and ceramic wares. The Exhibition now going on in Uyeno in the rooms of the Bijitsu-kyokai (Art Society) is the first of the kind in its comprehensive nature. Not only all kinds of manufactures, but also the places of production are represented. As might be expected, ceramic products are the main feature of the Exhibition. Apart from the classes of porcelain and faience exclusively made for export in Kyoto, Tokyo and elsewhere, there are many vases and bowls of pure Japanese taste, though they are chiefly in the line of the *Chujin*. Even among the decorated pieces, not a few recall the chaste simplicity of the old masters. The exhibits are very cheap in price. Some vases that would easily fetch several dollars abroad are marked one or two yen. It would be a good thing for Japan's porcelain trade if the manufacturers were prepared to duplicate their wares at the prices marked, which, however, can hardly be expected at the present stage of progress. The things sold are delivered on the spot, except those reserved for the Jury's examination, and are being rapidly replaced. The principal feature of the exhibition is that one can observe and compare the characteristic products of all the porcelain districts of Japan. The exhibition will be open till the end of this month.

THE RICE CROP.

The weather since the commencement of this month has been ideal for the growth of the rice crop. Alternating bursts of rain and sunshine with a steady prevalence of damp heat and an absence of storm are conditions seldom experienced during the first week in September, and nothing could possibly be better for the earing and filling of the plants. A few days more of such weather will assure to the country a splendid yield. The estimate of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce is that the output will reach 44½ million *koku*, being the largest crop since 1892 with one exception. The following figures are given:—

	Koku.
1892	41,429,676
1893	37,267,418
1894	41,859,047
1895	39,960,798
1896	36,240,351
1897	33,039,293
1898	34,387,666
1899	39,698,258
1900	41,466,734
1901 (estimated)	44,550,100
Average	39,845,038

This makes the crop 3,083,366 *koku*, or 6.9 per cent., larger than last year's yield, and 4,705,062 *koku*, or 10.06 per cent. above the average.

COUNT OKUMA ON THE ECONOMIC SITUATION.

Count Okuma says that in order to induce foreign capitalists to bring their money to this country, their ignorance of Japan is to be desired not their knowledge. For when they come to know they find many things of a deterrent nature. They find, for example, judges applying the law without any discretion whatever. What is to be said of a Tokyo tribunal which decided that unless a promissory note bore the word "Tokyo" on its face, its validity could not be recognised even though the locality of the transaction were indubitably fixed by other indications? The affair between Mr. Morse and the Kobe Municipality is another case in point. Which ever party may have been technically in the right, it is certain that the origin of the difficulty was the Finance Department's refusal to allow the Kobe Municipality to pledge itself to a sterling rate. The Department itself can not get money abroad without giving such a pledge. Why then should it forbid a municipality to give it? That is senseless obstruction by no means calculated to encourage foreign capitalists.

The Count concluded his criticism by condemning the Government's efforts to sell bonds in America. The countries, he said, where interest is cheapest, are England, and France. The United States can not be mentioned in the same breath. What sense is there in selling a Japanese thousand yen bond in New York for £94 when it fetches £102 in London? That is undoubtedly true, but is the Count right in saying that the Treasury seeks to place bonds in New York?

THE SPECIE BANK.

The Specie Bank held its semi-annual meeting on the 10th instant. The accounts were read and passed, their principal figures being:—

	Yen.
Gross Profits	6,019,593
Brought over from previous account...	404,338
	6,423,931
Expenses, &c.	4,526,850
Net Profit.....	1,897,081
	Yen.
To reserves	200,000
To dividend (13 per cent.).....	1,170,000
Carried forward	527,081
	1,897,081

At a special meeting subsequently held, it was decided to establish a branch in Peking and also to issue, in case of expediency, notes payable to bearer at branches or agencies abroad.

Mr. Soma, the President, in the course of a speech afterwards delivered, said that the recent failures of banks had been limited to institutions of doubtful stability, and that no considerable effect had been produced upon the banking world in general. He further noted that owing to depreciation of prices and trade depression import business had been checked, so that the volume of imports as compared with last year's figures, showed thus far a decrease of 32 million yen. On the other hand, in consequence of briskness in the silk market and other causes, exports showed an increase of 23 millions. Apparently the balance of trade was likely to be soon restored.

MARQUIS ITO.

According to the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* Marquis Ito has at length shown signs of yielding to the advice of his physicians, and making a sea voyage. For a long time he was unable to reconcile himself to the idea, but it is said that he has now recognised the difficulty of making a complete recovery unless he has recourse to sea air. The present programme is that he will start on the 18th instant.

It seems tolerably certain that Marquis Ito will take a trip to America at an early date. His Excellency's health is not by any means restored and he is said to find it impossible to obtain the necessary rest in Japan. In general his spirits are good and he shows considerable vigour, but from time to time he has attacks of giddiness and even moments of insensibility which alarm his medical advisers. Dr. Hashimoto has strongly urged a sea voyage, and probably Dr. Baelz, who is understood to have been invited to Marquis Ito's villa at Oiso on Sunday, confirmed the recommendation. It need scarcely be said that this renewed rumour of the Marquis' departure furnishes capital to the opposition, and that various strange rumours are circulated. In order to prevent misunderstanding, the Marquis will, it is said, convene an extraordinary meeting of the Committee of the Seiyu-kai on the 10th instant, and will give a clear statement of his reasons for making a voyage to America. The general expectation is that Marquis Saionji will be appointed President of the Seiyu-kai during Marquis Ito's absence.

It is stated that Marquis Ito will be accompanied on his travels by Mr. Tsuzuki K. Iku, but as to his other companions no very definite is known. It need scarcely be said that journals opposed to the Marquis are turning much capital out of his departure. They contend that he has grown tired of the Seiyu-kai and that his journey to the west is a device for severing his connection with that Party. Of course such talk is pure foolishness. What is much more important is that some dissatisfaction seems to have been caused in the ranks of the Seiyu-kai itself by the announcement of His Excellency's departure. The Tohoku-kai, which had been promised a visit by the Marquis, naturally shows some discontent, but that is a small matter compared with a misapprehension which even the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* seems to entertain, that the object the Marquis has in view is, not to recruit his health, but to study American finance. On that hypothesis a visit to America and perhaps to Europe appears inopportune at a time when the business of organizing the Seiyu-kai is most pressing, and when the Cabinet's projects of administrative reform require to be carefully watched. Such is the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun's* view. But the truth is that ill-health and ill-health only is driving Marquis Ito away. All his medical advisers concur in urging the necessity for a thorough change, and under the circumstances it is highly unreasonable to raise any objection. If Marquis Ito's health broke down permanently as the result of unwise hesitation to follow the advice of his doctors, the loss to the country would be irreparable. It is true that the moment is inconvenient, as a journey westward at present means that the Marquis will be absent when the Diet meets. But sickness does not choose its times and seasons so as to suit public convenience.

Several influential members of the Seiyu-kai recently held a meeting and decided to ask Marquis Ito to appoint Marquis Saionji as his *locum tenens* during his absence from Japan. Two of these members, Messrs. Matsuda and Hara, proceeded to Oiso on the 11th for the purpose of communicating their desire to the Marquis. It appears, however, that Marquis Ito is not convinced of the expediency or necessity of making any such appointment as his absence from Japan will be very brief and all that is essential can be done by the Committee while he is away. He has not definitely expressed that opinion, but he declined to give any final answer to the deputation and asked them to wait until the 12th, when he purposed returning to Tokyo and holding a conference with the general committee of the Party. It is, moreover, doubtful whether Marquis Saionji could be persuaded to accept the post of *locum tenens*, as his health is greatly impaired and his position of President of the Privy Council would render it difficult for him to take such an active part in politics. It may be assumed that the chief cause of the Seiyu-kai's disquiet is the prospect of Marquis Ito's absence when the Diet meets. The Marquis leaves Yokohama on the 18th instant, and even supposing that he limits his journey to the United States, it is not likely that he can return before the fall of the year, whereas the Diet will doubtless be convened at the end of November. Probably not a few members of the Seiyu-kai have been looking forward to the Diet's meeting as the occasion for their return to power, a prospect which can not be realized in Marquis Ito's absence.

IBA SOTARO.

Thursday, Sept. 12.

The judges do not dwell upon their reasons for commuting the death sentence to one of penal servitude for life in the case of Iba Sotaro. They find him, unquestionably, guilty of deliberate murder, premeditated and fully determined with full knowledge of every consequence, as, for example, the parting from his wife and children, to whom he addressed a letter of farewell on the eve of perpetrating the deed. But the law empowers a court of justice to mitigate the penalty by one or even two degrees according to the circumstances of the case (*shohan jojo*), and the judges in this instance admit the plea that the man acted under a mistaken conception of public duty. The discretion given to them by the Code is wide. It does not define the meaning of the term "circumstances." The interpretation is left entirely to the Court. Consequently the Court is not bound to set forth in detail the nature of the circumstances by which it is influenced, and the judges in this case have apparently been careful to avoid an exposition which might have been difficult to frame innocuously. The Public Procurator has appealed against the sentence, but it is not likely that any change will be made by a higher tribunal.

One of the bystanders present in court when the judgment was delivered behaved in a somewhat insane manner. He was dressed entirely in white, and he shouted aloud that Iba was a deity, but he declined to give his name and address to the police when they desired to secure means of watching the future development of his reverential tendencies. He was therefore conducted to the nearest station.

Another individual described as a *soshi*,

gave vent to ejaculations of a different nature. He seemed intensely chagrined that such a miserable curtain should drop upon such a fine scene. That, we imagine, is the feeling of many *soshi*, if, indeed there remain many gentlemen of that persuasion.

Iba Sotaro himself, interviewed by his counsel after the trial, is said to have declared that, having from the outset been reconciled to the sacrifice of his life, he had little interest in the nature of the sentence. All that he desired was to have his motive recognised by the Court. That wish satisfied, he would not have appealed against any form of punishment, still less against a sentence obviously dictated by considerations of mercy. Asked whether he desired to have any arrangement made about his wife and children, he said that everything necessary had been already done, and that they were provided for.

Friday, Sept. 13.

Count Itagaki does not at all approve of the sentence passed on Iba Sotaro. He says, in effect, that Mr. Hoshi was one of the people's representatives, and that so long as his constituency did not reject him, no private individual had any title to condemn him. The Count also thinks that Iba's crime was aggravated by the place he chose for committing it. Altogether it would be impossible to conceive a greater criminal under a constitutional system of government. It was a pity that the public procurator did not emphasize these points more strongly.

The *Nippon* writes in its wonted strain. It denies that the clemency shown to Iba is likely to encourage similar crimes, but the only ground for such an argument, so far as we can discover in the article, is that men of the calibre of Hoshi and Iba are born not made. Very characteristic of the casuistry sometimes exhibited by our contemporary and other Japanese controversialists, is the contention that if to share Iba's life is to encourage imitators, then to leave Hoshi alive would have been to promote the multiplication of Hoshis. Thus the *Nippon* quietly takes it for granted that Mr. Hoshi was as great a malefactor in his own line as Iba was in his. It does not even descend to discuss the comparison, but quietly brackets the two men together. Of course the *Nippon* does not express Japanese public opinion in general, but it certainly reflects one phase of it.

Perhaps it may interest observers of this remarkable drama to learn that a graphic account of it from the pen of Dr. Clay MacCauley, which appears in the *Boston Evening Transcript*, is headed by that journal "A Noble Assassin."

GENERAL FUKUSHIMA.

General Fukushima's "cool retreat," as he himself called his visit to the Yangtze region, has had for incidents an interview with Viceroy Chan Chih-tung and also with Viceroy Liu Kun-yi. The General is expected to return to Kobe on the 18th instant by the *Saikyo Maru*. Shanghai papers, we observe, have "learned on good authority" that the object of General Fukushima's visit to the Middle Kingdom was to arrange for the organization of military schools and academies where officers and non-commissioned officers will be trained according to the Western system of tactics and strategy. We suspect that the "good authority" in this case is somewhat premature.

A REFLECTION.

It is certainly curious to observe the moral inconsistency shown by some journalists in China. While, on the one hand, they invariably write of the Chinese as a treacherous, Occidental-hating people, in whose military weakness lies the only hope of safety for the stranger within their gates, on the other they gladly welcome any sign of the old empire's regeneration, and are particularly pleased when she gives evidence of an intention to organise an efficient army and navy. Does it ever occur to these people to speculate how things would fare with them if China possessed and was in a position to wield the strength which they are willing that she should develop? Suppose that she were as competent to assert herself as Japan is, for example. After South-African experience no one supposes, we imagine, that the invasion of Japan by an over-sea army is within the capacity of any military organization now possessed by the Occident. Suppose that China had an army and a navy proportionately as large as Japan's navy and army, and suppose that the possession of these instruments of defence and offence was not accompanied by a change of those leopard's spots which her local critics and so many of her foreign observers regard as her normal complexion. What would then be the situation? If when the Boxer rising occurred last year, China had been able to assign ten thousand men to the attack of the Legations and to place a hundred and fifty thousand more between Peking and Taku, and if the men so assigned and so placed had been disciplined, trained, equipped and efficient as are the troops of Japan to-day, is it not absolutely certain that the Legations would have been reduced in a week and that the whole strength of Europe, America, and Japan would barely have sufficed to take vengeance and exact reparation? We do not desire to be construed as arguing against China's progress in deference to the distrust her doings have inspired. We believe that, when due allowance is made for differences of ethical standards, she has been as much sinned against as sinning. But we certainly find it strange that critics who habitually refuse to credit her with any sentiment of international good faith or any disposition to hold out the right hand of friendship towards foreigners, should nevertheless be gratified by every sign she shows of acquiring strength to break covenants and to harry strangers with impunity. That is a remarkable display of loyalty to progressive principles in despite of practical risks.

THE NATIONAL UNION AND CHINESE OFFICIALS.

The *Yomiuri* alleges that Mr. Li, Chinese Representative in Tokyo, having forwarded to General Yung Lu and Mr. Wang Wen-shao copies of the programme of the National Union with some covering remarks of his own, the two officials sent to him a despatch highly commending the purpose of the Union, and signifying their endorsement of the opinion expressed by the Minister that China has not yet emerged by any means from her difficulties. It is very natural that all patriotic Chinese should be gratified by the sympathetic attitude of Prince Konoye and his followers, nor can we agree with the criticism that because the Prince is not in power and because his fellow-thinkers do not wield any great political influence, the measure of the aid they could lend to China

in any emergency would be insignificant. The National Union represents a not unimportant section of public opinion with which every Japanese Cabinet would have to reckon. But what is quite certain is that so long as China remains in her present groove, neither Japan nor any other Power will make a resolute effort to save her from destruction. If she does not open her eyes, she must be prepared to be lowered into the grave sleeping though the National Union and Prince Konoye were ten times as strong as they are.

MARQUIS OYAMA.

There seems to be no doubt that Marquis Oyama desires to resign his position as Chief of the Head Quarters Staff. Marquis Yamagata, who returned to Tokyo on the 10th instant, and was soon afterwards visited by the Minister President of State, is spoken of as Marquis Oyama's probable successor. It need scarcely be said that some of the Tokyo newspapers are seeking to make capital out of this event. They allege that under the direction of Marquis Oyama and Viscount Terauchi the Head Quarters Staff has lost its pride of place, and that whereas people used formerly to speak of "the Army of the Head Quarters Staff," they now speak of "the Head Quarters Staff of the Army." No incident escapes an invidious rendering at the hands of these slanderers. If the health of a high official breaks down, he can always be sure that in addition to the pain of his malady and the chagrin of having to retire from active duty, he will have the misfortune to be misrepresented and maligned by some of "the organs of public opinion."

REWARDS.

Various rewards have been granted to the Japanese that passed through the siege of Peking, from the Minister down to the hairdresser, and also to several persons who were beleaguered in Tientsin, the total number being 81. Baron Nishi receives the First Class Order of the Rising Sun, to which is attached a pension of 740 yen. Mr. Ishii Kikujiro, of the Foreign Office, receives the Fifth Class with an honorarium of 1,500 yen. Mr. Tei, Secretary of Legation, gets the Sixth Class and 1,000 yen. Another Mr. Tei, Consul at Tientsin, receives the Fifth Class with 500 yen. Mrs. Tei, wife of the latter gentleman, has the honour of receiving the Sixth Class of the Sacred Jewel, which is the highest Order yet bestowed on a woman in Japan, excepting, of course, the Court ladies. Sixty nurses of the Red Cross Hospital received the Eighth Class of the Jewel at the time of the China-Japan War. The Peking garrison gets 31 out of the 81 Decorations. The Press is much distinguished. Three representatives of the *Jiji*, Messrs. Sugi Ikutaro, Mr. Nishigori Sozaburo and Mr. Oka Seiichii are decorated, the first two getting the Sixth class of the Rising Sun and 500 yen each, and the third getting the Seventh class of the Mirror and 300 yen. The other journalists decorated are Mr. Kojo Teikichi of the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* (7th class of the Mirror), and Mr. Murai of the *Asahi* (11th class of the Mirror).

Lord Lansdowne has informed the Church Missionary Society that it is impossible to indicate the time when it will be safe to remove the restrictions placed upon missionary work in the Soudan.

GERMAN NOTES.

The proposed tariff changes in Germany continue to be discussed with the greatest animation, and so strong is the opposition they provoke that the probability of their being greatly modified in passing through the Reichstag becomes less and less remote. They are, in fact, merely in the draft stage, and since both the Federal Council and Parliament have yet to pronounce upon them, the chief use of the present controversy will be to guide the final decision. An anonymous statesman in Berlin attributes the origin of the Bill to Count Von Bülow's conviction that agriculture plays a highly important part in the economic life of Germany, and further that for conscription purposes the maintenance of a vigorous peasantry and a prosperous agricultural community is essential. On the other hand, German agriculture has for years demanded a fuller measure of protection than it now receives, and the demand can no longer be ignored as it is supported by majorities in the most influential Federal Parliaments and in the Reichstag itself. Besides, the only fixed minimum duty in the tariff is that on corn, all the other duties being open to discussion in negotiations with other States. Austria-Hungary, which was very bitter at first against the tariff, seems to be now more reconciled to it, but Belgium is much incensed, as the tariff would paralyse several important Belgian industries which depend on the German market.

Two German aeronauts, Herr Berson and Dr. Suering, have made a balloon ascent to a height of at least 10,300 metres. They may have gone higher, but there is no knowing, for both lost consciousness owing to the rarefaction of the air. The lowest temperature registered was minus forty centigrade. The record height previously had been that supposed to have been attained by Glaisher and Coxwell in 1862, namely from ten thousand to eleven thousand metres, but the correctness of their calculation has been doubted.

The Cassel Treber-Tracknung Company have put in a claim of fifty million marks—2½ millions sterling—against Herr Sierup, the former Chairman of the Supervisory Board of the Company.

Germany has to consider a question which came before Japan also in bygone years. The Colombian Government has taken an insurgent, Murillo, off a German merchant ship lying in the harbour of Cartagena. International law sanctions Colombia's procedure, but the respect paid to international law depends largely on the parties concerned. For example, when Guatemala arrested the political refugee Barrundia on board an American merchant ship in a Guatemalan port some years ago the United States Secretary of State, Mr. Blaine, recalled the American Representative, who had advised the ship's captain to submit, and censured the commander of an American gun-boat for not interfering. The United States, therefore, can not consistently refuse to recognise the justice of a remonstrance from Germany about the procedure of Colombia, should Germany frame a protest, though probably the United States Government would gladly ignore Mr. Blaine's former decision altogether.

Count von Walderssee, speaking at Algiers, where the French gave him a fine reception on his way home, said that during the burning of the Palace in Peking, he had owed

his life to a French soldier, who carried him on his back and hoisted him out of a window.

"According to official statistics, the value both of German imports and German exports during the first half of 1901 is less than during the corresponding period of last year. The value of the imports is estimated at 2,884,500,000 marks, or 106,700,000 marks less than during the first six months of 1900; and that of the exports at 2,253,200,000 marks, which shows a decrease of 73,000,000 marks. The figures for the month of June show, as compared with June, 1900, a considerable decrease in the quantity of imports and an increase of exports. It is interesting to note that the amount of coal imported during that month is less by 196,679 tons than last year, while the export of coal has increased by 128,686 tons."

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

Lotter's commando, whose annihilation by Scobell's column this morning's telegram reports, must have made a splendid fight. Seventy-one men out of a total of 133—or nearly 54 per cent., were killed or wounded before the rest surrendered. They are brave fellows these Boers, whatever may be said of the mad obstinacy with which they continue the fight.

Dr. Baelz has returned to Tokyo where, it is needless to say, he received a most hearty welcome. He has taken up his residence at No. 41 Imaicho, Azabu, in the house formerly occupied by General Palmer, Sir Edwin Arnold, Mr. T. H. James and Archdeacon Shaw in succession.

It is reported that Marquis Oyama contemplates resigning his position as head of the Staff. He has been suffering greatly from ill-health of late, and is now afflicted with catarrh of the stomach which greatly interferes with the discharge of his duties. There is still a hope, however, that he may recover sufficiently without actually giving up his post.

It appears that the Kazusa coast was visited by a heavy gale on the 7th instant. Several hundreds of fishing boats are said to have been wrecked. Twelve boats with a total crew of 74 are missing.

The Ishikari district suffered on the same day from an inundation which seems to have caused considerable damage.

At its meeting on the 9th instant the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce unanimously adopted the Representation described in one of our recent issues, which urges the Cabinet to lose no time in allowing foreigners to own real estate and to work mines. Mr. Amenomiya moved, and his motion was approved without demur, that the Chamber should not rest content with merely memorializing the Government, but should appoint a Committee to press for the practical introduction of the proposed change. The Committee consisted of Baron Shibusawa, Mr. Shibusawa Kisaku and Mr. Asabuki Yeiji. The Committee was also instructed to consider the advisability of memorializing the Government in the sense that the Treasury's policy of borrowing large sums from the Bank of Japan had the effect of exhausting the Bank's note-issuing power, and thus preventing it from giving accommodation to merchants and manufacturers.

At the next meeting of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce on the 9th instant, a bill will be introduced embodying a representa-

tion to the Government on the subject of the ownership of land by foreigners in Japan and the working of mines. The representation is based on the necessity of introducing foreign capital. It recalls the fact that resolutions were passed twice by the United Chambers of Commerce—once in May 1900 and once in January 1901—advocating the grant of land-owning and mining privileges to foreigners, and it expresses great regret that the Government has not yet seen its way to put the principle into practice.

The Third Division has been engaging in a series of field exercises on the Kagami moor in Mino. The artillery used ball cartridge and it is reported that the results were most distressing to the people of the neighbourhood. Twenty-two shells are said to have fallen into one village in two hours, and several houses were partially wrecked. The people made repeated remonstrances, and received assurances that a different direction should be given to the guns, but the report—published by the *Jiji* and the *Asahi*—alleges that the reckless aim of the gunners continued unamended, and that the people had to escape for their lives.

It is hard that the memory of the *Unebi Kwan* should now become an object of ridicule. A rumour has been set afloat that the disappearance of the ill-fated vessel was due not to "the act of God" but to the piratical performance of a certain great Power, which swooped down upon the vessel as she was nearing Japan, killed all her crew except one man and stole the ship. That one man has acted as pilot ever since, guarded continually by soldiers. Five or six times the ship has entered Japanese ports, but only the other day in Nagasaki did the man manage to escape by swimming. He hastened to the police, but it does not appear that a posse of constables was sent to arrest the vessel, which would have been a worthy sequel.

The *Official Gazette* publishes a summary of the settled accounts of the fiscal year, ended March 31st, 1901. From it we learn that the total revenue for the year was 295,794,552 yen, and the total expenditures, 292,726,996 yen, the surplus on the side of revenue being 3,067,556 yen. The expenditures include the outlays on account of the expedition to China and on account of appropriations for the sinking fund of the national debts. The original revenue shown in the estimates for the year was 254,549,818 yen, and the expenditures stood at 257,430,017. But the revenue was increased by 20 million yen taken from the reserves, and by a sum of 834 millions brought over from the previous year, as well as by 5½ millions in the shape of a temporary loan.

Mr. Kagami Kahei, who was accused of forging shares of the Agricultural and Commercial Bank, has been apprehended. It appears that he redeemed all the spurious shares on the eve of discovery. After discovery, however, he went into hiding, and has only now given himself up. Mr. Kagami is a member of the House of Representatives and of the *Seiyun-kai*.

Information has come to hand respecting the operations of the German warship *Cormoran*, which was recently sent to the Matthias Islands to punish the natives for the massacre of Herr Mencke and three or four others, forming a party of German scientists. A pitched battle with the natives took place, the latter having 80 killed, and 17 were captured. The prisoners were conveyed to Herbertshöhe, New Guinea.

NEW BANKS.

Some misunderstanding seems to have arisen over instructions recently issued by the Finance Department to local authorities, with reference to the granting of permission for the establishment of new banks. The officials were advised that they must make close and searching enquiries with regard to the property, occupation, and standing of the promoters of each enterprise and as to the necessity for its establishment, and report minutely to the Department on those points, and they must not issue a charter to any bank the capital of which does not exceed yen 500,000. It is now understood, however, that the last mentioned provision is not intended to be absolutely fixed and binding. Thus a small bank which does not come up to this requirement will still receive official permission if its claims in other respects are good and sufficient; while large undertakings with the necessary capital will be refused if on other points their right to be recognised is unsatisfactory. The limit of yen 500,000 was simply put as a guide, by no means fixed and unalterable, to enable local authorities to restrict the establishment of petty banks with small capital and without any prospect of serving a useful commercial or trade purpose.

CRICKET.

A revival of interest in cricket, which has unaccountably fallen off recently, seems to have taken place, if we may attach that meaning to the fact that a game was played on Saturday afternoon between "Bankers, Brokers and Insurance" and "The Rest." The weather was on the whole favourable though one or two showers of rain fell. "The Rest" won the toss and went in first making 104, while their opponents scored 112 before closing their innings, with Brady not out and Read to bat. Following were the scores:

THE REST.

Mr. A. R. Firth, c. F. Lammert, b. E. W. Maitland	18
Mr. F. O. Stuart, c. Lammert, b. E. W. Maitland	16
Mr. K. F. Crawford, c. Firth, b. Maitland	43
Mr. F. E. Wilkinson, b. Wheeler	10
Mr. S. Moss, c. Lammert, st. Wheeler	0
Mr. O. Strome, b. Lammert	0
Mr. F. H. Bugbird, b. Lammert	7
Mr. A. Scott, st. Duff, b. Lammert	3
Mr. A. W. Read not out	4
Mr. G. Philip, c. & b. Maitland	0
Mr. C. E. Libeaud, c. Japanese, b. Maitland	1
Extras	2
Total	104

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	RUNS.	M.O.	W.
Stuart	23	0	1
Libeaud	25	1	0
Bugbird	22	5	3
Firth	17	1	1
Strome	8	0	1
Philip	9	0	1

BANKERS, BROKERS AND INSURANCE.

Mr. Townend, b. Stuart	7
Mr. Wheeler, b. Bugbird	18
Mr. Scott, b. Bugbird	13
Mr. Maitland, c. Scott, b. Strome	24
Mr. Lammert, c. Strome, b. Firth	1
Mr. Duff, c. Stuart, b. Philip	26
Mr. Brady, not out	2
Mr. Deacon, b. Bugbird	9
Mr. Morris, c. Strome	4
Mr. Read, to bat	—
Extras	8
Total	112

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	RUNS.	M.O.	W.
Townend	24	—	—
Maitland	28	2	5
Lammert	31	3	3
Wheeler	19	1	2

Notes on the cuttle-fish trade in the Hakodate district of Hokkaido indicate that it has been of the most satisfactory description. The total "crop," if one may use the term, consists of 6,600 bales of dried fish, representing a value of yen 110,000, and all engaged in connection with the trade are busy and prosperous.

THE SŌUL-WIJU RAILWAY.

IF is reported that M. LEFEVRE, who has been appointed superintendent of the works for the Sŏul-Wiju line, has entrusted to a French firm in Japan the duty of providing materials. This line is growing more and more mysterious. It is impossible, in the face of persistent rumours, to doubt that active measures are being taken for the construction of the road, yet the question of finance remains altogether unanswered. The Korean Government can not be furnishing funds. The fact that it has to seek the aid of a Japanese Bank to defray its every-day outlays is a sufficient proof of its impecuniosity. Only one source seems available, namely, the 4¼ million yen which the Yunnan Syndicate agreed to put up. But the affair of the Yunnan Syndicate did not mature, so far as the public knows. Certainly if the money had been paid over we should have heard of the transaction. Altogether this most essential part of the project is enshrouded in mystery.

Concerning the road itself, no one can imagine for a moment that it is a genuine financial enterprise. As far as Pyong-yang a profitable traffic might be forthcoming, though even that is problematical. But from Pyong-yang to Wiju the line will pass through poor, sparsely populated districts, to emerge finally at a town scarcely worthy of the name. On the other hand, the strategic potentialities of the road are evident. Russia being in Manchuria, her dominions may be said to extend to the northern bank of the Yalu. There she can mass troops at pleasure, and with a railway thence to Sŏul in French hands she could pour a large force into the Korean capital with little difficulty, and certainly much more quickly than the troops of any outside Power could advance to oppose her. It is not our desire to suggest that either Russia or France now deliberately contemplates any such project, but in the face of Russia's steady advance southward in Eastern Asia no observer can pretend to imagine that she will stop short at the Yalu, or that the Korean peninsula, which would satisfy all the requirements now pushing her towards the sea-board, will be excluded permanently from her field of operations. She and France are open allies, and their partnership in Korea is apparently about to bear fruit of the same kind that it has hitherto uniformly produced, fruit for Russia to pluck. The French Government, under its present control, is not likely to lend itself to any scheme of deliberate aggression, nor, indeed, have we any right to suspect Russia of such a scheme. But Russia is remarkably clever in furnishing herself with opportunities, and remarkably fortunate in finding pleas to utilize them. When she is seated on the Yalu with a railway stretching from her feet straight to the Korean capital, what chance is there that St. Petersburg will be able to hold back the man at the front? Russia's conventions with Japan handicap her for open operations on

her own account in Korea, but her association with France enables her to do by proxy all that she desires. Thus the situation in the Far East grows steadily more menacing, for there is no reason, nor can there be any reason, to suppose that Japan would tamely consent to see Korea added to Russia's dominions, which, nevertheless, is a consummation rendered palpably more probable by the construction of the Sŏul-Wiju Railway. No French capitalist is putting money into that line with the hope of getting even a moderately good return from ordinary traffic receipts.

IBA SOTARO.

IF in Japan, as in some Western countries, capital punishment did not exist, there would be nothing to say against the sentence of penal servitude for life passed on IBA SOTARO. But since the law of this country provides for the execution of wilful murderers, IBA SOTARO's judges have laid themselves open to criticism which will be loud and many tongued. It will surely be said that they allowed themselves to be emotionally moved by the romance of the deed, that at heart they considered the assassin to have been justified by his motive, and that their judgment has placed all Japanese rulers and statesmen at the mercy of the political murderer. Undoubtedly such criticism will be warranted from one point of view, namely, the point of view of foreign observers. But an important question must be considered before coming to any conclusion; namely, what kind of sentence is most likely to act as a deterrent in this country. We ourselves have no hesitation in answering, penal servitude for life. The penalty of death is what the assassin himself hoped for. Nothing less would have consummated the drama which he had conceived. To labour for the whole remainder of his life among common felons is a prospect from which he would have shrunk with horror. He never thought of falling into the ranks of common felons. He looked forward to a sensational death upon the scaffold and to occupying a grave whither numbers of his countrymen would repair in subsequent generations of burn incense and offer flowers in memory of the brave patriot, as they have done and still do in the case of NISHINO BUNTARO and in the case of KURUSHIMA TSUNEKI. But among the herd of vulgar criminals, the incendiaries, the burglars and the swindlers, IBA SOTARO will soon lose all the tinsel of romance that now gilds his crime, and will be either forgotten or remembered with indifference. We do not know whether these considerations influenced his judges, but by whatever process of reasoning they arrived at the decision announced by them on the morning of the 10th instant, we believe that they have taken the wisest course in the interests of public peace and good order. They have pulled down IBA SOTARO from the fictitious eminence on which a hysterical section of his countrymen had placed him,

and they have reduced him to his proper position, that of a vulgar malefactor with a morbid longing for notoriety. His drama has been robbed of its climax.

AQUATIC SPORTS.

The aquatic sports of the Yokohama Amateur Rowing Club were held on Saturday afternoon and were quite as successful as this class of meeting usually is—indeed, it may perhaps be said that there was more interest taken in the affair by members generally than is ordinarily the case and fortunately the weather was all that could be wished for. A slight shower fell towards the end and just as the last event was concluded a smart little rain-squall sent most of the spectators rather hurriedly home. There was a fair attendance of ladies, for whom as on former occasions refreshments were provided, and the upper floor of the Boathouse was cleared for dancing, the Town Band being present and playing a number of airs during the afternoon.

The following were the Committee: Messrs. H. C. Litchfield, President; P. S. Bent, Captain; Dr. E. Wheeler, F. J. Hall, W. M. Squire, H. Keswick, W. Goddard, C. Thwaites; H. A. Poole, Hon. Treasurer; H. E. Hayward, Hon. Secretary.

First on the list of events was the first heat of the Tournament, which contest was perhaps most highly appreciated by the spectators. This resulted as follows:—

W. B. Mason.	C. Roth.
A. Kingdon.	H. E. Hayward.
W. M. Carst.	J. Helm.
C. H. Moss.	...Beat... R. Meiklejohn.
H. Y. Irwine.	J. E. Moss.
F. Pollard.	S. H. Kuhn.
C. H. Thorn.	A. Bye.

Next came the blindfold race, which caused considerable amusement. Arthur Kingdon steered fairly straight and got in first but many pursued very erratic courses. The result was:—

A. Kingdon	1
E. J. Moss	2
T. Jensen	3
W. M. Carst	0
H. Goddard	0
H. E. Hayward	0
J. Helm	0
H. Y. Irwine	0
S. H. Kuhn	0
F. Luther	0
J. F. Marques	0
R. Meiklejohn	0
C. H. Moss	0
F. J. Nutter	0
O. M. Poole	0
C. Roth	0
C. H. Thorn	0

The second round of the Tournament brought out the winners of the first trial, and several sharp tussles took place with the result that

Carst.	)	(Kingdon.
Irvine.	)	...Beat... C. Moss.
Thorn.	)	(Pollard.

The team race was a very good event. Three sides competed, five men a side, each successive swimmer taking up the race for his team at the moment his predecessor touched the pontoon on the return trip from the sampan which constituted the other end of the course. The swimmers and the result were as follow:—

W. B. Mason.	S. H. Kuhn.	A. Kingdon.
R. Meiklejohn.	F. Luther.	O. M. Poole.
E. M. Barnby.	C. Roth.	J. F. Marques.
J. Helm.	J. E. Moss.	W. M. Carst.
H. Y. Irwine.	H. Goddard.	H. E. Hayward.

The Greasy Pole competition brought out a large number of competitors. The affair was not eventful, and at length W. Carst was declared winner. The duck escaped early and, really, might quite humanely be dispensed with.

In the semi-final heat of the Tournament W. Carst defeated Mason, and Irvine capsized Thorn, and when Carst and Irvine came together in the final a fairly even struggle was given in favour of the latter. Herbert Goddard acted as oarsman for Carst and J. E. Moss piloted Irvine.

The Obstacle Race required competitors to plunge from the pontoon, which was moored

close in, cljib over a horizontal bar (which H. Goddard negotiated like a bird and got a good lead thereby) dive under a sampan anchored at right angles to the course, scramble up on the bathing barge, wriggle into a coat and a pair of pants and, thus retarded, return to the pontoon. Goddard's clothes lost him the advantage he had gained, and Hayward who had reached the large second was unaccountably slow in dressing, with the result that H. Y. Irvine took the water first for the trip home, followed closely by Hayward. Irvine soon drew ahead and was already home while Goddard and Hayward laboriously dragged themselves over the horizontal pole. The result was:—

H. Y. Irvine	1
H. Goddard	2
J. E. Moss	3
W. M. Carst.	0
H. E. Hayward	0
J. Helm	0
T. Jensen	0
A. Kingdon	0
S. H. Kuhn	0
F. Euther	0
J. F. Marques	0
W. B. Mason	0
R. Meiklejohn	0
F. J. Nutter	0
F. Pollard	0
C. H. Thom	0

There was a tug-of-war for which teams were provided of ten men each but when their turn came only eight swimmers went out and, four a side, tugged futilely at opposite sections of a rope. It does not seem that a tug-of-war lends itself greatly to aquatic conditions and, we suggest for the consideration of the Committee that the maximum of exercise such as is afforded by that kind of contest, and a great deal more interest would be gained if teams of men were harnessed to dinghies and required to tow these in haste from one point to another, over, say, a fifty yard course.

The last item on the programme was Water Polo. The sides were:—

Red.		White.
H. E. Hayward.)	Forwards.	J. E. Moss.
H. Y. Irvine.)		S. H. Kuhn.
J. Helm.)		O. M. Poole.
W. B. Mason.)	Half-Backs.	H. Goddard.
F. M. Barnby.)		F. Luther.
F. Pollard.)	Backs.	F. J. Nutter.
T. Jensen.)	Goal.	J. F. Marques.

White scored once in the first half and the second was unproductive.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN IMBROGLIO.

The situation in South America which was set forth in a telegram on Thursday appears to have been foreshadowed in despatches that were published in American papers. The immediate cause of friction between the states of Venezuela and Colombia has been the unconcealed sympathy of the dominant party in the former republic with a large revolutionary section in the latter led by General Rafael Uribe-Urbe, whose objects have been understood to include the union of the two republics. Frequent encounters appear to have taken place on the frontier, the Colombian troops finding themselves opposed at times to the revolutionists of their own country and at others to these assisted by their Venezuela sympathisers. As indicated by the latest telegram the regular army of Venezuela, with, of course, the cognizance and approval of its Government, has not veiled its approval of the revolutionary movement in the neighbouring state.

By Aug. 12th the friction had developed so far that the Colombian Minister, influenced doubtless by the undisguised attitude of the Government to which he was accredited, left the Venezuela capital, Caracas. No news was obtainable from Bogota, the Colombian capital, but the manner of the Minister's departure left no doubt as to the intention of the Colombian Government to hold President Castro of Venezuela and his ministry responsible for recent events upon the border. In response to a cable despatch from Mr. Russell, U.S. *Chargé d'Affaires* at Caracas, the State Department at Washington empowered that gentleman to assume charge of the archives

and other property of the Colombian Legation during the absence of the Colombian Minister.

Later telegrams announced the death of General Uribe-Urbe on July 27th at San Cristobal, Venezuela, while fighting with Venezuelan regulars against Colombian invaders, but the news was very generally discredited on the ground that since the inception of the present revolt in Colombia, Uribe's death has been almost an every-day occurrence.

Meantime the situation has been freely discussed by the American press, which unanimously approves of the steps taken by the Government at Washington to have the U.S. flag represented on the scene by several ships. As already reported, it had been decided to send the *Machias* (which has probably left Hampton Roads ere this on her mission). As the gravity of the situation became apparent the necessity for more ships asserted itself, and attempts were made to establish communication with the battleship *Wisconsin*, then cruising off Puget Sound. Wireless telegraphy might have facilitated matters, but under prevailing conditions the authorities had to abandon the effort and requisition the battleship *Iowa*. It was even contemplated that should there be any apparent danger of "European intervention" the *Machias* would be reinforced at Colon, possibly by the entire North Atlantic squadron. We extract some of the press comments on this subject:—

The position taken by the New York *Herald* in its recent editorial advocating a speedy demonstration in Colombian waters in order to forestall European intervention in Venezuelan-Colombian affairs has elicited the following expressions of opinions:—

The *Philadelphia Public Ledger* to-morrow (Aug. 13th) will say: "If, in the interest of peace, warships are to be sent to Colon and Panama, the more powerful the fleet the more surely will the rights of foreigners be respected by the governments of Venezuela and Colombia over the Isthmus of Panama, and to do so our warships must be where they can protect American and foreign interests in both Venezuela and Colombia."

The *Philadelphia Inquirer* says editorially:—"We can not believe that there is any serious danger in this Colombia-Venezuela business, but we are entirely with the *Herald* to this extent—if the administration should discover any menace it would be justified in ordering a fleet to Colombian waters. That could be very readily done as a measure of precaution for the protection of our interests, just as we protected ourselves in China. It would not even be a threat, for the nation that is always prepared through its navy for emergencies simply commands peace."

The *Pittsburg Dispatch* says:—"The United States should be prepared to uphold the Monroe doctrine where absolutely necessary to prevent European acquisition of territory or the seizure of governmental powers, but we should not seek any quarrel or take grave steps without positive evidence of their necessity to preserve the independence of the American republics."

The *St. Louis Republic* agrees with the New York *Herald* that no European Power can safely be permitted to take priority of the United States in a course of intervention. At the same time the Republic does not see that the time has arrived for a coercive demonstration, either as interference with the domestic affairs of Colombia or as a prohibition of Venezuela's action.

The *Minneapolis Times* says:—"Europe must be given no pretext for interference, for that would mean a foothold and an opening that might compel us either to abandon all pretense of solicitude for republicanism in South America or entangle us in serious complications with England or Germany. A show of authority now will be the best preventive of grave trouble later on."

The *Buffalo Courier* says of the situation in Colombia and Venezuela:—"With revolutions in progress and recognized war between two countries imminent, the contingency of European intervention must be seriously considered. American interests must, of course, be protected, as far as they can with justice claim protection, and foreign intervention to the extent of seizing South American territory certainly cannot be permitted, if deference is given to the sentiment of the American people, irrespective of parties."

Latest news may be summed up in the statement (from Caracas) that another Colombian force—subsequent to the St. Cristobal fight—had invaded Venezuela, the strength of this body being put at 5,000. On Aug. 9th an affair of outposts took place which ended in the repulse of the Colombians, but up to date the main bodies of the two armies had not been engaged. And, it is scarcely necessary to add, as yet there was no indication of European intervention.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MORMONS AND POLYGAMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—In your article of yesterday "The Mormon Controversy," you say: "It astonishes us that a man of his (Grant's) intelligence should so weakly attempt to shirk the real issue." "Nor is our disposition to oppose them (the Mormons) diminished by their leader's strange attempt to divert public attention from the point really at issue." "The unique and clearly explained ground forming the basis of our conclusion was polygamy, and about polygamy Mr. Grant says not one single word in a letter filling three-quarters of a column." "Is it conceivable that Mr. Grant can be in any doubt about the count upon which he is really arraigned?"

If my letter of three-quarters of a column "astonishes" you it may be interesting to know that your reply of a column and a half "astonishes" me.

I am in this country to preach the gospel of our Lord and Master Jesus Christ, as revealed direct from heaven in this the last dispensation, and to uphold and maintain the laws of this country, agreeable to the Articles of our Faith. I have not, neither will I attempt "to shirk the real issue" or "divert public attention from it." To show that you have absolutely and with an utter lack of fairness, and in direct opposition to your own words tried "to divert public attention," shall be the main object of this letter.

Shortly after my arrival I was asked for an interview by the Editor of the *Herald* of this city, and with the utmost frankness and pleasure told him what he wished to know, and among other things I said, speaking of polygamy: "We fought the question in the Courts, carrying it to the last court of resort, and claiming that we had a right to marry more than one wife. Finally, however, we surrendered. Utah has been admitted into the Union, and there are no more Polygamous Marriages." I also stated in the same interview: "Some years ago the then President of the Church, Willford Woodruff, issued a notice prohibiting plural marriages."

In this same interview was published the Articles of our Faith and the following was one of them. "We believe in being subject to kings, presidents, rulers and magistrates, in obeying, honouring and sustaining the law?"

The next morning you quote, from my interview and advocate that the Mormons be prohibited from preaching in this country, notwithstanding the fact that you must have read all of the above statements, as it is not to be presumed that you would read part of what I had said and then be guilty of invoking the law against me and my associates in a land of perfect freedom on the question of religion. Therefore quoting your words it truly "astonishes us (me) that a man of his (your) intelligence should so weakly attempt to shirk the real issue."

Your position was so illogical that I at once sat down and wrote an answer, but in that evening's issue of the *Herald* you were answered so completely that I destroyed what I had written, and concluded to let the matter pass. I did desire, however, that you should not have a wrong impression as to my mission in this land, and so went to Tokyo and gave you my personal assurances that neither my associates nor I would preach or practice polygamy in this land, and at your suggestion I wrote a card to your paper which you kindly published, in which I state:—"Permit me to assure you that we are not in Japan to preach polygamy. Our Church discontinued allowing men to take plural wives a number of years ago, and in no part of the world are our missionaries advocating the doctrine. We are here to maintain and uphold the laws of this country, and recognize the fact that if we were to teach the doctrine of polygamy we would not only be preaching that which is contrary to the law of the land, but also of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, which we represent." This ended the question of polygamy in my opinion; therefore, I purposely avoided making any mention of it in my refutation of the libel published in your paper that "no man who controls a hotel or lodging house would be acting properly towards his ordinary guests if he gave accommodation to Mormons."

In view of all the above facts and after reading in your paper of yesterday that "We concede every man's right to hold what opinions he pleases," I am confirmed in the opinion that there was no necessity to refer to polygamy.

I also concede a man's right of opinion, and that is the very reason that I informed you in our conversation in Tokyo, that I had no fault to find with you for saying and thinking that polygamy was "damnable." I know that plural marriage as practiced by the Latter-day Saints was the very opposite of what you thought it, and assured you that I was proud of the noble woman who is my mother, than whom no sweeter, purer woman ever lived on this earth, and who gave me an existence by becoming the honoured and beloved plural wife of my father.

I again assure you that we will not preach or practice polygamy in this land, and as you concede freedom of opinion and state that you would be the first to welcome us, "to these shores" were it not for polygamy, I shall now be pleased to have you do so.

I do not object to your still maintaining that "no man who controls a hotel or lodging-house would be acting properly towards his ordinary guests if he gave accommodation to Mormons," but how you can still hold such an opinion is more than I can understand when you say in the same article: "He (Grant) devotes himself to asserting, and he adduces various appreciations by other persons in support of his assertion" that the Mormons are honest and virtuous, conspicuously free from drunkenness, licentiousness, debauchery and vice of every kind. "As to all that we have nothing to say. Nor have we ever had anything to say. The Mormons may be everything that Mr. Grant claims for them, and indeed we go so far as to admit that whatever we have read or heard of them justifies Mr. Grant's encomium." I made no attempt to answer the statement regarding the "shocks the moral susceptibilities of 999 Christians out of every thousand" were receiving on account of the lives some of our people were living. I, like you, "concede every man's right to hold what opinions he pleases," and therefore have no quarrel with my Christian friends, but will incidentally remark that perhaps some of them will refuse to enter the "New Jerusalem" when they find Abraham and Isaac there dwelling with our Lord and Master Jesus Christ, as men beloved of God. The "moral susceptibilities" of the "999" may be so badly "shocked" that when they get to the city, and see upon its gates the names of the twelve sons of Jacob, born to him by his four wives, they will turn away in horror lest upon entering they would become contaminated by the associations that they would find therein.

There was a war in the United States, some years ago between the North and the South, which resulted in the defeat of the Southerners, who upon their surrender agreed to support the laws of their country, and yet men are still living in the South who honestly believe their cause was just, but thanks to the broad liberality of General Grant and others these men were not made outcasts from their country because of their opinions. Some years ago the Mormons in compliance with a direct command from God practiced plural marriage, and some of the noblest men and women on earth entered that relation and their posterity proves that the women who entered it have brought forth some of the noblest of children, but we have surrendered and propose to honour and obey the laws of our country and those of all other countries, no matter what our opinions may be.

Yours respectfully, HEBER J. GRANT.
Yokohama, September 5th, 1901.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—Enclosed please find an article from the pen of General John Eaton, Ph.D., LL.D., of Washington, D.C., which appeared in the *Homiletic Review* of New York last month. If you should find it possible to publish this article, entitled "The Mormon Menace," and if the Japanese press would reproduce the same, or at least the substance of it, it would, no doubt, be rendering very valuable service to the good people of Japan by way of warning them of the dangerous Mormon plague which has already caused indescribable pain and sorrow in America, and there is reason to fear that the worst has not yet come. General Eaton is an American scholar of national reputation, who is personally familiar with many of the tricks and deceptions perpetrated by Mormon leaders and their emissaries at home and abroad. His brief but clear statements of the situation of Mormonism in America are certainly worthy of careful consideration in Japan at this time.

Yours truly, AMERICAN.
Tokyo, September 6th, 1901.

THE P. & O. AND THE PUBLIC.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—Apropos the discussion now going on with regard to the relative merits, from the passengers' point of view, of the various lines whose steamers ply to and from Yokohama, I wish in justice to testify, without drawing comparisons, that having travelled by most of these lines, I have never been better accommodated, better served, better fed, or better entertained by Captain and Officers, than I have been on several occasions on board the P. & O. steamer *Rohilla*; and that my fellow passengers have invariably expressed themselves in similar terms, thus showing that the treatment I have met with has not been exceptional. My experience of other vessels of the same line by which I have from time to time travelled during the last forty years has been the same; and let me add that I have always been treated with as much civility

at the offices of the P. & O. as I have at the offices of other steamship companies.

Yours faithfully, J. F. LOWDER.
Yokohama, Sept. 6th, 1901.

"RELIGION FOR JAPAN."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

After reading such ideas about "Religion for Japan" as those of Dr. Inouye which your most valuable "Summary of the Religious Press" presents to us every month, two thoughts generally are left uppermost in my mind bearing one upon the relation of religion to morality, and the other on the relation of religion to truth.

1. In all the discussions as to what the new religion for Japan should be there is never, so far as I can see, a word about whether it is to be true or even to be based on truth. The nearest approach to any "search for truth" is to be found in such statements as that man's nature has in itself an aspiration for things above and beyond the limits of our scientific proofs. Such things must, I suppose, be regarded by those who write in this strain as real and existent therefore, though this seems never to be clearly stated.

At the same time I am glad to find that Dr. Inouye considers such aspiration to belong to his nature and not to his occasional weaknesses only; so that the scholars, the prosperous and the healthy as well as the ignorant, the poor and the sick, need religion for bringing out the highest that is in them. He seems to teach that lack of the religious aspiration is an incompleteness, not a mark of superiority in a man's character.

But a religion to have any value cannot be dissociated from truth of fact. The religious enquiry which takes the form of "What religion shall I adopt?" and does not immediately pass on for its answer, "What is true?" That and that alone is the religion which I will adopt, is absolutely futile. Demonstration in religion may be, nay is, impossible; but it is only as believed to be true that it has any value at all; and all the discussions which take the form "Japan needs a religion: what shall we have?" are quite worthless for their own professed object, though they may throw sidelights on many things and may familiarize people with certain valuable ideas.

It may be answered that the so-called facts of Christianity can no longer be believed by reasonable persons. This is not true, for many of the leaders in Science, Art, Law, Politics and every other line devoutly believe them, teach them, and shape their lives by them; but if it had been true I should hope that Christianity being built upon falsehood, should perish. There is a story that Talleyrand, the witty Bishop who gave up his profession of Christianity—not perhaps his belief in it—and became the minister of Napoleon, was interviewed by a man who said, "France needs a religion suited to the knowledge and character of our enlightened times. Now I have invented one, which I believe exactly meets the case. The only difficulty is how to get it accepted. Can you help me?" "Well," answered Talleyrand, "I should advise you to be publicly crucified for the sake of it, and to rise again." If Christ did not rise again from death let no man "adopt" Christianity for it is built upon a lie; but if He did, then it will be admitted that its fundamental teachings may well be believed. It is founded on truth. Other doctrines become credible and reasonable if the Resurrection is a fact.

And here comes in the relation of Religion to Morality. No doubt if a person can be sincerely persuaded that any fact, religious or other, is true he can honestly shape his religious and his moral life upon it, and that genuine faith will produce in him some at least of the good moral results of a genuine religion, for the man is sincere. But what of his teachers if they taught him what they did not believe to be true in order to make a good man of him? Surely their moral character is rotten to the core, for sincerity is the very foundation stone of all moral character; and the man who will teach as true what he believes to be untrue is a profoundly immoral man, quite unfit to be entrusted with the moral training of others.

WILLIAM AWDRY, Bishop.

Sept. 9, 1901.

* This would be immediately seen so far as England is concerned by anyone who would look at the lists of Presidents of the British Association, and of the Royal Academy, the Lord Chancellors and the Premiers of the past 30 years.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Japanese standing squadron arrived at Aomori on the 9th inst.

H.M.S. *Argonaut*, arrived at Nagasaki on the 9th inst. from Wei-hai-wei.

Mr. Kiyoura Keigo, Minister of Justice, accompanied by H.E. Mr. Sufu, Governor of Kanagawa,

the Superintendent of Jail Judges and Procurators, proceeded to Negishi Jail on the 9th inst.

Railway traffic between Okise and Utsunogahara was reopened on the 8th inst.

The U.S. flagship *Kentucky* arrived at Nagasaki on the 7th inst. from Manila.

The Crown Prince will leave Nikko on the morning of the 15th inst. for Tokyo.

The Japanese war-vessels *Kasagi* and *Iwate* arrived at Vladivostok on the 9th instant.

Two Chinese, a man and a woman, died in Hongkong on Sept. 1st from fish poisoning.

A violent earthquake was felt in Yokohama shortly after three o'clock on Monday morning.

The working hours of Government offices will be 9 o'clock to 4 p.m. from and after the 11th inst.

Heavy rain has fallen at Sapporo since the night of the 10th inst. and all the rivers are overflowing.

The Emperor William is sending to King Edward an enormous silver gilt epergne of his own design.

Princesses Tsune and Kane will leave the Hakone Detached Palace on the afternoon of the 14th inst. for the capital.

The Hisahara coal mine, Kasaya-gori, Fukuoka Prefecture, has been flooded and three coolies were drowned on the 11th inst.

The Emperor on the 11th inst. presented yen 300 to the Dai Nippon Yogyo Kyokai (Kiln-workers' Association) as a mark of encouragement.

Mr. Komura Jutaro, Japanese Minister at Peking, left Taku for Japan on the 11th instant, and will arrive at Yokosuka on the 18th inst.

The French war-vessel *Redoutable* left Nagasaki for Kobe on the 7th inst. and the *Vipere* arrived at Nagasaki on the same day from Foochoo.

Asaoka Teikyo, an accountant in the Niikawa District Office, Toyama Prefecture, stole yen 1,821.04 belonging to the office on the 24th ult. and absconded.

The Norddeutscher Lloyd begins a three-weekly service to and from Sydney, Australia, in November next with nine modern twin-screw steamers, all over 10,000 tons.

H.M.S. *Phoenix* has gone from Hongkong to Canton, where she will remain, it is presumed, until such time as the obnoxious house-tax has become less of a cause of anti-foreign feeling.

Mr. Aoki, Director of the Yokohama Post-Telegraph office, who was to have left Japan for Europe and America on the 18th inst., has postponed his departure till the 28th inst.

William, Crown Prince of Germany, arrived in England on the 16th August. If the *Daily News* is to be believed, his visit was not unconnected with a desire to marry a daughter of the Duke of Connaught.

A bluejacket named Nakagaki Chiyokage, belonging to the Japanese war-vessel *Chiyoda* committed suicide by throwing himself before a train at No. 7 tunnel near Yokosuka on the evening of the 4th inst.

A man named Naito Kumajiro living at Nakagishi, Shitaya, Tokyo, proceeded on Sept. 9th to the house of a cousin at Tabata and demanded money. Being refused he stabbed his cousin with a fishknife and on the latter running out for assistance went to the kitchen and fatally wounded his wife. He then sat by the side of the dying woman and drank *sake* till the police came and arrested him.

A case of considerable interest and of importance to the residents in the British concession of Tientsin was heard at the Consular Court on

Sept. 30th, when Mr. Buchan, a well-known and respected resident, was charged at the instance of the German military authorities with assault. The charge was that he "did on the 27th July last unlawfully assault a German orderly named Paul Burger by striking him with a fly-flap." The case had reference to the practice, which is frequently exercised by foreigners in Tientsin, but which does not exist in England, to ride or drive on the right hand side of the road. The evidence showed that the German was cycling on the right-hand side, in face of all the traffic of the town. It was admitted, however, that Mr. Buchan (who was riding a restive pony) flicked him with the fly-whisk, constituting a technical assault, and a fine of \$3 including costs was imposed.

Two gamblers, named respectively Hasegawa Kunigoro, and Tanaka Hanshichi, had a "scrap" at Fujisawa on Saturday which ended in the former being taken to the hospital for repairs. It appears that on the previous day while Kunigoro and friends were having a small game at his house the police intruded and took off two of the players—Kunigoro and the others withdrawing from the scene in time to avoid arrest. Believing that his rival had set the police on him Kunigoro called on Saturday at Hanshichi's house and requested an interview in the open air. Hanshichi, however declined to go out, and Kunigoro, announcing his intention to drag him forth jumped into the house with his *geta* on his feet, drew a sword and seized the other by the collar. Hanshichi was prepared, however, and taking a revolver from the drawer of the *hibachi* fired three shots at the visitor, then snatching a long sword from the top of a *tanusu* slashed him thrice with considerable effect. Kunigoro was able to reach his *jinrikisha* and at once drove to the hospital; Hanshichi gave himself up at the nearest police station.

The intimations that are published in our columns respecting steamers to New York via the Suez Canal suggest the thought that there must be many whose time does not require them to travel by the shortest route, who would enjoy a trip by one of these vessels. Take for instance the steamship *Glengyle* of the well-known "Glen" line, which calls and stays for a few days at Kobe, Shanghai, Amoy (perhaps), Foochow, Hongkong and Singapore. The whole passage occupies about two months; the rates are low; there is splendid cabin accommodation and a doctor is carried. It is difficult to imagine for persons of leisure or others to whom an extended sea voyage has been recommended a more pleasant or profitable trip, and it is matter for wonder that the facilities for this method of travel are not more largely availed of. An inspection of these ships would immediately convince the merest tyro in steamship travel that he was being offered accommodation equal to that of many and superior to that of some mails. The Yokohama Agents are Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.

The *Foochow Echo* of the 24th August reports the following case of deliberate suicide amid unusual circumstances:—Last Sunday, in one of the suburbs, after two postponements, one on account of the typhoon and the other owing to the floods, the public suicide by hanging of a Chinese widow was witnessed by several hundreds of spectators. The poor woman resolved on committing the deed immediately after the death of her husband. She sold the paddyfield she possessed for \$160, and purchased some splendid clothes and a coffin with the money. The Taotai, getting wind of her intention, had her brought before him, and kindly expostulated with her, pointing out the unreasonableness and wrong of the resolve she had made, but all to no effect. She said that her husband and all her children were dead, and that she no longer desired to live. The Taotai's offer to make provision for her did not turn her from her purpose, and the sending for the brother-in-law to the yamen and ordering him to prevent her carrying out her intention was equally useless. It was in vain, so the story goes, that the Taotai tried to frighten her by the assertion that such visitations as

the late typhoon and floods had been brought upon us through such wickednesses as hers; besides, did she not know that to take her own life was against the law of the land? "How is it then," she asked, "that the temple specially set apart for the worship of widows intending to commit suicide should be allowed by the Government to remain?" All argument was unavailing. Suffice it to say the suicide came off, as already stated, on Sunday last without let or hindrance on the part of the authorities or anybody else, in the presence of an admiring crowd, the woman having bedecked herself in the finest of fine clothes for the occasion.

According to statistics compiled by the Spinners' Union Association, the following shows the quantities of home-made cotton thread, the exports and imports, and the quantity remaining to be carried over:—

Year.	Thread home made. Bales.	Thread imported. Bales.	Thread exported. Bales.	Remaining. Bales.
1894	304,583	53,142	11,706	345,929
1895	384,105	48,626	11,776	420,964
1896	428,864	66,713	42,249	452,328
1897	544,460	53,636	140,116	457,980
1898	610,067	5,099	229,445	493,721
1899	868,203	27,368	341,002	584,269
1900	642,084	30,108	308,732	463,531

The above shows that the average amount of thread consumed yearly in Japan during the past seven years was 459,831 bales. Classified according to quality of thread the respective quantities imported during the past three years were as follows:—

Year.	Fine thread. Bales.	Coarse thread. Bales.
1898	80,379	5,923
1899	30,650	3,591
1900	46,645	2,542

LAW CASE.

A man named Makita Tatsugoro was arrested on the evening of Sept. 8th in the Public Gardens charged with having obtained money from foot passengers by means of intimidation.

A musical instrument-maker named Sugimoto Takesaburo, employed by a music factory at Ryusenji-machi, Shitaya, Tokyo, was arrested by the police on the 7th inst. on a charge of stealing an army trumpet, which had been sent in for repairs and which he sold in a music shop for *yen* 180.

An expert in ancient M.S.S. and pictures named Tanabe Shinsei, living at Shinmachi, Akasaka, Tokyo, was arrested by the police a few days ago, charged with having stolen gold and silver screens, swords, *kakemono*, and other wares valued at 1,700 *yen*, deposited with him by various people. He pawned the articles at Tamachi.

Kumazawa Kanji, tried for the theft of *yen* 30,000 from the Government Printing Office, who appealed against the first Court's sentence of 5 years' imprisonment with hard labour and one year's police surveillance, came before the Tokyo Court of Appeal on Tuesday. He was sentenced to four years' imprisonment with hard labour and one year's police surveillance.

In the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho on Thursday the hearing was resumed of the suit brought by Messrs. Carl, Rohde & Co. against Mr. Ogaki Hikotaro. Counsel for plaintiff applied for the further examination of a witness named Okamura, who gave evidence at the last hearing, on the ground that he made a false statement at that time. The hearing was adjourned.

An interlocutory judgment in the action brought by the Tachikawa Shokai against Messrs. Taylor, Cooper & Co., claiming the payment of certain charter money alleged to be due to the plaintiffs, which was heard in the Kobe Chiho Saibansho on 4th Sept. was given on Saturday last, when the Court decided that the claim was against Messrs. Taylor, Cooper & Co., and not against Messrs. Taylor and Cooper as private individuals.

In the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho on Thursday, before Judge Yasuda, M. Loyer, of Lyons,

France, sued J. F. Wagen. Plaintiff claimed payment of *yen* 650.121, alleging that in January and July, 1895, he sent to defendant five boxes of cotton and antiseptic bandages, the price of which was to be paid immediately on arrival of the goods. The goods arrived at Yokohama on April 13th and October 9th, 1895, but the defendant has failed to pay for them. Defendant contended that the first lot of goods were samples and that he had remitted 990 francs for the second lot. The hearing was adjourned.

In the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho before Judge Yasuda on Friday Mr. T. Kern, of Messrs. Siber, Wolff & Co., sued Mr. Okawa Sahei, drug merchant of Otamachi Nichome. Yokohama, Plaintiff's case was that defendant issued on June 28th last a promissory note for *yen* 1,383 payable on July 28th. The latter date fell on Sunday and therefore plaintiff presented the promissory note to defendant for payment the following day, but he refused to pay. Defendant in reply denied having given any promissory note to plaintiff. The case was adjourned. In the same court a petition by the same plaintiff to have the same defendant adjudged a bankrupt was heard. This case also was adjourned.

The Chief Justice of the British Consular Court, Shanghai, is coming to Tientsin, says the *China Times*, in September, to conduct any outstanding cases against British subjects, included in which will be the case against H. F. Piper, formerly of the *N. C. Daily News*, charged with robbery and obtaining Tls. 500 by means of threats and menaces, in company with three Americans and a Dane, at Chang-ko-chuang, about 30 miles N.E. of Peking, on or about June 25 last. It will be remembered that the three Americans with whom Piper is alleged to have been associated were tried recently by the American Consul at Tientsin, and are now fulfilling the sentence passed upon them.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

Dr. Tenney, who has just had the degree of LL.D. conferred to him by Dartmouth University, is endeavouring to resuscitate the Tientsin University.

General Alejandrino, formerly an insurgent leader, is now Superintendent of the Department of Buildings and Illuminations in Manila, with a salary of \$1,200 per annum.

The U.S. forces are following up General Malvar in the Batangas Province. A detachment of the 20th Infantry, under Capt. Harry Hale, defeated Malvar on the 27th August, and drove him towards Calamba.

The mail robber was industrious in the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901. According to the chief inspector of the Post Office Department, 1635 postoffices were robbed, 37 stage coaches were held up and 656 mail pouches were stolen.

Rear-Admiral Robley D. Evans, U.S.N., has been reprimanded by the Secretary of the Navy for his strictures upon Mr. William E. Chandler, President of the Spanish Treaty Claims Commission, lately a Senator of the United States and formerly Secretary of the Navy, contained in a book called "A Sailor's Log."

According to statistics collected on the subject of school savings banks, there are 3,588 of them in the United States at present, with 63,567 depositors. The amount deposited since the work of establishing these banks began, up to January 1st, is placed at \$876,000, of which \$335,000 remained on deposit on the date named.

As soon as American inventive genius and the adaptation of machinery render it practicable to perform by machinery such share of the labour now done by hand in China, Japan and Ceylon as to render competition with them practicable the United States may produce all of its own tea and much more. The tests have been conducted for several years and through several trying win-

ters, and show that the plants thrive in our climate, while the quality of the tea and the quantity per acre compare favourably with the highest average in the Orient.—*Everybody's Magazine*.

The only Southern State in which the negro rate of increase is shown in the census to be higher than that of the whites is Mississippi. There the negroes constituted 58 per cent. of the population ten years ago; now they constitute 59 per cent. The whites have increased during the past decade 19 per cent. the blacks 20 per cent.

Captain McCabe, in charge of the Forestry Bureau in the Philippines, has commenced a series of experiments to test the extent of damage done to wood by white ant termites, and to learn remedies or checks for these tropical scourges. He is obtaining specimens of the wood-boring ants and testing their damage to the various classes of woods grown and used here, and the tests extend also to American woods in use.

Emulating the exploit of General Funston, Lieut. Hazzard of the 3rd Cavalry entered a Filipino camp disguised as an insurgent, accompanied by another American and eight Macabebes, and captured Arthur Howard, an American deserter, a private of the Californian Volunteers, who disappeared mysteriously in August, 1898. Howard used to boast that it was he who killed General Lawton. Perhaps, remarks an exchange, he will boast less now.

Women have been more successful than men in the recent competitive civil service examinations in Washington. Over 77 per cent. of the women candidates passed, against 62 per cent. of the men. One-third of the clerical positions in the Washington departments are now held by women. Three of them get salaries of \$1,800 a year, fifty get \$1,600, 100 get \$1,400, 450 get \$1,200 and 300 of the sex get \$1,000 a year each. The rest of the women in the Government service are paid from \$660 to \$900 each.

It is stated that Rear-Admiral Bowles, Chief Constructor of the U.S. Navy, is taking steps for the transportation of the Spanish dry dock in Havana harbour to Subig bay. The route and the distance the dock would be towed are thus stated by the Department: Havana to Canary islands, 3,100 miles; Canary islands to Gibraltar, 700 miles; Gibraltar to Port said, 1920 miles; Port Said to Aden, 1310 miles; Aden to Colombo, 1330 miles; Colombo to Singapore, 1270 miles; Singapore to Manila 1386 miles; Manila to Subig bay, 100 miles. Total distance to be towed 11,916 miles.

A census bulletin settles the mooted question of the boundaries of the territory acquired by the United States through the Louisiana purchase from Napoleon Bonaparte in 1803. The western line ran south through what is now Western Montana, cut through Yellowstone Park and Western Wyoming and Colorado, went east through Southern Colorado and Kansas to Garden City, and thence south into Texas, where it followed the Red and Sabine rivers to the Gulf of Mexico. Practically this constituted the western line of the United States until Texas was annexed and the cession of territory was made by Mexico through the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.

The doctors are now discussing the future college graduate from the standpoint of the effects of environment. According to experiments by Dr. Seaver, of Yale University, the future collegiate threatens to develop into a semi-barrel hoop, as the result of the development of scoliosis, and a New Orleans physician predicts that the spread of the disease will produce a race with one shoulder raised, the other lowered, one side of the trunk bulging, with the other correspondingly depressed; and when the curve extends to the lower part of the spine one hip will be raised and the other lowered, making an apparent difference in the length of the limbs, which, in turn, will cause a halt or limping in walking. These physical deformities will be more apparent in women, it is claimed, than in men, because the former take

less exercise. Fortunately only a small percentage of the human race follows a college course, and there is, consequently, a reasonable prospect that it will escape the deformities produced by scoliosis.

The U.S. transport *Thomas*, which reached Honolulu on August 1st, having on board 300 male and 100 female teachers en route for the Philippines to engage in educational service under the Taft Commission, developed a veritable matrimonial epidemic en route. The young men and women on board represented almost the entire Union. After the transport left San Francisco friendships were formed which soon ripened into love and the day prior to the arrival at Honolulu Captain Buford found that thirty couples desired the nuptial knot tied. He refused to permit the ceremony on board the vessel and the next day a clergyman at Honolulu made the thirty pairs happy by uniting them in matrimony. Prior to the sailing of the transport from Honolulu several other cases were reported.

The new transatlantic steamship line established between Chicago and Liverpool has been forced to withdraw, because of the discriminating rates charged for cargo insurance. Shippers were being charged as high as \$1.75 per \$100 on cargoes which paid from seaboard ports only \$1.25. The discrimination amounted to about \$3,500 per cargo, or \$7,000 per round trip, against the new line. Steamers running from Montreal to Liverpool are said to be able to secure insurance as low as 30 cents per \$100. Two of the four Chicago steamships employed by the company have been withdrawn and the other two are likely to be taken off and the route abandoned as soon as they reach their home port from Liverpool.

Mr. F. Marion Crawford, the well-known American novelist, had a perilous adventure in Jersey at the end of July. He was returning from a visit to Victor Hugo's exile retreat, when he espied, from an abandoned road winding along the shore, a quiet little cove. The weather was excessively warm, and Mr. Crawford found the temptation to bathe in the blue water of the deserted spot irresistible. He stopped the carriage and undressed among the rocks. While looking for a path down to the water he lost his balance and plunged over a cliff thirty-five feet high. Fortunately the top of the cliff hung over the sea, and he fell into deep water. He was stunned and barely able to swim to safety. The beach all along there is narrow, and where his body shot over the inlet was dotted with half-submerged rocks. Mr. Crawford was laid up for three days.

The U.S. Cruiser *Wilmington*, Captain Prime commanding, arrived at Pagoda Anchorage from Amoy on Friday Aug. 30th says the *Poochoo Echo*. As their steam launch, containing five officers and several seamen was coming from the Anchorage to the city, they had just passed the head of Green island, when an explosion of its boiler occurred. The entire top of the boiler was blown high into the air, but strange to say not a person on board was seriously hurt; save a few scratches and soiled summer suits no injuries were sustained. The launch was rendered useless for the time being, and later in the day was towed back to the vessel at Pagoda. The explosion was heard at Ewo and other places in the lower part of the settlement and persons who happened to be looking in the direction of the launch say the boiler head went higher than the top of the masts of a junk near by. The cause of the accident has not been determined.

For the second time in the history of the American Navy, said the *Manila Times* of Aug. 29th, three Admiral's pennants fly from the mastsheads of three flagships in Oriental waters. The first time was in the harbour of Yokohama, when Admirals Remey, Kempff and Watson met in their respective ships, the *Brooklyn*, *Newark* and *Baltimore*. The second time was the arrival of the cruiser *New York* yesterday at Cavite with Admiral Rodgers, from

Yokohama, where he was the guest of honour at the unveiling of the Perry monument. Three pennants now fly in Manila Bay.—Admiral Remey's on the *Brooklyn*, Commander in Chief of the Asiatic squadron; Admiral Rodgers' on the *New York*, second in command; and Admiral Kempff, on the battleship *Kentucky*, third in command. The three flags in the order of their rank are blue, red and white. This interesting event will only be of short duration as Admiral Remey will leave soon for an inspection of the island ports and Admiral Kempff sails next week for northern waters.

Artificial silk is not making much progress, if we are to give credence to the recent consular reports to the State Department at Washington, which are to the effect that the only three factories in operation, at Wolston, England, at Besancon, France, and in Germany, are not producing above 9,000 pounds a week, and that most of those who have experimented with its use have lost money. The reports further state:—"Silk made from wood pulp is not adapted to weaving, except on hand looms, because of its fragility, it being quite brittle, having but about eighty per cent. of the strength of true silk. Aside from all this, the cost is seriously against it, being much greater than that for natural silk. The inducement for its manufacture has been the scarcity of the silk-worm for the production of genuine silk(?), aside from the constant tendency of all inventors to get up something to take the place of a natural product."

According to a bulletin issued by the Census Bureau there are 5,809 farms in Arizona, with a total acreage of 1,935,327 acres, of which 254,521 are improved. Of these farms 1,769 are owned by Indians. In 1890 there were only 104,128 acres of improved land in the territory. In 1890 the average size of farms was 910 acres and in 1900 468 acres. The total value of the farm land, with improvements, implements and live stock, is placed at \$29,906,877. The increase in farm wealth for the decade amounted to 162 per cent. Of the total number there are seventy-one farms of more than 1,000 acres and 814 of less than three acres. About half of the latter class belong to Indians. Of the total investment in farms, over half, or \$15,458,717, was in live stock. The number of cattle is placed at 907,544, and of sheep at 668,458. The report shows that of the total area of the territory a little more than one-third of 1 per cent. is improved. During the last decade 545 miles of irrigation ditches were constructed at a cost of \$1,508,469. The prediction is made that ultimately a much larger area will be brought under cultivation by these ditches than now. The principal crop is alfalfa, of which 62,585 acres were grown in 1899. There also were several thousand acres in fruits and nuts.

ANTARCTIC EXPLORATION.

The British Antarctic Expedition sailed in the barque-rigged steamer *Discovery* on Aug. 6th. The King inspected the vessel at Cowes on the previous day. Assisting Captain R. F. Scott, R.N., who commands the *Discovery*, are Lieutenant Armitage R.N.R. (navigating officer), Lieutenant Rawson Roys, R.N., Lieutenant Barnes, R.N., Lieutenant E. H. Shackleton, R.N.R., and Mr. Skelton, R.N. (chief engineer). The scientific staff is composed of Dr. Koettlitz, Dr. George Murray (director), Mr. Wilson, and Mr. Bernachi. There are five warrant officers and 38 men in the crew, and five stokers, so that the complement will be 59 all told. The ship carries five whaling boats, a cutter, and a dinghy, and her total cost has been £50,000. It is expected that the vessel will, altogether, be away for three years, the expedition involving a total outlay of £120,000. Towards this sum the Government—beyond lending the services of the designer, the commander, three naval officers, and several warrant officers—has contributed £45,000. The balance has been received from generous donors, together with further amounts which will be utilised in preparing a second ship, in case it should be necessary to send out a search party. The whole of the stores will be tinned, the goods being carefully selected by experts. Twenty Siberian dogs will be put aboard when the *Discovery* reaches Australia. It is expected that the vessel will arrive at Melbourne early in November, leaving again early in the following month.

CHINA NOTES.

A telegram from Hsianfu in the *Shanghai Mercury* of Aug. 31st, states that the Empress Dowager has deprived Puchun, the heir presumptive, of his silk button and that he is now only allowed to wear the red button that is worn by all Princes of the first degree. Only the Princes who are closely related to the Emperor are allowed to wear the silk button.

A telegram in Shanghai on Aug. 31st said: The Chinese Peace Commissioners have opened negotiations with the Foreign Ministers with regard to the importation and selling of salt by foreigners in Peking, and as the Salt Gabelle is given as security for the indemnity it is probable that the Foreign Ministers will grant the request of the Commissioners that no salt is to be sold or imported except for the exclusive use of foreigners.

A telegram dated Hsian, Aug. 29th and published in Shanghai said:—

1.—A long decree abolishing for ever the eight-sectioned essay in the government examinations. The Decree begins by stating that the present dynasty in the use of the essay was but following the custom of the Mings. But now the times are changed and call for a knowledge of foreign affairs as well as of Chinese. Hence while the Classics will still be retained on the curriculum, the old essay is abolished and a discussion takes its place. The first examination for the M.A. will require five "discussions" on Chinese Government, the second five "discussions" on government of all lands together with their arts and sciences, the third on the Four Books. The degrees will be granted upon the general results of all subjects, without merely emphasising one division. The B.A., the Chinsih and other high examinations are similarly modified.

2.—The old military examinations, consisting of drawing the stiff bow and lifting the heavy sword and stones, and archery, are for ever abolished, for these things have no relation to actual warfare as carried on at the present day. As to a substitute, when proper military schools are established, arrangements can be made for new examinations.

ENGLISH AND OTHER TOPICS.

A Jesuit priest declares in an interview, published in the *Liberty*, that as a result of the Associations Bill, the Jesuits of France will probably take up their domicile in England. The Benedictines of Solesmes have already sent their library to Farnborough.

The Emperor William has bought, with the consent of the Italian Government, 12 paintings representing scenes from the Old Testament, which formerly adorned the Mansi Palace at Lucques. They are (states the *Temps*) the work of the celebrated painter Giovanni Pinotti, and they are destined for the Imperial Museum.

A great removal, affecting some 60,000 volumes of manuscripts, is now being carried out at the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris. The space which they have hitherto occupied is to be given up to the department of printed books. It is expected that the removal will occupy a staff of fifty workers for at least a week. This is a preliminary to the rearrangement of the printed books, numbering about 1,200,000, and occupying close on two miles of shelving.

The new Bishop of Bloemfontein, the Rev. A. G. S. Gibson, is a brother of the present vicar of Leeds. He was ordained in 1879, and served for some time as Vice-Principal of St. Paul's Missionary House, Burgh, and curate of Croft in Lincolnshire. He went to the Cape in 1882 as incumbent of the pro-cathedral at Umata, and was appointed Bishop-coadjutor of Cape Town in 1894. The diocese of Bloemfontein has been vacant since Bishop Hicks's death in the autumn of 1899.

Herr Rorig, a German savant, has spent many years in the endeavour to solve the problem, "Are crows, benefactors or malefactors to the human race?" The result of his labours appears in his recently-published work, based on the study of the stomachs of 3,529 carrion crows and 1,500 rooks. He concludes (says the

Liverpool Post) that crows each do damage to the extent of 14s. annually, but they are also benefactors in the destruction of mice, pernicious insects, especially canker-worms, and wire-worms the balance working out at about 11d. in their favour, while in the case of the rook it amounts to as much as 4s.

Private advices have reached India from home, says the *Bombay Gazette* of the 10th inst., which indicate that Lord Roberts is finding the War Office overpoweringly heavy at his advanced age. Should he retire from its direction it is thought probable, in well-informed circles, that Lord Kitchener will become the right-hand man of the Commander-in-Chief at home. In this case the way will be clear for the Duke of Connaught to come out to India, a thing he is said to be desirous of doing when Sir Power Palmer's tenure expires. By that time the return of the Duke of York from Australia will have removed the reason which existed last spring against the Duke of Connaught leaving England.

One striking fact is brought out very clearly by Master Macdonnell, C.B., in his valuable *Introduction to the English Criminal Statistics for 1899*. Crime has undergone a great reduction during the past thirty-one years. In 1868, when the population of England and Wales was 21,948,713, the recorded number of crimes was 101,369. In 1899, when the population was 31,764,714, the number was 76,025. Despite, therefore, the increase in the population, the amount of crime was smaller. If the proportion of crime to population had been the same in 1899 as in 1868, the number of crimes in 1899 would have been 146,704, instead of 76,025. In other words, the number of crimes, having regard to the increase in the population, is about half what it was thirty-one years ago.

During the progress of the meeting of the Houlder Line (limited), in the Pillar Hall of the Cannon-street Hotel, on July 29th, a painful incident occurred. The proceedings had nearly terminated, when Mr. Edwin Savory Houlder, a director, fainted. One of his brothers, who was sitting by his side at the directors' table, at once noticed his condition, and, with the assistance of several shareholders, carried him to an ante-room. For the moment the incident created a good deal of excitement, but no one realised at the time the serious nature of the illness. It was the general opinion that Mr. Holder had merely fainted, as a result of the hot atmosphere in the room coupled with some excitement consequent upon the remarks of a shareholder. Two medical gentlemen, who were among the shareholders, at once entered the ante-room and applied restoratives. Their efforts, however, proved ineffectual, and in about 10 minutes from the time the proceedings terminated Mr. E. S. Houlder passed away, in the presence of his brothers and other members of the board. Mr. Edwin Savory Houlder was the senior partner of the well-known Liverpool line of steamers which bears his name, and was upwards of 70 years of age.

The Bill for a new express railway service between Manchester and Liverpool having received full Parliamentary sanction, another long stride is made in that acceleration of locomotion which the United Kingdom so urgently needs. Although the mono-rail principle of construction has many strenuous antagonists, it harmonises with the national character that the innovation should be allowed a fair trial under favourable conditions. The passenger traffic between the two great Lancashire cities is of such exceptional magnitude and so largely composed of men to whom time is money, that public patronage is secured beforehand. It is estimated that the journey of 34½ miles will be made within 20 minutes at the outside, and that, too, with even less risk than attaches to ordinary railway travelling. Whether, however, the venture will prove financially successful remains to be seen; unless fairly satisfactory dividends are earned by this pioneer line, it will not be likely to beget imitation. The promoters affirm that all they aim at is to prove the feasibility of running passenger trains at 110 miles an hour; when that is demonstrated, they propose to leave it to rail-

way companies to adopt the system as an addition to their respective lines. But to do that would, of necessity, involve enormous outlay, and this augmentation of capital expenditure could not fail to "water" dividends for some years, if not permanently.

WALES AND BRITTANY.

The Rev. S. Baring Gould has just brought out through Messrs. Methuen and Co., "A Book of Brittany," and the occasion has drawn forth a very pleasant article from the pen of one of the members of the staff of the *Saturday Review*. He says:—

Ten centuries and three have passed since the day on which the warriors of the Celtic tribe, that had fought its way from the Clyde to the Towy or the Tamar, broke into two hosts. As one race and one army they had fought in the battles of Arthur's wars from the hill of Badon to the rocks of Lyonesse, until the hour when the Faery Bark bore the great King to rest for awhile in the Vale of Avalon. And then the one part remained to abide the King's second coming in the King's own land. And the other part unmoored the barks and sailed to the forest-hung shore, where stood the castle of Sir Lancelot of the Lake and the palace of the fair Iseult. And there they made a new Wales beyond the sea, and told the tale of Arthur's fame and the dream of his second coming to the fairies of the forest glade. And to these Kelts, on either side the sea, there has remained, until this day, as a heritage, the dream of Arthur's second coming, and the remembrance of the tie of blood, that makes Wales and Brittany one land.

Yet otherwise the life of these divided children of one race has flowed in different streams. On both has pressed the heel of a rougher and stronger conqueror, and both have found a haven of safety. But the Cymric land bears marks of a Teutonic, the Breton of a Latin conquest, and to the one race the mountain and to the other the forest has been the God-built city of refuge. And so the mountain breeze has braced Wales, and the solitude of the forest has saddened Brittany.

The scattered farm homesteads in either land tell a like story of labour and endurance, of piety and hospitality; but even to such village life as cheers the Welshman, the Breton is a stranger. He has lived alone in his weird forests, or by the rocks of his cruel sea, and the glad song has passed from his lips. There were bards in Brittany, and Renan in his boyhood knew them: but they have gone the hard way that the Scottish minstrels and the troubadours and love songsters of old Provence have trod before them. In silence the fishing boats leave the Breton harbour: in silence they return. Only when the assembled pilgrims chant the litanies at the Pardon, or when the congregation at a wayside church breaks into an old Celtic hymn, does the Breton find a voice. And then the voice is sad, even as the "fitful wailings" of the mournful binion (or bagpipe) of the land.

Yet Wales remains the land of song, and her local Eisteddfods (for her national ones are overrun by the Philistine) are still her schools of music and poesy, as they were in the days when the priest was poet, and the bard was the counsellor of kings.

Yet if the gay song has departed from the mournful Breton, he still worships at the mystic shrine of Iona. The Anglican divine watches his devotions and asks in wonder how it was that the Roman Church ever gained those stubborn, dark-thoughted people, who now pay to her so undivided and whole-hearted an allegiance? * The crucifix that guards the fountain in the wild wood of Brociliande, where the great magician poured his tale of love into Vivien's scornful ear, the crosses that rise mid the relics of Druidic faith at mysterious Carnac or holy Dol reply with the words of the Celtic proverb "The Church with the people."

The conscience of the Breton has never been stirred into revolt against his religious past. To him, despite all the changes that Latin Bishop or Jesuit teacher may have wrought, the Catholic Church in Brittany is still the Church of Gildas and of Padarn. So the old spirit of Celtic hagiology (that worships in the saint the master of the forces of nature, whom his asceticism has subdued) speaks boldly still in the strange prayers of mingled entreaty and oburgation that he pours forth before the little statuette in one of the chapels that preserves the memories of the Celtic tutelaries of his race, saints whom Rome tolerates, rather than acknowledges, and more gently in the votive tablets that adorn

* "Human nature is the same everywhere, but I doubt if anywhere it is more disciplined and self-restrained than in Catholic Brittany. A tree is known by its fruit, but there are fruits of a different kind. If the fruit of Christianity be cultivated intelligence then undoubtedly Nonconformist Wales and Cornwall are more prolific than Catholic Brittany; but if it be innocence and singleness of mind, and a piety that pervades and governs the whole of life, then the positions are reversed." Baring-Gould, "Book of Brittany."

the noble shrine of his patron saint, Ste. Anne of Auray.

But 'tis in the Pardon that Breton religion strikes its truest note. The scene is the porch of a tiny church in the forest land, and the day the patronal festival. From an early hour the woodland paths are alive with the eager pilgrims wending their way on horse or foot to the tryst, and the diverse hues of the costumes of the various districts (still often, though not always worn) set off the leafy background with many a shade of colour. There is ever a passing to and from the church, for it can at one moment hold not a fifth of the pilgrims. Within there are sounds and sights to startle alike the frivolity of Latin and the decorum of Teutonic religion. The passionate singing of the kneeling multitude, the intense spiritual absorption expressed in the patient toil-worn faces, almost prove the truth of the dream of the Celtic poet that her race has a closer touch with the mysteries of the unseen than has any other people on earth. Without the sacred enclosure are the stalls, where they sell old Breton hymns, and pictures of saints, and bottles of water from the holy wells and fruits and syrups, and wine, and perchance there stands in the far background a herd of cattle, waiting to receive the priest's blessing.

And in the evening when the vesper prayers are said they all walk (the men bare-headed) in procession behind the crucifix and the banners borne by the maidens in white, until they reach a heap of brush-wood and furs, which on a signal given is set aflame. The hot breath of the fire scatters the procession and the rest of the eve is merry-making. The young dance around the blaze. The elders form themselves into knots and listen to the beggars' stories or the local poet's rhapsodies or the humorous jokes of the loved peasant priest. And as they walk home they will whisper some ghastly story, it may be of the sermons that on the dark night Death himself preaches to the kneeling skeletons in Carnar Church, or it may be of the spectral battle that the ghosts of the slain men still fight under the moonlight on the stricken field of Pluvigner.

The mystic note of Iona still speaks in the valleys of Wales; but only alas! in ancient story and dying custom. The black-hearted prelate of the days of Whig corruption, and the nature-hating preacher of the Methodist upheaval have together torn the nation's heart from its ancient moorings. The peasant always speaks of the Methodist revival as the beginning of a new religion. And all save himself know that the ideals and inspirations of this his new creed are of the coarsest Saxon store. And yet it is not all evil. "Nihil tēgit, quod non ornabit." Celtic sentiment has coloured even religious Philistinism with romance. The closing words of the sermon on the hillside, when the great preacher's voice attuned to the howl holds thousands motionless beneath its spell, may still recall the day when the land on which David the prophet stood, rose up as he preached and grew into a mighty hill. And the wayside chapel to which the aged peasant walks for many a mile, hideous to the eye, is redolent with the memories of Thomas Charles or John Elias, and consecrated by the musical glories of the hymns that entrance the walk of the Sabbath wanderer. And the old saints, whom the Breton still adores, yet watch over many an old church in Wales, though the countrymen of S. David seek their prayers no more.

"De tout temps la fidélité Bretonne rendit hommage à ses souverains" is the proud boast inscribed on the mausoleum in the church at Plœrmel, where rest the remains of the second and the third Dukes of Brittany. And it is true. Pass through the towns of the Duchy, and from the stately monument that recalls the fame of Bertrand du Guesclin in the market place of Dinan to the chapelle expiatoire by haunted Auray, where the wayfarer drops his sou "pour les messes" for the ill-starred émigrés of Quiberon, you will see the romantic and glorious story of the Brittany of the Knightly Years imaged on canvas or on stone. The liberties of Brittany are gone, but the stately Parliament House at Rennes, where of yore the estates sat, and the battlements that still guard Dinan and Vannes, recall the glories that have been. In the towns of Wales, save in the ruined castles, relics of the Norman shame, the past has left no visible trace. Giraldus, Llewelyn, Glendower—there is no memorial to their fame, in the land for which they fought. Nay, a national museum for Wales remains a dream. For this difference there is a double cause. Neither in Wales nor in Brittany did the Kelt build the towns. Cardiff, Carnarvon, Beaumaris; Rennes, St. Malo, Nantes, each of these is but a vice, by which the hand of the alien conqueror has gripped tight a people, that would otherwise have slipped from his hold. And in part 'tis from the artistic genius of the Latin race that the Breton town draws its beauty, as it is to the Philistinism of the Teuton that the Welsh town owes its hideousness. But there is also another cause. 'Twas as a people under native rule that the Breton Kelt grew into modern civilisation. And 'twas only in the chaos of '89 that his national

institutions passed away. 'Twas otherwise with the Welshman. The painting in the Hôtel de Ville of Vannes that presents the marriage of Louis XII. in 1530 to the Duchess Anne and blends the arms of the Kingdom and Duchy raises sorrowful thoughts to the Welsh patriot who recalls the tragedy on the banks of Wye and the passing of Glendower. To him his medieval story is a tale of failure; and as his Philistine religion has made him a worshipper of success, he cares not to recall it overmuch.

At least for him the present outlook is happier than for his brother Kelt. Half from weariness and half it may be from contempt, the Englishman leaves him free to speak his own tongue and live his own life. The only true danger that threatens him to-day is the Philistinism of the politics and religion that he has taken to his bosom. 'Tis otherwise with his brother. The feminine temper of the Gaul has never forgiven the musket shots that flashed from the Chouan forests upon the hypocrites of the Revolution. In Brittany the native language is to-day proscribed by law in the peasant school and in the places of honour; in his own country the Breton is a stranger. And yet the sturdy native tongue is as strong in the forest land, as on the day when its last Duchess gave her hand to the French King.

"They went to the war, but they always fell." To-day to the outward eye there is nought in Brittany but what the Celtic poet would call the glory of the fading sunset, and verily the national revival of Wales has yielded but a drear and clouded morning. Yet the Kelt always conquered always survives and his dreams of "impossible" ideals none may take from him.

The essays of the Celtic poets which lie before us sing alike of the return of Arthur. Breton and Welshman, they have exchanged the Chouan forest and the Cymric glen for the Boulevards and Fleet Street, but they are in and not of the Latin or the Teutonic crowd. 'Tis the dream of Arthur that binds them together and keeps them apart from the rest, as it is in this faith that this divided race has lived on for the ten centuries and three. And as one muses of their dreams, and turns to Mr. Baring Gould's glowing appreciation of the Breton, one wonders whether it may not be the mission of the Kelt to purify those creatures of a material and worldly civilisation, the ruling nations of the earth, by driving them forth from their thrones to seek and to find the Holy Grail, and so may Arthur come again.

THE BANK OF FORMOSA.

The fourth general meeting of shareholders of the Bank of Formosa was held in the Tokyo Bankers' Consulting Club at 1 p.m. on the 2nd inst. After a speech by Dr. Soyeda, President of the Bank, the meeting proceeded to discuss particulars concerning the report on the settlement of accounts for the first half of this year. Mr. Katsujirō Shimada asked a question about the estimated value of public loan bonds, to which Dr. Soyeda replied that they were estimated at 90 yen in the previous term but lowered to 88.50 yen for this term. A minute explanation by Dr. Soyeda was also given in reply to Mr. Shimada's question as to why the business expenses were so large; and then the meeting passed the report unanimously. The question of dividend came next to be discussed. It was proposed by Mr. Shimada that the dividend for this term should be raised to 9 per cent. per annum but as no one seconded his motion, the original proposal was carried.

The following is a summary of the accounts passed at the meeting:—

	Yen.
Gross profit for the half year	557,542.078
Brought from the previous term	23,757.420
Total	581,299.498
Expenditure for the half year	476,589.478
Net profit for the half year	104,710.020
This amount is appropriated as follows:—	
Reserve fund, for making goods unexpected losses	22,000.000
(In the above is included 10,000 yen which are, in conformity with the second article of the Bank of Formosa Assistance Act, to be disbursed as dividend for 10,000 shares belonging to Government.)	
Reserve fund, for equalising dividends	3,000.000
Special Reserve, for future use	10,000.000
Remuneration Bonuses, etc.	5,600.000
Dividend	40,000.000
(Setting aside the 10,000 shares belonging to Government, the amount represents dividend on the remaining 40,000 shares at the rate of 1 yen per share, that is, 8 per cent.)	
To be carried over to the next term	24,100.000

Dr. Soyeda, President of the Bank, said:—At this fourth periodical general meeting of shareholders, I

am very happy to have the honour to address you. I shall speak on the present situation of economic circles in Formosa and the general conditions of the business of the Bank. If my speech serves to you for reference, I shall feel recompensed. Tea, the most important article exported from Formosa, is usually in its highest prosperity and activity during the last half of every year; but in this term, the trade was extremely dull: the spring tea suffered so much from the changeableness of the weather in its germinating stage, that when it appeared in the market it was quite out of season; the market for the *iron* tea in America was being narrowed gradually and its market price was reduced in a considerable degree. The total quantity of *iron* and *hōshu* teas exported from the island during this term was valued at 1,060,000 yen showing a diminution of 17 per cent. as compared with that in the corresponding term of the previous year. Quite contrary to this, camphor, in spite of damage by savages in one of the most productive localities during the previous term, was exported, with camphor oil, to the amount of over 2,690,000 yen, which shows an increase of 44 per cent. in comparison with that of the corresponding term in the previous year. Sugar also, when compared with that of the corresponding term in the previous year, shows an enormous increase in production, the value being over 2,810,000 yen, showing an increase of 35 per cent. as compared with that of the corresponding term in the previous year.

As can be easily understood from what I have stated, the foreign trade in Formosa has maintained its former disproportion, the increased exportation of camphor and sugar being insufficient to make good the loss of money on imports from abroad. In the foreign trade during six months this year, from January to June, the export stood at over 4,430,000 yen, while the import was more over 6,960,000 yen, the latter exceeding the former by about 3,520,000 yen. In the same way, the imports exceeded the exports by 260,000 yen in the trade with Japan proper, standing at over 4,750,000 yen and over 4,480,000 yen respectively. It must be remarked that the export to foreign countries showed a decrease of some 260,000 yen when compared with that of the corresponding term in the previous year and the increase in import stood at the not considerable sum of 530,000 yen; while at the same time, export and import from Japan proper increased by more than 1,760,000 yen and over 1,040,000 yen respectively. This is evidently a sign of the foreign trade being turned toward Japan proper slow but steadily.

In addition to the enormous excess of import over export in the foreign trade during this term, there was circulated a rumour that all Government works would be stopped for the time being causing a withdrawal of capital and labour, so that the number of bills of exchange drawn on Japan proper increased so suddenly that the system of drawing bills of exchange between the island and Japan was very much deranged, making those concerned in it experience difficulties for a time. But the officials of the Bank, exerting their energies to the utmost, managed to supply the funds for bills of exchange and at last succeeded in getting out of the critical situation. The economic conditions of the island, however, became dull, partly because they were influenced by the straitened circulation of money in Japan proper, but mainly because Government enterprises did not make so much progress as was expected.

The confidence of the public in notes issued by the Bank augmented each day; for, notwithstanding some uneasiness felt by a portion of the ignorant natives on account of a rumour about the suspension of Government works referred to, which caused the people of some provinces in greater number than ever to demand specie from the Bank in exchange for the notes they possessed, the actual amount of notes circulating in the island in the latter part of this term was very much greater than that in the latter part of the previous term. As to the reduction in the issued amount of bank-notes during this term, it is to be ascribed to precautions against emergencies taken by the Bank, which acted with moderation in lending out money and in other similar business.

It goes without saying that any fluctuation in the price of Silver very seriously concerns the business of the Bank. The current price of Silver in London in the latter part of the previous term stood at 29 1/2 pence, which was lowered to 28 in January following, and then to 27. After many fluctuations, it was finally fixed at 27 1/2 at the end of this term. In consequence of this, the publicly fixed price of the one yen silver coin, too, was changed from 1 yen and three sen to 1 yen on the 1st of February, and then to 97 sen on the 24th of April. In spite of these great changes, however, the Bank did not feel their effect in any considerable degree, for we took precaution's against them.

The office for assaying gold and silver in the branch office at Keelung worked satisfactorily, and is very promising at present. Gold purchased since the opening of the office in November last year up to the latter part of this term amounted to over 137 *keumme* in weight, valued at over 572,000

yen; the average amount purchased per month being 19 *kwan* and 900 *me* in weight, worth upwards of 81,000 yen. As the office has been winning, since its opening, more and more confidence from the natives, many of whom regard it as very convenient and indispensable, its future prospects must be exceedingly hopeful and encouraging, as long as there does not occur any unexpected change in its production.

In a word, the Bank passed through many difficulties during this term. Fluctuations in the price of silver, inequality of bills of exchange, unusual depression of trade in Japan proper, dullness of commerce in general, and other similar unfavourable conditions all interfered more or less with the business of the Bank. But the Bank had the best of it for all that. You can see yourselves how much profit there was. It may not give you much satisfaction, I am afraid, but as the essential point to be always kept in view is to solidify the foundation of the Bank, by taking safe and steady steps in all our movements, it is my earnest desire that you will approve this proposal without any change.

THE MORMON MENACE.

By GEN. JOHN EATON, Ph.D., LL.D., WASHINGTON, D. C., PRESIDENT SHELTON JOCKERLY COLLEGE, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, FORMERLY UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION.

An intelligent American is naturally surprised when he hears that some of the Oriental religions of Japan, China, or India are sending missionaries to our shores. These religions stand to him for the most backward human conditions. To adopt them we must right about face and go from bad to worse. This average American adds to his surprise shame and disgust, when he finds that during the past century his own free country has furnished the field for the origin and growth of an Antichrist known to the public as Mormonism, one no less essentially destructive of all he holds dear than those commanding the religious homage of so many millions in Asia and Africa. We too readily fall into the habit of regarding our opportunities as our securities, and allow perils to accumulate around us until sharp warning arouses our attention. No czar or king enforces any religion for us, and we are assured freedom of belief and action to whatever comes under this sacred title. Even the fantastic declarations of Dowie suffer no limitation until they violate some law. So the votaries of the Joss-house celebrate their rites in Chinese temples in our cities with the utmost freedom until a civil line is crossed. What has been, may be. Minds have a likeness the world over. The beliefs congenial to so many Oriental millions will find responsive mental attitudes in a country where the liberty of belief or action is so great as in America. These perversions may be expected to attract the imagination of young people. This condition furnishes an added reason for those who are raising twentieth-century funds, to safeguard the future with institutions for Christian education. Naturally such perversions take shape to meet special conditions. Whatever answers to the demands of nature, whether good or bad, is so far sure of acceptance among mankind. To this region of human experience Mormonism aspires, and in it finds place for its growth and strength.

There is not space here to rehearse the so familiar history of the Mormons, from their origin in the arch-impostor, Joe Smith, through their migrations from Palmyra, N.Y., first to Kirtland, Ohio, then to Nauvoo, Ill., where Smith was shot, and finally under Brigham Young to the valley of Salt Lake, Utah.

The incompatibility of Mormonism with prevailing public sentiment was but too manifest, yet this new situation was so far removed from the American public and communication was so limited that there was little intercourse, and public demands upon the Mormons had to be made through the national Government.

The story of the conflict is a long one, but should not be overlooked in any study of the nature of Mormonism. Brigham continued his power, keeping the whole internal situation well in hand, sometimes winning political influence, so that he was at one time governor of the Territory and Indian agent by appointment, and yet was well known to encourage to the utmost disloyalty to the flag. His treatment of the military expedition which he forced to winter at Fort Bridger can not be forgotten. Perhaps the one Mormon act that gave greatest shock to the public was the Mountain Meadow massacre, when innocent emigrants to California to the number of one hundred and twenty were betrayed when passing through the Mormon country, and massacred by Mormons disguised as Indians. Years after, Bishop Lee, by General Grant's persistency, was tried and executed for this crime. His confession has been published.

One who would understand the nature of Mormonism should study its unfolding in the valleys of Utah, under Brigham Young, while he was able to carry out his own will in a homogeneous, growing community, that is, before interferences began in

connection with the settlement of the Pacific coast and the operations of the Government. His will was absolute. Missions in the States and in Europe prospered. Emigrants came from Europe by hundreds at a time. Those who had possessions gave a tenth to the church. Those who were poor were aided from its treasury, for which aid they were to pay principal with interest. All who came were made to feel Brigham's grip. Those who did not conform to his will often disappeared in the darkness of the night. The Danites were active. "Avenging angels" were on duty. Some one, a few years ago, undertook to study the agencies provided through which Brigham's will was to be carried out, and the minuteness of his operations. There were the Melchizedek and Aaronic priesthoods. There were counted 1,219 "elders," 4,747 "seventies," 1,611 priests, 413 high priests, 68 patriarchs, 12 apostles, and a first presidency of three, to say nothing of the 5,000 deacons and others. Some will recall Brigham's declaration illustrating his methods: "I have a perfect right to dictate in everything, from the setting of a stocking to the ribbons on a woman's bonnet." At Nauvoo, celestial marriages were charged and denied; in Utah Brigham not only practised polygamy himself but commanded others to do likewise, and declared that the doctrine was revealed to Smith before his death. This was denied by the Josephites, whose headquarters are in Iowa.

The so-called system of schools crowned with a university was permeated by their teachings. In addition to day-schools, there were Sabbath-schools. Not satisfied with these manifold opportunities for shaping the ideas of the young, little tots were gathered in primaries in districts, under matrons, where they were occupied and diverted, not in well-devised kindergartens, but with dances and Mormon stories and songs. At eight years of age they were baptized and admitted to the church; and now that Young is dead, every occasion is improved to impress his memory. Collections of sands in goblets, representing these primaries, were exhibited in Chicago, where Brigham's statue confronted those who entered the Utah house. There is a feeling abroad that would place his statue in the old hall of the House of Representatives in Washington, D.C.

To learn in how many ways these sentiments may be inculcated, one needs to watch the Mormon press. Their daily and weekly papers and magazines are under skilful editors. At a recent meeting of young people's associations there were reported 507 young ladies' organizations with 21,619 members, which included foreign missionaries, and 550 young men's associations with a membership of 28,047, of which 2,048 were "local" and 958 foreign missionaries. Thus through this organization the work goes on the world over. As travel through the Mormon country increased, and the Government enforcement of law made the general American public more familiar with the facts in the Mormon settlements, the conviction grew that there were springing up under the flag communities disloyal to it and hostile to Christianity. The extent to which, in the more out-of-the-way valleys, this hostility was carried on it would be difficult to express. The several evangelical Christian denominations were roused, and began to send in missionaries. These missionaries were received with hardly less opposition than they might have encountered in central Asia or Africa. It was difficult for them to rent buildings for temporary use.

The benighted conditions here and there reported, the sadness in polygamous homes, the threats and abuses heaped upon missionaries, the vicious practices that prevailed, one could hardly believe to exist on American soil. Methodists, Episcopalians, Congregationalists, Baptists, Presbyterians, Christians, united in one deplorable testimony. The preaching of the Word found little encouragement among adult Mormons. The twist into which the adult mind had grown strangely unfitted it for the truth; but the children, the growing youth, could be reached, and so schools were added. The Holy Spirit seemed to rest upon the work. Churches were organized as well as schools. The Christian teachers were better qualified and taught better schools than the Mormons. The parental instinct for the welfare of their children responded, and the demand arose quite generally for improved schools. This was specially true in Salt Lake City. Indeed, the change there went on so efficiently that the anti-Mormon element united and voted for a so-called Gentile government. A notable revolution in schools followed.

Moreover, a more general change was brought about. That great statesman, Senator George F. Edmunds, fastening his attention upon the constitutional provision for the police administration of Territories, saw there was ample power for regulating marriages and destroying polygamy without touching the so-called religious errors of Mormonism. The Mormon leaders were quick to see the situation. To resist the authority of the United States would be useless. Opposition was changed to conciliation. Everything possible was done to convince the country of good intentions. The Mormons declared for order, for industry, for peace among themselves. They

boasted their temperance. They invited attention to their prosperity. Did not they make the desert blossom like the rose? Utah asked for statehood and was refused. But political parties wanted her vote; and, her population increasing, Congress was finally conciliated, and granted the needed permission to organize a State. Everybody rejoiced in the happy time. A constitution prohibiting polygamy was adopted. Presidents Cleveland and Harrison were satisfied with the solemn enactments of the leaders. So gratifying was the situation that many most bitterly opposed to Mormonism voted for statehood.

No sooner was the State organized, however, than adverse signs began to appear; the intense Mormon element could restrain itself no longer. The polygamous portion were in control, and they knew it, and they elected to a seat in the United States House of Representatives one who both taught and practised polygamy. This was too much for the conscience of the country, and he was excluded. Again there was quiet for a time, and then the polygamous element in the legislature passed a bill in effect protecting polygamy. This the governor was wise enough to veto, but it should be noted that in this veto he confessed that he was a product of the prevailing system—that he had nothing to say against polygamy as wrong, but his veto power against the proposed legislation was exercised to prevent the passage of a constitutional amendment.

But while it is evident that the Mormons have accomplished the results which are so plain, it is after all manifest that Mormonism has kept down the immigration of capital and enterprise which the soil and climate, and especially the rich mines, would have secured. Careful observers do not need to penetrate the conciliatory policy to discover a deception prevailing and controlling the intercourse with the American public. Mormons wished it understood that they had given up polygamy. The secrecy of marriages rendered proof difficult. When proof was furnished, and births were offered in evidence, there were those among them who confessed that there might be fifteen hundred living in polygamy. They, however, admitted it to be a fundamental doctrine of their belief, and claimed not to practise it in deference to the law.

It is interesting to study the operations by which the processes of conciliation are carried on, and how they often defeat themselves. Mrs. Gates, editor of one of their magazines, travels in the States to convince ladies how well up Mormon women are in all questions affecting their sex, and what a happy condition they are in; but when in her zeal she affirms that there are but two families in Provo living in polygamy, the protests that follow leave no doubt of her mistake. Women, carefully selected by the leaders, appear in various national conventions to represent their attitude in Utah as woman-suffragists, temperance workers, advanced educators, and advocates of purity. Every opportunity is improved by which a good word may be secured for Mormons. The governor of Idaho testifies to their excellence as citizens. Everything possible is turned to account. Much deception is practised.

They aspire to fellowship with Christian churches. The Presbytery of Utah, made up of able and intelligent men, familiar with all the facts, after careful consideration, have issued ten cogent reasons why this is impossible: First, because the Mormon Church recognizes no other church but itself, and thus unchurches all Christians; second, because Mormons destroy the Bible by their so-called revelations; third, because they make belief in Joseph Smith as a prophet of God an essential article of faith; fourth, because they make the Mormon priesthood infallible; fifth, because in their God-man doctrine they teach that man may become God; sixth, because they teach that Adam is God and that Jesus Christ is the son of God by natural generation; seventh, because they teach that there are many gods, men becoming gods by plural and "celestial" marriage; eighth, because while they claim to teach the atonement of Christ for original sin, the sin of Adam, they teach man's salvation from personal sins by his own good works; ninth, because they believe in polygamy and teach that Jesus Christ was a polygamist; tenth, because they teach that God the Father is a polygamist.

This statement of reasons has been formally adopted by several other evangelical bodies, and may be said to be generally held. It is seen, therefore, that under cover of a so-called church they claim all the freedom accorded to religious belief. Few consider the extent to which this may be carried, but the cover is sufficient for all Mormon purposes. Under its astute leaders plan in secret and order all operations. They claim to have three hundred thousand followers, and affirm that their increase is not less than forty-three thousand a year. In politics, under the American system, in which there are two or more parties and the majority rules, they have complete control in Utah, and constitute the balance of power in five other States, and may touch with force the political nerve in additional States and Congressional districts. As a State Utah is one of the forty-five in the Union, and controls the State offices. They have in their hands

the system of State courts, the police, and the schools from the smallest district organization to the university.

The extent to which Mormons are favoured need not be stated. They have one vote in the national House of Representatives, three in the presidential college, and two in the Senate, and morally all the weight these positions carry with them. Through their press, their priestly communications, and their two thousand missionaries, their leaders can easily enforce their will. The church system of tithing has given them large wealth. They are a factor in trade, they can boycott industry, they can touch the nerve of the press. The increase of railroad travel and the presence of Gentiles have rendered it possible to know more of the internal conditions of Mormon communities, but those who live among them for gain have special reason to fall in with their deceptive conciliation.

The resident Christian missionaries may be expected to see things as they are, to understand how the Mormon conditions and surroundings are adapted to render minds under such control unfitted to receive the truth—also, through the confidence accorded them for their kindnesses, to know the real situation. This statement can hardly be dismissed with a laugh or a sneer. The preaching of the Gospel and the teaching of Christian schools are the saving power for the local communities. They stand within the "imperium in imperio" as lights to all minds looking toward the truth or seeking to be led by the Holy Spirit. Several denominations have mission-schools and academies, doing good work at important centres. In this educating work, the Presbyterians may be said to lead in number of schools and completeness of system. Sheldon Jackson College has just finished its four-year course and graduated one student. No longer will it be necessary for those pupils completing their studies in Christian schools and academies either to terminate their course, or to be at the expense of going to other States, or to the State University to come under Mormon influences likely to dull their moral discrimination. The college is the natural capstone of Christian education, and strengthens all the evangelical work among the Mormons. It is of supreme importance.

As Mormons see their own operations going on in various forms and in a variety of localities in all the States—they number five thousand in Hawaii, five thousand in Mexico, three thousand in Canada—they dream of their final triumph, the promised millennium; they wish only to be let alone, self-assured of their own progress. Let no one mistake Mormon subtleties; they would deceive the very elect. Their missionaries swarm in Christian communities. They assume to conduct his services for any evangelical pastor. Their use of terms means one thing to them and another to their Christian hearers. One of their tracts, which happens to lie before me, is filled with Bible quotations and declares that the "first" step toward salvation is to believe in the Lord Jesus Christ; the second step is to repent and turn from sin; the third is to be baptized by immersion for the remission of sins; the fourth is to receive the gift of the Holy Ghost through the laying on of hands by those having the authority to confer it. Thus step by step, those who go with them are led on until they are completely in the hands of those who claim to have the right to confer the Holy Ghost. This self-surrender is not to God, but to the priesthood. Meanwhile the leaders do their best to avoid being assailed by the pulpit or by the press.

It is not surprising that select women of all denominations have become alarmed and sent out their warnings, "Guard our homes," the citadel of our purity, of our motherhood, and of all that women hold dear. We should concentrate on the constitutional amendment, as advised by the great, clear-sighted statesman, and give the people no rest until it is enacted, as the one political measure that will stay much of the evil. In the mean time let us always give our energies to Christian education, the last, the comprehensive appeal to the forces that save mankind. Some may recall occasions when slight majorities turned the ballot in favor of slavery, and so perpetuated a system that could be removed only by the blood of the nation. Shall this history be repeated?—*The Homiletic Review*.

OUR FUTURE MOTHERS.

(By MRS. OSCAR BEHRINGER.)

This is question of supreme and vital importance to the individual woman and the State. The superfluous woman is a quantity which even the most conservative myope amongst us can no longer deny. Her lamentable superfluity has been recognised, and in greater or lesser degree, according to the customs of the country to which she belongs certain channels of employment have been opened to her. Public opinion allows her to live alone, without any imputation of malice prepense. Locomotion has been made cheap and easy for her. She is comfortably catered for at various tariffs, and sympathetically con-

sidered as a definite human unit. In fact, her economic importance is established. She is moreover—greatest advance of all, of which we women have yet to learn how to avail ourselves fully—credited with the necessity for play, and without which Jenny infallibly becomes a very dull girl indeed. So far, so excellent. And it may be taken as read that these excellent conditions have satisfactorily disposed of a decade of feminine superfluity.

We are now faced by the situation that we have taught and made it pleasant for a large body of women to lead a life entirely free from, and unhampered by, home ties. The superfluous woman, by force of her superfluity, knows as little of the endless and inevitable sacrifices as of the joys of the wife and mother. She is, in fact, if she is a successful superfluity, self-centred and self-sufficing, with a completeness neither attained nor sought after by her bachelor brother. The fact of her having remained superfluous demonstrates her lack of charm for, or her not having tried to attract, the strong half of the world, i.e., that she is primarily deficient in the qualities which eventually lead to the desire of a woman to have a child, the gift of the man she loves. These are the superfluous women.

We will now consider the women who are not superfluous, who attract, and also who are sought in union by men. We will first turn to that "woman's land," America, where the reproach of superfluity has never found entry, and whose manners and customs we are so freely adopting. No more pithy or striking definition of the American woman can be found than in Paul Bourget's "Ouvre Mer." In addition to the keen observation of a professional analyst of women, we reap the advantage of the vivid impression produced upon a Frenchman by a freedom unknown to his unmarried countrymen. "Not a hotel, not a bank, not a public building where they do not go in and out as independently, as much a law to themselves as men can be!" he exclaims, and is evidently equally astounded at the habit of equality between the two sexes. He is so bold as to say when he talks of the woman of to-day as a "living orchid," an "unexpected masterpiece of this civilisation." It is possible that there are men who could dispense with "living orchids" like this in their "button holes." This woman of to-day can do without being loved. She has no need of being loved. What she symbolises is neither sensuality nor tenderness. She is like a living object of art, the last fine work of human skill, attesting that the Yankee, but yesterday, despairing, vanquished by the Old World, has been able to draw from this savage world, upon which fate has cast him, a wholly new civilisation, incarnated in this woman, her luxury, and her pride.

It is undeniable that the whole face of society, and our daily lives, is becoming more and more Americanised hour by hour. Or shall we call it enfranchised? Girls of the lower middle class, dismounted from their "bikes," chat at street corners of the "lovely times" they've had. Girls of the upper middle class compare their "lovely times" at the Carlton, Prince's, Claridge's, and Ranelagh. Modern womanhood demands her "lovely time" as her right, a priori, of existence, and if she can't command them she takes the next best substitute—work, in whatever groove her inclination and ability may lead her. Her ego is complete, "a whole little universe," and her physique is excellent, thanks to the improved physiological and hygienic knowledge of the generation of women who preceded her. She never looks back, like the old maid in the early forties of the last century. "My dear, we should get on splendidly if there were no men and babies in the world." Modern woman does get on splendidly—without them.

I have now broadly indicated the conditions of the superfluous and the appropriated women, and the most inveterate grumbler can hardly boast a grievance on their behalf. But how are we to account for the steady and alarming decrease in the birthrate throughout England and her possessions? As a matter of statistics it is at present lower than that in France, according to recent takings. What is the reason of this decline? Do we marry less? Or, having married does inevitable evolution step in, render us barren because we have directed all the strength and all the power of our natures to self-development and self-cultivation, mental and physical? Has our admittance into the ranks with men in the daily, hourly struggle for life absorbed all our energies, sapped our vitality, and atrophied the "mother" side of us? Has the encouraged, unrestrained, and frank cultivation of the inner and outer ego of modern womanhood resulted in indifference to a tie which tugs only at the heart strings, and demands the immolation, sacrifice, of self on an altar whose fires must be fed from within? Have our strenuous endeavours to exist resulted in a material diminution and diverting of the maternal instinct?—*Free Lance*.

BANK OF JAPAN.

BANKING ACCOUNT.

On Saturday, Sept. 7th:—

Dr.	Yen.
Share capital fully paid up	30,000,000
Reserve fund and other liabilities to shareholders	16,631,373
Amount of convertible notes issued	188,819,667
Government deposits	12,254,864
General deposits	9,866,434
Exchange liability	19,419
Total	257,591,759

Cr.	Yen.
Discount notes	40,263,930
Foreign discount notes	14,810,495
Loan to Government	39,000,000
General loans	36,880,547
Exchange liability	2,213,091
Government bonds	54,404,977
Property	2,382,294
Bullion and Specie	67,636,422
Total	257,591,759

ISSUE ACCOUNT.

Daily average during past week:—

Amount of convertible notes ... 193,276,133

Bullion and Specie:—

Gold ... 66,190,279

Silver ... 500,000

Total ... 66,690,279

Securities:—

Government bonds ... 33,517,890

Government certificates ... 39,000,000

Government bills ... 5,575,231

Commercial notes ... 48,492,733

Total ... 126,585,854

These accounts, compared with those of the previous week, show:—

Specie Reserve:—

Gold ... 288,088

Silver ... —

General loans ... 2,765,495

Government deposits ... 1,381,116

General deposits ... 6,204,159

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

PRESIDENT McKINLEY SHOT.

Shanghai, Sept. 7.
A late telegram says that President McKinley has been shot twice in the stomach while visiting the Buffalo Pan-American Exposition. It is believed that the wounds are mortal.

SHOT WHILE SHAKING HANDS.

Shanghai, Sept. 8.
President McKinley was holding a reception at the Buffalo Pan-American Exhibition when he was shot twice—in the breast and in the stomach. He was in the act of shaking hands with his assailant when the latter fired at him with a revolver which he had concealed in a handkerchief in his left hand. Mr. McKinley was at once conveyed to the residence of a Senator. The bullet was extracted from the chest, the injury inflicted there being a flesh wound. The second bullet penetrated the back wall of the stomach and has not been extracted.

THE PRESIDENT RALLIES.

The latest news is to the effect that President McKinley is rallying satisfactorily.

THE ASSASSIN ARRESTED.

The assassin of President McKinley has been arrested. He is a Pole named Niemann.

PRESIDENT McKINLEY.

LATEST BULLETINS.

Shanghai, Sept. 9.
Vice-President Roosevelt and the Members of the Cabinet have arrived at Buffalo. The physicians have assured Mr. Roosevelt that President McKinley will recover.

The bulletin issued at nine o'clock on Sunday morning was to the effect that the President had passed a good night; his mind was clear, and the patient was resting well. The wound was very satisfactory and there was no indication of peritonitis.

The bulletin posted at 6 o'clock in the evening was satisfactory. The distinguished patient had been sleeping quietly.

ASSAILANT MAKES CONFESSION.

The real name of the assailant of President McKinley is Czolgorz. He has signed a confession in which he states that he acted solely under the influence of anarchist literature and lectures. He declares that he had no accomplices.

THE PRESIDENT'S CONDITION.

Later.

President McKinley has not taken any nourishment since he was shot. The physicians declare that it is unnecessary as there is plenty of reserve strength.

THE WORLD'S SYMPATHY.

There have been thousands of telegrams of sympathy received.

LATEST BULLETINS.

Shanghai, Sept. 10.

President McKinley is now suffering considerably but is sleeping fairly.

The latest bulletin says that his condition is satisfactory.

Later.

The bulletin issued at 3 o'clock in the afternoon says that President McKinley's condition shows steady improvement without pain or unfavourable symptoms. The patient's temperature is 100°.

All the doctors in attendance take the most hopeful view owing to the absence of all complications.

Shanghai, Sept. 11.

The evening bulletin states that President McKinley's condition continues favourable.

Later.

President McKinley's condition continues eminently satisfactory, and unless complications ensue his rapid convalescence may be expected.

Shanghai, Sept. 12.

A bulletin issued at 10.30 in the evening of Sept. 10th said the condition of Mr. McKinley was unchanged. The healing of the wound is delayed in consequence of irritation caused by a fragment of the President's coat, which was carried by the bullet beneath the skin. This removed, no complications are feared.

Later.

Mr. McKinley's progress continues excellent.

FAST TRIP OF THE "TOSA MARU."

Shanghai, Sept. 6.

The *Tosa Maru* has arrived at Vancouver [more probably Victoria] having made a record voyage of 13½ days.

AUSTRALIA AND WHITE CREWS.

The Australian Parliament has adopted an amendment of the Posts and Telegraphs Bill limiting the mail contract to ships manned entirely by whites.

THE "AMERICA CUP."

The *Columbia* defends the "America" Cup.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Various columns are actively harassing

the fragmentary commandoes. Scheepers is proceeding northward.

RUSSIA AND FRANCE.

Shanghai, Sept. 7.

The *Times* Paris correspondent telegraphs that it is expected that the result of the Czar's visit to France will be the signature of a treaty of commerce.

SOUTH AFRICAN AFFAIRS.

Fouché attacked the town of Herschel this week but was repulsed with loss.

Mr. Merriman has been given his parole and is now in Capetown.

A BRITISH SUCCESS.

General Scobell has captured the whole of Lotter's commando at Pietersburg, Cape Colony. Nineteen Boers were killed, 52 wounded; and 62 unwounded were captured, with all of their belongings. Among the captured are Commandant Breedt, two Krugers, and Lieutenant Schoeman. The British casualties were ten killed and eight wounded.

THE PEACE PROTOCOL.

Shanghai, Sept. 9.

The Peace Protocol has been signed at Peking.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Shanghai, Sept. 10.

De Wet and Steyn have fled from Reitz, a town in the north-eastern part of the Orange River Colony, on the approach of General Rimington.

THE COMMAND IN NATAL.

Shanghai, Sept. 11.

Lieut.-General Lyttelton, who accompanied Lord Milner to the Cape, is to command in Natal.

THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Rear-Admiral Grenfell succeeds Rear-Admiral Bruce as second-in-command of the British squadron in China.

[NOTE.—The *Navy List* says of the new Admiral:—Grenfell, H.T., Commander of *Cockatrice* during Egyptian war, 1882 (Egyptian Medal, Khedive's Bronze Star); Inventor of Night Sights for Ordnance, 1892; when Captain of *Benbow* the boys belonging to the ship were ordered to bathe in Plymouth Sound, when one of them, Frank Godfrey, was seen to be in danger of drowning. Captain Grenfell and Commander Wells promptly jumped overboard with all their clothes on, caught the boy as he was sinking, and held him until picked up by a boat in attendance and taken back to the ship; Captain's Good Service Pension, May 1889; made a C.M.G., 1st January, 1900, for services in Crete.]

THE CHARGE OF HIGH TREASON.

Krausse, late of Johannesburg, has reappeared at Bow Street. The Treasury has announced that a fresh charge will be brought against him, viz., that of inciting to murder. He was remanded until the arrival of papers from South Africa.

THE CZAR.

The Czar has arrived at Dantzig.

THE ST. LEGER.

Following is the result of the St. Leger:

Dorides	1
Volodyovski	2
Revenue	3

BOER REVERSES.

Lord Methuen has successfully engaged Van Foubler and Delarey, driving them from a strong position.

Colonel Crabbe has overwhelmed a hundred Boers, killing Van der Merje, Scheepers' principal lieutenant.

(RECEIVED AT THE LEGATION OF FRANCE.)

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY.

Saigon, Sept. 9.

The state of President McKinley is improved.

(RECEIVED IN TOKYO.)

JAPANESE IN CANADA.

The Japanese Consul in Vancouver reports that there were 4,586 Japanese subjects in Canada last June.

CZAR AND KAISER.

On the 11th instant the Czar and the Kaiser met at Dantzig. The only persons present were the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the two countries. On the 16th instant there is to be a review at which both Sovereigns will be present.

THE HONOLULU QUARANTINE OUTRAGE.

The Finance Department of the United States is investigating the question of the indignity offered to Japanese ladies by the health officers at Hawaii, and a decision will soon be reached, doubtless. The matter is in the hands of the Finance Department because the Customs are concerned.

(FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.")

THE PLAGUE AGAIN.

Newchwang, August 30.

There is a case of plague at Newchwang.

A DISASTROUS EXPLOSION.

Tientsin, Sept. 1.

A box of friction tubes exploded yesterday, while being handled by Mr. Bauld, the representative of Messrs. Vickers, Maxim & Co., Ltd. He was burnt on the face and hands and was taken to the Victoria Hospital, where he now lies.

THE PRIVATE COOLIE DIFFICULTY.

Hongkong, Sept. 2.

The Hongkong Government has appointed a commission to report on the difficulty of procuring and retaining private chair and ricksha coolies.

THE PROGRESS OF KOWLOON.

The Governor, Sir Henry Blake, opened the greens of the Kowloon Bowling Club on Saturday last.

THE BRITISH COURT OF CLAIMS.

Tientsin, Sept. 2.

The Session for hearing British claims was opened here by Mr. H. P. Wilkinson to-day. The Tientsin claims number about 350.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Berlin, September 2.

It is reported that Prince Chun is expected to proceed to Berlin immediately.

The Czar and Czarina have arrived to-day at Copenhagen.

The great Hamburg shipping firms, headed by the Hamburg-America Line, intend to erect and maintain large coaling wharves everywhere abroad. The first wharf will be opened soon at Port Said.

The *Cologne Gazette* reports that a state of siege has been declared at Teheran, Persia, in consequence of riots having taken place among the people who were making demonstrations against the Government, for having opened negotiations with Russia regarding a loan.

THE BRITISH FLAG IN THE FAR WEST.

Suifu, September 5.

H.M.S. *Woodcock* arrived at Kiating on the 3rd instant, all well.

THE PRELIMINARIES COMPLETED.

Peking, September 6.

The two remaining edicts (relating to punishments and examinations) have just been received by the Ministers, the Plenipotentiaries claiming that they have just arrived from Hsian.

THE PROTOCOL TO BE SIGNED ON SATURDAY.

Later.

At the meeting of the Ministers to-day the edicts just communicated were approved, and the signatures will be affixed to all the copies of the protocol tomorrow. H. E. Li will probably be unable to be present, being sick, but he will sign them at his residence.

(FROM THE "OSTASIATISCHE LLOYD.")

PRINCE CHUN'S AUDIENCE WITH THE KAISER.

Berlin, Sept. 3.

Prince Chun and his Mission have arrived at Pots-

dram, where they have been received by the high officials. His Majesty the Emperor will receive Prince Chun alone. The wording of the address of Prince Chun has been made much more stronger than before. All reports about the kowtow to be performed by Prince Chun and his followers are entirely false and have a marked tendency. A kowtow or anything similar has never been demanded by Germany.

A ROYAL VISITOR TO ESSEN.

The Crown Prince of Siam, who is at present in Europe, has arrived at Essen to pay a visit to Krupp's establishment.

CHUN'S RECEPTION.

Berlin, Sept. 4.

Prince Chun, accompanied by General Yin Chang, will be received to-day in Potsdam by His Majesty the Emperor.

His Majesty the Emperor received the Chinese special ambassador Prince Chun this forenoon in the New Palace, near Potsdam. All Princes of the Royal House; the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Baron von Richthofen; all Prussian Ministers; the chiefs of the Privy Councils, and all the military Generals of Berlin and Potsdam were present.

Prince Chun expressed the sincere regret of the Emperor of China with regard to the events of last year, and said the Emperor of China himself was not in anyway connected with the troubles, but he has, of course, to take the responsibility for those who are guilty, and he had therefore taken it. If in consequence of late events the relations of both countries (China and Germany) had been for the time being clouded over; finally these events have been the cause of both nations to know and esteem one another better than before.

His Majesty the Emperor then characterised what had happened in Peking as an unheard of crime. He said he was convinced that the Emperor was not personally in any way connected with late events, and that the guilt was decidedly more that of his councillors. He said the Chinese Government could not expect that it could be forgiven merely because China had sent an expiatory mission to Berlin. Forgiveness could only be secured by the future good behaviour of the Chinese Government, and by it most exactly observing the rules of international law, and it is only if China does this that she can hope that friendly relations may again be established with her, so that she may share the blessings of human civilization.

During these addresses there were acting as interpreters on the German side, Baron von Seckendorff, late German Consul at Tientsin, now at Prague, and on the Chinese side Lieut.-General Yin Chang, the future Chinese Minister at Berlin.

Then Prince Chun handed to His Majesty the Emperor a letter written by his brother, the Emperor of China. In this letter the Emperor of China again expressed his regret at the murder of the German Minister, Baron von Ketteler, for whom he is now erecting a monument at Peking. He further thanks the German Emperor for sending troops to China, thereby assisting in an essential way the re-establishment of peace. Finally he expresses his hope and firm conviction that the relations between Germany and China will in the future be more friendly, larger and more blissful than before.

When Prince Chun left, after this ceremony, the New Palace guard of honour presented arms and the band played.

Later in the day the Emperor paid a visit to Prince Chun at the Orangery.

Prince Chun drove in the afternoon to Friedenskirche in Potsdam, depositing wreaths at the sarcophagus of the Emperor and Empress Frederick.

LOSS OF A GERMAN DESPATCH VESSEL.

Berlin, Sept. 5.

Near Cape Arcona (Rugen Island) H.M. battleship *Sachsen* collided with H.M. despatch boat *Wacht*. The *Wacht* sank at once but there was no loss of life.

[The *Wacht* was one of the oldest ships of the German Navy. She was built in 1887 at Bremen. Her displacement was 1,250 tons, she being 262 feet long and 31.6 feet wide and having a draught of 13.9 feet. The indicated horse-power was 4,000, her speed 19.6 knots. She had a two-inches armour protection for her deck and was equipped with a 4.34-inch quick firing guns, 2 Maxims and three torpedo tubes. Her crew was 141 men.—The Ed.]

(FROM THE "VOSTOCHNY VESTNIK.")

THE PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

London, August 18.

In the Speech from the Throne with which Parliament was closed, it was stated that the cordial relations between Great Britain and the Powers remained unaltered. The general agreement was a source of great satisfaction, as was also the settlement of the Chinese question, where an indemnity had been demanded, and a guarantee given as to the payment of the same.

The success of England's forces in South Africa was decided and uninterrupted, but military operations are protracted because of the great extent of fighting line.

The visit of the Duke and Duchess of York and Cornwall to Australia had been a decided success. This had given the King great pleasure. The magnificent reception accorded the heir to the throne and his consort bore evidence to the patriotism, loyalty and attachment of the Colonies.

Both Houses of Parliament were thanked for their generous grant for the increase of the Army and Navy next year.

COMMERCIAL ENGLISH.

Commercial English contains some of the curiosities of the language. It is a strangely varied mixture—partly technical, partly vulgar, and, to the purist, wholly displeasing. It does not always hold grammar in due respect, but breaks Priscian's head in a calmly irritating manner. What can be more offensive than the legend now to be seen over so many shop-windows and on so many advertising circulars, of "Bespoke Tailor" or "Bespoke Bootmaker"? Another irritating modern term, the invention of northern commercial hotel-keepers, is "smoke-room." It may be considered pedantic to cavil at a name which is so much used, and which has been heard within the walls of the House of Commons, once sacred to pure English and classical quotation, but as we do not visit the "read-room," nor use a "sit-room," nor eat in a "dine-room," it is not unreasonable to ask why we should take our tobacco in a "smoke-room." This is, however, by the way. The choicest specimens of ungrammatical commercial English are usually to be found in those circulars, familiar to dwellers in the suburbs, issued when a business changes hands, and "patrons" are thanked for their "esteemed orders" by the retiring tradesman, while the new-comer solicits a "continuance of the same."

Orthography fares no better at the hands of a few enterprising tradesmen than grammar. There is at least one firm which persistently advertises its dealings in "sox." This is supposed to be a conveniently shortened version of "socks." In America it is said to be customary, in making out bills of lading, to use "sax" for "sacks," the idea being that the saving of two letters in each entry becomes a very large economy of ink and time when the entries run into thousands. But if such solecisms are to be allowed, why should not the hardware-seller deal in "tax," or the builder in "brix"?

Another word in universal use among traders, wholesale and retail, and among commercial travellers, is "line." This seems to hover on the borderland between the technical and the slang vocabulary. It is difficult to say to which category it belongs. The traveller offers his customers, a special line in parcels, or a cheap line in blankets, or a good line—that is, a bargain—in linens; or attention is drawn to new lines in this or that commodity. The proprietor of some novelty advertises that he wants "two or three gentlemen calling upon drapers," or grocers, or fancy-dealers, or what not, to "take up a line which is selling well." Again, the word is used in another way. A traveller, disappointed in getting an order, remarks to the shopkeeper whom he has been interviewing, "Well, perhaps, you'll be able to give me a line some other day"; while the successful traveller chuckles as he book "a good line." So that the same word serves both as a synonym for an order, and as a general name for a particular class or quality of goods.

The "line" is supposed to have been originally simply the line in a commercial traveller's note-book booking an order. From the note-book the word spread to the shop-window, the advertising-circular, and the sale-list. Another use of the same word is as a synonym for trade or occupation. Dickens long ago described, in "Sketches by Boz,"—in the paper on "The Dials"—how "the man in the shop, perhaps, is in the baked 'jemmy' line, or the firewood and hearth-stone line, or any other line which requires a floating capital of eighteenpence or thereabouts." The present writer well remembers how once, years ago, towards the end of a pedestrian excursion prolonged through several weeks of glorious summer weather, he was asked by a tramp, as he sat resting under a roadside tree, what "line" he was in. Appearances were certainly against him, for the sun had blazed fiercely for many days, his costume was unconventional, a good many miles of dusty road had been covered on that particular day, and, moreover, he carried a knapsack—which the tramp probably took for a pedlar's pack. Altogether, the "line" fills a tolerably large page in the vocabulary of trade.

But perhaps the most curious examples of commercial English are to be found in its adjectives. Trade price-lists, especially of one or two particular

kinds of commodities, are quite curious reading. Tea lists abound in curious adjectives and quaintly-phrased descriptions, which seem to need considerable technical knowledge for their due appreciation. "Full flavoured," "choice cup," and the like need no explanation; but "brisk liquoring," "strong and liquoring," seem a little cryptic, and "strong grippy character" sounds alarming. "Musky" does not sound complimentary, and when applied to tea means soft and flavourless; "minty" describes a flavour which can hardly be regarded as desirable. "Malty," "thick soft," and "every fine tippy" require technical knowledge for due appreciation of their meaning as adjectives for tea. The wording of tea descriptions is sometimes amusingly flowery. One is advertised as producing a "liquor robust and rosy, syrupy, and juicy"; another is said to possess "pretty leaf, bright out-turn, very strong liquor"; and when the tea-drinker is offered "superbly choice pure flavoured high-grown Ceylon," what more can he desire? "Pure high-grown," the writer has been told, means tea which has a "pale, flavoury liquor," while "thick valley grown" teas are "coloured, but not flavoury." The explanations, if they do nothing else, at least illustrate the peculiarities of commercial adjectives.

Wine lists give examples of another class of trade descriptive epithets. Sherry is specially favoured. Imagination runs riot in the various qualities of gold, brown, pale, nutty, soft, delicate, elegant, full-flavoured, dry, stimulating, high-class, rich, full-bodied, and the like. But the adjective which most doth stimulate the imagination in connection with sherry is surely, "Amontillado." It not only recalls memories of Edgar Allan Poe, but suggests the warmth and brightness of sunny Spain more than any other wine name. The sound of Amontillado suggests Keats's—

Beaker full of the warm South.

Full of the true, the blushing Hippocrene.

With beaded bubbles winking at the brim,

And purple-stained mouth.

Other kinds of wine have their own acts of adjectives, and "fruity," "tawny," and the rest are appropriated by a special department of commercial English. Still other departments can be studied in the lists of rose-growers, which contain not a few quaint conceits of seedsman, and, indeed, of most tradesmen. The old book trade, for instance, has a vocabulary of its own. Such adjectives as "tall" and "uncut," "topshelf" and "facetious" are not always understood by the uninitiated in their esoteric applications. Few departments of commercial activity possess a more specialised or more interesting vocabulary than the printing office—the word "chapel" alone might almost afford material for an article—but here we seem to cross the borderland and reach the purely technical element in trade speech.—*The Globe*.

DOGS OF WAR.

A good deal has lately been written about dogs and their work in the Army, but so far few details of the actual work have been given to the public. The *Temple Magazine*, however, has a very interesting article on the subject. As to the kind of dog best adapted to ambulance and other work in the battle-field the writer says: "Provided that you take a dog with a broad head, of an intellectual race, and that you are in the habit of training animals, you can make him do almost anything that you please." Absolute obedience is the first principle in which the soldiering dog, as the soldier himself, must be trained. He is then "provided with a neat little saddle, with a pocket on either side, in which are placed all kinds of lint and bandages, and slung round his throat is a flask of brandy. On the outside of the saddle pockets there are two conspicuous red crosses, which should protect the dog from molestation by the enemy." And thus equipped he starts on the mission for which he has been carefully trained, and which is to carry assistance to the wounded.

When the battle is over and the firing has ceased the ambulance dog is let loose:

"The animal makes straight for the bushes with a businesslike air that is very funny to watch. From tree to tree he hurries, sometimes snuffing the air, but more often running with his nose to the ground, scenting, until he comes on the wounded man. Then he calmly sits down to await the arrival of his master and the stretcher-bearers, who will be guided to him by the bell which is hung upon his neck."

As the soldiers of an army which employs ambulance dogs are taught where to look for bandages, &c., a wounded man can easily avail himself of the help thus brought to him, especially as "the dog understands precisely what is going on and meekly stands close up to the man to enable him to reach the pockets." Thus the old idea carried out by the famous St. Bernard dogs in the High Alps is now being utilised on a vast scale and with most important results.

Another interesting part filled by the "Army dog" is that of doing outpost duty:—

"The outpost dog is taught not to bark upon observing the approach of a stranger. On a still night he will detect footsteps at a distance of 400 or 500 yards, and on seeing or hearing anything suspicious he makes no kind of remark on the subject, but turns tail and trots into camp, to 'inform.' This, of course, is very important work, and it is to be hoped that, while yet the days seem far off when war will be counted among the horrors of the past, Army authorities will fully avail themselves of this new use of the most faithful and most intelligent among 'dumb things.'"

With regard to the most suitable dogs for work in the Army, Miss Bowser explains at the end of her interesting article in the *Temple Magazine*:

"The average dog takes about eighteen months to train, and in the German Army each one has to pass an examination before he is put 'on the strength.' Thus they can be depended upon almost absolutely, for it is exceedingly rare that a trained dog will play his master or his orders false. The only reason that pointers cannot be used for this work is that their natural love of sport is too strongly inherent in them, and they could not be depended upon, if they happened to come across the chance of a good chase, as they would probably forget all about their work and go flying off after their own pleasure. But the steadfastness of collies and sheepdogs is not to be feared; they are faithful and valiant, striking to their duty with conscientiousness, and fighting to the death in a manner that gives a fine example to their superiors."

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Kobe Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,645, R. Swain, 6th Sept.—Shanghai via ports, 31st Aug., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Asagao Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,525, J. Campbell, 6th Sept.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Suruga Maru, Japanese steamer, 447, K. Noda, 6th Sept.—Yokkaichi, 5th Sept., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
City of Peking, American steamer, 3,128, J. T. Smith, 7th Sept.—San Francisco, 21st Aug., Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.
Shingawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, B. Kon, 8th Sept.—Yokkaichi, 7th Sept., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Toyei Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,696, K. Yamamoto, 8th Sept.—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tairen Maru, Japanese steamer, M. Deguchi, 8th Sept.—Kobe, 6th Sept., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tokachi Maru, Japanese steamer, 688, Noda Keitaro, 7th Sept.—Kobe, 6th Sept., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Ajalt, British steamer, 4,477, H. Batt, 8th Sept.—Liverpool via ports, Kobe 7th Sept., General.—Butterfield & Swire.
Kosai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,419, J. Nagao, 9th Sept.—Taku, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Peru, American steamer, 2,540, A. F. Pillsbury, 9th Sept.—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 8th Sept., Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.
Totomi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,396, Y. Tamuke, 9th Sept.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Idzumi Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,307, M. J. Curnow, 10th Sept.—Seattle, Wash., 20th Aug., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Suruga Maru, Japanese steamer, 447, K. Noda, 10th Sept.—Yokkaichi, 9th Sept., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Obi, British steamer, 1,951, R. Pinkham, 10th Sept.—Java, Sugar.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
Hiroshima Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,035, T. Murai, 11th Sept.—Kobe, 9th Sept., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hakata Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,814, F. L. Sommer, 11th Sept.—London via ports, and Kobe, 10th Sept., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Thea, German steamer, 933, Ohlerich, 11th Sept.—Hamburg via Hongkong, Explosives.—Mollison & Co.
Tokachi Maru, Japanese steamer, 688, K. Noda, 11th Sept.—Yokkaichi, 10th Sept., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Formosa, British steamer, 2,616, B. W. Snow, 12th Sept.—London via ports, and Kobe, 10th Sept., General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.
Longships, British steamer, 2,833, C. H. Moore, 12th Sept.—New York via ports, and Shanghai, 7th Sept., General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Otaru Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,551, T. Sakai, 12th Sept.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Shingawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, B. Kon, 12th Sept.—Yokkaichi, 11th Sept., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

Empress of India, British steamer, 3,003, O. P. Marshall, 6th Sept.—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.
Borneo, Austrian steamer, 2,400, S. Raich, 7th Sept.—Tacoma, Wasa., via Muroan, Ballast.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
Prinz Heinrich, German steamer, 3,902, R. Heintze, 7th Sept.—Bremen and Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.
Tamba Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,783, J. W. Wale, 7th Sept.—London and Antwerp via ports, Mails General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Woyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,158, Kawano, 7th Sept.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Suruga Maru, Japanese steamer, 447, K. Noda, 7th Sept.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
City of Peking, American steamer, 3,128, J. T. Smith, 8th Sept.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.
Asagao Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,526, J. Campbell, 8th Sept.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tokachi Maru, Japanese steamer, 688, Noda Keitaro, 8th Sept.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Toyei Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,696, K. Yamamoto, 9th Sept.—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Arabia, German steamer, 3,560, Sachs, 9th Sept.—Havre, Hamburg and Bremen via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.
Shingawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, B. Kon, 9th Sept.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Kosai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,419, J. Nagao, 10th Sept.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tairen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,796, T. Tibballs, 10th Sept.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Obi, British steamer, 1,951, R. Pinkham, 11th Sept.—Nagahama Quarantine Station, Sugar.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
Peru, American steamer, 2,540, A. F. Pillsbury, 11th Sept.—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.
Kobe Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,645, R. Swain, 11th Sept.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Totomi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,396, Y. Tamuke, 11th Sept.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Suruga Maru, Japanese steamer, 447, K. Sato, 11th Sept.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
St. Quentin, British steamer, 2,170, Bennett, 12th Sept.—Manila via Moji, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
Indus, French steamer, 2,331, G. Duchateau, 12th Sept.—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.
Glengyle, British steamer, 2,244, Darke, 12th Sept.—New York via ports and Suez Canal, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Idzumi Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,307, M. J. Curnow, 12th Sept.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tokachi Maru, Japanese steamer, 688, K. Noda, 12th Sept.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Thea, German steamer, 933, Ohlerich, 12th Sept.—Kobe, General.—Mollison & Co.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Japanese steamer *Kobe Maru*, from Shanghai via ports:—Mrs. D. C. Beligay and child, Mrs. Endicott, Miss Rogers, Miss Smith, Miss Cameron, Mr. and Master Ambrose, Madame Bliccnoff and child, Mrs. Moncoffs, Mr. and Mrs. Fulford and child, Mr. J. Sachse, Mr. H. Cherry, Mr. Hugodements, Rear-Admiral Kimotsuki, Mrs. I. Iga, Miss H. Iga, Dr. Wirth, Mr. L. T. Titley, and Master Kenderdine, in cabin; Second Surg. S. Shimada, Viscount M. Mori, Mr. K. Mori, Mr. T. Emi, 6 Chinese, Mrs. T. Hojo, Mr. K. Hojo, Mr. H. Hojo, and Mrs. Albert Pfeunigsdorff, in second class; 73 in steerage.
 Per American steamer *City of Peking*, from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Baroness Romano, Miss Miller, Mr. H. B. Freeman, Mr. John Hurley, and Mrs. C. Yamamura, in cabin. For Shanghai:—Mr. Mary Carleton, Miss J. A. Marriott, Mrs. A. M. Todd, and Mr. E. T. Williams, in cabin. For Hongkong:—Mr. J. H. Bacon, Mrs. W. S. Conron, Mr. F. J. Jones, Mrs. H. D. Wolfe, child and maid, and Mr. A. Sinclair, in cabin.
 Per American steamer *Peru*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. F. B. Reid, Capt. Farenholt, Dr. D. B. Nye, Capt. C. S. Hatch, and Mr. F. E. White, in cabin. For San Francisco:—Mr. S. H. Ingram, Mrs.

C. Hansen and infant, Mr. Frank Wilder, Dr. Carl Hansen, Miss Lillian Hansen, Miss F. A. Eakin, and R. M. Marble, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Idzumi Maru*, from Seattle, Wash.:—Mr. H. J. M. Ellis, in cabin; 8 Japanese, and to Chinese, in steerage.

For Japanese steamer *Formosa*, from London via ports:—Mrs. Murray Robertson, Miss Burdett Leach, Master G. Irwine, Mr. P. Kleinwort, Mr. F. Grosser, and Mr. G. R. Allen, in cabin.

DEPARTED.

Per British steamer *Empress of India*, for Vancouver, B.C.:—Mr. Henry Arnold, Mr. E. T. Bailey, Mr. E. J. Bell, Miss E. Bell, Miss L. Bell, Mr. Beretta, Lieut. F. Boljahn, Mr. A. B. Bowers, Lieut. Com. T. F. Burgdorff, U.S.N., Mr. Fleming D. Cheshire, Mr. J. Milne Cheetham, Mr. G. Clarke, Mrs. Geo. Clarke, Mr. G. W. Colton, Mr. A. Cooper, Major-Gen. Henry C. Corbin, U.S.A., Mr. E. Cushing, Capt. H. B. Des Voex, R.E., Mr. Edgar, Mr. R. C. Euler, Rev. C. H. Evans, Mrs. C. H. Evans, Mr. J. W. Fuller, Mr. E. F. Harris, Miss Harris, Mr. John G. Hecksher, Mr. Léon de Hoyer, Mr. H. R. Hunt, Lieut.-Col. John A. Johnston, U.S.A., Mr. M. Kuhara, Mr. Fred Lincoln, Mrs. Fred Lincoln, Lieut. Longridge, Capt. P. Lydig, Mr. Geo. McConnell, Dr. E. Merchant, Mr. H. Muraoka, Capt. Orr, R.H.A., Mrs. V. Otis, Right Rev. S. C. Partridge, Bishop of Kyoto, Mr. Wm. T. Payne, Capt. J. Van Ness Philip, Lieut.-Col. Radford, Mr. Alexander Reid, Mr. Paul Rickmers, Capt. von Seebach, Mrs. von Seebach, Mr. M. J. Seckendorff, Major Serno, Miss Eliza Ruhamah Scidmore, Mr. S. Tamura, Rev. M. N. Trollope, Mr. J. E. Townsend, Mr. J. M. Valdez, Mr. Weil, Mr. W. Pierpont White, Miss M. P. White, Major J. R. Wilson, and Mr. A. Dudley Yorke, in cabin.

Per German steamer *Prinz Heinrich*, for Europe via ports:—Prof. and Mrs. J. K. Goodrich, child and amah, Prof. Fritz S. Brusch, Mr. P. H. McKay, Mr. F. Grünwald, Mr. C. S. Averill, Mr. Kleinwort, Mr. S. Schwob, Mr. N. M. O. Lochead, Mrs. von Ransalaer child and amah, Mrs. Bissel and amah, Mr. J. L. Watson, Mr. Rümcker and boy, Mr. G. R. Allen, Mr. F. Grosser, Mr. Amthor, Mr. K. Page, Mr. J. T. Hamilton, Mrs. F. Mackie, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Clark, General and Mrs. Geo. Sternberg, Mr. H. S. Playfair, Mr. and Mrs. J. Kahn, Mr. C. A. Gane, Miss N. D. and A. Evans, Mr. E. Toepfer, Mr. and Mrs. Wilcockson, Rev. E. C. Darwent, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Geddes, Mr. and Mrs. Rodewald, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Hoffmann and son, Miss W. Zimmer, Mrs. Suethlage, Mr. Paul Kracke, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Franklin, Mr. J. A. W. Loureiro, Mr. Mandl and boy, Mr. Lim Pong Siang and servant, Mr. Stepharles, Mr. Philipp, Mrs. and 2 Misses Lysaught, Mrs. E. M. Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Davis, child and amah, Mr. K. S. Corfield, Mr. Begas, Mr. Frank M. Higgins, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Morgan, Dr. Waldeger, Mr. and Mrs. A. de Groot, General Greely, Mr. Robert H. Sulzer, Capt. McMillan, Intendanturatt Krueger, Rev. C. M. Warren, Mr. Francis McCullagh, Mr. and Mrs. A. Vandam, Dr. and Mrs. Jones, baby and amah, and Miss McLennen, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Tamba Maru*, for London via ports:—Mr. H. Kasahara, Mr. James MacBeth, Mr. J. G. de G. Martyr, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bryan, Miss Anne M. Page, Mr. K. Katsuda, Mr. K. Yabe, Mr. K. Taguchi, Mr. N. Iwano, Com. Sudzuki, and Mr. Max Schlesinger, in cabin; Mr. T. Tsuji, Mr. M. Sato, Mr. T. Sasaki, Mr. S. Hashimoto, Mr. K. Ikehara, Mr. T. Sato, Mr. K. Isomo, and Mr. Angus Hamilton, in second class.

Per American steamer *City of Peking*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. I. Ali, Mr. J. H. Bacon, Mr. H. W. Bird, Miss E. Bird, Mr. A. W. Brewin, Dr. Macy Carleton, Lieut.-Col. F. Coe, Mrs. W. S. Conrow, Miss I. A. Marriott, Mr. T. D. McKay, Miss Miller, Baroness Romano, Miss A. M. Todd, Mr. R. T. Williams, and Mrs. H. D. Woolfe, child and maid, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Kobe Maru*, for Shanghai via ports:—Miss Julia Gulick, Mr. F. W. Hammond, R.N., Mrs. C. C. Murray, Miss Cox, Rev. and Mrs. James Hind, Mr. and Mrs. Pallister, Mrs. H. C. Davis and child, Miss Rogers, Mrs. Endicott, Mrs. de Berigny, Mrs. Patton, Miss Hunt, Capt. T. Suto, I.J.A., Paymaster K. Shiga, I.J.A., and Capt. and Mrs. J. R. Roberts, in cabin; Major-Surg. Shimoda, I.J.A., Mrs. C. Hansen, Mrs. S. Mine, Mr. Y. Okada, and Mrs. M. Arai, in second class; 22 in steerage.

Per American steamer *Peru*, for San Francisco Honolulu:—Miss E. A. Rakin, Dr. Carl Hansen, Mrs. Lillian Hansen, Mr. S. H. Ingram, Mr. R. M. Marble, Capt. Nordseick, and Mr. Frank Wilder, in cabin.

Per French steamer *Indus*, for Marseilles via ports:—Mr. Grimbale, Mr. H. E. Wheeler, Mr. B. C. Howard, Mr. Masujima, Mr. H. Smith, Mr. Percé, Miss Chigagoff, Miss Postuloff, Mrs. Hyde, Mr. and Mrs. Smeeth, Mr. Marix, Mr. T. W. Kingsmill, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Barrie, Capt. Hartford, Mr. Barrett,

Mr. Lam Shew Tong, Mr. Maurice Ponteville, Sir Alexander Swettenham, Lieut. Shimaoka, and Lieut. Ogata, in cabin.

CARGO.

Per British steamer *Empress of India*, for Vancouver, B.C.:

From.	Canada.	Chicago & West.	New York & East.	Pacific Coast.	Other Cities.	Total.
Hongkong...	18	—	—	12	—	30
Foochow...	165	—	—	—	—	165
Shanghai...	1,580	2,111	742	277	—	4,710
Kobe...	868	1,318	270	—	—	2,456
Yokohama...	3,206	—	—	135	—	3,341
Total...	5,846	3,429	1,012	424	—	10,711

From.	New York.	South.	Manchester.	Total.
Hongkong & Canton...	295	—	—	295
Shanghai...	627	—	—	627
Yokohama...	872	—	—	872
Total...	1,794	—	—	1,794

SILK SHIPPERS.

Raw Silk and Waste shipped per steamer *Prinz Heinrich*:

	RAW.				WASTE.			
	Option.	Italy.	France.	Odessa.	Italy.	France.	New York.	
Siber, Wolff & Co.	21	—	—	—	50	—	—	—
Nahholz & Co.	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
R. Chauvin & Co.	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sieber & Co.	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
C. Giussani	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bavay & Co.	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walsh, Hall & Co.	—	—	55	—	—	—	—	—
P. Daurille	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
Cl. Eymard	—	—	—	—	—	54	—	—
Jardine, Matheson & Co.	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
Total...	99	28	65	—	50	64	—	—

Raw & Waste Silk shipped per steamer *Indus*:

	RAW.				WASTE.			
	France.	Italy.	Russia.	Odessa.	France.	Italy.	New York.	
Sieber & Co.	19	—	—	—	68	—	—	—
Siber, Wolff & Co.	57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
P. Daurille	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kaitso Gomei Kaisha	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Longin & Co.	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walsh, Hall & Co.	98	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Robison Silk Trading Co., Ltd.	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	—
Eymard	—	—	—	—	—	88	—	—
Total...	216	—	—	—	186	—	—	—

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From.	Line.	Steamer.	Date.
Tacoma, Wash.	N. P. Co.	Olympia	F. Sept. 13
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Braemar	F. Sept. 13
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Preussen	F. Sept. 15
America	O. & O. Co.	Gaelic	Sa. Sept. 15
Hongkong	M. M. Co.	Natal	W. Sept. 18
America	O. & O. Co.	Coptic	Th. Sept. 16
Canada, N.C.	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru	M. Sept. 23
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Ken. of China	M. Sept. 23
Hongkong	T. K. K.	America Maru	Th. Sept. 16
America	P. M. Co.	China	Tu. Oct. 1
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of Japan	Th. Oct. 3
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	City of Peking	Th. Oct. 3

- 1 Left Kobe on the 11th inst.
 2 Left Kobe on the 12th inst.
 3 Left San Francisco on the 18th ult.
 4 Left Hongkong on the 8th inst.
 5 Left San Francisco on the 4th inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For.	Line.	Steamer.	Date.
Australia	N. Y. K.	Rosetta Maru	F. Sept. 13
Hongkong	P. N. Co.	Olympia	Sa. Sept. 14
Tacoma, Wash.	N. P. Co.	Braemar	Sa. Sept. 14
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Gaelic	W. Sept. 16
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Hakui Maru	W. Sept. 18
Seattle, Wash.	N. Y. K.	Kaga Maru	W. Sept. 18
Hongkong	N. D. Lloyd	Preussen	Sa. Sept. 21
Europe, &c.	N. Y. K.	Sanniki Maru	Sa. Sept. 21
America	O. & O. Co.	Coptic	Sa. Sept. 21
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of China	Sa. Sept. 23
Hongkong	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru	Tu. Sept. 24
Europe, via S' Lal.	M. M. Co.	Natal	Th. Sept. 26
America	T. K. K.	America Maru	Sa. Sept. 2
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	China	W. Oct. 7
Canada, &c.	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of Japan	F. Oct. 4
America	P. M. Co.	City of Peking	Sa. Oct. 5

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

There is still little business to chronicle, the expected autumnal "revival" not having yet set in.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	PER PIECE.
Grey Shirting—8 1/4 lb, 38 1/4 yds, 39 inches	2.85 to 3.50
Grey Shirting—9 lb, 31 1/4 yds, 45 inches	2.80 to 3.80
Indigo Shirtings—24 yards, 14 inches	2.50 to 3.35
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches	3.00 to 5.00
Cotton—Italians and Satteens, Black, 32 inches	0.20 to 0.30

WOOLLENS.

	PER YARD.
Flannels	0.35 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 32 in.	0.30 to 0.45
Mousseline de Laine, Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches	0.16 to 0.33
Cloths—Pilots, 54 (66) 36 inches	0.50 to 0.95
Cloths—Presidents, 51 (66) 65 inches	0.90 to 1.00
Cloths—Union, 54 (66) 56 inches	0.60 to 1.00
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5 lb per lb	0.60 to 0.66
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	9.50 to 12.80
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches	0.90 to 1.80
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0 lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches	1.90 to 2.25
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5 lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches	2.50 to 3.50

COTTON YARN.

	PER BALL.
Nos. 16/24, Singles	V. 135.00 to 145.00
Nos. 28/32, Singles	155.00 to 165.00
Nos. 38/42, Singles	Nominal
Nos. 32, Doubles	Nominal
Nos. 42, Doubles	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Plain	160.00 to 170.00
Nos. 2/80, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/100, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Gassed	240.00 to 260.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	290.00 to 320.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed	420.00 to 440.00

RAW COTTONS.

American Middling	27.50 to 28.00
Indian Broach	24.00 to 25.00
Chinese	24.50

METALS.

There is a small daily business in metals but nothing special to report.

	PER PIECE.
Round and square 1/2 inch and upward	4.30 to 4.60
Iron Plates, assorted	4.80 to 5.20
Sheet Iron	5.30 to 6.70
Galvanized Iron sheets	10.25 to 11.00
Wire Nails, assorted	6.70 to 7.00
Tin Plates, per box	7.80 to 8.30
Pig Iron, No. 3	2.00 to 2.15
Hoop Iron (3/4 to 1 1/2 inch)	5.50 to 6.00

KEROSENE.

There is no change of importance.

American	\$2.79
Russian	2.50
Langkat	2.45

SUGAR.

The Sugar market has been quieter during the past week, but will probably brighten up towards the end of the month.

	PER PIECE.
Brown Takao	Y. 5.20 to 6.25
Brown Manila	6.35 to 7.15
Brown Daitong	4.80 to 5.00
Brown Canton	5.00 to 7.10
White Java and Penang	7.20 to 8.60
White Refined	9.30 to 10.00

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

There has been considerable fluctuation in the market. No. 1 Filatures fell from yen 752 to yen 725 at which figure they stood when news arrived of the attack on President McKinley. Quotations then dropped to yen 705 for Kaimeisha class and at that there was a reaction and a rise to yen 710, with a further advance as we write to yen 730.

QUOTATIONS.

	Y.	970 to	980
Filatures—Extra, Fine	970 to	980	
Filatures—Extra, Coarse	960 to	970	
Filatures—No. 1, Fine	940 to	950	
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse	930 to	940	
Filatures—No. 1 1/2, Fine	920 to	930	
Filatures—No. 1 1/2, Coarse	920 to	930	
Filatures—No. 2, Fine	900 to	910	
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse	900 to	910	
Common—Coarse	920 to	930	
Re-reels—Extra	940 to	950	
Re-reels—No. 1	925 to	930	
Re-reels—No. 1 1/2	890 to	900	
Re-reels—No. 2	850 to	865	
Kakedas—Extra	910 to	915	
Kakedas—No. 1	900 to	910	
Kakedas—No. 1 1/2	870 to	875	
Kakedas—No. 2	840 to	855	
Kakedas—No. 2 1/2	790 to	840	

WASTE SILK.

Waste silk has continued very firm. Dealers are difficult to deal with. There is very little change in prices. Dealers insist that prices here are lower than those ruling in the interior.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	160 to	165
Noshi—Filatures, Good	150 to	160
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	160 to	165
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	150 to	160
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best	—	—
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	—	—
Noshi—Bushi, Best	—	—
Noshi—Bushi, Good	—	—
Noshi—Bushi, Medium	80 to	90
Noshi—Joshu, Good	70 to	75
Noshi—Filatures, Best	110 to	125
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	100 to	112
Kibiso—Joshu, Good	70 to	75
Kibiso—Bushi, Fair	—	—

TEA.

Business has continued steadily during the week and there is no change to note in prices.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	40 & upwards
Choice	36 to 40
Finest	34 to 35
Fine	30 to 33
Good Medium	28 to 30
Medium	26 to 28
Good Common	24 to 25
Common	20 to 23

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, September 12.

No alteration in silver nor in sterling quotations from China, but locally rates have eased down gradually and are still very irregular for Private as well as for Bank paper.

London—Bank T.T.	2/0 1/2 @ 1/2
— Bills on demand	2/0 1/2 @ 1/2
— 4 months' sight	2/0 1/2 @ 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight	2/1 1/4
— 6 months' sight	2/1 1/4
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	257 @ 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight	263
— 6 months' sight	264 1/2
America—Bank sight	49 1/2 @ 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight	50 1/2
Germany—Bank sight	208 @ 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight	214
Hongkong—Bank sight	4 1/2 % dis.
— Private 10 days' sight	6 % dis.
Shanghai—Bank sight	76 1/2
— Private 10 days' sight	77 1/2
India—Bank sight	152
— Private 30 days' sight	156
Bar Silver (London)	26 1/2

A. C. HUTTON POTTS

LOCAL SHARE LIST.

Yokohama, September 12.

Kirin Breweries—A few shares are obtainable at yen 140. Grand Hotels, sellers at yen 225. Helms buyers at yen 45. Club Hotels, buyers at yen 40. Langfeldts, sellers at yen 60. Y. U. Club debentures are obtainable at par.

YRN.

Yokohama E. & I. Works	123 Sales.
Grand Hotel	225 Sellers.
Club Hotel	40 Buyers.
Oriental Hotel	125 Steady.
Langfeldt & Co.	60 Sellers.
Japan Brewery Co.	140 Sales.

TOKUMIYA.

SHARE AND STOCK BROKER: OFFICIAL CLOSING

QUOTATIONS OF TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE.

September 12.

The much dreaded storm period known as Nohyaku-hatsuka having passed away, the prospect of the rice crop is well assured. This combined with the excess of exports over imports for the last ten days has imparted much activity to the market. The financial aspect is also improving. The signing of the peace protocol in Peking partly accounts for the activity, since the North China trade is soon expected to assume a busy aspect. And the reported strong condition of the Yokohama silk market has had a stimulating influence. Especially in case of the Tokyo Stock Exchange shares, the upward movement is marked, influenced greatly by the rise of the Osaka Stock Exchange shares. Yesterday and to-day large buying orders for the "To-kabu" (Tokyo

Stock Exchange Shares) having been placed with the commission houses.

MORNING.			AFTERNOON.		
Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
69.85	71.40	71.00	Nippon Railway...	69.85	71.10
21.30	21.50	21.00	Nippon Rail., new	21.31	21.00
54.70	53.00	53.45	Sanyo Railway...	54.35	53.40
38.80	37.80	38.00	Kansai Railway...	38.70	37.80
71.40	70.05	70.00	Tanko Railway...	71.40	70.75
65.00	61.00	61.55	Kobe Railway...	65.00	61.55
—	—	59.00	Tobu Railway...	—	—
—	—	—	Sobu Railway...	—	60.00
—	—	—	Boso Railway...	—	—
—	—	—	Narita Railway...	—	—
81.10	81.45	81.75	Kioto Railway...	80.00	81.75
116.50	117.30	118.80	Tokyo Electric Ra.	—	118.60
—	—	—	Bantan Railway...	—	—
—	50.20	51.20	Tokyo El. R. new	50.60	51.10
—	—	—	Odawara Elect. R.	—	—
71.05	74.65	74.40	Nippon Yusen...	74.10	74.90
94.00	85.30	85.50	Toyo Kisen...	94.00	85.70
39.30	30.80	31.15	Teikoku Shogio Bk.	39.30	31.15
39.61	40.10	40.75	Kanagafuchi Sp'g	39.70	40.30
—	—	—	Tokyo Rice Ex.	—	—
66.70	67.60	69.20	Tokyo Produce Ex.	66.80	69.70
146.00	148.50	150.00	Tokyo Stock Ex.	147.50	151.40

Consultation Bureau: Vivanti Buildings.

B. E. GOEPFERTS

DAILY SHARE REPORT OF THE TOKIO EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Afternoon, September 12.

	Paid up yen.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Margin deposit.
Redemption Loan Bonds...	—	—	—	—	8.00
War Loan Bonds...	—	—	—	—	2.00
Tokio City Loan Bonds...	—	—	—	—	2.00
Nippon Railway...	50.00	6.80	—	71.10	4.00
Nippon Railway, new...	91.50	91.30	—	91.00	3.00
Sanyo Railway...	50.00	54.35	—	53.50	3.00
Kansai Railway...	50.00	38.70	37.80	38.30	4.00
Tanko Railway...	5.00	—	25.65	26.70	2.00
Tanko Railway, new...	50.00	—	—	—	8.00
Kobe Railway...	50.00	—	—	—	6.00
Sobu Railway...	50.00	—	—	—	2.00
Tobu Railway...	53.00	—	—	60.00	4.00
Boso Railway...	50.00	—	—	—	2.00
Narita Railway...	50.00	—	—	—	3.00
Kioto Railway...	35.00	20.00	21.25	21.50	9.00
Bantan (Kiushiu) Railway...	50.00	—	—	—	3.00
Hokuyetsu Railway...	30.20	—	—	—	2.00
Tokio Electric Car...	90.00	—	117.00	118.60	6.00
Tokio Electric Car, new...	—	—	50.60	51.10	—
Odawara Electric Tram Co. 50.00	—	—	—	—	4.00
Nippon Yusen Kaisha...	50.00	74.11	74.00	72.80	3.00
Toyo Kisen Kaisha...	25.00	—	21.24	25.70	9.00
Imperial Commercial Bank...	35.00	30.30	30.90	31.15	9.00
Kanagafuchi Spinning Co. 50.00	—	30.70	40.30	41.70	8.00
Tokio Rice Exchange...	50.00	—	—	—	10.00
Tokio Produce Exchange...	25.00	—	—	—	6.00
Tokio Stock Exchange...	50.00	147.50	140.10	151.40	19.00

SILK REPORT.

Yokohama, September 11.

Arrivals of Raw Silk—Filature 206, and Re-reels 157 packages.
Purchases of Raw Silk & Waste—2,073 packages.
Arrivals of Waste Silk—Noshi 15, Kibiso 61, Tegara 57 and Kuzumaye 65 packages.
Raw Silk in Stock—15,969 packages.
Waste Silk in Stock—18,629 packages.

RICE MARKET.

Fukagawa Godowns, Tokyo, Sept. 11.

Sold, Japanese rice 4,998 hyo; arrived Japanese 6,760 hyo; in stock, Japanese, 178,670.
Retail per Yen—First quality 4 sho 9 go; second, 5 sho 2 go; third, 5 sho 5 go; fourth, 5 sho 7 go; fifth, 6 sho.

TEA MARKET.

Yokohama, September 11.

Arrivals of new Tea—692 boxes.
Purchases of Tea—32,500 lbs.
Tea in Stock—744,900 lbs.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

YOKOHAMA AND SHIMBASHI.

YOKOHAMA—5.30, 6.10, 6.45, 7.19, 8.30, 8.55, 9.35, 10.15, 10.50, 11.35, a.m.; 12.20, 12.57, 1.30, 2.36, 3.10, 3.55, 4.33, 5.15, 5.33, 6.20, 7.21, 8.13, 9.10, 10.50, and 11.15 p.m.
SHIMBASHI—5.20, 5.50, 6.50, 7.55, 8.30, 8.45, 9.25, 10.10, 10.45, 11.25 a.m.; 12.10, 1.40, 2.25, 3.35, 4.45, 5.10, 5.25, 6.24, 7.35, 8.20, 9.20, 10.35, and 11.20 p.m.

BISSET AND URE'S SHARE REPORT.

Yokohama, September 12.

Kirin Breweries are offering at yen 140; shares can be placed at yen 135. Engine and Iron Works are steady at yen 123. Grand Hotels—A few shares can be placed at yen 217.50; sellers ask yen 225. Club Hotels are steady at yen 40. Oriental Hotels old shares can be placed at yen 115; founders' shares at yen 450. Langfeldts can be placed at yen 50, sellers ask yen 55. Helms—A few shares are offering at yen 52.50. Laundries are steady at yen 18.

Y. U. Club debentures are obtainable at par.

STOCK.	Number of Shares.	Paid Up	Dividend.	At Working account in last accounts issued.	For term ending.	Closing Quotation.
1. Y'hama E. & Iron Works, Ltd.	2,600	50	25%	Yen. 98,434.63	Year.	123 Sa.
2. Japan Brewery Company, Ltd.	9,000	50	7.50	R've 50,000.00	31.5.1901	135 B.
3. Grand Hotel, Limited	2,500	100	9	4,352.53	30.6.1901	217.50 B.
4. Club Hotel, Limited	1,850	100	5	Dr. 372.27	31.3.1900	40 Sa.
5. Oriental Hotel, Ltd.	740	100	5	R'nce to R've ac.	28.2.1901	115 B.
do do Founders...	80	12.50	37	...	31.8.1900	450 B.
do do New Issue	750	100	...	...	do	110 B.
do do Preference	750	100	...	...	do	103 N.
6. Nagasaki Hotel, Limited	1,300	100	21%	3,031.32	30.6.1900	60 Sa.
7. Maples Hotel, Ltd.	399	100	None	...	...	Nominal.
do do Preference	350	100	None	...	...	Nominal.
8. North & Rae, Limited	250	100	20	...	y'r 31.12.1900	215 N.
9. Brett & Co., Limited	2,800	10	5%	629.13	y'r 30.6.1900	8.75 N.
10. Langfeldt & Co., Limited	1,500	100	...	5,479.55	30.6.1901	50 B.
11. Y'hama Steam Laundry, Ltd.	700	50	...	Dr. 15,184.78	...	18 Sa.
12. Helm Bros., Limited	3,720	50	10%	3,201.12	y'r 31.12.1900	52.50 S.

Debenture Loans.	Amount of Loan.	Face value of debentures.	Rate of Interest.	Interest Payable.	Closing Quotation.
Japan Brewery Co., Ltd.	200,000	100	7 per cent.	1 April and 1 Oct.	102 Sa.
Oriental Hotel, Ltd., First Issue	75,000	100	7 per cent.	1 Jan. and 1 July	100 N.
Oriental Hotel, Ltd., Second issue	50,000	100	7 per cent.	ditto	Nominal
Brett & Co., Ltd.	11,500	100	7 per cent.	1 June and 1 Dec.	100 Sa.
Yokohama United Club	250,000	100	7 per cent.	30 June and 31 Dec.	100 S.
Nagasaki Hotel, Ltd.	17,000	100	7 per cent.	1 Jan. and 10 July	100 S.



Falling Hair

Prevented by Warm Shampoos of CUTICURA SOAP, followed by light dressings of CUTICURA, purest of emollient Skin Cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, clears the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow on a clean, wholesome scalp, when all else fails.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour,

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE BATH is often sufficient to cure the severest humours, when all other remedies fail. Sold throughout the world. Aust. Depot: E. Towns & Co., Sydney, N.S.W. So. African Depot: LEXSON LTD., Cape Town, Natal, Port Elizabeth. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," post free. POTTER & CO., Sole Props., Boston, U.S.A.

Milkmaid Milkmaid Milkmaid



TRADE MARK.

BRAND
Milk

As a guarantee of
Quality, see the
MILKMAID
on every Tin.

**LARGEST SALE
in the
WORLD.**



TRADE MARK.

BRAND
Milk

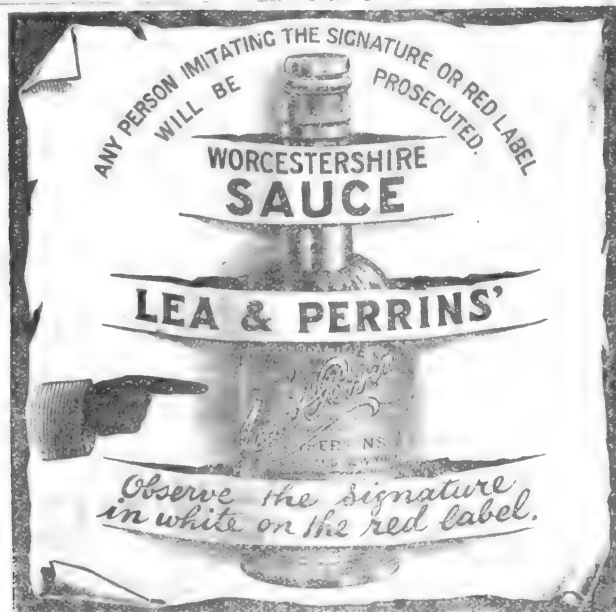


TRADE MARK.

BRAND
Milk

As a guarantee of
Quality, see the
MILKMAID
on every Tin.

**LARGEST SALE
in the
WORLD.**



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Cure Indigestion,
Bile, Sick Headache, Giddiness,
Palpitation,
and all Internal Disorders.

**THESE PILLS
ARE PURELY VEGETABLE;**
they contain no deleterious
matter, and may be taken by
the most delicate.

Manufactured only at 78, New Oxford St. (late 53, Oxford St.)
London. Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

MELLIN'S FOOD

For INFANTS and INVALIDS.

When prepared is similar to Breast Milk.

MELLIN'S FOOD WORKS, PECKHAM, LONDON, ENGLAND.

LEASE FORMS.

POWER-OF-ATTORNEY FORMS.

FOR SALE at the OFFICE of the
"JAPAN MAIL," No. 55, Main Street.

TELEPHONE No. 144.

Yokohama Charity Organization.

CLOTHING for the Poor is constantly in demand, and may be sent to the Hon. Secretary, to whom also all APPLICATIONS FOR RELIEF should be referred. The names of New Subscribers will be at all times gladly received by Messrs. JAS. DODDS, J. C. HARTLAND, B. C. HOWARD, JAS. MARTIN, or W. F. MITCHELL.

DINNEFORDS

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.



**DINNEFORDS
MAGNESIA**

MAGNESIA

Sold Throughout the World.

N.B.- ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel; the safest and most gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sick-ness of Pregnancy.

(毎土曜日一回發行)

編輯人 エフ プリンクラー
發行兼印刷人 エービー プラマ
發行所 横濱市 山下町五十五番
ウヤラバン ナール島開

The Japan Weekly Mail.

毎土曜日 A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART. 一圓發行

No. 12.

REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O.
AS A NEWSPAPER.

YOKOHAMA, SEPT. 21ST, 1901.

明治廿五年三月廿日
第三種郵便物認可

[Vol. XXXVI.]

CONTENTS.

Summary of News	285
The Dead President	286
The Japanese Press and President McKinley	286
Marquis Ito's Farewell Speeches	286
Chinese Affairs	288
The Russo-Chinese Bank and the 13-th Bank	288
The "Kow-Tow"	289
The Mission of Apology	289
Shanghai and the Japanese Troops	290
The Huang-pu	290
The Land Question	290
Korea	290
Field Marshal Oyama	291
Telephones	291
The Railway Question	291
Labour Unionism	291
Notes on Current Events	291
French Notes	292
Shooting	292
Leading Articles:—	
Death of President McKinley	293
The Chinese Envoy	293
German Notes	293
The late President McKinley	293
Formosa	294
Fires	295
News of the Week	295
Law Cases	296
American Topics	297
Correspondence:—	
Latter-day Notes	297
The Hurdle Race at the Y. C. and A. C. Spring Meeting	298
Japanese Railways and Foreign Mortgages	298
Europeans in Formosa	298
The Peace Protocol	299
Movements of Money during September	301
Zermatt in Accident Time	301
A Long Swim	302
The Legation Area in Peking	302
Telegrams	302
American Mail News	304
Bank of Japan	304
Latest Shipping	304
Latest Commercial	306

"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21ST, 1901.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY died at Buffalo last Saturday morning.

THE British Consulate at Bakan was opened on the 13th inst. by Mr. Playfair.

MR. NADEKURA has been appointed chief of the Peking branch of the Specie Bank.

THE Osaka Mainichi learns that profound anti-anarchist excitement prevails in Chicago.

A MAN murdered his father at Yaitamachi, Shioyama-gori, Tochigi Prefecture, on the night of the 14th inst.

MR. SUZUKI RIHEI, President of the Chiba Commercial Bank, was arrested in Tokyo, on the night of the 11th inst., charged with forgery.

LADY SMITH, wife of Sir Archibald Lewin Smith, Master of the Rolls since 1900, was found floating in the River Spey on August 27. It is not known how she was drowned.

THE Emperor has presented yen 700 towards the funeral expenses of the late Surgeon-General

Totsuka Bunkai and also sent a Chamberlain with two rolls of white silk to the deceased's late residence.

LIEUT. PEARY, the Arctic Explorer, has been found. He was met by his wife on May 6th at Cape Sabine, and she returned to Cape Breton. Peary is wintering in the north.

A TORPEDO-BOAT belonging to a British war-vessel at Nagasaki ran ashore at Megami on the night of the 12th inst. but was floated the next morning, considerably damaged.

TOKUTOMI TARO, a member of the staff of the *Kansai Shinbun*, was arrested at Bakan and sent to Yamaguchi on the 17th inst., charged with insulting officials and blackmailing.

AN engine and five goods cars on the Kiushu Railway, capsized at Saigawa station, Kyoto-gori, Fukuoka Prefecture, on the 16th inst. and were much damaged, but no lives were lost.

NATSUI HYOYEMON, chief of the Nagoya branch of the Kanazawa Savings Bank and three other members of the staff of the Bank were arrested on a charge of forgery on the 17th inst.

A LONDON telegram printed by the *Osaka Mainichi* says that vigilance committees are being formed throughout the United States with the avowed intention of lynching anarchists.

THE body of a young woman was found in the river near Nihonbashi, Minami Yoshidamachi, Yokohama on Saturday afternoon. The identity of the deceased has not yet been discovered.

A LANDSLIP occurred in a tunnel on the Tomihama line of the Central Railway, at Kita Tsurugori, Yamanashi Prefecture, on the night of the 11th inst. and one coolie was buried in the debris.

ON the 17th inst. while a train was running between Rifu and Matsushima on the Sendai line, some malicious person fired a gun at the train and shot the engineer in the breast, inflicting a serious wound.

CAPTAIN BISBEE, so well-known in China in connection with the Coast Inspectorship of the Imperial Maritime Customs, died in Shanghai on the 7th at the age of 60. His death is widely regretted.

A FISH dealer named Tanaka Goro, living at Iriyamazu-mura, Yeburagori, Tokyo, was run over by a goods train on the afternoon of the 16th inst. while attempting to cross the line near Omori station.

AKABA MASA, living at Funabu-mura, Shioyama-gori, Tochigi Prefecture, murdered his father, Gosaburo, with an axe on night of the 13th inst. The murderer was arrested by the Yaita Police on the 15th inst.

A TELEGRAM received by the Yokohama Silk Company from New York on the 16th inst. states that the effect on trade of the death of President McKinley was only slight; the silk market is quiet and prices lower.

MR. GERALD A. LOWTHER, Secretary of the British Embassy at Washington, has been appointed Minister for Great Britain to Chile. Mr. Lowther's many friends in Japan will hear of his promotion with much pleasure.

A TERRIBLE accident occurred in a theatre at Tome-machi, Tome-gori, Aomori Prefecture, on the night of the 13th inst. While the performance was in progress a large hanging lamp fell among

the audience and set fire to the building. Two men were burnt to death and ten more or less seriously injured. The theatre was totally destroyed.

SEVEN hundred and four exiled persons, many of them being women, left Constantinople for Yemen, Arabia, on August 14. The prisoners include those who were implicated in the recent fire at the harem of the Yildiz palace.

A ROBBER entered a house occupied by Sahoda Shusuke, at Inada mura, Tachibana-gori, Kanagawa Prefecture, on the night of the 14th inst., and stole 362 yen in bank notes, 13 yen in silver coins, and several articles of clothing.

SUGIYAMA NAOMASA, living at Kita Misujimachi, Tokyo, employed by the Savings Bureau of the Post Office, was arrested by the police on the 11th inst., charged with attempting to obtain by forgery 50 yen belonging to another man.

THE census of Norway, which has just been completed, gives it a population of 2,200,000, against 2,110,000 in 1891. This is an average of 16.80 inhabitants to the square mile, making Norway the most thinly settled country in Europe.

THE Japanese Chamber of Commerce of Yokohama, and Mr. Otani Kahei, President of the Central Tea Guild Association, Yokohama, sent a telegraphic message of condolence on the death of President McKinley to the new President of the United States on the 16th inst.

A SACRED mikoshi, containing several persons, fell into the canal near Yoshihama-bashi, Yokohama on Sunday afternoon, and several persons were injured and had a narrow escape from drowning. The mikoshi was being paraded in honour of the Hiejinja festival.

A LANDSLIP occurred at Handa-yama, Dategori, Fukushima Prefecture, on the night of the 6th inst. and the following morning. Three houses were buried but no injury done to any persons, the inmates being removed to another place. Several police-constables and coolies rendered assistance.

A WOMAN named Mitsu, wife of a silversmith at Hashimoto-cho, Kanda, Tokyo, having been ill some time determined to make away with herself. On the night of the 15th inst., she stabbed herself in the throat with a small knife but failing to succeed by that means, hung herself from the window.

A WOMAN named Hide, wife of Kato Chusuke, living at Hidate-mura Takagori, Ibaraki Prefecture, was murdered between 8 and 10 o'clock on the morning of the 15th inst. The Mito Local Court sent a Judge to make investigation. The murderer has not yet been discovered but it is believed that robbery was his object.

THE Japanese steamer Tenyu Maru, belonging to the Seigy Kaisha, Morioka, Rikuchu Province, left Ishinomaki on February of the present year on an otter-hunting cruise in the Northern sea. Nine men of her crew were arrested by the Russians near Robben Island on suspicion of poaching and were sent to Vladivostok, while 350 fur-seals caught by them were confiscated.

A SHARP fight occurred between coolies working on the Sasako tunnel on the Central Railway at Hanazaki on the 9th inst. The police hearing the discharge of pistols and dynamite shortly arrived and found a number of coolies running about armed with swords, pistols, swordsticks, etc. One of the coolies was killed by a shot and several injured. One police-constable was badly injured.

THE DEAD PRESIDENT.

It is evident that we shall not know the real cause of President McKinley's death until newspapers are received containing a detailed statement of the autopsy. Nothing could be more perplexing and unsatisfactory than the accounts that have been sent over the telegraph. The first explanation was that serious trouble developed after solid food had been administered. But it is almost inconceivable that solid food can have been administered within a few days of such an injury. The natural course would have been to carefully refrain from administering any nourishment by the mouth for at least three weeks. Then comes news as to the revelations of the post-mortem. We are told that, according to that evidence, gangrene could not possibly have been prevented along the track of the bullet. But if that be so, the surgeons in attendance must have known from the first that there was at least an imminent danger of gangrene's supervening, and they would have been careful to make that reservation instead of giving to the world an announcement which amounted virtually to a declaration that serious peril was over. To be told by scientific men that an autopsy of the body of a patient whom they have been treating and whose recovery they predicted, shows death to have resulted from a complication which was inevitable, is not the kind of information that thinking people expect. If we had learned that the effects of the shock, which must have been terrible, had not developed immediately, but had ultimately proved fatal, the news would be intelligible. But it is not credible that something now declared to have been inevitable was not even suspected by the eminent surgeons in attendance on the patient.

Within less than forty years three Presidents of the United States have fallen under the hand of the assassin. Assuming that one President has been chosen every fourth year, it appears that three out of ten chief magistrates, or thirty per cent., have been done to death violently. That is an appalling record. No other country is so unfortunate as to show anything of the kind. In Europe the percentage is incomparably smaller. What are the reasons? America enjoys all the advantages of freedom. Her citizens breathe the air of liberty from the time of their entry into the world until the time of their departure. The nihilist and the anarchist should have no *raison d'être* in such a land. "My country 'tis of thee, sweet land of liberty" are among the magic words instinct with power to thrill the heart of every Anglo-Saxon. But in America, with such a song for charter, rulers chosen by the people themselves are murdered much more frequently than in any other State. It is certain that this subject will be taken up and discussed abundantly in the United States and in England. It is indeed an interesting text.

The new President of the United States, the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, was born in New York on Oct. 27th, 1858. On his father's side he comes of Knickerbock stock, while his mother's ancestry is Scottish. He was educated at Harvard University, and became a member of the New York Legislature in 1882; leader of the minority in 1883; and leader of the House in 1884. He was a U.S. Civil Service Commissioner from 1889-95; President of the New York Police Board from 1895-97; appointed Assistant-Secretary of the Navy in April, 1897. On the

outbreak of war with Spain he organised the 1st U.S. Cavalry Volunteers (Roosevelt's Rough Riders) and commanded it in Cuba with distinction. He is of man of intellectual tastes and has published several well-known volumes, including the "War of 1812," "Hunting Trips of a Ranchman," "Ranch Life and the Hunting Trail," "The Winning of the West," "The Wilderness Hunter," "American Ideals," "The Rough Riders." He is greatly addicted to ranching and big game hunting on the great plains and in the Rocky Mountains. He is also much interested in zoology, and field natural history generally. He is married and has a family of six children. Americans generally entertain high hopes of the new President.

THE JAPANESE PRESS AND PRESIDENT MCKINLEY.

It need scarcely be said that Japanese newspapers are unanimous in their expressions of regret for the lamentable event that has just thrown America into mourning. The *Jiji Shimpō* speaks in feeling terms of the widow's sorrow; denounces the anarchists as enemies of civilization and declares that Japan's friendship for her great neighbour renders her sympathy especially keen. The *Jiji* does not think, however, that the general course of events in America will reflect this catastrophe, or that there will be any disturbance of trade and industry.

The *Asahi Shimbun*, after expressing the pain that all nations must feel on this occasion, and declaring that Japan is notably grieved for the sake of the great people towards whom her sentiments of friendship are so sincere, says that it is impossible to regard such events as dispensations of Providence, and that there should be some possibility of preventing them. Americans will probably feel President McKinley's death more than they did that of President Lincoln, for under the former they enjoyed an extraordinary season of prosperity and were moreover led to abandon the Monroe Doctrine and strike out an imperial policy. From one point of view, that of protection, Japan had cause to object to President McKinley's policy, but in everything else she approved and applauded him, especially in his attitude towards the Chinese complication.

The *fummin*, which appears with mourning borders, says that humanity has lost a man well worthy to be the President of the greatest republic in the world. President McKinley may be said to have inaugurated a new chapter of American politics since the times of Washington, of Lincoln and of Monroe. All civilized nations must mourn his loss, above all the Japanese, who were assisted primarily by America to enter the comity of nations, and who have to thank the late President for the kindly and sympathetic words publicly used by him with reference to their country. American progress, however, will not be interrupted by this event, however lamentable it is in itself.

The *Chuo Shimbun* writes in the most laudatory strain of the President's domestic and foreign policy; of his broad views and of his wise measures. It is a terrible loss to America to be deprived of such a man, and she may be assured of Japan's sympathy, who has always regarded her with feelings of the warmest friendship.

The *Yomiuri*, after speaking of Japan's special sorrow that such a calamity should have befallen her close friend, says that the whole civilized world must mourn the loss of a conspicuous leader of enlightened

progress. Among the 24 Presidents that have directed American affairs, President McKinley was one of the greatest, and history will associate his name with some of the most memorable events in the domestic and foreign policies of his country. The *Yomiuri* does not profess to admire the late President's imperial policy, but considering we live in times when the leading nations disgrace the principles of civilization by huge armaments and unscrupulous aggressions, President McKinley may be leniently viewed on some scores, while on others he must be regarded as a splendid figure on the stage of the world's progress. The *Yomiuri* recalls that the late President's tariff policy and his absorption of Hawaii were opposed to Japan's interests, but that in general the Japanese regarded his procedure with approval and applause.

We quote above the gist of comments made by several leading Japanese journals on the death of President McKinley. All the rest of our Tokyo contemporaries add their voices to the chorus of regret and sympathy. Their utterances, however, are virtually uniform. They speak of America in terms of the warmest friendship, and they note that the two distinctive features of the President's career were his inauguration of the policy of imperialism and his enforcement of an extreme form of protection. The *Kokumin Shimbun* alone departs somewhat from the general appreciations published by its contemporaries. It says that the President was not a great originator in any sense; that his strength lay in reading the signs of the times and in obeying them shrewdly. That, however, is a great gift. The *Kokumin* is particularly struck by his dying words—"Goodbye all; goodbye! 'Tis God's way. His will be done." It finds that such an expression on the lips of a dying man bear eloquent testimony to the strength of his Christian convictions, and his submission to heaven's decrees. But the *Kokumin* does not comment on the obvious fact that if the death of President McKinley by the hand of a Polish anarchist was in accordance with the will of God, then the anarchist becomes an agent appointed by the Almighty, and as such should be held exempt from punishment.

MARQUIS ITO'S FAREWELL SPEECHES.

Saturday, Sept. 14.

Marquis Ito is said to have decided that there is no occasion to nominate a Vice-President of the *Seiyun-kai* during his absence. He will, however, appoint a chairman of committee, and Mr. Matsuda Masahisa is confidently spoken of for that post. Mr. Ozaki Yukiyo's appointment was at first anticipated, but he appears to have declined. According to the *Asahi*, the Marquis delegates all business and the responsibility of making all decisions to the Permanent Committee, and directs that its instructions shall be followed in all matters relating to the Diet. As to the leadership of the Party in the House of Representatives, which post is vacant owing to the death of Mr. Hoshi, the Marquis undertakes to make an appointment at a future date. He announces—and the announcement is to be conveyed in writing to all branches of the Party—that his visit to the West is caused mainly by the state of his health, but that, incidentally, he will undertake some financial investigations. Concerning the length of his absence from Japan he

is unable to say anything definite until after his arrival in America.

With reference to this trip to the West the *Fiji Shimpō* makes a shrewd comment. It says that the great difficulty of Marquis Ito's position is his dual character. He is at once a party leader and an "elder statesman." In the former role he is obliged to adopt courses inconsistent with the obligations imposed by the latter. The great defect of political parties in Japan was that none of them had the confidence of the nation. Therefore, when a man who possessed that confidence in a conspicuous degree, as Marquis Ito does, agreed to place himself at the head of the *Seiyū-kai*, it was felt that a really competent party had at length been organized. The expectation was disappointed, however, solely because Marquis Ito could not shake off his old character when assuming the new. He still continued to be hampered by all sorts of relations and considerations which militated against his efficiency as a party leader. Perhaps, during his approaching absence of two or three months from Japan, he will have time to think out this problem seriously and definitely adopt one side or the other. Such is the *Fiji's* view. We can easily appreciate it in a certain sense, but our opinion is that the position of *Genro* is not so incompatible with that of party leader as the *Fiji's* article would imply. Rome was not built in a day. Things move fast in Japan but she is in the transition period none the less, and if the parties and the *Genro* can not work together to inaugurate the new regime, the placidity that has hitherto marked her progress is likely to be disturbed.

Monday, Sept. 16.

At a garden-party given at the residence of Baron Suyematsu on the 13th instant, Marquis Ito, responding to a toast proposed by Mr. Ebara Soroku who, in the name of the numerous guests assembled wished him a pleasant journey and a safe return, said that he purposed visiting Europe and America mainly for his health but also for the purpose of investigating financial affairs and exchanging views with the leading statesmen of the West. His physicians had advised him that a short voyage of a week or ten days would be of little value, and he had therefore determined upon the journey he was now about to undertake. He would travel in a purely private capacity and whatever he might say or do would be upon his own responsibility. As for the *Seiyū-kai*, he had too much confidence in the strength of its organization to suppose that his absence for a few months would affect its stability.

These remarks were received with loud applause, and it may be taken for granted that the Party is now quite reconciled to the departure of its leader. It will be observed that Marquis Ito's tour is to be extended to Europe, which means that his absence will be prolonged for four or five months at least, and that he will not return before March next; in other words, before the conclusion of the 16th session of the Diet. Of course there are commentators who find that coincidence suggestive. The *Asahi Shimbun*, for example, alleges that the Marquis is escaping because he finds the situation intolerable. The *Seiyū-kai* are determined, according to that journal, to oppose the Cabinet, whereas Marquis Ito gave a pledge when the Cabinet was formed that it would not have to reckon with a hostile house of Representatives next session. Being unable to control his Party, the Marquis is taking his departure. It is

because the *Asahi* opens its columns to such silly mischief-making that, despite the admirable enterprise shown by it in collecting news, it can not compete with the *Fiji Shimpō* as a recipient of public confidence. The plain and undoubted fact is that Marquis Ito is unable to recover his health unless he makes a voyage. Otherwise his departure from Japan would certainly not take place now. He has appointed Mr. Ozaki Yukio as leader of the Party in the House of Representatives, and Mr. Matsuda Masahisa to be Chairman of the General Committee.

Tuesday, Sept. 17.

The dinner given by Viscount Katsura on the 14th instant by way of farewell to Marquis Ito was remarkable in that it proved the occasion for a gathering of the "Elder Statesmen" without distinction of political creed. Count Okuma and Count Itagaki were among the guests, as were Count Inouye, Marquis Yamagata, Count Matsukata, Marquis Saionji, Count Hijikata, Baron Ito, and all the Ministers of State. Marquises Oyama and Saigo and Viscount Tanaka were unavoidably prevented from attending.

Marquis Ito, made a short but pregnant speech. He said that this trip to the West would be his fifth, but that four had been on public business and that now for the first time would he travel on his own account. He added that when Japanese are abroad the one thought never absent from their minds is the thought of Japan, and the thing most painful of all others is to hear that political complications or other troubles have occurred in their beloved country. He earnestly hoped that the months of his absence would be months of tranquillity and harmonious government at home, and he appealed to his audience to cooperate in securing that end. He promised that if he could collect any useful information during his journey it should be at once transmitted to the Cabinet.

On the 15th inst. at 10 a.m. a meeting of the *Seiyū-kai* was held at the Party offices in Tokyo, to celebrate the first anniversary of the Party's organization. Baron Suyematsu acted as Chairman. He spoke briefly to the effect that the future of the Party had been a matter of some doubt at first, as was natural considering the inevitable difficulty of coalescing old and new elements. Owing, however, partly to skilful leadership and partly to the exertion of those he was addressing, the *Seiyū-kai* was now established on a firm basis. He believed that the visit of Marquis Ito to the West would inure to the benefit of the Party and in the name of those assembled he wished His Excellency a pleasant and safe journey.

Marquis Ito, who was received with much applause, after briefly alluding to the formation of the Party and its success hitherto, said that doubtless the members had seen many grounds of complaint since he had become their leader and the reflection caused him some humiliation. They had nevertheless continued to place implicit confidence in him, for which he thanked them sincerely. He had now to say farewell to them on the eve of his departure for the Occident. He was leaving Japan by the advice of his physicians, but he hoped also to garner on his journey some knowledge which would be useful to the Party. Far Eastern affairs had begun to occupy a much larger share of Occidental attention during recent years, and numerous complications had recurred, rendering it all the more necessary to gather information at first hand in Europe and America. The opportunity of doing so was favourable so far as domestic

affairs were concerned, for things were tolerably quiet and there was no reason to anticipate any serious question. Neither could he see that any appreciable difference existed between the policy of the present Cabinet and that of the *Seiyū-kai*. He therefore hoped that during his absence the attitude of the Party towards the Government would be one of circumspection. The Ministry now in power was not a party Ministry, and there was consequently no reason why its actions should be regarded as an enemy by any political association. In that respect the situation remained as it had been when he resigned office some months ago. The *Seiyū-kai* should keep these facts in mind, and should be guided strictly by national interests, putting them always before party interests, never taking any course that had not been maturely considered, and constantly endeavouring to act a role worthy of the greatest party in the empire. With reference to this matter he had communicated his ideas in detail to the General Committee, of which he had nominated Mr. Matsuda Masahisa to be chairman. He had also nominated Mr. Ozaki Yukio to be the Party's leader in the House of Representatives, and he trusted that to these two gentlemen all questions concerning the Party would be submitted.

Subsequently a farewell party was given to the Marquis at the Maple Club, about a hundred and fifty being present at luncheon. The Marquis spoke briefly, and his speech was virtually the same in substance as that delivered by him on the occasion of the banquet at the Prime Minister's residence, described above. The party broke up at 3 o'clock.

Wednesday, Sept. 18.

The Opposition journals are busily endeavouring to make mischief in connexion with Marquis Ito's departure for the West. They allege that although outward appearances have been arranged so as to convey the impression of concord between the Marquis and the *Seiyū-kai*, many members of the latter are at heart indignant that their leader should take his departure at this juncture. It is even affirmed that they showed their indignation in a pronounced and exceedingly rude manner at the farewell banquet recently held in the Maple Club. The *Nippon* makes itself conspicuous as a formulator of these accusations, but its language is so vindictive and the statements it makes are so wild that credence can not possibly be placed in them. It is undoubtedly unfortunate that Marquis Ito should be obliged to leave Japan at this juncture, for such a course furnishes to his enemies and to the enemies of the *Seiyū-kai* admirable materials for attack. Nothing short of peremptory advice from his physicians could have induced him to take the step. But whatever mischief-makers may allege, the plain fact is that Marquis Ito is in a very debilitated condition. He is frequently threatened with loss of consciousness, and his general condition indicates that nothing except a complete change of scene and a rest of some duration can restore him to health. Under such circumstances one would suppose that even journals like the *Nippon*, the *Asahi*, the *Hochi* and the *Yomiuri* would sympathise with the sufferings of one of their country's greatest statesmen and would at least refrain from openly seeking to make political capital out of his malady. But party politics have disturbed the social vessel in Japan so that there have been thrown to the surface

many unsightly dregs which lack all the redeeming qualities of Japanese character.

Thursday, Sept. 19.

Marquis Ito gave a farewell entertainment at his villa, the Soro-kaku, in Oiso on the 17th instant. About forty persons were present, including Viscount Katsura. The Marquis left Oiso by the 11.29 train on the forenoon of the 18th, and after a brief rest in the offices of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha in Yokohama, proceeded on board the *Kaga Maru*.

Among those who assembled at the habotoba were Marchioness Ito, Marquis Saionji, President of the Privy Council; Count Inouye, Viscount Yoshikawa, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce; Dr. Kikuchi, Minister of Education; Mr. Yamamoto, Minister of the Navy; Mr. Sone, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Mr. Oura, Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police Board; Count Itagaki, Viscount Aoki, Mr. Egi, Councillor of the Kanagawa Kencho; Mr. Kuroiwa, Chief of the Kanagawa Ken Police Board; Baron Suyematsu, ex-President of Education; Mr. Watanabe, ex-President of the Board of Auditors; and Messrs. Ozaki Yukio, Ebara Soroku, Komuro Shigehiro, Otani Kabei, Takashima Kaemon, and many other well-known Japanese and foreigners.

The *Fiji Shimpō* has a very quaint cartoon inspired by the departure of the Marquis. His Excellency is shown lying on a stretcher and in the act of being carried by two very decrepit coolies towards a building labelled *Obeido-iin* (the European and American Hospital), from the window of which Viscount Watanabe is looking out with a face of sarcastic delight as the sick man approaches. The Viscount holds in his hand a Buddhist *hosu*; the stretcher is marked *Kaga Maru* and the coolies' coats have the Hi-no-Maru for badge.

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

Saturday, Sept. 14.

Germany's resolve to post troops in Shanghai seems to have prompted Japan to adopt a similar course. Tokyo journals announce that a battalion—with some slight reductions—of Japanese infantry will be stationed there under the command of Major Imai. Shanghai's position will then be greatly changed. The place used to rely entirely upon a somewhat fitful force of volunteers, but now it will be protected by quite a strong body of soldiers supplied by various Powers. Doubtless the idea is to make Shanghai a kind of depot from which troops can be quickly drawn in time of need. It is to be hoped that the presence of these regulars will not damp the ardour of the local volunteers, for if trouble arose in the north—where it is most likely to arise—the forces of the various Powers would be carried at once from Shanghai to the scene of disturbance, and if the model settlement were then without its volunteers its state might be parlous.

Monday, Sept. 16.

The *Chitose*, having Mr. Komura on board, reached Chemulpho on the 13th instant. Mr. Komura landed at 3 p.m., and was met by General Nozu and Hayashi. He proceeded at once to Seoul, where he was received in audience by the Emperor the same evening. On the 14th he re-embarked and resumed his journey to Japan.

Wednesday, Sept. 18.

The withdrawal of the foreign troops from Peking is proceeding apace. The last of the

Japanese forces left the city on the 15th for Tientsin.

There seems to be a very serious inundation in Manchuria. Most alarming accounts are forwarded by telegraph. It is alleged that the greater part of the country is under water; that the railways are so much injured as to require complete reconstruction in many places; that the stations can not be approached except by raft; that the crops are totally destroyed, and that Chinese merchants have already begun to buy up grain and beans in anticipation of a famine. Making every allowance for exaggeration, the trouble seems to be sufficiently formidable.

A Japanese traveller who has just returned from Manchuria tells a traveller's tale to the effect that the oppressive measures of the Russian Government in Manchuria defy description, and that the people, unable to offer any resistance, are in a pitiable state. The result is that their hatred for the Russians has augmented their liking for the Japanese, whom they receive everywhere with open arms, even giving them food and lodging gratis. This traveller suggests that Russia's reason for not allowing Japanese subjects to travel in Manchuria may be due to the above facts. It appears to us that the story is little worthy of credence.

It is alleged that France has made all arrangements for constructing a line of telegraph from Tonquin to Amoy, and that there is a project to prolong it thence to Port Arthur. By that method Russia and France would have direct telegraphic communication with the Far East independently of all English lines.

The Japanese marines in Shanghai, 300 in number, are to be immediately exchanged for an equal force of land troops.

On the 15th instant the Young Men's Union—which may be regarded as a branch of the National Unionists—held a meeting and passed resolutions to the effect that the Peace Protocol having now been signed, steps must be taken to get Russia out of Manchuria, and that Japan must proceed resolutely to extend her sphere of influence in China so as not to lose the advantages conferred by her recent military successes. The meeting further decided that measures must be adopted to contradict the rumours circulated as to an alliance between Japan and Russia, and as to an arrangement pointing to the exchange of Manchuria for Korea.

Mr. Komura left Fusan on the 16th and is expected to reach Yokosuka on the 19th. There have been renewed rumours that he is resolved to refuse the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, but inasmuch as he is returning expressly to take it, such stories do not deserve any credence.

Thursday, Sept. 19.

It is telegraphed from China that Viceroy Liu and Governor Yuan desire to employ in offices of State men educated according to foreign methods, but that Viceroy Chang has not yet made up his mind on the subject. It is interesting to observe how largely these three men, Liu, Chang and Yuan, now bulk in the eyes of the world. They practically represent China, and a very good thing it would be for her if they had complete control of her affairs.

On the 17th instant, the Chinese troops re-entered Peking after an absence of a year and two days. There were only three hundred of them, presumably belonging to the army of Yuan Shih-kai. Had things

been expedited forty-eight hours, the re-entry might have occurred on the anniversary of the relief, which coincidence would probably have conveyed some interesting meaning to the Chinese.

It is now stated that the force of Japanese troops stationed in Shanghai will be a battalion, not 300 men as recently rumoured. The First Battalion of the Third Regiment of the First Division, now in Tientsin, has been told off for this duty. It becomes difficult to discern the exact number of troops that will be left in Chili. Previous reports assigned six thousand to Tientsin and two thousand to Shan-hai-kwan, apart, of course, from the garrison of Peking. Among these, fifteen hundred of the Tientsin troops and five hundred of the Shan-hai-kwan force were to have been Japanese. But if the latter are to send a battalion from Tientsin to Shanghai, there will remain only a thousand Japanese troops in Chili outside Peking.

The French have given notice of their intention to evacuate Paoting on the 22nd instant, and the Imperial Court is said to have instructed Wang Wen-shao to take steps for forwarding the baggage of the Court to Peking at the end of this month.

THE RUSSO-CHINESE BANK AND THE 130TH BANK.

Saturday, Sept. 14.

Some time ago the Hozen Railway Company—the Yoshida-Shinjo line, 13 miles long—drew a bill for 200,000 yen which was endorsed by a branch of the 130th Bank and cashed by the Russo-Chinese Bank. The bill fell due on the 21st August, but when it was presented for payment, the 130th Bank refused to meet it on the ground—so far as we can discover—that the endorsement had been made by an agent contrary to direct instructions from his principal and for his own private benefit. The question is to be carried before a Court of Law. It is creating some excitement. The President of the 130th Bank is understood to say that he will take up the bill at once if the law decides that he is bound to do so, but that he is determined to test the Bank's liability under such circumstances. In Osaka, where the affair occurred, there is evidently much apprehension that unless prudent steps are adopted, the matter may seriously impair the credit of Japanese banks in the eyes of their foreign colleagues. Mr. Matsumoto Jutaro, President of the 130th Bank, occupies in Osaka a position nearly analogous to that held by Baron Shibusawa in Tokyo. His name is connected with numerous trustworthy enterprises and he enjoys universal credit.

Tuesday, Sept. 17.

According to newspaper accounts, the 130th Bank cuts a sorry figure in its dispute with the Russo-Chinese Bank on the subject of the Toyokawa-Railway note for 200,000 yen. The note, having been duly endorsed by Mr. Kondo Senkichi, Manager of the 130th Bank, was cashed by the Russo-Chinese Bank, and not being taken up by the drawer at the date of maturity, August 21st, the Russo-Chinese Bank naturally had recourse to the 130th Bank. It was then that the latter put forward two extraordinary pleas; first, that although Mr. Kondo Senkichi was actually officiating as its Manager, and had been so officiating for over two years, he nevertheless was not in legal occupation of that post, and consequently the Bank could not be responsible for his proceed-

ings; secondly, that whereas the course sanctioned by trade custom would have been that the drawer of the bill should receive the money from the 130th Bank, and that the latter should then negotiate with the Russo-Chinese Bank, the drawer had gone direct to the Russo-Chinese Bank after obtaining the endorsement of the 130th Bank. Such pleas seem like mere trickery to ordinary minds, and we are astonished to find Mr. Matsumoto Jutaro's name connected with them. The Russo-Chinese Bank naturally replies that it has nothing to do with the 130th Bank's method of appointing its Managers, but must deal with them as managers when it finds then discharging the functions of manager, and that, with regard to the second plea, it received the note from the endorser, not from the drawer. We read in the *Jimmin* that the matter is likely to be settled amicably, but if the whole story has been told, it reflects little credit on the 130th Bank.

Wednesday, Sept. 18.

The opinions of leading Japanese bankers and men of business seem to be universally condemnatory of the action of the 130th Bank in the matter of the promissory note endorsed by it and cashed by the Russo-Chinese Bank. Four persons interviewed by the *Shogyo Shimpō* are unanimous in declaring that whatever may be the law of the case—and upon that they do not undertake to express any definite opinion—there can be no room for doubt about its moral aspect, and they regard it as most regrettable in the interests of Japanese banking credit that action so undefensible should have been taken by a bank of such importance as the 130th, and endorsed by a man of Mr. Matsumoto Jutaro's reputation. Several prominent business-men are said to be endeavouring to bring about a settlement.

THE "KOW-TOW."

What the "Kow-tow" really means is thus described by the *North-China Daily News* :—

Of the making of books about China there has been no end of late years, but Dr. Wells Williams's "Middle Kingdom" is still the eminent authority, and he insists on the religious character of the kowtow, and it is this religious character which makes it repugnant to Western nations. He says: "The Emperor, considering himself as the representative of divine power, exacts the same prostration which is paid the gods; and the ceremonies which are performed in his presence partake, therefore, of a religious character and are not merely particular forms of etiquette, which may be altered according to circumstances." After describing the eight forms of obeisance, Dr. Williams reaches the most elaborate form, which is that practised before the Emperor. "The climax is closed by the *san kwei kin kao*, or thrice kneeling and nine times knocking the head. Some of the gods of China are entitled to the *san kao* (thrice knocking), others to the *shu kao* (kneeling and knocking the head thrice upon the ground, then standing upright and again kneeling and knocking the head three times more), while the Emperor and Heaven are worshipped by the last (three kneelings and nine knockings)."

Our contemporary adds that had Prince Chun and his suite made the "Kow-tow" before the Kaiser the obeisance would have signified the transfer of their allegiance from their own Emperor to the German sovereign. We can not understand the logic of that conclusion, but if it be correct, then one can easily conjecture that so soon as the Kaiser learned what interpretation the Chinese gave to the "Kow-tow," he willingly abandoned all idea of exacting it.

THE MISSION OF APOLOGY.

On the 13th instant the Chinese Envoy, Na Tung, was received by the Emperor and presented an autograph letter from his Sovereign, of which the following is a translation :—

The Emperor of China to His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, Greeting!

Great and illustrious Sovereign!

The relations of mutual confidence and cordial friendship between China and Japan,—the two countries situated alike in Asia in close geographical proximity to each other,—have happily been fostered and strengthened ever since the practice was inaugurated of reciprocally sending Envoys from one Empire to the other, in permanent resident missions. Unfortunately, however, when the Capital of Our country was suddenly infested by the Boxer insurgents in the fifth moon of the last year, and in consequence when both the soldiery and civic population gave themselves up to uncontrolled fury and disorder, Sugiyama Akira, the Chancellor of Your Majesty's Legation in Peking, fell a victim to their lawlessness and lost his life. The Chancellor coming to China, as he did, in the suite of Your Majesty's Minister was entitled to the highest protection from Us. The disturbance, however, broke out so suddenly and so unexpectedly that his grievous death could not be averted. We are conscious that the immeasurably deplorable end, which befell an official of a friendly Power, and the consequent interruption of cordial relations between the two countries are the results of Our failings, in that We were unable to prevent in time the critical turn of events. We therefore feel the deepest regret, and We have accordingly caused Our Minister to perform religious rites for the memory of the lamented Chancellor and at the same time We have made offerings from Our private purse in honour of the deceased.

We have commanded Na Tung, a Vice-Minister for Finance of the first degree of rank (T'ou p'in Ting tai), to proceed to Your Majesty's Empire and to present this Imperial Letter, in the capacity of Our Envoy in Special Mission. The loyalty and fidelity of Na Tung are already well known to Us, and reposing full confidence in him We have specially charged him to execute his mission in the spirit of highest respect and reverence, and to make known Our feelings of profound regret, thus making honourable reparation for the death of Sugiyama.

When the forces, which were sent by Your Majesty on their distant expedition, arrived in Peking their first and paramount aim was to give peace and security to the inhabitants. In the negotiations for peace which followed, Your Majesty's beneficent influence was invariably felt in the adjustment of important questions. That the general situation in the Orient has so happily been preserved intact, is due to the just and impartial views which Your Majesty has maintained in the councils of nations. Your Majesty's fame as a just and humane Sovereign now extends far and wide; and deeply touched by Your Majesty's benevolent attitude We have commanded Our Envoy to present to Your Majesty in Our name Our sincere thanks. It only remains for Us to express Our earnest wish that Your Majesty, setting aside the displeasure which past events have occasioned, will be graciously disposed to draw closer and closer the bonds of friendship which unite the two countries; that the existing sentiments of mutual good-will may be fostered more and more as time progresses; that tranquility may henceforth reign over the earth; and that the blessings of peace and prosperity may descend upon Our respective Empires.

The twentieth day of the sixth moon
of the twenty-seventh year of
Kwang Hsi.

In presenting this letter the Envoy made the following speech :—

[TRANSLATION.]

Speech of His Excellency Na Tung, Envoy on a Special Mission from His Majesty the Emperor of China.

Your Imperial Majesty in graciously permitting

me to approach Your Majesty in the discharge of a mission confided to me by His Majesty the Emperor of China, my August Sovereign, has conferred upon me a high honour which I esteem all the more because of my personal knowledge of the magnificent results of Your Majesty's enlightened rule, which are becoming more and more conspicuous day by day.

The reciprocal relations between Japan and China, situated alike in Asia, have been marked by the utmost cordiality. Unfortunately, however, when a disturbance suddenly broke out in China in the summer of last year, Sugiyama Akira, the Chancellor of Your Majesty's Legation, met a violent death. My August Sovereign deeply regretting the occurrence has sent me to Your Majesty Court in the capacity of His Special Envoy to present His letter, and has charged me to convey to Your Majesty an expression of His profound grief. At the same time I have been commanded by His Majesty the Emperor to accord honourable reparation to the memory of Sugiyama Akira by performing religious ceremonies before his tomb and by transmitting to the proper recipient an offering from my Imperial Master.

It only remains for me to express the hope, in the interest of the two Empires, that Your Majesty, favourably moved by the sense of geographical propinquity, may be pleased to foster the relations of good friendship which unite the two countries and to promote the common welfare of Eastern Asia through an undisturbed maintenance of the general situation.

In conclusion I have the honour to present to Your Majesty my humble wishes for Your Majesty's health and the prosperity of the Empire of Japan.

The reply of His Majesty the Emperor was :—

[TRANSLATION.]

In the disturbance which occurred in Peking last year, Sugiyama Akira, the Chancellor of Our Legation, was made the victim of a cruel assassination, perpetrated by the soldiers of your country. His Majesty the Emperor of China, feeling profound regret at the incident, has been pleased to send you to Our Court on a special mission, with an Imperial Letter in acknowledgment of the reparation which is due to Us. In accepting the message which you have been charged to deliver to Us it behoves Us to express Our belief that the friendly relations between the two countries will in the future become closer and closer. It is Our earnest wish that the great work of reform, which depends on your Sovereign, will soon be found in effective progress, and that the maintenance of permanent peace in Eastern Asia will be thereby secured. In submitting to His Majesty the result of your mission you will not fail to state that We pray for His unbounded happiness and prosperity.

It is stated that the Chinese Envoy sought information from the Foreign Office in Tokyo as to whether it would be advisable to follow the Chinese form of etiquette when visiting the grave of Mr. Sugiyama on the 14th instant, or whether the Japanese form should be adopted. The Foreign Office replied that as Mr. Na was a Chinese Envoy he had better adhere to Chinese methods. There is no marked difference, so far as we know, the essential feature of each being the offering of flowers and the burning of incense at the tomb. It is understood that the sum of five thousand *yen*—not taels—sent by the Emperor of China to Mr. Sugiyama's family, will be laid before the grave by the Envoy, and that the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs will charge himself with the duty of transmitting it to its destination.

The Chinese Envoy had the honour of being received by the Empress on the 16th instant. He was to have been entertained by the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs the same evening, but the banquet was postponed in consequence of the death of the President of the United States.

Seal of the
Emperor.

SHANGHAI AND THE JAPANESE TROOPS.

It will be curious to see how the members of the Shanghai Club will treat the officers of the Japanese force stationed there. Nothing more regrettable has occurred in the history of foreign relations with the Orient than the action taken by the Club last year in the case of Japanese naval officers. While Japanese troops were marching in the van of the army despatched to relieve the Legations in Peking, and were fighting gallantly in Tientsin to preserve foreign life and property, a Japanese man-of-war went to Shanghai to assist in protecting that place against the dangers supposed to menace it. Certainly the officers of that war-ship ought to have been welcomed with open arms by Shanghai. If ever there was an occasion when gratitude should have augmented the warmth of a reception, that was the occasion. Shanghai had no consciousness of these facts, however. Instead of welcoming the officers, the gentlemen of the Club met and decided that its doors should be closed against them. Every other national visiting Shanghai from beyond the sea had the free *entrée* of the place, but the Japanese who were laying down their lives for the countrymen of the Club gentlemen and who, by their bravery and military skill, were making it possible for these Club gentlemen to live in peace in Shanghai and to have a club at all, these Japanese were excluded, discriminated against as though they were unworthy to mix with civilized folks. There is an excellent reason for not opening the doors of the Shanghai Club to the Chinese; the accommodation afforded by the building is too small for the great influx of members that would probably result from such a measure. But no such reason applies to the Japanese; still less to Japanese naval officers who occasionally visit the place. Their exclusion was due to racial prejudice pure and unalloyed; prejudice which, did the Japanese themselves display it, would be denounced as barbarous and disgraceful by these very Club gentlemen of Shanghai above all others. When foreigners come to Japan everything is at their disposal and every place is open to them. They are treated with almost lavish hospitality. But when a Japanese goes to Shanghai, he learns for the first time what racial prejudice really is. If Colonel Shiba and General Fukushima were to visit Shanghai to-morrow, neither the one nor the other might set foot within the walls of the Club. There will be an opportunity of remedying this miserable state of affairs when a battalion of Japanese troops is stationed in Shanghai. There will also be an opportunity for the Club gentlemen to display once more their spirit of civilized courtesy and international liberty. We wonder what their choice will be.

THE HUANG-PU.

The *North-China Daily News*, referring to Annex No. 17 of the Peace Protocol, which deals with the conservancy and improvement of the Huang-pu—generally called Wang-poo, but every Sinologue seems to have his own way of transliteration—says that "it will be a great good out of evil if the rehabilitation of Shanghai springs out of the Boxer madness of the closing year of the 19th century." Shanghai, in short, may become once more a sea-port not in name only but in fact. We sincerely trust that it will.

Talking of this, does it not seem singular that foreign students of the Chinese language can not agree about some method of

transliteration? It is most exasperating to find the same place spelled in half a dozen different ways. The city of the Imperial Court's present sojourn is a perpetual case in point: some folks write it "Siang"; some "Shiang" and some "Hsi-an." So the Shanghai river appear as the "Wang-poo" in one journal; as the "Whang-poo" in another, and as the "Huang-pu" in a third. Even the enclitics are a subject of variation, some folks using them and others discarding them. We in Japan have been blessed for many years by the possession of a system of transliteration which seems to be thoroughly rational and which has evidently come to stay. Even the Educational Authorities, when they last year essayed to alter it in a moment of vertigo, were unable to do so. The Sinologues of China ought to be able to strike out something equally commendable.

THE LAND QUESTION.

The volume of opinion in favour of removing the restriction upon foreign ownership of land is increasing. A strong article on the subject appears in the *Hochi Shimbun*, which takes the line that under existing arrangements foreigners are able to circumvent the law and become landed proprietors in fact, though they are unable to obtain the privilege for legitimate purposes of trade or manufacture. The *Niroku Shimbun* writes emphatically on the same subject. It insists that the Japanese injure themselves seriously by insular prejudice, and by their pettifogging habits which destroy all confidence. As a case in point it adduces the Tokyo Street Electric Railway Company. According to our contemporary, the company simultaneously approached Mr. Kessler, agent of Messrs. Siemens & Company, and the Russo-Chinese Bank, making different proposals to each and imagining that it could do so secretly. But both firms happen to have the same adviser, Dr. Loenholm, and thus they detected at once the manoeuvre that was being practised, with the result that the proposal for a loan of three million *yen* fell through completely. We do not know whether these facts are correct, but assuming them to be so, we really fail to see that so much importance attaches to them. The obvious explanation is that two different agents approached the Bank and Messrs. Siemens and Company's agent with different propositions. That sort of thing is only too common in Japan. People who have important business to transact show singular want of discrimination in choosing agents, and men who think they see an opportunity to accomplish something profitable to themselves do not hesitate to assume the unauthorized, or only partially authorized, character of agent. Of course there lies at the root of it all the unfortunately fast-and-loose methods too habitual among Japanese business men. If the prospects of the Tokyo Street Railways have been obscured by such methods, it is indeed regrettable. Certainly no worse example could easily be conceived than that now set by the 130th Bank in its dealings with the Russo-Chinese Bank. It was reported that some arrangement had been effected, but the report is not confirmed, and there seems to be no doubt that the case will come before the law courts. Judging from the comments of the Japanese press and of the Japanese Chambers of Commerce, the procedure of the 130th Bank fails to obtain approval anywhere. But Mr. Matsumoto

Jutaro, President of the Bank, is a man of established repute, and we entertain the hope that he may be able to offer some valid plea for the course he is pursuing. So far as our present knowledge goes, there is no plea but the plea of a hedge lawyer.

KOREA.

The attempt to have Lady Om raised to the position of Empress of Korea seems to have been unsuccessful owing to opposition in influential circles. Rumour associates the names of the Russian and French Representatives with this attempt, but the activity attributed to these two officials by some newsmongers is probably very largely exaggerated.

The importation of rice from Annam to meet the deficiency which was expected to result from a defective harvest in Korea, appears to have been a disastrous speculation. The telegraph tells us that the rice was found so expensive that no market offered. A further complication resulted from a proposal to give the rice to junior officials in lieu of salary. This idea aroused great indignation, and as Li Yong-ik's name is associated with it, his influence is said to be threatened.

The latest rumour is that the French have discovered smokeless coal in the vicinity of the Tadong River, and that they are now engaged surveying the place preparatory to obtaining a mining concession from the Korean Government.

The Japanese Representative in Seoul is still endeavouring to have the operation of the grain edict limited to the time of harvest. It is reported that a long conference has taken place on the subject, but that no decision has yet been arrived at.

In the course of a couple of letters from Korea to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, Mr. Angus Hamilton, who left for Europe by the *Tamha Maru*, renders a just tribute to what Mr. McLeavy Brown has accomplished in the way of reconstructing the roads and drains, and generally improving Seoul, until with its trains, its cars, and its lights, its miles of telegraph lines, its railway station hotel and native shops and glass windows and brick houses, the city is within measurable distance of becoming the highest, most interesting and cleanest city in the East. And this is accomplished without denuding it of its own characteristics. There is no hostile feeling, because these things are Western. Nothing can improve upon the law, order, and public decency which are noticeable while the crowds of cleanly-clad people throng the streets. There is nothing which could offend the sense of good taste of the most refined, and there is happily a complete absence of those gross indecencies which would seem to be the characteristic feature of street life in Chinese cities. It is true, says Mr. Hamilton, that the liberal tendencies of Korea have been aroused by association with the Japanese, and that without the guiding hand of that energetic country the position which she would enjoy to-day is infinitely problematical. But the contact has been wholly beneficial.

The amount of imports passing through the hands of Japanese merchants at Seoul during 1900 stood at *yen* 972,484, of which *yen* 773,723 were paid for Japanese goods, *yen* 168,767 for foreign articles and *yen* 29,994 for goods of Korean manufacture. Exports during the same period were, gold bullion valued at *yen* 815,943, oxhides at *yen* 28,385, ox bones at *yen* 3,500, and ox fat at *yen* 1,561, totalling *yen* 849,389. The total exports and imports show an increase of *yen* 567,844, as compared with the previous year. From a statistical point of view, this shows an apparently not insignificant degree of progress on the part

of Japanese traders; but as a matter of fact a good many lines were handled by them simply because the Chinese traders withdrew from the country at the outbreak of disturbances in North China. Recently a great many Chinese have returned and the Korean merchants are giving them every support.

Exports from and imports into Mokpho during the year 1900 stood at yen 2,324,320, the exports being yen 1,257,148, the imports yen 267,172, the excess of the former being yen 289,976. As compared with that of the previous year, the total increased by yen 443,168 or something over 22 per cent.

The amount of foreign trade at Chemulpo during three months from April to June was 3,269,791 yen of which imports were yen 1,543,249 and exports yen 726,542. Domestic trade amounted to yen 888,008.

At Fusan during the six months from January till June of this year imports and exports amounted to yen 3,755,124; while the sum of the foreign trade conducted along the coast reached yen 753,786.

FIELD MARSHAL OYAMA.

Field Marshal Oyama's resolve to resign is said to be immovable. He has been urged from various quarters to reconsider it, but he insists that he accepted the post originally as a temporary measure, not anticipating by any means that he would hold it as long as he has done. He was willing, however, to remain in office until the conclusion of the Chinese complication, and that being now finally disposed of, his mind is made up to resign so as to obtain leisure for attending to his health, which has been very indifferent of late.

The question of the Field Marshal's successor is causing some discussion. General Nozu is said to have been offered the post, but he declined to accept it. If Field Marshal Yamagata agreed to take it, there would be no difficulty. But his consent also appears to be problematical, and it may be necessary in the end to appoint one of the Imperial Princes.

It appears that nothing will induce Marquis Oyama to remain at the head of the General Staff, and as there are reasons which induce Marquis Yamagata to decline the post, it is now affirmed that Field-Marshal Prince Komatsu will be Marquis Oyama's successor. In that event the present holder of the second place on the staff, Lieut.-General Viscount Terauchi, will probably become Governor-General of Formosa, and be succeeded on the staff by Lieut.-General Baron Iseji, now commanding the Sixth Division. Baron Kodama has for some time been desirous of giving up the post of Governor-General of Formosa, finding it impossible to discharge the duties of that position in conjunction with those of Minister of War.

TELEPHONES.

Although it has seemed for some time as though people had grown weary of complaining about the policy of the Department of Communications in the matter of telephones, an occasional lament still makes itself heard. Something like two years, certainly more than one, elapses from the time of making application for a telephone to the time of installation. The trouble is due, doubtless, to lack of capital. The Government has no money to lay out on telephones and the Diet will not grant money, the result being that a highly lucrative enterprise is virtually undeveloped. In Europe or America if a man makes application for a telephone it is installed

in his house within one or two days. The operation pays and those responsible are not so short-sighted as to throw any obstacles in the way of their customers. But in Japan one has to go bowing and scraping to be kindly allowed to put profit into the pockets of the official monopolists of the telephone, and one has to accompany one's request with a deposit of coin which remains unfruitful for some two years. The Japanese are patient people. They possess the faculty of waiting to quite an exceptional degree. But we suspect that many thousands of them refrain from putting in an application for a telephone since it entails a payment of ready money at the outset and a subsequent delay of years. It is a pity that the Government can not contrive to set a better example to this people. Formerly officialdom undertook to furnish models for popular imitation, but times have changed.

THE RAILWAY QUESTION.

In reply to a question from the Directors of the Kansai Railway and the Hokuyetsu Railway—namely the lines from Nagoya to Osaka and from Naoyetsu to Nuttari—, as to whether the law permits the mortgaging of railways to foreigners by way of security for loans, the Government has replied that such an operation is undoubtedly provided for by the treaty with Switzerland. All nationals consequently enjoy the privilege under the most-favoured-clause, provided that there is such a clause in their treaties. It may be assumed that this often mooted question is now settled. The privilege is not of much practical value so long as the foreign mortgagee can not own the land on which a railway is "built; for if, in the event of the company's failure to implement its engagements, he was compelled to foreclose, public sale would be compulsory and the recovery of the original loan might be more than problematical. The fact is that these partial concessions are unimportant. Until all impediments are removed, very little real progress can be made.

LABOUR UNIONISM.

There are several associations in Japan calling themselves labour unions (*rodo dantai*)—the *Rodo Kyokai*, the *Rodo Kumiai-kiseikai*, the *Tekko Kumiai*, the *Kappanko Kumiai*, and the *Nittetsu Kyoseikai*. These have now combined themselves into one body called the *Rodo Dantai Kengokai*, a fact which sounds formidable and may ultimately prove so. At present, however, the united association announces that its purpose is not to fight against capitalists or to follow any programme of socialism, but rather to smoothe the relations between capital and labour. Nevertheless the leaders think that labour does not enjoy in Japan the status properly belonging to it, and as status, after all, is mainly a question of money, Japan may now be on the verge of troubles such as are crippling the productive power of England. It should be useful in this context to quote the words recently written by Mr. Benjamin Taylor in the *North American Review*:—

The great object in American production is the saving of labor. The great object in British trade union production is the dissipation of labor—which is waste. This is the central idea of the "machine question" among the engineers of the eight-hour-day movement, of the miners' weekly "idle day." The less each man does for his wages, the more will there be for other men to do for the same wages—so they foolishly think, as if there were a common wage fund into which every man can dip, share and share alike with his neighbor. This is why all labor saving ma-

chinery is still hated by British workingmen, almost as much as it was in the days of the Luddites. Men do not smash machine tools nowadays, it is true; but they manage to get the minimum of work out of them, and to extract the maximum pay for attending to them, and that is how it has been computed that if the numerals 1 to 14 be taken as representing the producing capacity of the British workman, 2½ must be taken as representing the producing capacity (not the technical skill) of the American workman. The objects of the British trade unionist are—to equalize the wage of the mediocre or inferior and the capable workman; to restrict the amount of work done by each workman, so that there may be fewer unemployed; to restrict the total output, so that prices, and consequently wages, may not be borne down by the oversupply. In carrying out these objects, then, the British trade unions are neither more nor less than organizations for the restraint of labor and the curtailment of production.

Trade unions may drive an industry away from the country altogether. They have already done so to a large extent, and in many instances they have driven an industry out of a district. It was for example, the exactions and limitations of the Thames shipbuilders that drove the great shipbuilding industry from London to the northern rivers, where it has flourished ever since, while the Thames has now only one shipyard of any importance. It was the exactions and limitations of the trade unions that drove lace-making from Nottingham to Scotland. It was the exactions and limitations of trade unions that drove flint glass-making from England to Germany, and bottle-making from Scotland to Belgium.

If Great Britain fails in the industrial race, it will not be because her workmen can not create as well as others, but that they will not. And we do not need to go much farther than this in search of an explanation of the pressure of foreign competition—that a German or American workman will give equal attention simultaneously to three, four, or six machines or tools, whilst the British workman is compelled by his trade union to limit his attention to one, so that employment may be given to half a dozen other men who ought to be busy elsewhere.

Britain's greatest national danger lies in the destruction of free trade in labor. It threatens not only British industries, but also British defences, as has been seen in delays in the construction of warships caused by trade union obstructions. It is not so much technical education that is required as the awakening of the workman to the fact that he becomes his own worst enemy when he joins a trade union. Meanwhile, the conditions of international competition will not be equalized until in America trade unionism has developed as it has done in Britain. And such development has already begun.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha's new steamer *Kamano Maru* is expected to leave London very shortly and will arrive in Japan in time to take her place on the Australian line next December. She is said to be a splendid vessel of 4,800 tons, steaming 17.2 knots and fitted up in accordance with all the latest devices for the comfort of passengers.

Mr. Gody, a Belgian official, who has just returned from Johannesburg, gives this account of the Boer methods:—"What makes this war interminable is—and it cannot be too strongly insisted upon—the impossibility of capturing the Boer commandos. As soon as one body of men finds itself cornered, exhausted, and starved it disperses. The men hand in their submission, take whatever oath is required of them, only to resume the field and join their leader as soon as their strength permits." We wonder whether such proceedings are calculated in Mr. Kruger's opinion to secure the assistance of the God to whom he appeals so constantly for protection. And we wonder, too, how England's German and Dutch critics would deal with such an enemy as the Boers.

Mr. Hiranuma Senzo is fated to attract public attention. History will probably remember him as the usurper *par excellence* of the Meiji era. That is not enough, however. Having offered himself as a candidate for the House of Peers in the capacity of one of the highest tax-payers of Kanagawa Prefec-

ture, he nearly threw several good people into hysterics, who declared that the Peers would never consent to give him a seat in their midst. When he was elected, the outcry redoubled, but of course it died away in time, and Mr. Hiranuma took his seat without any fracas. Now, however, he has again set rumour's tongue wagging by resigning his seat. Some say that he finds the Upper House too hot for him; others, that he had promised from the outset not to sit in more than one session. At any rate he is once more in men's mouths.

The National Union has just passed through a crisis of its existence. At a meeting of its leaders held in Prince Konoye's residence, the advisability of dissolving the association and awaiting some more favourable occasion for resuming the propagation of its doctrines, was seriously discussed. A majority, however, were opposed to that course, and the final decision was that pending a settlement of the Manchurian question, the Union must hold together. It is difficult, indeed, to understand why the Union should abandon its labours at the present moment. Assuming that its real object is the preservation of China's integrity, that object was never farther from achievement than it is to-day, with Russia seated firmly in Manchuria, and Sir Lo Feng-Loh about to proceed to St. Petersburg as China's Representative. The Union has something tangible to work for now, whatever be its facilities for making its influence felt.

It really does seem ungrateful that Yokohama, which has the best roads in almost any part of the empire—certainly the best if the comparative accessibility of road-making materials be taken into account—should complain so constantly. A casual observer would suppose from the articles and letters appearing in local journals that very little attention was paid to the state of the streets, and that when repairs were undertaken, they were carried out in the clumsiest and most unscientific manner. Never by any chance, however, does any one think of uttering a word of approval and thankfulness for the trouble taken by the local authorities, though the residents in other towns and cities of Japan would count themselves fortunate indeed did they possess equally good roads. It may safely be asserted, we think, that considering the real state of the streets, there never was another place in the world where so much newspaper grumbling was heard. One is tempted to think that whenever a local journal is in difficulties for copy or desires to make itself conspicuous, it attacks the question of roads. And while these complaints are so loudly formulated, many of the foreign residents refuse to pay their house tax, the proceeds of which are a principal source of revenue for such purposes as road-repairing.

A Japanese subject of Moji having acquired a plot of land at Maizuru measuring 110,000 *tsubo* endeavoured to sell it to the Japanese Government, but failing in that attempt is now making efforts to find a Russian purchaser. Apparently this transaction is causing some excitement but it remains to be seen whether any Russian would care for land in such a place.

The exquisitely cool bright weather we are now enjoying is apparently prophetic of a storm. A centre of depression has declared itself near Formosa and seems to be working up northwards. In the Riukiu Islands on the morning of the 17th instant the barometer registered 739 m.m. having

stood at 753 m.m. on the preceding day. As yet there are no signs of a fall of the barometer in Tokyo, but the Meteorological Authorities are said to be of the opinion that the climatic conditions render it probable that the gale will invade the main islands. From Kiushiu it is already announced that there are symptoms of rain and storm.

The Third Regiment of the Third Division is receiving very severe and apparently not altogether undeserved censure at the hands of the Tokyo press, in consequence of its recent performances on the plains of Kagami in Gifu. Apparently the artillery of the Regiment were not well informed as to the great range of the Arisaka guns which had just been served out to them. Nobody blames them much for that ignorance. But it appears that they continued their dangerous practice from day to day, dropping shells into one village, and then treating another similarly when they were warned of what had happened at the first. It seems that the Kagami plains are a favourite place for military exercises, and that they are used by both the Ninth Division and the Third. The former, however, is said to be most considerate towards the people, always making inquiries whether they have sustained any damage and recompensing them fully. The Third Division, on the contrary, is proverbially careless in its conduct and reluctant to give compensation. So the Third Division is now condemned in terms probably more severe than the occasion merits.

A German firm has had the enterprise to open a telephone exchange at Chefoo, but as not more than 30 subscribers have been obtained, the affair is not likely to succeed, especially as the charge is only \$5 monthly, which is less than the tariff in Japan.

The *jinmin* complains that municipal expenditure is increasing with excessive rapidity in Tokyo. It gives the following figures:—

	Yen.		Yen.
1892	1,360,361	1897	1,596,570
1893	1,402,016	1898	1,953,012
1894	1,426,398	1899	2,306,987
1895	1,433,280	1900	2,212,270
1896	1,559,600	1901	2,155,000

We do not see very much to complain of in these returns, especially since there is a tendency to decrease during the past three years. If only the municipality spent its money in an intelligent manner there would be nothing to say, but such road-making methods as are now pursued can only be called astounding.

A case of bankruptcy is reported from Chefoo which may cause considerable inconvenience. According to Japanese reports it is the well known firm of Messrs. Ferguson and Co., agents for no less than 25 different associations.

FRENCH NOTES.

Detailed news of the tactics pursued by the Opposition at the French elections show that the Royalists followed the Irishman's manoeuvre of joining any one that was against the Government. According to an injunction from the Duke of Orleans, they were to carry on a frankly loyal campaign where that was possible, but where it was not possible, they were to combine for the support of the anti-Ministerial candidate. Indeed the most interesting feature of the election was an endeavour on the part of all sections of the Opposition to coalesce under the name of "Nationalists" for the purpose of putting down the Government, which,

according to them, consists of neo-Jacobins and pseudo-Socialists who are engaged in the interesting process of "grinding under foot France's ancient traditions of tolerance, generosity and self-respect."

The French Army's autumn manoeuvres began on the 9th of September and are to end on the 19th. The contending forces are under Generals Duchesne and Kessler.

A very "old-time" incident has been recalled by the pardoning of Gomez, one of the men engaged in throwing the Orsini bombs. Gomez was 29 years of age when he engaged in that plot and he is now 72. Thus he has been in penal servitude 43 years, and his health is said to have broken down, though his good conduct is assigned as the reason of his pardon. He has certainly been a long time establishing his title to leniency.

A representative of the *Figaro* has again interviewed Mr. Kruger. The old man continues to harp upon the "horrors now being committed in South Africa," and to declare that "the Boer cause would justly be condemned by God if Boer soldiers had committed a twentieth part of the crimes committed by the English." He also talks of the "incontestible inhumanity of the British," and has the splendid assurance to affirm that, "the Boers were not the aggressors." One can not help speculating upon Mr. Kruger's idea of the condemnation of God if he thinks that the Boers have hitherto had the Almighty's approval. He retains his strange belief, or pretends to retain it, in the possibility of the Boers now obtaining from England what they could not obtain before the war broke out, their complete independence. His infatuation in that respect amounts almost to lunacy.

It is stated by the *Gaulois* that the import of the arrangement concluded between France and Morocco is as follows:—

(1) The recognition by the Sherrefian Court of accomplished facts in Southern Algeria; (2) the organization of a special police for frontier incidents; (3) abandonment of the Sahara by Morocco; (4) early opening of new regions to French trade; (5) access to the French oasis on the west side by the organization at Maghzen of the new tribes ceded to France; (6) the possibility of actively pushing forward the construction of the south-western railway under conditions which will diminish the expenses of the Budget.

SHOOTING.

The Yokohama Shooting Club held its regular monthly match at the grounds at Tsurumi on Sunday. The general match taking place in the morning ended with the following scores:—

	Points.
W. H. McGowan	44
S. Watanabe	39
F. Wada	35
A. Kingdon	35
W. Jarmain	34
M. Yano	33
G. Hood	32
G. Hewett	27

Mr. McGowan wins the Gold Medal, Watanabe and Wada taking the second and third prizes.

The second match ended with a tie at 19 points, for Messrs Yano, Hewett, and McGowan. In comparing the score as per club rules, Mr. Yano was awarded the Gold Medal, with the second and third prizes in above order.

The last contest, consisting of shooting live birds thrown up in pairs, resulted in Mr. McGowan winning the Gold Medal, Mr. Wada, second, and Mr. Yano third prizes.

DEATH OF PRESIDENT MCKINLEY.

THE world is much the poorer by the death of WILLIAM MCKINLEY, the twenty-fourth President of the United States of North America. From the time when the assassin's bullet struck him down at Buffalo on September 6th until the evening of September 12th, Hope told a flattering tale, the physicians in attendance all agreeing that the stricken man would recover from his wounds. But on Friday there came a sudden change for the worse; heroic measures were resorted to: everything that the most advanced medical science could devise and execute was no doubt done, but the most powerful stimulants proved unavailing and the bulletins which reached Japan on the 14th prepared us for the news which came to hand late on Saturday night, that the honoured and beloved President had succumbed to gangrene at 2.15 o'clock on the morning of that day. And so at the comparatively early age of 58 WILLIAM MCKINLEY joins the ranks of rulers of great nations who have been suddenly cut off by an assassin's hand in the plenitude of their bodily and intellectual faculties, while bravely sustaining the weighty responsibilities of their high office.

At such a time as this, when a great nation is plunged into universal grief, mourning the loss of one who, in every act of life, public and private, has shown the world an example of clean-living, broad-thinking, and clear straightforwardness of purpose as beautiful as any found in Anglo-Saxon annals, it would be an impertinence for an outsider to intrude. Britons, however, can not forget the wave upon wave of genuine sympathy which flowed from the land so lately governed by the dead President, at the time when Queen VICTORIA passed away. And so we ask leave to bring our tribute of respect and condolence to the bier of WILLIAM MCKINLEY and to join with reverence and sincerity in the sorrow and almost unutterable grief of the citizens of the United States at the tragic ending of so noble a life. To his countrymen and the world at large he leaves behind the rich fragrance of well-spent years, while he has yielded

..... his pure soul unto his Captain,
CHRIST,

Under whose colours he had fought so long.

The last words of the dying President are representative of the man: "Goodbye all, goodbye. It is God's way: His will be done."

THE CHINESE ENVOY.

WE can not but endorse the remarks of the *Kokumin Shinbun* with regard to the letter of the Emperor of CHINA to the Emperor of JAPAN and the speech delivered by Mr. NA TUNG when delivering the letter. The letter and the speech alike refer to the relations between Japan and China, relations which, owing to the propinquity of the two empires and their

common Asiatic origin, are described as indicating "mutual confidence and cordial friendship." Some allowance must of course be made for the obligations that courtesy imposes on the compilers of such a document, but the expressions, "mutual confidence and cordial friendship," can not be reduced to vanishing quantities by any allowances on that score. They are unequivocal expressions, and Japan is fully entitled to inquire whether her neighbour's conduct accords in any sense with these avowals. We think that the answer must be negative, and so does the *Kokumin*. If China has relations of "mutual confidence and cordial friendship" with any nation in the world, that nation is Russia. It was to Russia that she appealed for protection against Japan's requirements in 1895, and although she then found that she had indeed exchanged King Log for King Stork, it is to Russia that she still looks and it is towards Russia that she shows confidence and friendship. The shadow of the Great Northern Power is gradually and steadily stealing over Eastern Asia. It is already projected as far as the Yalu; it will soon be projected over Korea, and Japan will then live in its penumbra. Is China making any effort to defer this consummation? Is she not rather adopting the vain policy of trying to sate a growing appetite with luscious morsels. Her relations with Japan are not relations of "cordial friendship and mutual confidence," and it is a hollow mockery to pretend that they are. The Emperor of JAPAN's reply is couched in much soberer terms. "It behoves Us," says, HIS MAJESTY, "to express our belief that the friendly relations between the two countries will in the future become closer and closer." Whether they are very close at present the EMPEROR carefully avoids expressing any opinion; reticence not altogether usual in addressing an Envoy charged with a peaceful mission. And in the immediate context of even those guarded words, HIS MAJESTY adds:—"It is Our earnest wish that the great work of reform, which depends on your Sovereign, will soon be found in effective progress, and that the maintenance of permanent peace in Eastern Asia will be thereby secured." In effect, the EMPEROR reminds his Imperial correspondent that there can be no really cordial relations between the two nations unless China emerges from her bigoted conservatism and frankly enters the path of progress. We are not so sanguine as to suppose that HIS MAJESTY'S wholesome reminder will have much effect on China's malady, but it is satisfactory to find that, so far as Japan is concerned, China is not to be allowed to hide her erring head under a sand of barren protestations.

An attempt was made to wreck a train, by blocking the line with stones, about 3 miles from the Takekawa station on the 16th inst. A train left Tatsukawa on the afternoon of that day and on reaching the impediment the engine was derailed, but fortunately no injury to life or limb occurred.

GERMAN NOTES.

It appears that there was something improper about the manner in which the London *Finanz Chronik* obtained a copy of the new German Tariff Bill before its publication. Two Prussian officials are said to have been suspended for complicity in the affair.

The Centre Party in the Reichstag has apparently resolved to support the new Tariff Bill. That ought to secure the passing of the measure, for the Centre commands more than 100 votes. The Party is not prepared to vote for the Bill exactly as it stands, but will approve such an increase of the duties on agricultural produce as would accomplish the purpose of the measure. Russian journals show no disposition to become reconciled to the Bill. They advocate a war of tariffs if necessary, and urge that steps be taken to encourage Russian manufactures so as to render the country independent of Germany.

THE LATE PRESIDENT MCKINLEY.

PULPIT REFERENCES IN YOKOHAMA.

The sad death of President McKinley drew forth expressions of sorrow at Christ Church and Union Church, Yokohama, on Sunday morning. At the last mentioned place, prayers were offered for an afflicted nation and then the Pastor, the Rev. E. S. Booth, M.A., preached the following sermon:—

I will take for my text this morning the 14th verse of the 25th Psalm:—"The secret of the Lord is with them that fear him; and he will shew them his covenant."

All hearts are full of one thought this morning. You have doubtless all heard of the death of Mr. McKinley, President of the United States of America. The telegram is dated Shanghai, Sept. 14th, 8.50 p.m. It seems that a sudden change had taken place on Friday morning about 3 o'clock, when the physicians all gathered about his bed.

The new century is but a few months old, and in these few months the English-speaking peoples of the world have been twice brought to face a common sorrow. That gracious and noble lady, Queen Victoria, was in the providence of God, permitted to reign righteously through a long reign and passed away, or fell on sleep, naturally. The chief magistrate of that other great English-speaking people, while in the midst of a public function, meeting his suffrages as one man meets another, giving himself the opportunity of pressing the hands of his people; among them a dastardly felon comes and presents the right hand, carrying in his left a pistol wrapped in a handkerchief, and twice discharges his weapon into the bosom of one of God's chief magistrates among men. It is because of that circumstance and fact that I have taken this text this morning. I do not like to apologize, but I feel that it is due to you, since it was nearly 9 o'clock this morning when I got the sad news, and I hope you will pardon me if I do not do the subject justice. But I feel that I must speak out some of the thoughts which arise in my breast, this morning. "The secret of the Lord is with them that fear Him." There is but one mystery in this universe, and that is sin. With the righteous God there is no secret of righteousness, but why and wherefore evil has been permitted to enter in and darken this beautiful world, and damage the image of the Creator is the secret of God, the mystery of the ages. To them that fear Him the secret is revealed; it is through the fear of the Lord that man is let into the secrets of His will. Let us think of this thought just a moment: "The fear of the Lord." Three times in about a third of a century the American people have been thrown into the affliction of a deep sorrow through the assassin's hand. Had he who fired the fatal bullet that took Lincoln's life the fear of the Lord? Had he who skulked about the station and fired the deadly bullet into the body of Garfield the

fear of the Lord? And he who presented the hand of friendship to Mr. McKinley and with the other hand fired two bullets into his body, had he the fear of the Lord?

Rulers and magistrates are the implements of divine justice, law and order; they stand in God's place. Whatever we may say of the Divine right of kings, it is true, that they who are placed as rulers over a people have their persons sacred and inviolate, and why is it that there is a growing tendency in this so-called enlightened age when the sacred inviolability of the person and life of the chief magistrate of the people is being denied? Why is it? The first answer to that question I believe is the fact that the Jews of the churches of Christendom are so scarcely filled with men. Men are finding their mental and spiritual nourishment at the clubs, and in recreations, and anywhere and everywhere except in the House of God, with His Book as their guide. Is it to be wondered at that with men of influence and position in society thus turning their backs on God's House and God's Word, that there should be those in the lower stratum of society who think that they are doing an honorable thing if they put away the chief magistrates of the people? Anarchy has its root in infidelity and atheism. It is certainly a fact that the more noble and more righteous the ruler that sits on the throne the more conscientious he is to secure righteousness and justice, the more likely he is to become the target of the assassin's hand. Is there nothing to be done?

"The secret of the Lord is with them that fear him."

We cannot expect to deal with this great secret of the universe until we ourselves fear the Lord. That day must come when men shall leave their scoffing and their free-thinking, and shall come to fear the Lord. It is only then that that which is evil can be dealt with.

The Lord Jesus Christ came into this world for one purpose, and that one purpose was to meet sin—face to face and to destroy it. That purpose guided him through his whole life here upon earth. It led him to the cross? Yes, that was only a proof of the mysterious hold sin has upon the hearts of men, it was sin that hung him upon the cross. It was sin that scoffed upon him in his trial. It was sin that jeered upon him on the cross: but through all the jeers, through all the pain, he had but one purpose, and that one purpose was accomplished when he said, "It is finished." Nothing more could be done by evil, the power of evil was vanquished, it could only exert itself to a certain limit, and then it could do no more. The consequences of sin,—death and the grave,—were then conquered, and they both rendered up from their grip, the life that they could not hold, for that was the secret of God. My friends, the assassin has taken away the life of one who has been inspired by a high purpose in both his private and public life, and the world as well as the American people is poorer to-day because of Mr. McKinley's death, and mourns it. Yet there is an element in his death that enriches the world, his noble life; his noble example of Christian integrity, his exalted purpose in all his life will be a source of encouragement to the youth of the world in the years to come, and we praise God for that.

But now there is another portion of our text, "and he will show them his covenant." Now God has made a covenant with them that fear him. A promise. It was not a promise entered into hastily, it was not a promise that cannot be fulfilled, but a promise that will be gloriously fulfilled. God himself is the guarantor of his word and the guarantor of the fulfillment of this covenant. And what is this covenant? The redemption of Israel, and the taking of Israel out of all his troubles. The only reason that we cannot drop all the sorrows of this world, is because of sin. The only source of the sorrows of this world, is evil. Sin in its multitudinous forms and effects reveals this. In the covenant God has made sin shall be absolutely destroyed. The covenant will be shown to them that fear Him. Now, we know that there are millions of people in the United States and in Great Britain, and in all the dependencies of

Great Britain, who fear God, and the time is coming, we know not how or what terrible calamity will fall on these peoples, but the time will come when they that fear God will be as one man, and will cry as with one voice, and at that time the covenant will be revealed to them, and he who roams up and down this world as a "roaring lion" will be chained and cast into the bottomless pit. My friends, can not we be joined in this one fear, the fear of the Lord? Can we not be united with this high purpose before us? We have many ills in this community; and how many things there are that destroy the peace of home and of society; the peace of the individual, because evil stalks abroad, and why shall he be allowed to stalk abroad? Why do we who fear the Lord condone with all these forms of evil? Why do we as lovers of country and lovers of God condone with the anarchist. The United States of America boasts of its liberty, and of its freedom of speech, and of conscience, the liberty of the press: all these institutions are objects of pride to us. We open our doors to the down-trodden and poverty-stricken of the world, and they come to us, and in some instances they act towards us as the reptile, which the man found frozen, and out of compassion placed in his bosom, and when it had been warmed into vitality, it thrust its venomous fangs into the bosom that gave it warmth. Yes, my friends, there are other forms of evil, not simply anarchism and socialism; but also intemperance, and vice in many forms which are sapping the very life of society and undermining the home, undermining the best and dearest institutions that we have. Why do we condone these things? We have not that fear of the Lord which will reveal His Secrets to us, and which will help us make a successful fight against evil.

The time is coming when right-minded men and women can no longer sit still and look complacently on the things which they know are subversive of all justice in the Government, and peace in the home, and order in society. What policy should the commonwealths of the world pursue in order to rid them of the dangers that menace their very existence? Might not all who are known to be anarchists, or in sympathy with them, be banished to some distant island of the sea to dwell by themselves and rule themselves? That would, I suppose, be a possible way of dealing with the difficulty, but would it be God's way? "The secret of the Lord is with them that fear Him." "He will show them His covenant." God's way is not force, but love; moral influence. He would have these men and women who have the root of evil in them brought to a knowledge of His salvation and would cleanse them of all their unrighteousness through Jesus Christ. This is God's way, and we can do no good work successfully except it be in His way. We cannot improve upon His plan of salvation, however much we try. We shall only be anarchists ourselves if we attempt it. Let us hold fast to the eternal covenant which God has made. "Whosoever receiveth Him (Christ) He giveth power to become the son of God, even to as many as believe on his name." This is God's covenant. We shall be made partakers of His righteousness. We are to be made heirs of God, joint heirs with Christ. This is God's solution of the problem. This once realized in the experience of mankind, would destroy that mystery of mysteries. The God-fearing must look forward with hopeful expectation to the time when there shall be no more night, for God shall be the light thereof. The great and good man, who was not too great or too busy to take notice of a little child's congratulations upon his election to the presidency, and whom we mourn to-day, has passed into the daylight of God's presence. To him there is no longer any mystery.

CHRIST CHURCH.

The preacher at Christ Church on Sunday morning was the Rev. H. McE. Price. The reverend gentleman, on reaching the Pulpit, said:—

"Before beginning my sermon it may not be out of place for me to read a few lines from a Newspaper Extra which was handed to me as I came

into the Church....."Shanghai Sept. 14th President McKinley is dead." Having only just heard this distressing news, and having in common probably with most of you been encouraged to hope that a different issue was to be permitted, I shall not attempt to say more than a very few words on the subject.

A great man has been taken from the head of a great nation, and we can only bow in reverent wonder before the mysterious Providence that has allowed this to happen in such a way.

All Christendom, and more than Christendom, will unite in offering earnest sympathy to the bereaved widow and family, and to the bereaved nation. If one may on the spur of the moment offer a word of consolation, I venture to take it from one of the Psalms for this morning, the 77th. Under a sense of his distress the Psalmist asks, "Hath God forgotten to be gracious?" and he replies, "I will remember the years of the right hand of the most Highest. I will remember the works of the Lord, and call to mind Thy wonders of old time."

The nation so grievously bereaved, at this time has passed through times of great trial and can call to mind God's wonders and deliverances. May it be given to the nation, and especially those most closely touched by this bereavement to turn to God now again and to find "Him a very present help in trouble."

After Morning Prayer, the Organist, Mr. W. Karl Vincent, played the Dead March in *Saul*, the choir and congregation rising to their feet; after Evening Prayer, Chopin's Funeral March was given on the Organ, the choir and congregation again standing in their places.

AMERICAN ASIATIC ASSOCIATION OF JAPAN.

Yokohama, Sept. 16th, 1901.

The following copies of correspondence are published for the information of members:—

GEO. H. SCHMIDT,
Secretary.

[TELEGRAM.]

Yokohama, Sept. 9th, 1901.

President McKinley,

Buffalo.

American Asiatic Association, Japan, tenders sincere sympathy and prays for your recovery.

No. 612. United States Consul-General Yokohama, Japan,

Sept. 13th, 1901.

JOHN LINDSLEY, Esquire,
Vice-President of the
American Asiatic Association
Japan, Yokohama.

SIR,—It is my pleasant duty, under instruction from the Department of State, Washington, to convey to the officers and members of your Association an expression of sincere thanks for your kind telegram of sympathy, addressed to President McKinley.

I am, Sir, Yours, respectfully,

E. C. BELLWIS,
Consul-General.

[TELEGRAM.]

Yokohama, Sept. 16th, 1901.

Mrs. McKinley, Canton, Ohio.

American Asiatic Association, Japan, tenders heartfelt sympathy.

We have received the following for publication:—

[TELEGRAM TO MRS. MCKINLEY.]

Mrs. MCKINLEY, Washington.

Captain, officers, passengers irrespective of nationality steamship *Gaelic*, just arrived, offer heartfelt condolences upon your and the Nation's bereavement.

FINCH, Captain.

Yokohama, Sept. 17th, 1901.

FORMOSA.

The opening ceremony of the Tamsui line of the Formosan Railway will take place on the 20th inst.

Several Formosan barbarians attacked a house occupied by a family named Takayama, at Bunsampo, Formosa, early on the morning of the 9th inst. and cut off the heads of eight persons and then made their escape.

FIRES.

A big fire occurred at Mashiji-mura, Hagai-gori, Ishikawa Prefecture, on the afternoon of the 13th inst. Sixty houses were destroyed.

An explosion of firedamp occurred in the Kanada mine, Tagawa-gori, Fukuoka Prefecture, on the 13th inst. Two coolies were killed and two injured.

Fire broke out in a tobacco factory at Kago-shima on the afternoon of the 16th inst. and three buildings were destroyed. The loss is estimated at about *yen* 50,000.

Fire broke out in an engine room of the Aome Railway Company, at Aome-machi, Nishi Tamagori, Tokyo, shortly after 12 o'clock on the morning of the 16th inst., and one building was destroyed.

Fire broke out in a bath room of the Seiyoken Hotel at Unemecho, Kyobashi, Tokyo, shortly after noon on the 16th inst. and destroyed the bath room. The kitchen was also damaged. One man was injured.

By a fire which broke out on the 8th inst., at No. 414, Ning-po road, Shanghai, in a house occupied by the compradore of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, damage to the extent of Tls. 100,000 was done.

At 2.15 on Sunday morning, the Bluff Fire Brigade received a call from the Maples Hotel, No. 85. The men with a small manual engine, were quickly on the spot and found that a portion of the roof of one of the buildings of the Maples Hotel was on fire. With the assistance of the Bluff Police Brigade, and with the help of the inmates of the Hotel, they extinguished the fire in a few minutes. The Kiria Brewery Fire brigade, Engineer Thomson in charge, with their hose connected to the powerful steam pumps in the Brewery, were also promptly on the spot, but fortunately their aid was not required.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

H.M.S. *Argonaut* left Nagasaki for Hongkong on the 16th inst.

The British Government has stricken the name of Earl Russell from the list of Berkshire magistrates.

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha steamer *Daikichi Maru*, 2,000 tons, built at the Osaka Iron Works, was launched on the 12th inst.

Owing to heavy rains, the Shichinoye-gawa, Aomori Prefecture, overflowed on the 13th inst. and fifty-six houses were flooded and two bridges washed away.

In the recent interport match between the Foochow and Shanghai Gun Clubs, the former won the cup by 5 points, grassing 72 birds against Shanghai's 67.

Katayama Heitaro, of Nakanoshima, Osaka, was arrested by the police on the 12th inst. charged with forging a cheque for *yen* 6,800 on the 100th National Bank in December, 1899.

The publication of the *Gumma Shinbun* was suspended by the authorities and the property of the paper seized in settlement of a claim for *yen* 1,000 for money lent and unpaid on the 13th inst.

Otagiri Seiga, living at Tomioka-Monzencho, Fukagawa, Tokyo, was arrested by the police on the 15th inst. charged with blackmailing a number of persons and obtaining from them some 300 *yen*.

Kato Seitaro, son of a manager of the transport company at Odenmachi, Tokyo, was arrested by the Asakusa police on the 13th inst. on a charge of having stolen several articles from the house of a watchman of the Nicorai Greek, at Surugadai, on the 8th inst.

Mr. Kawaji Juhei, of Shiga Prefecture, and Mr. Okamura Kimata, of Kumamoto Prefecture,

were elected members of the House of Peers on the 16th inst. being the highest tax-payers in that prefecture.

A woman named Nakai Miya, living at Hatchobori, Kyobashi, Tokyo, was arrested by the Police last month on a charge of kidnapping a young girl. The Tokyo Local Court sentenced her on the 16th inst. to two years' major imprisonment and 10 *yen* fine.

The memorial festival of Prince Kita Shirakawa will take place in Formosa on the 27th and 28th October. The Emperor will send a representative. Princess Kita Shirakawa Tomiko accompanied by her stewards, etc., will leave for Formosa about the 20th prox.

The funeral of the late Mr. Inouye Kan-ichi, a well-known newspaper writer, will take place in the Buddhist temple, known as Zuishoji, Shirokane, Tokyo, on the afternoon of the 15th inst. Deceased had been a long time ill at Fukai-mura, Kobe, and died on the 31st.

A story-teller named Shorin Hakuryu, returned to Japan at the end of last month. He left Japan for Europe and America via Korea, China, and Siberia in March, 1886, with only 27 *yen* of passage money to start with. He will deliver stories about his travels in a few days.

A robber named Kaneko Shigejiro, serving his time in Ichigaya jail, escaped while doing outside work at Kitaura-machi, Naito-shinjuku, on the afternoon of the 11th inst. After hiding for about an hour he ran to Toyama on the night of the same day, but was arrested by three detectives who were waiting for him.

The excellent band of the Italian flagship gave a most enjoyable open-air concert in the Bluff Gardens on Saturday afternoon which attracted a fair attendance of ladies and gentlemen. What a pity Yokohama cannot have more of such delights during the autumn months.

A firewood dealer named Tsukaguchi Yujiro, living at Ogicho Sanchome, Yokohama, was arrested by the Kotobukicho police on the 15th inst. charged with obtaining money from several houses on the pretence that it was for festival expenses. He was sentenced to 40 days in the lock-up at the station.

Upon the occasion of the tercentenary anniversary of the death of the Danish astronomer, Tycho Brahe, which occurs on September 21st, King Oscar of Sweden will give a great fete on the island of Sven, formerly the Danish site of Brahe's observatory. Danish royalties and many prominent persons are expected to take part in the celebration.

Nakayama Bunjiro and his son Kiichi, living at Namaita-mura, Inashiki-gori, Ibaraki Prefecture, attacked and murdered the former's cousin, named Hasumi Toragoro, in the same village on the night of the 14th inst. They afterwards threatened the cousin's wife, stole 10 *yen* from her and escaped. Both were arrested the following day.

The pick-up game of baseball on Saturday afternoon on the Cricket-ground, proved very interesting. Nominally the sides were "Boys" versus "Men," but where the age limit was drawn was not discernible. Up to the eighth innings the game was about even, but eventually the "Boys" won by 13 runs to 11. There was some good hitting and also smart fielding during the game.

The 39-raters had a race on Saturday afternoon over the No. 2 Course, 9 miles, on Club time. The start was at 2.15 p.m. and the finish was as follows:—

	Time Allowance.	Finish.
Mary	—	4.05.10
Kingfisher	—	4.10.50
Golden Hind	2.46	4.24.40
Spray	5.51	4.18.30
Huidee	—	—

Mary takes first and Kingfisher second prize.

Although India has spent £15,000,000 during the past three years for the relief of the famine

stricken a surplus of £6,337,000 has accumulated during the same period in the treasury. The balance sheet is said to be the most favourable since India passed under the British crown.

Takahashi Gendo, of Ishikawa-machi Ichome, Yokohama, employed as a secretary in the Yokohama Post and Telegraph Office, was arrested by the Kagacho police on the 16th inst. charged with stealing money from several registered letters since July last. The letters were found in his room.

By a land subsidence at the Donibristol colliery, in Perthshire, on August 27th ten men were entombed. A rescue party of four descended. Five of the miners were rescued on August 28th when the sides of the mine again collapsed, entombing two of the rescuers. These, with the first rescue party of four who have failed to return, make eleven in all whose fate is still doubtful.

Several Naval Officers of the gunnery training office, Yokosuka, were engaged in trial firing with shell at Meiji-mura, Kozagori, Kanagawa Prefecture, on the 13th inst. At half-past two o'clock in the afternoon a loaded shell missed the mark and fell on the Matsubayashi-mura's side. The officers made a search for the shell at once but failed to find it. The authorities are anxious lest some person may find the shell and explode it.

The German transport *Bahia* arrived at Nagasaki from Taku on Wednesday, the 11th inst., with 900 troops on board, homeward bound. On her way to Taku, the transport encountered a typhoon in the Chusan gulf, during which her lifeboats were washed away and other damages were inflicted. Repairs will be effected at Nagasaki, says the *Press*, and while these are being done, a number of the troops will be housed in the Public Hall.

A boy was run over and killed by an electric tram car between Odawara and Kodzu on the morning of the 14th inst. The boy's father and about 50 other persons attacked the conductor of the tram and severely beat him. The body of the boy was not removed for a long time and caused an obstruction on the line. Two of the Imperial Princesses, on their way from Hakone soon after arrived in a tram car, when the body of the boy was temporarily removed to allow the tram car to pass, but it was afterwards again laid on the line. What were the police doing?

Mr. W. Karl Vincent, Organist of Christ Church, Yokohama, will give an organ recital in aid of the Church Funds at 8.30 p.m. on Wednesday, September 25th. Tickets can be obtained from Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, Messrs. Lane, Crawford and Co., Messrs. Moutrie and Co., or from the ladies of the congregation. It is some years now since an organ recital was given in Yokohama, and as the instrument at Christ Church was recently completely overhauled a large congregation should be attracted.

Below are statistics prepared by the Formosan Colonial Office, showing the amount of the foreign trade of the island during August of this year, as compared with the figures for the corresponding period of last year:—

	This year.	Last year.	Decrease.
	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
Exports.....	970,549	1,333,788	363,239
Imports.....	629,160	1,573,566	944,406
Total	1,599,709	2,907,354	1,307,645
Balance	341,389	239,778	—
Export of specie	28,116	128,601	100,485
Import	105,030	345,785	230,755
Balance	76,913	217,184	140,271

On Wednesday afternoon Mr. John W. Hall offered for sale by public auction the valuable property known as Lot No. 242, Bluff, containing as per title deed 537 *tsubo* of land, together with the commodious six roomed dwelling house, with servants' quarters, stables and carriage house thereon. The property belonged to Capt. Allen. Bidding commenced at *yen* 10,000 and eventually at *yen* 17,500 the lot was knocked down to Mr. E. J. Moss, on behalf of a client. No. 130 B, Yamashita-cho, Settlement, was then

put up. The bidding commenced at yen 5,000 but only reached yen 7,500, at which price the property was withdrawn.

The result of the attempt on the part of the Industrial Bank, for the first time, to obtain subscribers for loan bonds in Formosa, through an agency established there for that purpose, appears to be promising. It seems that the applications, apart from those directed to the head office, numbered 636,357 from Taihoku, 154 from Tainan, 67 from Keelung, and 57 from Taichu, up to the closing date (Sept. 2nd). If matters proceed at this rate, it is expected that there will be 2,000 applications representing yen 40,000 by the 15th.

England has spent \$35,000,000 for the improvement of Egypt since 1885, and is now planning the construction of costly reservoirs and irrigation works at the head of the Nile, which will secure abundance of water for the irrigation of Upper Egypt and the Soudan, as the dams at Assouan and Assiout are designed to do for Lower Egypt. The reservoirs to be formed at the headwaters of the Nile will also help navigation in the Blue Nile during the summer season. The new improvements have been planned by Sir William Garstin, who cleared the Nile of the sudd which impeded navigation, and Lord Cromer has given them his approval.

Following was the amount of Japanese currency in circulation at the end of August:—

Coins.	Amount.	Total for Year.
	Yen.	Yen.
Old gold.....	—	141,156,134
20 yen gold	—	37,220,000
10 " "	11,383,825	93,916,470
5 " "	—	838,320
1 yen silver	—	162,177,072
1 yen trade dollar	—	3,056,638
50 sen "	—	25,496,723
20 sen "	—	21,079,273
10 sen "	—	20,178,608
5 sen silver	—	2,526,710
5 sen nickel	—	8,664,848
2 sen copper.....	—	5,154,053
1 " "	—	4,881,741
5 rin copper.....	—	1,977,764
1 " "	—	44,491
1 sen bronze.....	7,000	177,000
Total	—	528,805,849

One of the steerage passengers on the *Hong-kong Maru*, says the *San Francisco Call* of August 27, is under the care of the ship's surgeon suffering from six knife wounds. Judging from the stories the steerage of this Japanese steamship is not a safe place to travel in. The firemen have been in the habit of using it as a lounging place, and resented the presence of passengers. Several of the latter were women, and when their husbands remonstrated with the firemen for coming into the room nearly naked they got angry and started to run amuck. The white officers attempted to stop the fracas and succeeded for a time. The row broke out again, however, and a Spanish steerage passenger was chased into the main saloon, where he fell and was stabbed six times in the back and thighs before the infuriated Japanese fireman could be seized and locked up. It is only a few weeks ago that the chief engineer of the *Nippon Maru* was beaten by his firemen, and he is still in the hospital. A Japanese chief engineer took the vessel out to San Francisco.

The production of *kombu* in Nemuro, Hokkaido, has so considerably increased during the past few years and so lucrative is the trade in it, that some of the dealers are tempted to prepare it coarsely and irregularly, in the hope of securing large profits, which crafty manner of trading on the part of a few is sure in the end to involve many others in serious losses. To put an end to this abuse and, further, to improve the manufacture, therefore, the local authorities after consulting with the Home Department, have decided to revise some of the regulations bearing upon the collection and preparation of *kombu*. The amount thus far gathered by the Nemuro guild this year is estimated approximately at 35,000-36,000 *koku*; but since the 20th of July, when gathering was resumed, the weather has been, for

the most part, very foggy, so that long cut *kombu* of the first quality has rarely been met with, the fishers getting only inferior qualities. The preparation of the product for the market is now well under way and export business will be in full swing by the end of this month at latest.

A murderous affair occurred at Nagoya on the 11th inst. A young man named Mizutani Yasujiro, aged 24, who had been employed by a harness-maker named Yamada Keitei, for some nine years, and until recently had been a steady hard-working man, about three months ago took to a profligate life. He was cautioned and advised by his parents and employers to amend his ways, but all in vain. Early on the 11th inst. he was dunned by a restaurant keeper for money he owed, and his employer's wife, overhearing the altercation, again remonstrated with him on his conduct. Mizutani then ran out of the house, but returned about noon, with a sword. With this weapon he attacked his employer, Keitei, stabbing him in the stomach, and fatally wounding him. He then killed his employer's wife, and second son, aged 16, who just then returned from school. Keitei's eldest daughter, aged 26, was next attacked and wounded in the shoulder. The murderer then rushed into another room and committed suicide by stabbing himself in the throat and stomach.

The Church has lost an eminent prelate in Dr. Brooke Foss Westcott, Bishop of Durham, who died on July 27th, aged seventy-six. He was the greatest theologian the Church of England has recently produced, a scholar who was respected even by German controversialists, and a man whose mental power impressed all with whom he came in contact. His first book, "An Introduction to the Study of the Gospels," was published when he was only twenty-five, and is still a textbook with serious theological students, and his "Cambridge Text" of the New Testament, which it took him with his great colleague, Dr. Hort, twenty-eight years to prepare, is accepted throughout the world as the most learned and suggestive. Though far from illiberal, he was very orthodox, and his defence of the authenticity of St. John's Gospel is the one on which all disputants on that side rely. As Bishop he was remarkable for his interest in social questions, his leaning being towards a Collectivism based on Christianity, and it was his judicious but sympathetic intervention which terminated the great miner's strike of 1892.

News comes from Australia of the finding on Bikar Island, a small uninhabited atoll of the Marshall group, of wreckage which is thought to indicate that the British ship *Manchester* came to grief there. Footprints and marks of two boats' keels on the sand and other signs make it seem probable that the captain and his wife and children and crew had been on the island, and, being unable to find water, had pushed off again. There were footprints of a woman and children plainly marked in the sand. Also there were found bodies of birds which had been sucked for blood to allay thirst. A small schooner came across these traces about three months ago, and as no sign has been found of the missing people since, it is supposed that they died of thirst before reaching inhabited islands. The body of one man was found in the scrub near the shore. Many cases of kerosene were scattered about the beach. The *Manchester*, Captain F. Clemens, left New York loaded with kerosene for Yokohama a year ago and has never been seen since. She was a four-masted steel ship of 2,851 tons.

We read that at present there are three separate projects each of which has for its purpose the establishment of a water power electricity company at Lake Biwa, in Omi Province, Shiga Prefecture. One is to be called the Biwa Lake Canal Joint Stock Company and is promoted by Mr. Matzō Asami and others; a second is the Seta River Water Power Electricity Joint Stock Company founded by Mr. Bumpai Takagi, Kyōto; and still another is the Uji River Water Power Electricity Joint Stock Company, of which the chief promoter is Mr. Matsuei Iwaya. All three have sent or are sending applications for charters to

the Government. In the belief that the competition among these enterprises would be likely to lead to abuses the local authorities endeavoured to induce the respective promoters to amalgamate their schemes and it is understood that their efforts have at length been successful. After some deliberation, the three companies have resolved to amalgamate, on condition that each shall enjoy perfectly equal rights in connection with the affairs of the Union Association to be established. Accordingly, a new application to the Home Minister for a charter will be forwarded under the name of the united enterprise.

As we all know stamp duties must be paid by affixing stamps to bonds, receipts, &c., but in the case of exchange bills, promissory notes, bill of lading, tickets exchangeable for goods transported, warehousing bonds, warehousing bonds pawnable, insurance policies, share certificates or debentures, the amount of stamp duties may be paid in cash to the Government which will then add the marks of the official tax stamps to the documents. Such transactions of affixing the official tax stamp has hitherto been undertaken by the Financial Department only but No. 10 Ordinance of the Financial Department issued on the 3rd August, 1901, has authorized the respective Revenue Administration Bureaux at Yokohama, Tokyo, Osaka, Kobe and Hakodate to conduct the transactions in its stead on and after the 1st October 1901. We understand that the Yokohama Revenue Administration Bureau will be in a position to accept such request of affixing the official tax stamps from the 1st October, 1901, as every arrangement is being made for the purpose and will at no distant future be completed.

LAW CASES.

Mrs. Frances D. Carroll, a citizen of Kentucky, U.S.A., and resident in Japan for nearly twelve years, has lodged a complaint at the Procurator's office in the Yokohama District Court, charging a boy named Wakahara Harukichi, employed in the restaurant above the Yokohama Station, and a policeman named Ishida Kumakichi, attached to the Isezakicho Police Station, with an aggravated assault upon her on August 2nd.

We learn that Mr. F. W. Horne, through his Counsel, Mr. Sato, has instituted a civil suit in the Yokohama Chiho Saibancho against Mr. W. S. Stone. Plaintiff alleges that on June 14th, 1900, defendant ordered through plaintiff's firm phonographs and accessories from England, it being agreed that defendant should receive 40 per cent. discount off cost price, freight and Customs duty to be paid by defendant. The goods arrived in December and defendant was notified. On January 3rd, defendant replied that he ordered six batteries with the phonographs, and that, as the batteries did not arrive, he could not take delivery. Plaintiff demands yen 679 as damages.

Bankruptcy proceedings *in re* Takase Saburo, wine merchant, of 56, Honcho-dori, Shichome, Yokohama, began in the Chiho Saibancho on Monday before Judge Mabuchi. Mr. Inouye Yayekichi, bankruptcy administrator, lodged an application for grace in the discharge of his obligation to his creditors, amounting to eight hundred thousand yen in all, including yen 22,600 to the Russo-Chinese Bank; yen 9,052.63 to Messrs. Paul Schramm & Co., No. 202; and yen 2,536 to Messrs. H. Ahrens & Co., No. 29, Yamashita-cho, Yokohama. Mr. Takase Saburo, petitioned for delay in the discharge of his obligations until February next year, to secured creditors, and until June the same year to those unsecured. Petitioner urged that in his commercial transactions heretofore he had never failed in his financial obligations, and his suspension of payment in the present instance was simply the result of the economic depression now prevailing. The foreign creditors consented to the petition of the applicant, but owing to the objection raised by the (Teikoku Shogyo) Imperial Commercial Bank, the meeting dispersed without arriving at any definite result.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

The man Winters who recently stole a quarter of a ton of gold bars in Vallejo has been sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment.

A company in Texas owning a million acres of forest land prohibits the felling of any tree in its domain of less than one foot in diameter.

Mr. Edwin Manning, the wealthiest man in Iowa, died at his home in Keosauqua on August 16, at the age of 86 years. His estate is valued at three millions.

President Loubet, of France, has conferred upon President W. R. Harper of the University of Chicago the decoration of the French order of the Legion of Honour.

Mexico has grown faster during the past decade than Canada. The Republic has a population of 13,570,545 and the Dominion has only 5,300,000. The territorial area of the latter is greater, however, than that of the United States.

As a result of the recent exposure of alleged frauds in the New York customs service several of the big wholesale dry-goods firms of Chicago have filed claims with the Board of Appraisers asking for sums aggregating hundreds of thousands of dollars as rebates.

Mr. David Nation, through his attorney, has brought suit for a divorce from his wife, Mrs. Carrie Nation, the temperance crusader. Mr. Nation, who is now visiting in Iberia, Ohio, alleges that his wife held him up to public ridicule, neglected her family duties and abandoned his home.

The *Daily Chronicle* has obtained from Lord Rothschild a denial of any connection with or knowledge of the reported American copper trust. My firm has no copper mines," he is reported, to have said, "and I never heard before of Senator Clark."

The Canadian Pacific and the Baltimore and Ohio railroads are considering the feasibility of using electric locomotives to overcome the high grades on their respective lines. The locomotives will weigh 120 tons, and, in the event of their adoption, will need 100-pound rails on the track where employed.

The Boston News Bureau makes the following comparison of the value of passenger and freight traffic on American railways in 1890 and 1900:

	1900.	1890.
Passenger revenue	\$323,715,639	\$260,786,453
Freight revenue	1,049,256,323	724,464,277
Passengers carried	576,865,230	492,430,865
Freight carried, tons ...	1,101,680,238	636,541,617

A libel has been filed in the United States district court at San Francisco against the British steamer *Lennox*, which while in the United States transport service was disabled at sea and towed into port by the steamer *Laqua*. The court is asked to award approximate salvage based on a valuation of \$60,000 for the *Laqua* and \$200,000 for the *Lennox*.

Work on six vessels for the United States navy and one for the United States army is delayed because of the present labour troubles in San Francisco. The Union Iron Works has contracts for six warships and two submarine torpedo boats. The most important of these war vessels is the battleship *Ohio*. She was launched a few months ago and the moment she took the water work ceased on her. The transport *Sherman* has been at the Union Iron Works for over six months.

It is stated that nearly everything in the line of fruits and vegetables, as well as foodstuffs and meats, are selling in Chicago at from 100 to 800 per cent. higher than a year ago. The most striking advances are noted in the price of cabbage, which is selling at \$8 per 100, against \$1 per 100 head a year ago. All meats are 3 to 6½ cents per pound higher now than they were a year ago, while fruits are two or three times dearer than last year. All cereals, with the exception of wheat, which is 3½ cents per bushel lower

than a year ago, now show advances, ranging from 8 cents per bushel in rye to 20 cents per bushel in corn, as compared with prices current a year ago.

Leaders in the lumber industry of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota are predicting that it will be practically dead within the next ten years, owing to the exhaustion of the forests. Comparatively little of the immense forests which formerly covered the greater part of these three States is now standing, and the men who have denuded the timber lands there are arranging, if permitted, to perform the same office for the Pacific Coast States and Alaska.

At the close of the Grand Army encampment at Cleveland, O., this year, the women of Iowa will unveil a monument erected to the memory of Jennie Wade, the only woman who was killed in the battle of Gettysburg. Mrs. Georgia Wade McClellan of Denison, Ia., department secretary of the Woman's Relief Corps, is a sister of the dead heroine, and the monument is said to be as much a mark of appreciation of her work as it is a memorial of the service of the decedent to her country's cause.

Commander William Swift, commanding the gunboat *Yorktown*, has been ordered to relieve Commander Seaton Schroeder as Naval Governor of the Island of Guam. The *Yorktown* is now en route to Guam. The assignment of Commander Swift is temporary, pending the selection of a permanent Governor. It became necessary to detach Commander Schroeder from that duty prior to the expiration of the usual period of such assignments in order that he might return to the United States and testify before the Schley court of inquiry.

A town of 10,000 to be known as Lawton, has grown up just outside the limits of Fort Still, Oklahoma Territory, within a night. Following the close of the land lottery at El Reno thousands of home-seekers who drew blanks started for the three points picked out by the Federal Government for town-sites in the country—namely, Anadarko, Hobart and Lawton. A majority of the people favoured Lawton, which is twenty-five miles inland, and thousands camped in and about the proposed site waiting the proposed sale of lots on August 6th.

It is reported in Glasgow that Mr. J. R. Ellerman, of the Leyland line, has purchased the old established City line of fourteen steamers engaged in the East Indian trade, the price being nearly £1,000,000. Mr. Ellerman, according to rumour, is acting for Mr. J. P. Morgan and his associates. The City line of steamers is owned by George Smith & Sons, of Glasgow. The fleet, comprising fourteen vessels, has an aggregate tonnage of about 55,000 tons. With this addition and the two Johnson line steamers recently purchased, the Leyland fleet, which was formerly composed of fifty-eight vessels, with a tonnage of 246,146 tons, will have seventy-four vessels and a tonnage of over 301,146 tons.

The selection of Mr. John Barrett, formerly United States Minister to Siam, as Commissioner General to Asia and Australasia, has been approved by the Executive Committee of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company. The duties of the position are to interest the Governments and the people of Asia and Australasia in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition; that they may make exhibits and erect State buildings at the Exposition. The jurisdiction of the newly appointed Commissioner General extends over China, Siberia, Japan, Korea, Siam, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania and the South Sea Islands. He will also visit the newly acquired possessions of the United States—the Philippines, Guam and Hawaii—to interest industrial agencies there in the Exposition.

In 1897 the production of cigarettes in the United States reached the enormous figure of 4,153,252,470. Within the last three years *Tobacco* says "1,476,629,098 cigarettes have been clipped from the record" of the output. Two causes are assigned for the decrease in the

consumption of the cigarette—one is the aggressive crusade that has been waged against it in the form of Federal, State and municipal legislation, accompanied by the active opposition of employers to its use by their employees, and the other is the suppression of competition through the combination of manufacturers. Each of these influences has doubtless been at work; but it is an established fact that the decrease in consumption during the past three years means "either that an equivalent of at least 200,000 smokers have ceased to use paper cigarettes, or a larger number are more moderate in their use."

The world's production of coal in 1900 is estimated to have been 650,000,000 tons. The leading producing countries are the United States, England, Germany, France and Belgium. The United States and England produced more than two-thirds of the total supply of the world's mines last year. The United States is credited with an output of 245,422,000 tons of 2,240 pounds, or 8 per cent. more than was produced in 1899 and 24 per cent. in excess of the output of 1898. The production of the United Kingdom for 1900 is placed at 225,181,000 long tons, compared with 220,095,000 tons for 1899. Germany, it is stated, is responsible for 109,225,000 metric tons (2,204 pounds) of the total output, against 101,640,000 tons in 1899. The output of French mines is put down as amounting to 32,587,000 metric tons, about 1 per cent. over the production of 1899 and 2.3 per cent. in excess of the output for 1898.

A United States Treasury statement recently issued gives details regarding the imports of gold at Pacific coast ports which are of more than ordinary interest. According to the statistics the receipts of gold at San Francisco and the Puget Sound and Alaskan ports during the year ending June 30th, 1901, amounted to \$45,923,289. It is to be observed that the gold output of the Klondike and other districts in the Canadian north-west is treated in the same way as Australian or other foreign specie. The figures show that in the year \$23,704,493 of gold came from Australia and the Orient to the Pacific cities of the Union, while the Klondike gold they received amounted to \$23,218,697, making a total of \$45,923,289, as compared with \$23,117,050 in the previous year. This large increase is made up of gains of \$14,438,562 in the Australian and \$8,367,077 in the Klondike gold. The total for the year is the largest on record, as the Pacific coast gold imports in twelve months ending June 30th, 1899, only reached an aggregate of \$42,889,000, although in that year the enormous sum of \$32,000,000 in specie was received from Australia.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LATTER-DAY NOTES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—In my last letter of 24th July which appeared in the *Japan Mail*, one passage in it is so mangled in printing that the thread of the argument becomes quite unintelligible.

Speaking of the act of reprisal I said:—"Such a punishment, however, is an act of war; it is not a judicial punishment."

After this passage what should follow, is this:—"But the punishment of the guilty by the Imperial Government is quite a different thing. The question for the allied Powers to decide, &c., &c."

What I said about the execution of the Provincial Treasurer of Paoing-fu should be added as a note to the above passage and reads as follows:—

"The execution of the Provincial Treasurer of Paoing-fu would be a legitimate act of reprisal. But the allied Powers gave no warning or notice; therefore the Chinese looked upon it as an act of bad faith and treachery. H.E. the Viceroy Liu's feelings on the execution at Paoing-fu were 哀念—pity and indignation."

Yours faithfully, KU HUNG-MING.

Wuchang, 4th Sept., 1901.

ANCESTOR-WORSHIP AND JAPANESE LAW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—Allow me to correct a curious mistake in the Monthly Summary of the Religious Press in your

issue of to-day, relating to my review in the *Aukum Shinbun* of Dr. Hozumi's "Ancestor-worship and Japanese Law." I am referred to as a Roman Catholic, a hasty conclusion, I suppose, from my quotation of a remark by l'Abbé Ignéne. I am a pupil and friend of the esteemed Roman Catholic missionary, but not a Roman Catholic myself.

By the by, there is another point in the Summary which, if left uncorrected, is likely to do injustice to Dr. Hozumi. I did not say "the term 'worship' used by Dr. Hozumi is a translation of 崇敬"; nor was there any occasion for my complaining of Dr. Hozumi's sanction of the translation (from Japanese into English). On the contrary, I think I made it quite clear that 崇敬 was my own translation (from English into Japanese) of the term "worship." In making that translation, I assumed that Dr. Hozumi used the term in its broadest sense, i.e. not necessarily in the same sense as the Christian worship of God.

Yours, etc.

MUYEN.

September 10th, 1901.

(We have to apologise for delay in publishing this letter.—E.D. J. M.)

THE HURDLE-RACE AT THE Y. C. & A. C. SPRING MEETING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—After this year's athletic sports were concluded considerable discussion took place as to whether the record for the hurdle race should be allowed. I therefore determined to get a ruling on the subject and wrote to the editor of *The Field* as follows:—

If the winner of a hurdle race (120 yds.) knocks down the last six hurdles and finishes in record time would such record be allowed? Further, if he knocked down one hurdle would such record be allowed? What is the standard hurdle adopted in England as regards height and (a more important point) structure?"

The Field replies:—

"The supposition may be dismissed as impossible; but admitting that the case could arise it would be for the A.A.A. committee to consider it on its merits. They would take into account the nature of the obstacle, and would almost certainly disallow the record if they found that it was facilitated by their flimsy structure. Hurdles must be 3ft. 6in. in height, and have level top rails. There is no rule about their fixing and they are often made with feet to stand upon instead of being driven into the ground but it may be taken that the assumption is that they are not made any easier to negotiate than if they were properly fixed."

This, I should think, effectually disposes of the attempt to make this year's hurdle race a "record."

Yours faithfully,

Y. C. & A. C.

Yokohama, Sept. 16th, 1901.

JAPANESE RAILWAYS AND FOREIGN MORTGAGES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—In your issue of to-day in referring to the decision of the Minister of Communications that a railway may be mortgaged to a foreigner you insist on the necessity of permission being granted or a law passed so that foreigners can own land, if foreign capital is to be introduced into this country and loaned on mortgage.

I myself do not see what other rights a foreigner needs except what he can obtain through forming a company of two or more foreigners, said company being registered according to Japanese Law, and having the same rights and privileges as any Japanese Company except that it cannot practise law. Even were a foreign individual to have the right of owning land he would still be amenable to all the laws and regulations of this country, and I do not see where the value of your contention comes in. The only hardship is that no foreigner as an individual can own land, he must do so in partnership with some other person.

The real trouble in my mind is the too many laws and restrictions with regard to Railways in Japan. One for instance is that the Government has the right to buy any railway for which the Charter has not been given for a specific time, twenty-five years after the issue of the Charter, at a price arrived at either by the average value of the shares for the five years immediately before the date of purchase, or twenty times the average net profit for the five years before purchase. This right in my mind is fatal. I will give you an example of what I mean. Supposing a Railway with a paid up capital of three millions borrows three millions to complete the line, from abroad, and mortgages its property as security for the loan, and that in twenty-five years' time after the date of the Company's charter, and for the five years previous, the fifty yen shares of the company have been quoted at twenty yen, the Government would have the right to purchase property which had

cost six million yen, for say one million two hundred thousand yen, and thus the lender would be more than half the amount loaned out of pocket. Some people are of the opinion that the Government could not insist on its right without first satisfying the lender, but according to one of the best Japanese legal authorities the Government would be within its rights of forcing the sale on the lines suggested by me. I remain, Sir, Yours faithfully,

ONE INTERESTED.

September 14th, 1901.

EUROPEANS IN FORMOSA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—On recently returning from a six months sojourn in the Chiang-hoa region, I came to know that there had been some writing to the newspapers about the Japanese treatment of foreigners in Formosa; and, as my residence here began thirty years ago, I hope it will not be considered unseemly for me to ask your kind insertion of a few remarks on the subject.

It may help to a better understanding of things to note that the foreign community in Formosa is mostly to be found in the two northern ports of Tamsui and Twatutia, the others being located at Tainan in the south, with the exception of two missionaries, whose station lies about eighty miles to the north of this.

Moreover, while the Mission staff at Tainan numbers fourteen adults when all together—sixteen including the two just referred to—their official and commercial fellow-residents number collectively only about five. Nor is the smallness of the latter class owing to oppressive measures being directed against them by our new rulers; because "the man in the street" knows that South Formosa business houses and those connected with them were steadily decreasing during many years before the Island was ceded to Japan.

With regard to the foreign community in the north, I am not myself aware that public complaints have ever come from it about anything like petty persecution on the part of the Japanese. On the contrary, residents there seem to feel fairly content with their surroundings; at least that was the impression produced on my mind when admitted to their kind hospitality on the occasion of my three visits within the past twelve months. I hope, too, it will not appear officious for me to add that last January they were much pleased at the Governor-General's recent gift of five hundred yen to their Photographic Club, and for his message that even the Emperor Himself had graciously expressed an interest in its work.

Of course, we English Presbyterians Missionaries in Formosa are better acquainted with what goes on further south; for thirty of our stations are scattered over Central Formosa and as far inland as Paw-lis-hia, while we have forty-three more between Kagi and the Tang-kang River, besides one on the East Coast and three in the Pescadores.

It need scarcely be added that our constant visitation of those stations brings us into direct contact with all classes of the people, and affords us exceptionally good opportunities of getting to know what is taking place. A glimpse of this is seen in the fact that during my recent stay in Chiang-hoa, I had to see to the registration of no fewer than fourteen deeds of Church property, a troublesome piece of work which could never have been put through had not the officials at the various District Offices acted in a most obliging and helpful way.

In looking, then, at the charges which recent anonymous writers have been bringing against the Japanese for their treatment of foreigners in Formosa, I should like to single out for comment one complete crucial statement from "An Occasional Correspondent" to the Hongkong *China Mail* of 23rd June. After attempting to establish a somewhat far-fetched connection between the Boxer programme in China, and such incidents as the intemperate language of a certain newspaper here which the Authorities suspended some weeks ago, this correspondent goes on to say—the italics being his own—"My object, however, is not to describe or protest against any specific display of anti-foreign feeling, as affecting any given individual or group of persons, but to attempt to show how, during the last three years, this feeling has been initiated, fostered, and intensified against all foreigners, and everything connected with them."

Now, before offering any remarks of my own on the question thus raised, I should like to quote a few words from published statements of two of my colleagues. Mr. Barclay has been associated with me here for twenty-six years, and what he says shows also how the suicidal conduct of the natives of Formosa, before they had any experience of Japanese rule, greatly increased the difficulties of the situation. He writes as follows:—"About five years ago, at the close of the war between China and Japan, the island of Formosa was given over by treaty to the

victors. The people of the island bitterly resented this action; and when, by order of the Emperor, all the mandarins left, they set up a republic of their own, and prepared to resist by force the coming of the Japanese. These latter sent at once a military force to the north end of the island, of which they took immediate possession. They then marched southward, fighting the people step by step, till at last their armies converged on Tainanfu. A day was already fixed for the bombardment of the city, which would certainly have resulted in great loss of life. But just at this moment the leaders of the movement fled, leaving the people helpless. There were then three members of our Mission in Tainanfu, and we were able so to mediate between the two parties that the city was peaceably occupied without loss of life on either side. It was fortunate for our Mission that we were able so to act, as it gained us the gratitude of both sides.

The chief point of interest to us here is as to how the changed state of affairs affects Formosa as a Mission field. And on this point I am glad to be able to speak. Both as regards the people and as regards the rulers, we stand in a better position than in the old Chinese days.

"When I went to Formosa twenty-five years ago, a common taunt against the missionaries was that we were there to take possession of the island. Now this has all been changed. The people have no feeling of loyalty to their present rulers, they have no desire to maintain the present state of affairs. On the contrary, the objection they make is that our country would not take possession of Formosa when the people all wished that we should. And not only are those prejudices removed, but, in contrast to the behaviour of the Japanese, the people have come to appreciate the kind disposition of the missionaries. In many cases, they are disposed to welcome rather than to resent the entrance of Christianity into their villages.

"So also in connection with our new rulers. They are a great improvement on the Chinese mandarins. The latter were, no doubt, required by law to tolerate Christianity, but they were ready to use underhand methods to hinder its successful propagation. The Japanese officials, on the other hand, even when not themselves Christians, know quite well that Christianity, as compared especially with Chinese heathenism, tends in the direction of civilization, good order, and enlightenment, the very objects which they are there to promote. Nor is this to them only a matter of theory. They have seen it exemplified in what they found in Formosa. When they took over the island, there were in all between 3,000 and 4,000 communicants [i.e. Church members] in it, besides a much larger number of adherents; And the Japanese officials, Christian and non-Christian, bear testimony to the fact that, wherever they found Christianity established and a Christian community existing, there the people were more honest, truthful, and law-abiding, than their heathen neighbours. Some of these officials are themselves Christians, and have become good friends and helpers. And those who are not themselves Christians, and might possibly regret to see Christianity making much progress among their fellow-countrymen in Japan proper, feel less jealousy as to its spread amongst their Chinese fellow-subjects. Especially, perhaps, have the results of the work carried on among the civilized aborigines of the island impressed them; as it has been, even from a worldly point of view, the salvation of those tribes, giving to them a greater manliness and independence.

"Of course, there are other elements in the situation less favourable to our work, which would require to be taken into account in a complete detailed view of the state of the case. But that the hopeful view taken above is on the whole a correct one, seems to be proved by the recent history of our Mission. Before the Japanese occupation, the number of adult baptisms was about one hundred or more annually. Three years ago, the number amounted to 156. Two years ago, the number rose to 241. Last year, the number was over 360. During three years the number of places for worship and of hearers and adherents also greatly increased. So that in South Formosa, the field for missionary labour is at present very hopeful."—*Economical Missionary Conference, New York, 1900, Vol. I, p. 533.*

The other testimony is from Dr. Anderson, who is in his twenty-third year of service as the respected medical man of our Mission; and who, like Mr. Barclay, is a thoroughly trustworthy witness on the matters he speaks about. He says when writing from Tainan last January:—"Interest here, as at home, is lately concentrated on the Boxer troubles in the North of China. Everything is quiet throughout the island, but there can be little doubt but that, had we still been under mandarin rule, the case would have been very different."

"The Japanese appear to be getting a better hold of Formosa of late. They are beginning to understand the people, and their rule is more temperate than formerly. They are consequently less disliked by the natives generally. Besides, the immigration from

Japan brings a better type of character than we had at first. The coarse coolie element no longer predominates, and it is noticeable that there are fewer Japanese in a state of intoxication to be seen upon the streets than was the case a year or two ago. All this bodes well for the future peace of the island, and for the harmonious relations of the two peoples.

"Some very decided benefits from the new rule are also apparent. For one thing, heathen bigotry on the part of the Chinese is not so intense, and public persecution of Christianity at least is practically a thing of the past. I suppose we would be free, so far as any fear of opposition from the people is concerned, to erect places of worship anywhere throughout the island.

"The *fung-shiu* superstition also received its death-blow when Formosa changed hands, and a proof of this, which must have appealed powerfully to the natives, was the piercing of the City wall lately for the railway between here and the south. In the old days, the idea of such a thing would have made Chinamen stand aghast in horror; now it is regarded, outwardly at least, as a matter of course. There is no doubt also that the Chinese generally are better off since the transfer of the island; for labour is more remunerative, and produce of all kinds obtains higher prices."—*The Monthly Messenger of the Presbyterian Church of England for March*, p. 73.

I hope I have not drawn too largely on the reader's patience by quoting these lengthy extracts. Some persons may think that much of what they contain is irrelevant here, but my point is this: that, if an extensive missionary work, covering two-thirds of the island, and administered by three times as many foreigners as those belonging to the mercantile class, is not only tolerated, but even encouraged, and this by officials who could easily put obstacles in the way, then I say that the position of "An Occasional Correspondent" in his statement of 22nd June is untenable, and that he cannot himself be regarded as a reliable guide in forming public opinion on the matters now under discussion.

The puzzle to me is that this self-appointed spokesman on our behalf should exert himself so much in ransacking for materials to build up a case against the officials of Formosa, and especially against its Chief Civilian, Dr. Goto; and, while I have no desire to be uncharitable, it will not cause much surprise for me to state that others besides myself are of opinion that this is certainly not the way in which English gentlemen usually act.

Further, I venture to say that the prospect which "An Occasional Correspondent" has had placed before him of moving "semi-public bodies like the Chamber of Commerce and the China Association," that they may impress his views on the British Government, does not concern the Japanese very much; and for this reason, that, besides being shrewd men of business, those connected with such bodies, like our own Mission Convener, the late Mr. Hugh M. Matheson of 3 Lombard Street, are also sensible men of honour who believe in both sides of the "Live and let live principle; and who therefore, deal very discriminatingly with the cases which are brought before them.

By the way, to some individuals it may have seemed as if the very foundations were beginning to shake when in his issue of 22nd June, the Editor of the *China Mail* "relying absolutely and confidently on the bona fides of our correspondent," promised to begin his agitation by printing the contents of certain mysteriously important documents which had come into his possession.

I humbly think, however, that "Our Correspondent" never rendered the Chief of the Civil Administration in Formosa more effective service than by getting some one to prepare those documents for publication; for let any man first carefully read even the version of Dr. Goto's words as given in the *China Mail* of 25th June *et seq.* and then compare it with, say, contributions of "Our Correspondent" for 23rd March and 22nd June. Readers themselves can follow out the contrast, my own one word about the matter being that, in the former set of documents, we see no trace of the sea-lawyer, or of any desire to further mere personal ends, but the working of a mind which is accustomed to grapple with large complex problems; so much so that whether we accept Dr. Goto's conclusions or reject them, few will deny that he states his case with consummate ability as well as with fairness, and exactly in the way which every lover of his own country would wish to do.

Why is it, then, that those who favour "the open door" and "spheres of influence" denounce so vehemently this public and calmly-reasoned advocacy of a Japanese scholar and diplomat for closer relations between China and Japan? I leave others to furnish the few plain answers which could be given to that question; only asking them to remember that honourable rivalry in trade, coupled with frank acknowledgment of all generally conceded national rights, is a maxim which has never received very much countenance from men like the British Philistine or Mr. Pecksniff.

But my letter has already got beyond ordinary limits and must be concluded with two remarks. (1) It is quite admitted that recent changes have wrought to the disadvantage of a very few well-to-do Europeans in South Formosa; such changes, for example, as the Camphor production having been taken under Government control, the Japanese supplanting our welcome but high-tariffed little steamer *Thales* by a mail steamer of their own, and the hopeful attempt now being made by them to monopolise the profits of the Sugar Trade. Surely, however, evolutions of this kind are but "the fortune of war" and should excite neither surprise nor ill-feeling in the mind of any right-thinking person. (2) My own belief is that a more sympathetic attitude would be shown towards the Formosa Administration by outsiders were it known how much they have done during the past three years for the betterment of all classes of the people. It is within my knowledge that millions of dollars have been spent on survey-work; road-making; trolley and railway lines; Postal, Telegraph, and Telephone stations; Military, Police, and Civil establishments; besides large Government outlays on Schools, Hospitals, and Lighthouses; as well as in providing a regular service of steamers round the Island and to the Pescadores.

And let it be observed that all this is but a harbinger of still greater progress in the near future; because I am convinced that Formosa will yet become a most valuable possession; and that, so far as my observation goes, the servants of the Government are, faithfully and without noise, striving to hasten the consummation. It is possible that some readers, who see nothing amiss in the irresponsible fault-finding of "An Occasional Correspondent" may regard this word of commendation as being in bad form. Still, there are times when, like the early Christians, "we cannot but speak of the things which we have seen and heard."

I am, &c.,

W. CAMPBELL.

Tainan, Formosa, August 28th, 1901.

THE PEACE PROTOCOL.

(FROM THE "OSTASIATISCHE LLOYD.")

FINAL PROTOCOL.

The Plenipotentiaries:—			
Of Germany:	His Ex.	A. Muny de	Schwarzenstein.
Of Austro Hungary:	"	Czikann de	Wahlhorn.
Of Belgium:	"	Mr. Joostens.	
Of Spain:	"	Mr. B. J. de Cologan.	
Of United States of America:	"	Mr. W. W. Rockhill.	
Of France:	"	Mr. P. Beau.	
Of Great Britain:	"	Sir Ernest Satow.	
Of Italy:	"	Marquis Salvago	Raggi.
Of Japan:	"	Mr. Jutaro Komura.	
Of Holland:	"	Mr. F. M. Knobel.	
Of Russia:	"	Mr. de Giers.	

Of China: His Highness I-Kuang, Prince of the first rank Ching, President of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and His Excellency Li Hung Chang, Count of the first rank—Tutor of the Heir Presumptive, Grand Secretary of Shun Ho Tien Hall, Minister of Commerce, Superintendent of Northern Ports, Governor-General of China;

have met in order to establish that China has announced her agreement to the satisfaction of the Powers, with the conditions which are set forth in the note of 22nd December, 1900, which were accepted as a whole by His Majesty the Emperor of China by an Edict of 27th December, 1900 (annex 1).

Art. I.—By an Imperial Edict of 9th June of this year (annex 2) Tsai Feng, Prince of first rank Chun, has been appointed Ambassador of H.M. the Emperor of China, and in this capacity has been commanded to express to H.M. the German Emperor the regret of H.M. the Emperor of China and the Chinese Government for the death of the German Ambassador, His Excellency Baron von Ketteler.

Prince Chun left Peking on the 13th July of this year to carry out the commission entrusted to him.

Art. II.—The Chinese Government has announced that it will erect, on the spot of the murder of His Excellency Baron von Ketteler, a Memorial Monument corresponding to the rank of the deceased, with an inscription in Latin, German, and Chinese, which shall express the regret of H.M. the Emperor of China for the murder done.

Their Excellencies the Chinese Plenipotentiaries have informed their Excellencies the German plenipotentiaries by a letter of 22nd July of this year (annex 3) that an arch will be erected across the entire breadth of the street on the spot mentioned and that the work was begun on the 25th June of this year.

Art. III.—Imperial Edicts of the 13th and 21st February, 1901 (annexes 4, 5 and 6) pronounce the following punishments upon the chief culprits for the

attacks and crimes which took place against the friendly governments and their subjects.

Tsai Yi, Prince Tuan, and Tsai San, Duke Fu Koo, have been condemned to death at the autumn session, and it is further determined that if the Emperor thinks their lives should be spared, they shall be imprisoned for life, with no possibility that the punishment shall ever be revoked.

Tsai Kin, Prince Chuan, Ying Min, President of the Censorship, and Chao Shu-chiao, President of the Ministry of Justice, shall be condemned to commit suicide; Yü Hsien, Governor of Shansi, Chi Hsien, President of the Court of Ceremony, Hsu Chien-yu, formerly Director in the Ministry of Justice, shall be condemned to death.

Degradation after death has been pronounced against Kang Yi, assistant member of the Grand Secretariat and President of the Ministry of the Interior, Hsü Tung, member of the Grand Secretariat, and Li Ping-heng, formerly Governor-General of Szechuan.

An Imperial Edict of 13th February, 1901 (annex 7), has re-instated after death in their titles and offices of honour, the President of the Ministry of Finance, Li Shan, the Director of the Ministry of the Interior, Hsü Ching-cheng, the Vice-Chancellor in the Grand Secretariat at Hienyuan, and the Director in the Court of Sacrifices, Yuan Chang, who were executed because they protested against the unheard of offences against international right which took place during the last year.

Prince Chuan committed suicide on the 21st Feb., 1901; Ying Min and Chao Shu-chiao on the 24th; Yü Hsien was executed on the 22nd February, 1901; Chi Hsien and Hsü Chien-yü on the 26th.

The General of Kansu, Tung Fu-hsian, has been deprived of his office by Imperial Edict of 13th February, 1901, until it shall be decided what final punishment shall be pronounced against him. Imperial Edicts of 20th April, 1901, and of have pronounced suitable punishments against Provincial authorities who confessedly have been guilty of crimes of murder during the course of last summer.

Art. II.—An Imperial edict which was published on (annex 8) has ordered the suspension of the official examinations during five years, in all provinces where foreigners were murdered or were subjected to harsh treatment.

Article III.—In order to make suitable amends for the murder of Mr. Sugiyama, Chancellor of the Japanese Legation, H.M. the Emperor of China, by an Imperial Edict of 18th June, 1901 (annex 9), has appointed the Vice-President of the Ministry of Finance, Na Tung, an Ambassador Extraordinary, and commanded him in particular to convey to H.M. the Emperor of Japan the regret of H.M. the Emperor of China and his Government for the murder of Mr. Sugiyama.

Art. IV.—The Chinese Government has undertaken to erect an expiatory monument in each of the international cemeteries which has been desecrated or in which grave monuments have been destroyed. To this end it has been arranged with the representatives of the Powers that the Legations concerned will indicate what is necessary for the erection of these monuments, with the undertaking on the part of China to bear all the costs, which are fixed at 10,000 taels for the Cemeteries in Peking and its neighbourhood, and 5,000 in the provinces. These sums have been paid, and the receipt is herewith acknowledged (annex 10).

Art. V.—China has agreed to forbid the importation of arms and ammunition as well as of all material exclusively employed for the manufacture of arms. An Imperial Edict was published on 27th August, 1901, (annex 11) which forbids such importations for two years.

Further Edicts can be promulgated in the future in order to extend this period every two years, in case the Powers deem it necessary.

Art. VI.—In an Imperial Edict of 20th May, 1901, H.M. the Emperor of China has undertaken to pay the Powers an indemnity of 450 millions Haikuan taels.

This sum represents the total of the indemnity for the States, societies, individuals and Chinese which are mentioned in Article 6 of the note of 22nd Dec.

(a.) These 450 million taels form a debt in gold in which the rate of the Haikuan Tael is calculated in the gold currency of each country in the following manner:—

1 Haikuan Tael=Mark	3.055
Austro-Hungarian Krone	3.595
Gold Dollar	0.742
Francs	3.750
Pound Sterling, Shanghai	3.000
Yen	1.407
Dutch Guilder	1.796
Gold Rouble	1.412

This sum in gold shall bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent. a year and the principal is to be reimbursed by China in thirty-nine years on the conditions indicated in the plan of amortisation annexed hereto (annex No. 13). The capital and interest will be

payable in gold or at the rate of exchange corresponding to the dates of the different payments.

The operation of the amortisation will commence on the 1st January, 1902, in order to end at the expiration of the year 1940. The amortisations will be payable annually, the first date of maturity being fixed as the 1st January, 1903.

The interest will be calculated to begin from the 1st July, 1901, but the Chinese Government will have the privilege of freeing itself in a period of three years, commencing on 1st January, 1902, of the arrears of the first half-year ending 31st December, 1901, on the condition, however, of paying interest at four per cent per annum on the sums of which the payment will have been thus deferred.

The interest will be payable half-yearly, the first maturity being fixed for the 1st July, 1902.

(b.) The service of the debt will be effected at Shanghai in the following manner:—

Each Power will be represented by a delegate in a commission of bankers, which will be charged with the collection of the amount of the interest and the amortisations, which will be paid by the Chinese authorities designated for that purpose, to divide this among those interested and to give a receipt.

(c.) The Chinese Government will remit to the doyen of the Diplomatic Corps at Peking a lump coupon which will be subsequently transformed into notes provided with the signatures of the delegates of the Chinese Government designated for that purpose. Each operation, and all those which are connected with the establishment of the titles, will be effected by the aforesaid commission conformably to the instructions which the Powers will send to their delegates.

(d.) The product of the resources set aside for the payment of the coupons will be paid monthly into the hands of the commission.

(e.) The resources set aside for the guarantee of the coupons are enumerated hereafter:—

1.—The balance of the revenues of the Imperial Maritime Customs after payment of the interest and the amortisation of the previous loans pledged on these revenues, augmented by the product of the raising to an effective five per cent of the actual tariff on maritime imports, including articles which have hitherto entered free, with the exception of foreign rice, cereals and flour, as well as gold and silver, coined or uncoined.

2.—The revenues of the native Customs administered in the open ports by the Imperial Maritime Customs.

3.—The total of the revenue of the gabelle, under reserve of the fraction previously set aside for other foreign loans.

The raising of the actual tariff on imports to an effective five per cent is consented to on the following conditions:—

The putting in operation of that increase will commence two months after the date of the signature of the present protocol, and there will be only exceptions for merchandise en route at the latest six days after that date.

1.—All the duties on importations levied ad valorem will be converted into specific duties as far as it is possible to do so and with the least delay. This conversion will be established as follows. The average value at the time of their disembarkation during the three years, 1897, 1898, 1899, will be taken as the basis of the valuation—that is to say, the value on the market, deduction being made of the import duties and the accessory expenses. Until the result of that conversion is known, the duties will be imposed ad valorem.

2.—The course of the Peiho and the Whangpoo will be improved with the financial participation of China.

Art. VII.—The Chinese Government has agreed that the quarter occupied by the Legations shall be considered as a quarter specially reserved to their usage and placed under their exclusive police, where the Chinese shall not have the right to reside, and which may be put into a state of defence. The limits of the quarter have been thus fixed on the plan annexed (annex No. 14):—

I. To the west, lines 1, 2, 3, 4, 5;

II. To the north, lines 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10;

III. To the east, Ketteler Street, lines 10, 11, 12;

IV.—To the south, lines 12—1; drawn along the foot of the exterior of the Tartar wall, in following the bastion.

By the protocol annexed to the letter of 16th January, 1901, China has recognised to each Power the right to retain a permanent guard in the said quarter for the defence of its Legation.

Art. VIII.—The Chinese Government has consented to have the Taku forts razed, and those which could prevent free communication between Peking and the sea. Dispositions have been taken to this effect.

Art. IX.—The Chinese Government has recognised to the Powers, by the protocol annexed to the letter of the 16th January, 1901, the right to occupy certain points to be determined by agreement between them, in order to maintain free communication between the

capital and the sea. The points occupied by the Powers are—Whangsun, Langfong, Yangton, Tientsin, Tsinliangcheng, Tangku, Lutai, Tangshan, Lanchow, Changli, Chinwangtao, Shanhaikuan.

Art. X.—The Chinese Government has engaged to post and publish during two years in all the towns of the district the following Imperial Edicts (annex No. 15):—

(a.) Edict of the 1st February, 1901, perpetually forbidding, under pain of death, to belong to an anti-foreign society.

(b.) Edict of containing the enumeration of the punishments which have been inflicted on the guilty.

(c.) Edict of suppressing the examinations in all the towns where foreigners have been massacred or have been subjected to harsh treatment.

(d.) Edict of 1st February, 1901, (annex No. 16), declaring that all the Governors-General, Governors and functionaries, provincial or local, are responsible for order in their districts and that in case of new anti-foreign troubles, or even of other infractions of the treaties, which are not immediately repressed, and of which those guilty shall not have been punished, these functionaries will be immediately revoked, and shall not be called to new functions nor receive new honours.

The posting of these Edicts is to be pursued progressively in the whole Empire.

Art. XI.—The Chinese Government has engaged to negotiate amendments judged useful by the Foreign Governments to the treaties of commerce and navigation, and other subjects touching commercial relations, with the view of facilitating these.

From now and in consequence of the stipulations inscribed in Article VI, on the subject of the indemnities, the Chinese Government has engaged to co-operate in the amelioration of the course of the rivers Peiho and Whangpoo, as set out below:—

(a.) The works of amelioration and of the navigability of the Whangpoo, commenced in 1898, with the co-operation of the Chinese Government, have been recommended under the direction of an international commission. As soon after as the administration of Tientsin shall have been remitted to the Chinese Government, that government may be represented in that commission, and shall pay each year a sum of sixty thousand Haikwan taels for upkeep of the works.

(b.) There is created a River Council charged with the direction and control of the works of the Whangpoo and of the amelioration of the course of the river.

This council is composed of members representing the interests of the Chinese Government and those of foreigners in the maritime commerce of Shanghai. The expense necessitated by the works and the general administration of the enterprise have been estimated at the sum of 460,000 Haikwan taels during the first twenty years. This sum will be furnished, half by the Chinese Government and half by the foreigners interested. The details of the stipulations in connection with the composition, the attributions and the revenues of the fluvial council are the subject of the annex (annex No. 17.)

Art. XII.—An Imperial Edict of 24th July, 1901 (annex No. 18), has reconstructed the Office of Foreign Affairs (Tsungli Yamen) in the direction indicated by the Powers, that is to say, has transformed it into a Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Wai-wu-pu), which takes rank before the other six Ministries of State; the same edict has named the principal members of this ministry.

An accord is equally established on the subject of the modification of the ceremonial of the Court relative to the reception of the foreign representatives, and has been the subject of several notes of the Chinese Plenipotentiaries named in a memorandum herewith annexed (annex No. 19).

Finally, it is expressly understood that, for the declarations above named and the documents attached emanating from the Foreign Plenipotentiaries, the French text is alone authentic.

The Chinese Government having thus conformed, to the satisfaction of the Powers, to the conditions enumerated in the aforesaid note of 22nd December, 1900, the Powers have acceded to the desire of China to see the situation created by the disorders of the summer of 1900 come to an end. In consequence the Foreign Plenipotentiaries have authorised the declaration, in the name of their Governments, that, with the exception of the Legation Guards mentioned in Article VII, the international troops will completely evacuate the town of Peking, the 1901, and, with the exception of the places mentioned in Article IX, will retire from the province of Chihli.

The present final protocol has been established in twelve identical copies and signed by all the plenipotentiaries of the contracting countries. A copy will be remitted to each of the Foreign plenipotentiaries and a copy will be remitted to the Chinese plenipotentiaries.

Peking, the Certified copy.

(Signed)—A. von Mumm, M. Crikann, Joostens,

B. J. Cologan, W. W. Rockhill, Beau, Ernest Satow, Salvago Raggi, Jintaro Komura, F. M. Knobel, M. de Giers.

Secretaries:—A. d'Anthouard, B. Pronosensky, Reginald Tower, G. Bohlen Halbard.

ANNEX NO. 17.

THE CONSERVANCY OF THE WHANGPOO.

I.—There is established at Shanghai a River Council (River Conservancy Board) for the river of Whangpoo.

II.—The Board shall have the double duty of acting as a medium for the rectification and improvement of the river way and as a medium of control.

III.—The jurisdiction of the Board shall extend from a line drawn from the lower limit of the Arsenal, of Kiangnan towards the mouth of the creek called "The Arsenal" to the Red Buoy in the Yangtsze.

IV.—The Board shall be constituted as follows:—

(a.)—The Taotai.

(b.)—The Commissioner of Customs.

(c.)—Two members elected by the Consular Body.

(d.)—Two members of the General Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai, elected by the Committee of that body.

(e.)—Two members representing the interests of shipping, elected by the Shipping Companies, Commercial Houses, and Merchants whose maritime traffic, for the total of the imports and exports from Shanghai to Woosung, or any other port on the Whangpoo, exceeds fifty thousand tons per annum.

(f.)—A member of the Municipal Council of the International Settlement.

(g.)—A member of the Municipal Council of the French Concession.

(h.)—A representative of each of the countries whose maritime traffic, for the total of imports and exports to Shanghai and Woosung, exceeds two hundred thousand tons per year.

The representatives will be designated by the Government of the countries in question.

V.—The ex-officio members shall perform their mandate as long as they occupy the post in virtue of which they form a part of the Board.

The representatives of the Municipal Council and of the Chamber of Commerce shall be elected for the period of one year. They will be immediately re-eligible.

The representatives of the Governments referred to in section (h) of Article IV, shall also be designated for the period of one year.

VI.—The mandate of the other members shall be for three years. They will be immediately re-eligible.

VII.—In case of a vacancy occurring in the course of a mandate, the successor of the retiring member will be designated for one year or three years according to the category to which he belongs.

VIII.—The Board shall name its President for one year, as well as its Vice-President, chosen from among the members. If there is not a majority for the election of the President, the Doyen of the Consular Body will be asked to give a casting vote.

IX.—In case of the absence of the President he shall be replaced by the Vice-President. If both are absent the members present shall designate from among themselves a President *ad hoc*.

X.—At all the meetings of the Board if there is an equality of votes that of the President shall be decisive.

XI.—The Board can only deliberate when four members are present.

XII.—The Board shall nominate the functionaries and employes whom it deems necessary for the execution of its work and shall fix their appointments, salaries and emoluments, and shall pay them from the funds at its disposal; it can issue regulations, regulate the duties of the personnel and dismiss them at pleasure.

XIII.—The Board shall draw up regulations to control the traffic, including the placing of mooring apparatus in the River, and the regulation of the mooring itself within the limits indicated in Article III, as well as in all the waterways such as the Soochow Creek and others traversing the French Concession or International Settlement at Shanghai and the foreign quarter at Woosung, as well as on all the creeks debouching on the River, as far as a distance of two English miles above their mouths.

XIV.—The Board has the right to expropriate the fixed mooring apparatus belonging to private individuals and to establish a system of public mooring apparatus in the River.

XV.—The authorisation of the Board is necessary for the execution of quays, jetties, as well as for the establishment of all pontoons or floating houses in the section mentioned in Article XIII. The Board may refuse this authorisation at its discretion.

XVI.—The Board has full power to remove all obstacles from the River or Creeks above mentioned, and to hold liable, should it be necessary, the persons responsible for the expenses which may result.

XVII.—The Board has control of all floats, buoys, leading beacons and luminous signals in the section of the River and Creeks mentioned in Article XIII, as well as of all apparatus established on land and

necessary for the safety of the River navigation with the exception of light-houses, which remain applicable to Article XXXII. of the Treaty of 1850 between Great Britain and China.

XXVIII.—The works of improvement and conservation of the Whangpoo shall be in their entirety under the technical direction of the Bureau, even if their execution necessitates operations beyond the limits of its jurisdiction. In this case the necessary orders shall be transmitted by the Chinese authority and executed with its consent.

XIX.—The Board shall receive and disburse all funds which are raised for the works, and shall take, in accord with the competent authority, all the measures necessary to assure the recovery of the taxes and the application of the regulations.

XX.—The Board shall nominate the harbour master and his staff. The service will exercise its action within the limits of the powers attributed to the Board in the part of the river indicated in Article XIII.

XXII.—The Board will have the direction and regulation of the pilotage service of Shanghai (Lower Yangtze Pilots). The certificates of pilots licensed for vessels sailing to Shanghai can only be delivered by the Board, which may dispose of them at its pleasure.

XXIII.—In case of breach of its regulations, the Board shall pursue the contraveners in the following manner: Foreigners before their respective Consuls or before their competent judicial authorities, Chinese or foreigners whose Government is not represented in China before the Mixed Court in presence of an assessor of non-Chinese nationality.

XXIV.—All actions raised against the Board shall be taken before the Court of Consuls of Shanghai. The Board shall be represented in the case by its secretary.

XXV.—The members of the Board and the persons employed by it shall not incur any personal responsibility from the fact of the votes or acts of the Board, contracts made or expenses incurred by the assembly when the said votes, acts, contracts and expenses concern either the elaboration or the application, under the authority or orders of the Board or of one of its dependent services, of the regulations emanating from the assembly in question.

XXVI.—In addition to the provisions contained in Article XIII. of the present annexe, the Board shall have the power to make all necessary rules and regulations within the limits of its authority and to fix fines for cases of breach thereof.

XXVII.—The rules and regulations referred to in Article XXVI. shall be submitted for the approval of the Consular Body, and if two months after the submission of the proposal the Consular Body has made no objection nor suggested any modification the proposal shall be considered as approved and fit for execution.

The Board shall have the right to acquire all land necessary for carrying out the improvement and the conservancy of the Whangpoo and to dispose of the said land. If in this connection it should be judged desirable to appropriate certain land, then the regulations laid down in Article VI. and the "Land Regulations for the Foreign Settlements of Shanghai, north of the Yangkingpang" shall be followed. In such cases the price shall be fixed by a commission composed of (1) one person chosen by the representative of the Government to which the owner is subject; (2) one person chosen by the Board; (3) one person chosen by the Doyen of the Consular Body.

XXIX.—Riparian owners shall have a preferential right to the purchase of all land formed in front of their properties by reclamations made for the improvement of the waterways in question. The prices for the acquisition of such land shall be fixed by a Commission constituted in the same manner as in Article XXVIII.

XXX.—The Revenues of the Board shall be composed of:—

(a.) An annual tax of one-tenth per centum (0.1 per cent.) on the assessed value of landed property built upon in the French Concession and in the International Settlement.

(b.) A similar tax on all property situated on the banks of the Whangpoo from a line starting from the lower limit of the Kiangnan Arsenal near the mouth of the so-called Arsenal creek to the spot where the Whangpoo falls into the Yangtze. The taxable value of these properties shall be fixed by the Commission mentioned in Article XXVIII.

(c.) A tax of 5 candareens a ton on every vessel of non-Chinese type and of a tonnage above 150 tons entering the ports of Shanghai, of Woosung, or any other port on the Whangpoo, or leaving.

Vessels of non-Chinese type of 150 tons or under shall pay one quarter of the above-mentioned tax. These taxes shall be leviable on each vessel once in four months only, without reference to the number of entrances and departures.

Vessels of non-Chinese type navigating on the Yangtze stopping at Woosung only to take their River papers shall be exempted from the above mentioned taxes on the condition that these vessels shall engage in no commercial transaction in going

and coming. But they shall have the liberty to supply themselves at Woosung with water and provisions.

(d.) A tax of one-tenth per centum (0.1 per cent.) on all merchandise declared at the Customs at Shanghai, at Woosung or at any other port on the Whangpoo.

(e.) an annual contribution by the Chinese Government equal to the contribution furnished by the various foreign interests.

XXXI.—The collection of the taxes mentioned in Article XXX shall be made through the medium of the following authorities:—

Tax (a.) by the respective Municipalities.

Tax (b.) by their respective Consuls from those whose Government is not represented in China.

Taxes (c.) and (d.) by the Imperial Maritime Customs.

XXXII.—If the whole of the annual revenues of the Board should not suffice for the payment of interest and amortisation of the Capital to be borrowed for the execution of the works, for the maintenance of works completed, and for the general service, the Board shall have the power to increase, in the same proportion, the various taxes on shipping, landed property, built upon or not, and on trade, to a figure sufficient to meet all recognised needs. This prospective increase shall be applied in the same proportions to the contribution of the Chinese Government, mentioned in Article XXX § e.

XXXIII.—The Board shall inform the Consular Body of Shanghai, in advance, of the need for the increase provided for in Article XXXII. Such increase shall not be applied until the Consular Body shall have approved it.

XXXIV.—The Board shall submit to the Consular Body of Shanghai within a period of six months after the closing of its annual accounts a detailed report on the general management and on the receipts and expenditure during the preceding twelve months. This Report shall be published.

XXXV.—If the statements of receipts and expenditure correctly kept and published show that there is a surplus of receipts over expenditure, the taxes mentioned in Article XXX. shall be proportionately reduced by common accord between the Consular Body of Shanghai and the River Board. This prospective reduction shall be applied in the same proportion to the contribution of the Chinese Government which is mentioned in Article XXX § e.

XXXVI.—On the expiration of a first term of three years the contracting parties to this agreement shall examine by common accord the provisions contained in the present annexe which it may be desirable to revise. A new revision may take place in the same manner every three years.

XXXVII.—Within the limits indicated in Article XIII. and subject to approval by the Consular Body of Shanghai, the Rules of the Board shall be in force for all foreigners.

MOVEMENTS OF MONEY DURING SEPTEMBER.

Statistics showing the movements of funds during September drawn up by the Bank of Japan, show that receipts amount to 8,297,024 yen, of which 7,883,524 yen consist of direct national taxes, and 43,500 yen of payments from various companies. As for outlays the total stands at 2,732,849 yen, of which 1,562,849 yen are to be distributed in the form of interest on public loan bonds, the remaining 1,170,000 yen being dividends of companies. Receipts thus exceed outlays by 5,564,175 yen. Receipts and outlays are subdivided:—

(a) Receipts in connection with direct national taxes, share capital of companies, and loan bonds:—

Taxes (for the first term) on wet and dry fields and rural house lots.....	Yen. 5,817,184
Income tax for a quarter of the year	2,066,340

Total.....	7,883,524
------------	-----------

Deposits for the eleventh issue of industrial debentures	100,000
--	---------

Liabilities of the Japan Spinning Company	313,500
---	---------

Total.....	413,500
------------	---------

Grand total	8,297,024
-------------------	-----------

(b) Interest on public loan bonds and dividends of the companies:—

Five per cent. interest on public loan bonds	1,562,849
Dividends of the Specie Bank	1,170,000

Grand total	2,732,849
-------------------	-----------

ZERMATT IN ACCIDENT TIME.

The recent fatal accident upon the Matterhorn lends a timely interest to this article from the *Pull Mall Gazette*:—

Day is declining and the shadows have fallen upon Zermatt, deep in the valley of the Visp. Up the little street a cortege of heavy-shod, tan-faced men, with ice-axes and ropes and ruck-sacks and all the laborious paraphernalia of the Alpinist, is wending its way in gloomy silence. The people are silent, too. At the hotels the great telescopes are all riveted upon the stupendous face of the Matterhorn, now pink in the last rays of the setting sun.

The procession is too large for a mere climbing party. There are half a dozen of the best guides available and as many porters. The Zermatt men are turning out in force. They are going to bring in the dead. There has been a catastrophe far up on those icy, treacherous slopes, and the news has just come. The streets are full of tourists discussing the affair in hushed tones. Melchior Anderegg's little low shop, where one hears all the climbing news, is full. At the Monte Rosa, the crowd of famous climbers sitting on the low wall ceases its talk of couloirs and arêtes and gendarmes and devilish pitches, and speculates as to how the thing happened. The guides were good; the climbers were good. Who fell, and how, and why?

Many such processions has Zermatt seen, year in, year out. Scarcely a season passes without the mountains exacting their toll of human sacrifice. Now it is the Dent Blanche, most difficult of summits; now the Rothhorn, now the Lyskamm, now the ever terrible Matterhorn. Time has not robbed the superb giant of Zermatt of its dangers. Its slopes are festooned with rope; the "mauvais pas" has been rendered easier by art; a veritable footpath exists for a great part of the eastern ascent; yet no power can give entire safety against a rash move, a treacherous hold, or a falling stone. The ledges may be covered with the debris of innumerable parties; eggshells and tins and empty bottle profane the face of the mountain. But the vulgarization of these sublime slopes is only the invitation to a sterner punishment. Where in the old days only the most skilled of climbers ventured, to-day the casual tourist is hauled and hoisted, sandwiched between indifferent guides. The Matterhorn has become a show—a thing for exploitation. And then from time to time the inevitable happens. Suddenly, without warning, the mountain claims its toll. It chooses alike the fool and the wise, the brave and the coward, the expert and the inexpert.

In the bare graveyard of the little church you can see the tombs of its first explorers. Croz sleeps there under a simple tombstone, with the music of the Visp to soothe his slumbers. Thirty-six years ago he fell with Hadow and Hudson and Lord Frederick Douglas of Mr. Whymper's party, and still there are ever-fresh flowers upon his grave. At Zermatt they regard the guide who dies doing his duty much as the soldier who has fallen in battle. Beside him rest two of his comrades; the third still lies on the awful precipices above the Matterhorn-gletscher and no one knows the place of his burial. Search was made for him time after time, but always with unsuccessful. The only witness of the fall from below still lives in Zermatt. He was then a boy, and he happened to be looking at the face of the mountain, when through that clear air he saw what he took to be a fall of stones, and ran in to tell Herr Seiler at the Monte Rosa. Two days later a solitary, shaken English Herr, with two guides, came down to the hotel, the sole survivors of a party of seven, and the story was the property of the world.

Since then there have been many additions to the tombs in the churchyard, while in the little plot of ground round the English church lie other victims of their love for the solitary heights. Here are the grave of Mr. Gabbett, who ended a short life of infinite promise on the Dent Blanche; of Mr. Blanche; of Mr. Borchardt, whom his comrades left lying at the point of death in a terrible snowstorm on the face of the Matterhorn; of Miss Sampson, killed by a falling stone in the Triftloch; of Mr. Lewis, who fell on the Lyskamm, but whose death is still something of a mystery. And up and down the Visp valley are more tombs—mostly of guides who have given their lives for their comrades. The victims of the great accident on the Dent Blanche rest, however, not in the little village of Evolena.

No one who was at Zermatt in 1899 will forget the sensation produced by that affair, in which Mr. Owen Glynn-Jones, one of the very finest of British rock-climbers, lost his life, with the guides Furrer, Zurbriggen, and Vuignier. There was no feat of gymnastic skill to which Mr. Jones was unequal, and he was accounted by the best guides of the valley better than themselves. What added to the grief felt by all at his loss were the cruel stories circulated by one or two of the baser Swiss papers to the effect that his rashness led him to attempt feats to which his skill was unequal.

As a matter of fact he is said by those who know, to have been asked by the guides who perished with him to make the particular ascent in which he was killed, as then they would be sure of fame as the best men in the canton. It was the guide Furrer who fell, carrying down with him Jones and Zurbriggen, and, a minute or two later, Vuignier. Then the rope broke, and Mr. Hill was left the sole survivor of the party—alone, on about the most difficult mountain of the Zermatt district.

One of the guides is said to have lost his nerve at the most critical moment, hence, perhaps, the fall. Mr. Hill, after the fearful shock of witnessing the death of his comrades, struggled over the mountain—how, no one knows, probably he least of all—and made his way down to the Zermatt glacier in a fainting condition from exhaustion and want of food. Near the Stafelalp, not far from Zermatt, he collapsed and slept for twelve hours, finally reaching Zermatt two days after the accident. At once a strong party of guides was collected and sent down the Visp valley by train to bring in the bodies. These were only recovered with immense difficulty, as they were embedded in ice at the foot of the precipices, and the rescue party ran the gravest peril from falling stones, which poured down among them while engaged in their sorrowful task.

Last year there was one serious accident on the Matterhorn, in which the guide Furrer—the name is a common one in the valley—was killed. With Mr. Sloggett and Gentinetta he was moving low down on the eastern side, in the long couloir or gully, just under a particularly steep patch of rock. The gully is safe enough in itself, but when the sun gets on the rock above, the patches of snow and ice melt, and loose stones, which are held in position by the ice, come down, starting great avalanches of rock and snow, sweeping all below them away. Such an avalanche struck the party, killing Furrer and severely injuring the other two climbers. This accident was thus a pure piece of bad luck, for stones are a danger which every mountaineer has to encounter. On some slopes, such as the face of the Ober Gabelhorn, the risk from them is very great, and during the afternoon the bombardment of stones is incessant.

It is interesting to analyze the accidents and to note how far want of skill is responsible for the deaths. On the Matterhorn there have been nine affairs in which there has been loss of life. The first and greatest of all was probably due to want of skill in one of the climbers, Mr. Hadow, who was young and inexperienced. The second fatality was due to the abandonment of a sick guide in a hut, 13,000 ft. above the sea, by his comrades; the third was due to pure carelessness, the climber having few nails in his boots; the fourth was caused by the weather, Mr. Borchardt being left by his party dying on the slope of the mountain; in the fifth case two young and inexperienced guides were killed with their "Herr," cause unknown; in the sixth J. A. Carrel died of exhaustion after bringing his party down to safety, through a terrible storm; in the seventh two young Zermatt men fell, after they had been noted to be going carelessly; the eighth case was that of Mr. Sloggett's party, where no want of care is to be imputed; in the ninth, and last, accident the guides were too few for a large party and the climbers were novices. Thus, while in climbing, as in war, skill does not absolutely remove the peril, it certainly minimizes it.

A LONG SWIM.

Dover, August 25.

Mr. Holbein, who yesterday, the anniversary of Captain Webb's swim from Dover to Calais, started from Cape Gris-Nez, between Boulogne-sur-Mer and Calais, in an attempt to swim to Dover, narrowly escaped drowning. He covered the course to a point within six miles of Dover and then collapsed, after having been in the water twelve hours and forty-six minutes. The tug which accompanied him took him from the water and brought him to Dover this morning. He was carried to a hotel in a semi-conscious state, and, subsequently, on the advice of his medical attendants, was removed to a hospital, where he lay for some time in a serious condition. It was found that his eye-sight had been badly affected by the salt water. To-night, however, he had recovered, and he announced his intention to renew the attempt.

His exploit was very remarkable, considering the roughness of the sea, and has established a record. He swam with a powerful stroke, alternately on his back and on his breast, making a good pace. The first six miles from Cape Gris-Nez were covered in two hours and twenty-five minutes. Much of the time he swam with his eyes closed, owing to the irritating effects of the salt water.

Instructions to Holbein were shouted through a megaphone, and powerful acetylene lamps were lighted to guide him. At the end of the sixth hour he was swimming well, but he began to complain of

an inquiry to his left hip, sustained on the rocks at Cape Gris-Nez, but not mentioned before.

After 11 o'clock he was once lost for five minutes, a big wave having swept over him. He kept going steadily, but after the tenth and eleventh hours a westerly tide drifted him much out of his course, and it was evident that the heavy seas were having a bad effect. During the twelfth hour his stroke weakened considerably and he seemed unable to grasp the directions given him. Twice he turned completely around. At 4.20 a.m. it was decided to take him out of water. He was turning like a top and hopelessly blind.

Allowing for his zigzag course, it is estimated that he swam sixteen miles. When he was taken from the water Dover was about five miles north-north-east. His next attempt he promises to make next year.

THE LEGATION AREA IN PEKING.

The Special Correspondent of *The Times* lately in China writes:—It is to be regretted that Mr. Walton did not shape his question in the House as to the Legation area to a somewhat different purpose by inquiring whether His Majesty's Government had considered what the effect of the conversion of the Legation area into an international cantonment was likely to be in the future on the relations between the different Legations themselves. Lord Cranborne chose to minimise in the most astounding fashion the friction between the different international contingents in Chihli. As I had ample opportunities of noting at the time the extreme anxiety to which these incidents were continually giving rise in responsible quarters, it seems inconceivable to me that the Powers should deliberately court the permanent introduction of the same disquieting features into the diplomatic quarter of Peking where half-a-dozen different nationalities will be cooped up, year in, year out, within an area of half-a-mile by three-quarters of a mile in the irritating atmosphere of Peking, condemned to a life of almost enforced idleness, and more or less cut off from all the ordinary occupations and ordinary amusements of a garrison town.

Another aspect of the question which would also repay inquiry is the methods by which the Powers have acquired this Legation area. The extension of the British Legation has been mainly achieved at the cost of the Chinese Crown by taking in the Imperial Carriage-park, the Hanlin, and other public buildings occupied by the Chinese troops during the siege, and no one can cavil at the retribution which has thus overtaken the Court, especially when the exemplary moderation Great Britain has displayed in the matter of the indemnity is taken into account. But there are other Powers whose local greed, as displayed in the annexation of private as well as public property within the Legation area, has been fully on a par with the exorbitant demands they have made with regard to the indemnity. Your Peking Correspondent dealt with this question at the time. But he may perhaps have felt himself somewhat hampered by the fact that he was himself a landowner within the confiscated area, having bought a plot of land before the troubles in order to build himself a house on it, and extended it by subsequent purchases. But no one who has had an opportunity of investigating as I did, on the spot the ruthless way in which private property was annexed on behalf of this or that Legation by the simple process of erecting a board stating that "This land belongs to the—Legation" can fail to endorse every word he wrote. Thanks mainly to the action of the British Minister, the conference finally agreed to include in the indemnity demands a modicum of compensation for the Chinese thus dispossessed—mostly, be it noted, Chinese who had always been on friendly terms with their foreign neighbours and had suffered cruelly for that friendliness during the Boxer reign of terror. The British Government and their representative in Peking, supported, I should add, on most occasions by the United States and Japan, have endeavoured as far as possible to mitigate the policy imposed by some of their more grasping Allies, and have only acquiesced in it reluctantly rather than imperil the so-called concert of the Powers.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

DEATH OF PRESIDENT MCKINLEY.

AN UNEXPECTED RELAPSE.

Shanghai, Sept. 14.

All the physicians gathered at the bedside of President McKinley at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 13th inst., authorised the announcement that the President was in a critical condition.

According to a later telegram the change in the President's condition was quite sudden.

The bulletin published at 3.50 on the same morning (13th) said that the President's condition occasions the gravest apprehension. The bowels, which had stopped the preceding evening, have now moved but the heart does not respond to the stimulation of strychnine, digitalis and other powerful drugs.

The President is conscious and calm.

THE PRESIDENT'S LAST HOURS.

Shanghai, September 15.

A telegram, delayed in transmission, says that President McKinley on the evening of the 13th was just holding on to life by the help of drugs, which were administered to sustain the action of the heart. Hope was then small.

The suddenness of the relapse caused general consternation in America and the markets for all securities were demoralized. A later bulletin gave more hopeful news.

THE END.

Shanghai, Sept. 14, 8.50 p.m.

President McKinley is dead.

THE SUCCESSION.

Shanghai, Sept. 15.

The Vice-President, the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, is prepared to take the oath of office wherever he happens to hear the news of the demise of President McKinley.

The Cabinet has resigned in a body in order to give Mr. Roosevelt an opportunity to reconstruct the Ministry if he so desires.

MCKINLEY'S LAST WORDS.

President McKinley's last words were:—Goodbye all, goodbye. It is God's way. His will be done.

Death occurred at 2.15 a.m., the President having been unconscious since 7.50 o'clock the previous evening. The immediate cause of death is undetermined.

THE CAUSE OF DEATH.

Shanghai, September 16.

The autopsy report on the late President says that nothing could have arrested the spread of gangrene in the tissues, along the track of the bullet, which penetrated both walls of the stomach and tore the kidney.

LYING IN STATE IN WASHINGTON.

The body of Mr. McKinley lies in state at Washington.

THURSDAY A DAY OF MOURNING.

The late President McKinley will be interred at Canton, Ohio, on Thursday, which day President Roosevelt has proclaimed as a day of mourning and prayer.

MOURNING IN ENGLAND.

King Edward has ordered a week's mourning.

ROOSEVELT TAKES THE OATH.

The Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, after he had taken the oath of office as President of the United States of North America, declar-

ed that he will continue absolutely unaltered the policy of President McKinley which was for the prosperity and honour of the country.

BRITISH SYMPATHY.

The London Royal Exchange voluntarily suspended business on Saturday; the Glasgow and Liverpool Exchanges were also closed voluntarily.

ADMIRAL SEYMOUR'S WELCOME HOME.

Shanghai, Sept. 13.
The Corporation of Portsmouth have banquetted Admiral Seymour and the officers and men of the *Centurion*. Lord Selborne, First Lord of the Admiralty, was present.

THE CZAR AT DANTZIC.

The Czar boarded the *Hohenzollern* and made a tour of the German fleet. He afterwards visited the four warships but did not land.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The fight between Lord Methuen and General Delarey was severe. It lasted some hours. General Lemmer and Field-Cornet Joubert were killed. The British lost 15 killed and 30 wounded. Kruger's youngest son surrendered.

THE KAISER AND COUNT LAMSDORFF.

Shanghai, Sept. 14.
The Kaiser had a long interview yesterday with Count Lamsdorff, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs.

CANADA AND THE COLUMBIAN ACT.

The Government of the Dominion of Canada, at the instance of the Imperial Government, has disallowed the Act of the British Columbian Legislature establishing an educational test with a view to the exclusion of Chinese and Japanese, and forbidding their employment on certain public works.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S POLICY.

ANXIETY IN EUROPE AND AMERICA.

Shanghai, Sept. 17.
The probable policy of President Roosevelt is exciting the keenest curiosity, not untinged with apprehension, in Europe. His presidency is a blow to the Party leaders in the United States, who thought that they had relegated him to obscurity by appointing him Vice-President.

THE AMERICA CUP.

The first race for the America Cup has been postponed till the 1st of October.

AN OUTLINE OF ROOSEVELT'S PROBABLE POLICY.

Later.

At an informal meeting of Ministers and friends held yesterday, President Roosevelt favoured a more liberal and more extensive commercial reciprocity; he also favoured the encouragement of an American-owned and American-built merchant marine; the completion of the Isthmian canal; and the use of conciliatory methods and arbitration in foreign disputes.

MEMORIAL SERVICES IN ENGLAND.

Shanghai, Sept. 18.
Memorial services will be held on Thursday in Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's Cathedral in memory of President McKinley.

KAISER REVIEWS 50,000 TROOPS.

The Kaiser has reviewed 50,000 troops at Dantzig in the presence of Prince Chun.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY'S MURDERER

The Grand Jury have brought in a true bill against Czolgorz. They have found him guilty of murder in the first degree.

UNITED STATES SECRETARY OF STATE.

Col. Hay has resigned the office of Secretary of State of the U.S., and it is reported that Mr. Elihu Root, Secretary of War, will succeed him.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND THE CABINET.

Shanghai, Sept. 19.
At a meeting of the Cabinet, President Roosevelt requested the members to retain their portfolios. In consequence of this request Mr. Hay has not resigned.

BRITISH NAVAL MANOEUVRES.

It is reported that the umpires at the Naval Manoeuvres conclude that Sir Gerald Noel's numerically superior fleet was annihilated by Admiral Wilson's smaller but swifter modern fleet.

THE BOER WAR.

A patrol of the Grenadier Guards has been captured near De Aar. Lieutenant Rebou and one man were killed and two men wounded.

THE CZAR AND PRESIDENT LOUBET.

The Czar and Czarina accompanied by President Loubet reviewed the fleet at Dunkirk.

DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CORNWALL IN CANADA.

The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall have arrived at Montreal.

(RECEIVED AT THE LEGATION OF FRANCE.)

CZAR AND KAISER.

Saigon, Sept. 13.
The Czar and the Emperor William have met at Dantzig. They greeted each other cordially.

FRENCH NEWS.

Saigon, Sept. 16.
A Ministerial decree convokes the electors of Annam and Tonkin for the 22nd of December to elect a delegate for the High Colonial Council.

Vice-President Roosevelt has taken the oath of office at Buffalo as President of the United States' Republic.

Emperor William declares that his interview with the Czar was very important and that it assures the peace of the world.

FRENCH NEWS.

Saigon, Sept. 18.
Count Lamsdorff has arrived in Paris. The Czar and the Czarina has left Kiel for Dankeque.

(RECEIVED AT THE WAR OFFICE.)

On the 17th instant the Japanese and American troops handed over the city of Peking to the Chinese. Prince Ching and many Chinese officials were present, and the Prince made a very courteous address.

(RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.)

The Japanese Consul at Chemulpho reports that vessels arriving there from Newchwang, or *via* Newchwang, will be quarantined from the 12th instant.

According to a telegram from Bakan, Mr. Komura will reach Yokosuka on the 19th instant, at 7 a.m.

On the 20th instant Mr. Sone, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, will entertain Mr. Na and his suite at the official residence in the Foreign Office.

On the 17th instant Mr. Na Tung sent to the Foreign Office for presentation to the Emperor a collection of the writings of cele-

brated Chinese authors and historians numbering 5,000 volumes.

(RECEIVED IN TOKYO.)

THE LATE PRESIDENT.

President McKinley's funeral takes place in Washington on the 17th instant.

(The Emperor of Japan despatched a warm message of sympathy to the family of the late President by telegram on the 15th instant. Mr. Takahira, Japanese Minister in Washington, will attend the obsequies as Japan's representative.)

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

H.M.S. "GOLIATH."

Kobe, Sept. 14.

H.M.S. *Goliath*, from Wei-hai-wei on Monday via Inland Sea, arrived here this afternoon. She stays about three weeks.

[NOTE.—The *Goliath* is a twin screw battle-ship of the 1st class, 12,000 tons displacement and 13,500 indicated horse power. She was commissioned for the China station by Captain Lewis E. Wintz at Sheerness on 27th March, 1900.]

(FROM THE "JIJI SHIMPO.")

OBJECTION TO SŌUL-FUSAN RAILWAY.

SŌul, Sept. 19.

Some objection in connection with the construction of the SŌul-Fusan Railway has been raised by the Korean Court circle, and it is feared that the work on the line will be retarded in consequence.

NEW LOAN.

There is an indication that the Korean Court has secretly borrowed about 1,000,000 *yen* from France lately.

(FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.")

THE ASSIZES AT SINGAPORE.

Singapore, Sept. 10.

At the assizes here the Italian who stabbed the officer of the s.s. *Bruno* was convicted of causing grievous hurt under provocation, and sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

The case of the robbery of notes from the Hongkong Bank was commenced to-day, with two counsel for the prosecution and five for the defence. The case is expected to last five days.

(FROM THE "OSTASIATISCHE LLOYD.")

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Berlin, Sept. 9.

The late Vice-President of the Prussian Cabinet and for many years Minister of Finance, Dr. Johannes von Miquel, is dead, aged 72.

NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

Tsingtao, Sept. 19.

On Saturday the railway to Kaomi was opened with ceremony. The opening train, which left here on Saturday, returned last night to Tsingtao. The Chinese had decorated all the stations on the line. At Kiaochow the officials of the district were present. All Chinese Mandarins and officials, as well as the literati, were awaiting the arrival of the train at Kaomi.

Governor Yuan Shi-kai has issued orders to collect a poll tax of 30 cents per head throughout the province of Shantung, in order to provide his part of the money for the war indemnity.

(FROM THE "OSTASIATISCHE LLOYD.")

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Berlin, Sept. 6.

Prince Ch'un has left Potsdam and has gone to Berlin. During the following week he will be a guest of H.M. the Emperor at the review of troops at Dantzig, preceding the Autumn Manoeuvres.

King Edward of England has arrived at Copenhagen.

Berlin, September 10.

The Czar arrived to-day off Neufahrwasser, near Danzig, where H.M. the Emperors then reviewed the German squadron.

The Czarina has arrived at Kiel.

Berlin, September 12.

H.R.H. Prince Henry of Prussia has arrived at Dantzig.

The Berlin Banks have underwritten 90 Million Roubles of Russian Railway Obligations.

The Czar has conferred upon the Chancellor Count Bilow the Order of St. Andreas.

It is reported from Paris that a Whitebook about

AMERICAN MAIL NEWS.

LIGHT ON THE PATE OF THE BOER LEADERS.

London, August 23.
A Pretoria dispatch gives some interesting statistics of Boer leaders. Of the members of the old Government Executive Council only Schalk-Burger and Reitz are in the field. General Joubert is dead, General Cronje is a prisoner and General Kock was killed. Out of twenty-seven members of the first Volksraad, thirteen are accounted for. Barnard, Labuschagne and Malan have been killed. To Sergeant Merritt of the Bedfordshire Regiment was awarded a medal for killing Malan, who was sniping at Magaliesburg in June. Merritt stalked him four miles before he succeeded in shooting him. Ibsen is dead. Wolmarans is a prisoner. Eight members of the first Volksraad have surrendered. About half of the members of the second Volksraad are accounted for. All the heads of the state departments are accounted for except Smuts. Three of them are in Europe, two are prisoners and fourteen have surrendered. The Judges are all accounted for. Seventy-five per cent. of the sub-heads of departments are accounted for.

INHERITED RICHES A BIG HANDICAP TO HAPPINESS.

New York, August 23.
A cable to the *Journal* from London says:—The *Week's End*, a publication of high character, prints the following statement made to its correspondent by William K. Vanderbilt:—
"My life was never destined to be quite happy. It was laid on lines which I could foresee almost from earliest childhood. It has left me with nothing to hope for, with nothing definite to seek or strive for. 'Is great wealth a big handicap to happiness, you ask? Inherited wealth, yes. It is certain death to ambition as cocaine is to morality. A man who makes money, no matter how much, finds certain happiness in its possession, for in the desire to increase his business he has constant use for it, but the man who inherits it has none of this.' The first satisfaction and the greatest, the building of the foundation of a fortune, is denied him. He must labor, if he does labor, simply to add to what may be an oversufficiency. I try to get all the fun I can out of life and I am quite pleased if other folks get something out of it also."

MILLIONAIRE TO ENTERTAIN NEGRO.

Lenox (Mass.), August 23.
Society is very much stirred over the invitation of Morris K. Jessup, the New York financier, to Booker T. Washington, the negro poet and orator, to visit him at his splendid summer home, Belvoir Terrace. Mr. and Mrs. Jessup have also announced the intention to give several dinners in Washington's honour during his stay with them. The invitations are not yet out, but it is expected that the best people in the summer colony will be asked to meet the coloured poet. There is little chance that colour prejudice will show itself. It is more likely that the action of the Jessups will set the fashion for other folk and open the doors of the best homes to Washington.

Jessup is recognized as a broad-minded man, and the stand he has taken against race prejudice has deepened respect for him among the thinking members of society here.

TWO OF ROOSEVELT'S CHILDREN IN HOSPITAL.

New York, August 23.
Vice-President Roosevelt's youngest child, Quentin, four years of age, is now in Roosevelt Hospital, as well as his sister Alice. The boy was operated upon Thursday by Dr. George E. Brewer, one of the visiting surgeons in the hospital. It is expected he will be well in a reasonable length of time. The Vice-President spent all this afternoon by the beds of his children.

Miss Alice Roosevelt, the Vice-President's eldest child, was operated upon a week ago Thursday. She had an abscess of the jaw, and the operation she underwent was very successful. It is said she will leave the hospital to-morrow.

MR. RHODES' BILL.

London, Aug. 16.
A question in the House of Commons, put by Mr. Swift MacNeil, drew from Mr. Brodrick the admission that a claim by the De Beers Mining company for expenses incurred during the siege of Kimberley amounting to £54,641 4s. od. had been referred to the military authorities in South Africa for instruction. The discussion disclosed the fact that the first statement presented by the company amounted to £300,000, and included among the items, £19 10s. for a wreath for a staff officer's grave, £70 for cable hire for a newspaper correspondent connected with the company, £788 in respect of employment of native runners to bring up newspapers to Mr. Rhodes from Modder river, and £25, being the expense incurred by Mr. Rhodes in getting a private letter sent to Mafeking.

BRITISH COURTS BUSY.

London, August 17.
The annual compendium of judicial statistics in England shows that the cases before the courts in recent years have borne an almost constant proportion to population, like the death rate. In 1899 there were more than 1,125,000 actions taken, making over 4 per cent. of the population and showing that the English is a veritable nation of litigants. The number of petitions for divorce was 645, and wives' petitions now almost equal those of husbands. Recent legislation has enabled the poorer classes to get judicial separations from police magistrates, who granted 6,533 of these separations during the past year.

The number of debtors imprisoned for contempt of court in refusing to pay the installments ordered reached 7,867. There were 5,356 petitions in bankruptcy with £9,395,351 total liabilities. A remarkable number of solicitors have been struck off the rolls for annexing their clients' money. It seems that still further stringency is needed, for in fifty bills of costs taxed by the officers of the high court of justice £555 was the average allowed, meaning that there was an attempt to extort over 100 per cent. above what was due.

"SHAMROCK" STRETCHES HER SAILS.

New York, August 20.
The *Shamrock II*, after a light-weather sail-stretching spin of six hours, returned to her moorings in Sandy Hook bay at 4.35 p.m. During the day five jib topsails were tried. The last one was a beautiful balloon of light white linen and silk. The *Shamrock II*, accompanied by the steam yacht *Edith*, sailed to a point about two miles east of the Sandy Hook lightship and turned back. It was almost a flat calm for three hours. Then a light breeze from the south-east came along, which gave the yacht a chance to manoeuvre. Sir Thomas Lipton, George L. Watson and G. B. Hayward were on board the challenger during her trial.

Sir Thomas Lipton said to-day that there was no foundation for the published report that he had said that he had been sold out in his previous attempt to win the America's cup by a member of his crew.

New York, August 24.
Professional betting men are beginning to show a keen interest in the coming international yacht race, and some men who are well known in the sporting world are inclined to give the long end to the *Shamrock*. One of the most prominent of those sporting men is quoted as saying that the men who make bets are disgusted with the trials of the American boats and that those with the bank rolls do not like the performances of the *Constitution*. He has expressed the opinion that even money bets on the race will prevail.

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE.

From	Line	Steamer	Date
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Duke of Edinburgh	F. Sept. 2
America	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru	M. Sept. 23
Canada, E.C.	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of China	M. Sept. 23
Hongkong	T. K. K.	America Maru	Th. Sept. 10
Europe	A. H. L.	Hamburg	Sa. Sept. 28
America	P. M. Co.	China	Tu. Oct. 1
Tacoma, Wash.	N. P. Co.	Tacoma	W. Oct. 2
Hongkong	M. M. Co.	—	W. Oct. 2
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of Japan	Th. Oct. 3
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	City of Peking	Th. Oct. 3
America	O. & O. Co.	Ibrie	W. Oct. 6
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Gaelic	F. Oct. 11

- 1 Left Kobe on the 19th inst.
- 2 Left San Francisco on the 4th inst.
- 3 Left Vancouver on the 9th inst.
- 4 Left Hongkong on the 17th inst.
- 5 Left San Francisco on the 19th inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer	Date
Hongkong	N. D. Lloyd	Preussen	Sa. Sept. 21
Europe, E.C.	N. Y. K.	Sanuki Maru	Sa. Sept. 21
America	O. & O. Co.	Coptic	Sa. Sept. 21
Tacoma, Wash.	N. P. Co.	Duke of Edinburgh	Sa. Sept. 21
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of China	M. Sept. 23
Hongkong	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru	Tu. Sept. 24
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Saiki Maru	W. Sept. 25
Europe, via S'hai	M. M. Co.	Natal	Th. Sept. 26
America	T. K. K.	America Maru	Sa. Sept. 2
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	China	W. Oct. 2
Seattle, Wash.	N. Y. K.	Riojan Maru	W. Oct. 2
Hongkong	P. N. Co.	Tacoma	Th. Oct. 3
Canada, E.C.	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of Japan	F. Oct. 4
America	P. M. Co.	City of Peking	Sa. Oct. 5
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Doric	Th. Oct. 11
Australia	N. Y. K.	Yawata Maru	F. Oct. 11

BANK OF JAPAN.

BANKING ACCOUNT.

On Saturday, Sept. 14th:—

Dr.	Yen.
Share capital fully paid up	30,000,000
Reserve fund and other liabilities to shareholders	16,666,200
Amount of convertible notes issued	183,511,380
Government deposits	12,306,700
General deposits	11,475,700
Exchange liability	27,200

Total ... 253,888,600

Cr.	Yen.
Discount notes	36,953,915
Foreign discount notes	14,973,550
Loan to Government	39,000,000
General loans	36,424,100
Exchange liability	1,462,100
Government bonds	54,387,400
Property	2,392,200
Bullion and Specie	68,294,900

Total ... 253,888,600

ISSUE ACCOUNT.

Daily average during past week:—

Amount of convertible notes ... 184,924,250

Bullion and Specie:—

Gold	66,489,100
Silver	500,000

Total ... 66,989,100

Securities:—	Yen.
Government bonds	31,544,200
Government certificates	39,000,000
Government bills	5,450,000
Commercial notes	41,931,000

Total ... 117,925,100

These accounts, compared with those of the previous week, show:—

Specie Reserve:—	Increase.	Decrease
Gold	298,841	—
Silver	—	—
General loans	—	45,000
Government deposits	—	46,500
General deposits	1,009,240	—

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Tydena, British steamer, 4,800, J. Barwise, 13th Sept.
—Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 12th Sept., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Braemar, British steamer, 2,316, Wm. Watt, 13th Sept.,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe 12th Sept. Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
Hakui Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,419, S. Tsuy, 13th Sept.,—Shanghai via ports, 7th Sept., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Preussen, German steamer, 3,278, E. Prehn, 13th Sept.,—Hamburg and Bremen via ports, and Kobe, 12th Sept., Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.
Athenian, British steamer, 2,428, Harry Mowatt, 13th Sept.,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 12th Sept., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.
Olympia, American steamer, 1,691, J. Truebridge, 13th Sept.,—Tacoma, Wash., and Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
Matsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,959, A. Christensen, 14th Sept.,—Kobe, 12th Sept., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Soruga Maru, Japanese steamer, 447, K. Sato, 14th Sept.,—Yokkaichi, 13th Sept., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Henriette, German ship, 2,919, W. Rosch, 14th Sept.,—New York, 12th May, Kerosene Oil.—Standard Oil Co.
Kosai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,419, J. Nagao, 14th Sept.,—Kobe, 13th Sept., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Ishichi Maru, Japanese steamer, 688, K. Noda, 15th Sept.,—Yokkaichi, 14th Sept., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Yeiyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,538, Y. Yamamoto, 15th Sept.,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Jinsen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,433, I. Higo, 15th Sept.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Kaga Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,906, J. W. Ekstrand, 15th Sept.,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe 14th, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tsuyei Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,696, K. Yamamoto, 15th Sept.,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, B. Kon, 16th Sept.—Yokkaichi, 15th Sept., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Obi, British steamer, 1,951, R. Pinkham, 16th Sept., Nagahama Quarantine Station, 16th Sept., Sugar.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Gaelic, British steamer, 2,690, Wm. Finch, 17th Sept., San Francisco via Honolulu, 28th Aug., Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

Totomi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,396, H. Sakimoto, 17th Sept.—Kobe, 15th Sept., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Paikol, Russian steamer, 715, P. Kashkin, 17th Sept., Hakodate, 14th Sept., Ballast.—Walsh, Hall & Co.

Vanshan, U.S. Collier, 1,299, Prideaux, 17th Sept.—Uraga, 17th Sept., Naval Stores.—U.S. Navy Department.

Indrapura, British steamer, 3,152, A. E. Hollingsworth, 18th Sept.—Portland, Oregon, 29th Aug., General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Laudava, British steamer, 2,157, A. M. Rait, 18th Sept.—Madras via ports, and Manila, 8th Sept., General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Uyoye Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,158, Kawano, 18th Sept.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Siruga Maru, Japanese steamer, 447, K. Sato, 18th Sept.—Yokkaichi, 18th Sept., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Natal, French steamer, 2,075, Bonis, 19th Sept.—Marseilles via ports, and Kobe, 18th Sept., Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

Optic, British steamer, 2,744, J. H. Rinder, 19th Sept.—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 18th Sept., Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

Asagao Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,526, J. Campbell, 20th Sept.—Kobe, 18th Sept., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

Hiroshima Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,035, T. Murai, 13th Sept.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, B. Kon, 13th Sept.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Otaru Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,551, T. Sakai, 13th Sept.—Kobe via Yokkaichi General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Rosetta Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,030, N. Tate, 13th Sept.—Sydney and Melbourne via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Bracear, British steamer, 2,316, Wm. Watt, 14th Sept.—Victoria, B.C., and Tacoma, Wash., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Olympia, American steamer, 1,691, J. Truebridge, 14th Sept.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Athenian, British steamer, 2,428, Harry Mowatt, 14th Sept.—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Justin, American steamer, 1,418, Capt. W. K. Scott, 15th Sept.—Cavite, P.I. via Guam, Naval Stores, U.S. Navy Department.

Siruga Maru, Japanese steamer, 447, K. Sato, 15th Sept.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Formosa, British steamer, 2,616, B. W. Snow, 16th Sept.—London via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Matsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,347, A. Christensen, 16th Sept.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Vettor Prati (38), Italian flagship, 6,700, Captain Negri, 17th Sept.—Vladivostok via Hakodate.

Pieramosca (8), Italian cruiser, 3,500, Capt. Gagliardi, 17th Sept.—Vladivostok via Hakodate.

Ajax, British steamer, 4,477, H. Butt, 27th Sept.—London and Glasgow via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Vedius, British steamer, 4,800, J. Barwise, 17th Sept.—Moji, Ballast.—Butterfield & Swire.

Tokachi Maru, Japanese steamer, 688, K. Noda, 16th Sept.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yuzi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,696, K. Yamamoto, 17th Sept.—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, B. Kon, 17th Sept.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Jinsen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,435, I. Higo, 17th Sept.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Nanshan, U.S. Collier, 1,299, Prideaux, 14th Sept. Chefoo, Naval stores.—U.S. Navy Dept.

Gaelic, British steamer, 2,690, Wm. Finch, 18th Sept.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

King Maru, Japanese steamer, J. W. Ekstrand, 18th Sept.—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hakui Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,419, S. Tsuji,

18th Sept.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Vejo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,538, Y. Yamano-uchi, 18th Sept.—Uraga, Ballast.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Totomi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,396, H. Sakimoto, 19th Sept.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Siruga Maru, Japanese steamer, 447, K. Sato, 19th Sept.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Obi, British steamer, 1,951, R. Pinkham, 19th Sept.—Kobe, Sugar.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Laudava, British steamer, 2,157, A. M. Rait, 19th Sept.—Madras via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Indrapura, British steamer, 3,152, A. E. Hollingsworth, 19th Sept.—Hongkong via Kobe and Moji, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Japanese steamer *Hakui Maru*, from Shanghai via ports.—Mr. P. E. Flay, Mr. C. S. Averill, Mr. Y. Sugita, and Master Steinsh, in cabin; Mr. R. Ayama, Mr. B. Hasegawa, Mr. S. Matsune, Mrs. N. Aoki, and Mr. T. Matsune, in second class; 35 Japanese, and 8 Chinese, in steerage.

Per German steamer *Praussen*, from Europe via ports.—Mr. Schade, Mr. Balfour, Mr. G. Lammert, Mr. Delf, Mr. Hoppenberg, Mr. Baessler, Mr. Cheatham, Mr. Siebs, Mr. Meyer, Mr. Russell, Mr. Filator, Mr. Jensen, Miss Moutloch, Mr. Hugbery, Mr. Bosch, Mr. Amthor, Mr. Lehmann, Mr. Adamson, Mr. Benkin, Mrs. Stone, Mr. Bunge, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Bing, Mr. Soler, Mr. Willing, Mr. Wilding, Mr. Fietz, Mr. Pehlschlager, and Mr. Cartier, in cabin.

Per American steamer *Olympia*, from Tacoma, Wash.—Rev. and Mrs. O. H. Denman, Miss Denman, Miss D. Denman, Mrs. H. G. English, Miss J. Fitch, Miss M. E. Fitch, Miss J. Rickett, Miss M. Jones, Rev. and Mrs. J. McCarr, Mrs. J. E. Wright, Miss F. Wright, Rev. and Mrs. J. McCaleb, Miss R. McCaleb, Master H. McCaleb, Mr. C. J. Andrews, Mr. A. A. Kepler, and Dr. Tooker, in cabin; 34 in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Kaga Maru*, from Hongkong via ports.—Mr. W. Pucher, Mr. T. Niwa, Miss K. Ekstrand, Mr. F. D. Hammond, Miss E. Ekstrand, Dr. S. Okuda, Dr. K. Shiba, Mr. R. Saito, Mr. Hasegawa, and Mrs. Hasegawa and child, in cabin; 5 Japanese, in second class; 7 Japanese and child, in steerage. For Seattle.—Mr. C. S. Jocelyn, Mr. and Mrs. Y. L. Hwang, and Mr. and Mrs. Stephenson, in cabin; Mr. Richardson, Mr. McGregor, Mr. Philips, and Mr. Yamamura, in second class; 12 Japanese, in steerage.

Per British steamer *Gaelic*, from San Francisco via Honolulu.—Mr. T. Fukuda, Mrs. F. M. Russell, Mr. Henry Burk, Jr., Mrs. Henry Burke, Jr., Mr. F. C. Cosby, Mrs. F. C. Cosby, Mr. H. E. Crowley, Mrs. H. E. Crowley, Gen. J. C. Breckenridge, U.S.A., Mrs. E. C. Hall, Mr. W. M. Manuel, Mrs. W. M. Manuel, Mr. E. Thierry, Mrs. E. Thierry, and Mr. D. J. Wallace, in cabin. For Kobe.—Mr. E. A. Bargent, and Mr. S. J. Speak, in cabin. For Shanghai.—Capt. R. J. Cain, Mr. W. Carlson, Mr. F. du Jardin, Mrs. A. Colton, Mr. T. Pemberton, Mrs. T. Pemberton, Miss K. Hykes, Miss E. M. Porter, Dr. J. E. Skinner, and Mrs. J. E. Skinner and 2 children, in cabin. For Hongkong.—Mrs. M. B. Buford, Mr. F. L. Hennings, Mrs. F. G. Kerston and daughter, Mr. A. A. B. Schuerker, Miss A. H. Rutherford, Mrs. A. Simpson, Miss B. Tyson, Mr. L. M. Werts, Mr. C. H. C. Moller, Mr. T. T. Patterson, Mr. Fiske Warren, and Mr. S. Lopez, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Laudava*, from Madras via ports.—Mr. W. F. Lantorn, Mrs. B. Allen, Mrs. D. Earnshaw and child, Mrs. M. Stanford, Mr. W. Marrie, Mr. J. H. Osmond, Mr. H. A. Fitton, Capt. J. Turner Harrison, Capt. R. P. Fauntleroy, Mr. Heymann, Mr. H. Blum, Miss Thomas, Miss Harrison, Mr. W. J. Smith, Mr. G. Renorey, Mr. Newton, Mr. M. Ketterer, Mr. Yamano-uchi, and Mr. Anderson, in cabin.

Per French steamer *Natal*, from Marseilles via ports.—Mr. R. P. Lissaigne, Mr. A. Ishii, Mr. Eyermann, Mr. Faure, Miss Faure, Mr. Bourgeois, Mr. Wong She Cheng, Mr. Gaudot, Mr. Arranger, Mr. G. Lintow, and Mr. von Monhart, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Optic*, from Hongkong via ports.—Mr. J. Cooper, Mrs. J. Cooper, Miss E. S. Poole, Mr. S. Forten, Mrs. F. M. Jonas, Master R. Jonas, Mr. C. F. Heinlein, Mr. Thos. R. Brownlee, Rev. R. L. Pruett, Mr. A. Hasche, Mr. Jas. Marshall, and Mr. W. F. Wenyon, in cabin. For San Francisco.—Mr. C. H. Woodward, U.S.N., Mr. G. C. Du Bois, Mr. George H. Allen, Dr. H. M. McCandless, Mrs. McCandless, Miss R. McCandless, Master McCandless, Master R. McCandless, Capt. F. Tweddell, Mr. H. G. Squiers, Mrs. Squiers, Master Herbert

Squiers, Master B. Squiers, Master J. Squiers, Mr. A. J. Flaherty, Mr. J. von Oertzu, Mr. C. B. Harris, Mr. J. D. Sterling, Rev. Dr. Mevin, Mrs. E. W. Tilden, Mrs. Hunter Sharp, Mr. G. H. McKay, and Mr. P. Schmidt, in cabin.

DEPARTED.

Per Japanese steamer *Rosetta Maru*, for Australia via ports.—Mr. K. Hirouchi, Col. J. C. Wheeler, Dr. H. Ten Kate, Mr. A. J. Smith, Mr. K. Tsugawa, Mrs. and Master Bullard, Mr. T. Nishikawa, Mr. H. Himmelhock, and Consul and Mrs. Fudfood, in cabin; Mr. Mannel Farinus, Mr. Ricardo Lozada, Mr. Vicente Kabigting, Mr. G. E. Roberts, Mr. Tong, and 6 Chinese, in second class; 26, in steerage.

Per British steamer *Athenian*, for Vancouver, B.C.—Mr. W. P. Cronan, U.S.N., Mr. J. Halligan, U.S.A., Lieut. D. McCay, Mr. Raymond Pilet, Mr. D. W. Salter, R.N., and Lieut. Turton, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Formosa*, for London via ports.—Mrs. and Miss Wiggins, Mr. G. Wiggins, Mr. Wm. Hallam, Mr. F. B. Reid, Mr. E. Buxton Forman, and Mrs. Murray Robertson, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Gaelic*, for Hongkong via ports.—Mr. Chas. Alberton, Mr. D. H. Blake, Capt. R. J. Cain, Mr. W. Carlson, Mrs. A. Colton, Mr. Essabhoj, Mr. F. Heise, Mr. F. L. Hemming, Mr. C. R. Holcomb, Miss K. Hykes, Mr. S. Isaacs, Mr. Y. Ito, Mr. F. du Jardin, Mrs. F. G. Kerston, Miss Kerston, Mr. C. S. Lane, Mr. S. Lopez, Miss R. Machado, Mrs. G. A. Matthews, Mr. C. H. Moler, Mr. Thos. W. McIlraith, Mr. T. T. Patterson, Mr. T. Pemberton, Mrs. T. Pemberton, Mr. F. B. Pitcairn, Miss E. M. Porter, Lieut. F. M. Russell, U.S.N., Mrs. F. M. Russell, Mr. E. A. Sargent, Mr. E. A. Schaumloffel, Mr. A. A. B. Schuerker, Mr. H. D. Sharpin, Mrs. A. Simpson, Rev. J. E. Skinner, Mrs. J. E. Skinner and child, Master Skinner, Mr. Frank Solomon, Mr. S. J. Speak, Mr. B. M. Stiebel, Master Stiebel, Dr. J. M. Swan, Mr. A. L. Thomsen, Miss B. Tyson, Mr. Fiske Warren, Mr. L. M. Werts, Mr. H. I. Wicks, Mrs. Wilson, and Mr. B. Yamazaki, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Kaga Maru*, for Seattle, Wash.—Marquis Ito, Mr. K. Tsutsuki, Mr. S. Tokioka, Mr. Dr. Koyama, Mr. T. Furuya, Mr. F. J. Morse, Mr. C. M. Leary, Mr. and Mrs. Hwang, Madame E. Douglas, Mr. N. Yamamoto, Mrs. W. C. Smith, Dr. Rogers, U.S.N., Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Parsons, Master Parsons, and Mrs. S. Yoshii, in cabin; Mr. S. Kawara, Mr. H. Iwanaga, and Mr. John R. Montgomery, in second class; 40, in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Hakui Maru*, for Shanghai via ports.—Mr. T. Kubo, Mrs. J. M. Winther, Major Kawasuya and son, Mr. and Mrs. E. K. Lippard, Mr. and Mrs. S. Muraoka, Major N. Imai, Lieut. S. Takatsuka, Lieut. Surgeon H. Yamada, Mr. T. Otsu, Interpreter Iwasa, Interpreter T. Tawada, Interpreter S. Tsuji, Miss Smith, Mr. H. M. Maze, and Mr. and Master Ambrose, in cabin; Mrs. S. Kurihara, in second class; 41, in steerage.

SILK SHIPPERS.

Per British steamer *Formosa*, for London via ports:—Raw Silk for Europe, 186 bales; Waste Silk for Europe, 2 bales.

CARGO.

Per British steamer *Bracear*, for Tacoma:—

	TEA.					Total
	Canada, & West.	Chicago & New York.	Pacific Coast.	Other Cities.	Packages.	
Hongkong	554	—	144	—	—	698
Kobe	533	1,012	2,193	—	—	3,738
Yokohama	807	400	479	171	—	1,857
Total	1,894	1,412	2,672	315	—	6,293

	SILK.			Total
	New York.	South Manchester.	Hales.	
Hongkong	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	—	—	—	—
Yokohama	68	—	—	68
Total	68	—	—	68

Per British steamer *Athenian*, for Vancouver, B.C.

	TEA.					Total
	Canada, & West.	Chicago & New York.	Pacific Coast.	Other Cities.	Packages.	
Hongkong	405	—	81	—	—	486
Amoy	235	—	—	—	—	235
Fonchow	807	522	—	4	—	1,393
Shanghai	673	324	556	—	—	1,553
Kobe	374	761	—	70	—	1,205
Yokohama	3,573	—	—	—	—	3,573
Total	6,127	1,607	556	155	—	8,445

	SILK.			Total
	New York.	South Manchester.	Hales.	
Hongkong & Canton	76	—	—	76
Shanghai	195	—	—	195
Yokohama	212	35	—	247
Total	483	35	—	518

VESSELS TO ARRIVE.

STEAMERS.			
NAME.	FROM.	REPORTED.	
Agamemnon	Liverpool	Passed Canal	Aug. 22
Airlie	Australia	Due Kobe	Sept. 17
Arcadia	New York	Leaves	Aug. 25
Athens	New York	Leaves	Sept. 1
Awa Maru	London	Left H'kong	Sept. 13
Bamberg	Hamburg	Passed Canal	Aug. 28
Baron Innerdale	New York	Passed Canal	Aug. 9
Benmohr	London	Left H'kong	Sept. 10
Canton	London	Left H'kong	Sept. 3
China	San F'cisco	Left	Sept. 12
Chingtu	Hongkong	Left	Sept. 15
Claverdale	New York	Left Gibraltar	Aug. 5
Em. of China	Vancouver	Left	Sept. 9
Freiburg	Hamburg	Left S'pore	Aug. 27
Glenfarg	London	Left S'hai	Sept. 11
Hillgren	New York	Leaves	Sept. 10
Hitachi Maru	London	Left	Sept. 13
Hongkong Maru	San F'cisco	Left	Sept. 4
Inaba Maru	London	Left Colombo	Sept. 11
Indravelli	Hongkong	Left	Sept. 13
Kagoshima Maru	Bombay	Left H'kong	Sept. 10
Koenigsberg	Hamburg	Left H'kong	Sept. 18
Laipora	Madras	Left Rangoon	Sept. 6
Langbank	Phila.	Passed Canal	Aug. 9
Laos	Marseilles	Passed Canal	Sept. 2
M. Bacqueheim	Trieste	Passed Canal	Sept. 2
Moyne	Liverpool	Leaves S'hai	Sept. 18
Natal	Marseilles	Left Kobe	Sept. 18
Oronsay	New York	Leaves	Aug. 15
Pyrrhus	Liverpool	Left S'hai	Sept. 14
Radnorshire	London	Passed Canal	Aug. 6
Richmond Castle	New York	Left S'pore	Sept. 7
Satsuma	New York	Left S'hai	Sept. 15
Shinano Maru	London	Left Suez	Sept. 12
Trieste	Trieste	Passed Canal	Aug. 2
Ulysses	Liverpool	Left S'pore	Sept. 14
Yawata Maru	Melbourne	Left Manila	Sept. 15

UNDER SAIL.			
Acme	New York	Aug. 1	Y'hama
Adelaide	New York	Loading	Y'hama
Admiral Troude	Cardiff	May 26	N'saki
Brilliant	New York	July 29	Y'hama
Charles Gounand	Cardiff	May 24	N'saki
Dunboyne	Phila.	July 24	N'saki
Elginshire*	New York	April 26	Y'hama
Eridan	Cardiff	May 5	Kobe
Jules Verne	Cardiff	June 28	Y'hama
King George	Phila.	July 15	Kobe
La Fontaine	Barry	April 21	N'saki
Maliere	Barry	June 16	N'saki
Nymph	New York	June 26	Y'hama
Reinbek	Port Tampa	Loading	Y'hama
Robert Rickmers	Phila.	May 19	N'saki
Shenandoah	New York	Loading	Y'hama
Thelka	Port Tampa	July 6	Y'hama

* Passed Anjer prior to August 6.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

A fair amount of business has been done in yarns of 2/60's and 2/80's gassed, and with the assurance of a good rice harvest demand should brisk up shortly. Clearances already show improvement. In shirtings there has been some business done, more particularly for greys, while contracts for whites, delivery 1902, are already being arranged. Fancies and Woollens are expected to share in the revival, but a good many clearances will have to be effected ere this market resumes a healthy aspect.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	PER PIECE.
Grey Shirting—8 1/2 lb, 38 1/2 yds, 39 inches	Y. 2.85 to 3.50
Grey Shirting—9 lb, 31 1/2 yds, 45 inches	28.0 to 3.80
Indigo Shirtings—24 yards, 14 inches	2.50 to 3.35
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches	3.00 to 5.00
Cotton—Italians and Sateens, Black, 32 inches	PER YARD. 0.20 to 0.30

WOOLLENS.

	PER YARD.
Flannels	Y. 0.35 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 32 in.	0.30 to 0.45
Mousseline de Laine,—Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches	0.16 to 0.33
Cloths—Pilots, 54 @ 36 inches	0.50 to 0.95
Cloths—Presidents, 54 @ 66 inches	0.60 to 1.00
Cloths—Union, 54 @ 56 inches	0.60 to 1.00
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5 lb per lb	0.60 to 0.66

Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	0.50 to 12.00
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches	0.90 to 1.80
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0 lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches	1.90 to 2.25
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5 lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches	2.50 to 3.50

COTTON YARN.

	PER BAL.
Nos. 16/24, Singles	Y. 1.35.00 to 1.45.00
Nos. 28/32, Singles	1.55.00 to 1.65.00
Nos. 38/42, Singles	Nominal

Nos. 32, Doubles	Nominal
Nos. 42, Doubles	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Plain	160.00 to 170.00
Nos. 2/80, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/100, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Gassed	240.00 to 260.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	290.00 to 320.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed	420.00 to 440.00

RAW COTTONS.

American Middling	27.50 to 28.00
Indian Broach	24.00 to 25.00
Chinese	24.50

METALS.

A steady demand is maintained for bar iron and galvanised sheets.

	PER PICT.
Round and square 1/2 inch and upward	Y. 4.30 to 4.60
Iron Plates, assorted	4.80 to 5.20
Sheet Iron	5.30 to 6.70
Galvanised Iron sheets	10.25 to 11.00
Wire Nails, assorted	6.70 to 7.00
Tin Plates, per box	7.80 to 8.30
Pig Iron, No. 3	2.00 to 2.15
Hoop Iron (5/8 to 1 1/2 inch)	5.50 to 6.00

KEROSENE.

There is no change of importance, the market continuing weak.

American	\$2.79
Russian	2.50
Langkat	2.45

SUGAR.

The autumn demand has not yet set in and a general dullness pervades the market.

	PER PICT.
Brown Takao	Y. 5.20 to 6.25
Brown Manila	6.35 to 7.15
Brown Daitong	4.80 to 5.00
Brown Canton	5.00 to 7.10
White Java and Penang	7.20 to 8.60
White Refined	9.30 to 10.60

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

The death of President McKinley is not expected to have much effect upon the market, though for the moment no business of any importance is being put through. Dealers are waiting the first opportunity to advance rates.

QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra, Fine	Y. 970 to 980
Filatures—Extra, Coarse	960 to 970
Filatures—No. 1, Fine	940 to 950
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse	930 to 940
Filatures—No. 1 1/2, Fine	920 to 930
Filatures—No. 1 1/2, Coarse	920 to 930
Filatures—No. 2, Fine	900 to 910
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse	900 to 910
Common—Coarse	920 to 930
Re-reels—Extra	940 to 950
Re-reels—No. 1	925 to 930
Re-reels—No. 1 1/2	860 to 900
Re-reels—No. 2	850 to 865
Kakedas—Extra	910 to 915
Kakedas—No. 1	900 to 910
Kakedas—No. 1 1/2	870 to 875
Kakedas—No. 2	840 to 855
Kakedas—No. 2 1/2	790 to 840

WASTE SILK.

Dealers continue to ask higher prices than buyers can give in view of home markets and consequently there is little business of any moment being done.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	160 to 165
Noshi—Filatures, Good	150 to 160
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	160 to 165
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	150 to 160
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	
Noshi—Shimshiu, Best	
Noshi—Shimshiu, Good	
Noshi—Bushi, Best	
Noshi—Bushi, Good	
Noshi—Bushi, Medium	
Noshi—Joshiu, Best	80 to 90
Noshi—Joshiu, Good	70 to 75
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	110 to 125
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	100 to 112
Kibiso—Joshiu, Good	70 to 75
Kibiso—Bushi, Fair	

TEA.

Business remains steady in this market, prices remaining unchanged.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	40 & upwards
Choice	36 to 40
Finest	34 to 35
Fine	30 to 33
Good Medium	28 to 30
Medium	26 to 28
Good Common	24 to 25
Common	20 to 23

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, September 19

London silver 1/2 lower and discounts 2 m easier; no change in China sterling quotations in local rates.

London—Bank T.T.	2 0 1/2 @
— Bills on demand	2 0 1/2 @
— 4 months' sight	2 0 1/4 @
— Private 4 months' sight	2 1
— 6 months' sight	2 1 1/4
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	257 6 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight	263
— 6 months' sight	264 1/2
America—Bank sight	49 3/4 @
— Private 4 months' sight	50 7 1/4
Germany—Bank sight	208 6 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight	214
Hongkong—Bank sight	4 1/2 @ dis.
— Private 10 days' sight	6 9/16 dis.
Shanghai—Bank sight	76 1/2
— Private 10 days' sight	77 1/2
India—Bank sight	152
— Private 30 days' sight	156
Bar Silver (London)	26 1/2

A. C. HUTTON POTTS

LOCAL SHARE LIST.

Yokohama, September 18.

Kirin Breweries—A few shares are obtainable at yen 140. Grand Hotels, sellers at yen 225. Helms buyers at yen 45. Club Hotels, buyers at yen 40. Langfeldts, sellers at yen 50. Y. U. Club debentures are obtainable at par.

YEN.

Yokohama E. & I. Works	123 Sales.
Grand Hotel	225 Sellers.
Club Hotel	40 Buyers.
Oriental Hotel	25 Steady.
Langfeldt & Co.	60 Sellers.
Japan Brewery Co.	140 Sales.

TELEGRAPHIC QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong, September 17.

BANKS.	
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	\$602 1/4 Sales.
National Bank of China, Limited	28 Buyers.
MARINE INSURANCES.	
China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited	60 Sellers.
Union Insurance Society of Canton Limited	340 Sellers.
SHIPPING.	
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Company, Limited	34 Buyers.
Indo-China Steamship Company, Limited	136 Sales.
MINING.	
Punjom Mining Company, Limited	5 Sellers.
Raub A'lian Gold Mining Company, Limited	12 Sellers.
DOCKS, WHARFS AND GODOWNS.	
Hongkong & W'poo Dock Company, Limited	275 Sellers.
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd.	99 Buyers.
LANDS.	
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Company, Limited	190 Buyers.
Humphrey's Estate and Finance Company, Limited	13 1/2 Sellers.
MISCELLANEOUS.	
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	82 Sales.
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	21 Buyers.

Shanghai, September 18.

Indo-China S. N. Company, Ltd.	99 Sales.
S. C. Farnham & Company, Ltd.	240 Buyers.
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company	290 Sales.
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	100 Sales.
Shanghai Langkat Tobacco Co.	335 Sales.
The Astor House Hotel Company, Limited, Shanghai	255 Sales.

A. C. HUTTON POTTS,

Stock and Share Broker, 75, Main Street.

TOKUMIYA.

SHARE AND STOCK BROKER: OFFICIAL CLOSING QUOTATIONS OF TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE.

September 18.

The market underwent a complete change. The uninterrupted rise for the last two weeks put the operators on the alert, and not a few began unloading.

yesterday. Just as this began a large purchase order for N.Y.K.'s was placed on the market, which rapidly strengthened its tone, the Tokyo Stock Exchange shares taking the lead in the upward movement, the Osaka market also rose in sympathy with the Tokyo market, the rise yesterday in the case of the former being *yen* 5. This morning the strong feeling manifested itself in all the quotations, the rise (morning market) being from 20 *sen* to 3.40 *yen* as in case of the "Tokubai" (Tokyo Stock Exchange share.) The unloading operations entirely ceased, but in the afternoon recommenced, with the result that prices fell.

MORNING.			SHARES.			AFTERNOON.		
Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
71.50	70.90	72.00	Nippon Railway	—	7.00	70.10	—	—
21.10	—	21.00	Nippon Rail., new	21.10	21.70	21.95	—	—
54.40	—	53.55	Sanyo Railway	—	53.10	53.70	—	—
39.00	38.45	38.05	Kansai Railway	39.70	38.45	39.00	—	—
—	—	—	Kiushiu Railway	—	—	53.30	—	—
—	—	52.80	Kiushiu Rail., 1st	48.00	—	52.00	—	—
—	—	—	Kiushiu Rail., 2nd	—	—	18.50	—	—
75.70	75.00	77.15	Tanko Railway	—	76.40	77.50	—	—
12.75	12.80	12.80	Toku Railway	12.80	—	10.00	—	—
10.00	—	61.00	Sabu Railway	50.80	62.30	61.00	—	—
—	—	—	Kobe Railway	—	—	—	—	—
6.30	—	—	Osaka Railway	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	20.20	Narita Railway	—	—	99.00	—	—
20.75	21.05	21.40	Kioto Railway	20.60	21.10	21.40	—	—
—	—	25.40	Hokuyetsu Railway	—	—	—	—	—
110.30	109.50	122.40	Tokyo Electric R.	121.00	121.80	124.00	—	—
51.00	53.50	55.25	Tokyo El. R. new	53.30	—	56.00	—	—
75.60	75.95	73.00	Nippon Yusen	74.00	75.30	73.35	—	—
25.40	25.00	26.05	Toyo Kisen	—	25.20	—	—	—
30.40	—	3.30	Teikoku Shogho Bk.	30.50	—	31.55	—	—
41.80	42.10	42.70	Kanagafuchi Spg.	41.50	41.70	42.05	—	—
—	—	—	Tokyo Rice Ex.	—	—	—	—	—
72.70	7.70	74.60	Tokyo Produce Ex.	71.00	—	74.30	—	—
161.40	161.00	164.80	Tokyo Stock Ex.	158.00	160.60	162.70	—	—

Consultation Bureau: Vivanti Buildings.

B. E. GOEFFERT'S

DAILY SHARE REPORT OF THE TOKYO EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Afternoon, September 18.

Redemption Loan Bonds	Paid up yen.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
War Loan Bonds	—	—	—	—
Tokio City Loan Bonds	—	—	—	—
Nippon Railway	30.00	—	71.00	72.00
Nippon Railway, new	21.00	21.30	—	21.00
Sanyo Railway	50.00	—	53.10	53.00
Kansai Railway	50.00	39.70	38.45	39.00
Tanko Railway	50.00	—	76.40	77.50
Tanko Railway, new	50.00	—	—	—
Kiushiu Railway	50.00	—	—	53.30
Kiushiu Railway, 1st new	—	48.00	—	52.00
Kiushiu Railway, 2nd new	—	—	—	18.50
Kobe Railway	50.00	—	—	—
Toku Railway	50.00	12.80	—	10.00
Sabu Railway	50.00	50.80	62.30	61.00
Kobe Railway	50.00	—	—	—
Narita Railway	50.00	—	—	99.00
Kioto Railway	50.00	20.60	21.10	21.40
Hokuyetsu Railway	50.00	—	—	87.00
Tokio Electric Car	50.00	121.10	122.00	124.00
Tokio Electric Car, new	—	54.10	55.00	57.00
Odawara Electric Tram Co.	100.00	—	—	—
Nippon Yusen Kaisha	50.00	74.80	75.30	73.35
Toyo Kisen Kaisha	50.00	25.00	—	26.00
Imperial Commercial Bank	35.00	—	—	31.55
Kanagafuchi Spinning Co.	50.00	41.50	41.70	42.05
Tokio Rice Exchange	50.00	—	—	—
Tokio Produce Exchange	50.00	71.00	—	74.30
Tokio Stock Exchange	50.00	158.00	160.60	162.70

SILK REPORT.

Yokohama, September 17.

Arrivals of Raw Silk—Filature 774 and Re-reels 136 packages.

Purchases of Raw Silk and Waste—416 packages. Arrivals of Waste Silk—Noshi 300, Kibiso 145, Kuzuito 1, Agemaye 11, Degara 72, Kuzumaye 13, and Tegara 85 packages.

Raw Silk in Stock—16,721 packages. Waste Silk in Stock—20,460 packages.

TEA MARKET.

Yokohama, September 17.

Arrivals of new Tea—1,206 boxes.

Purchases of Tea—74,900 lbs.

Tea in Stock—667,200 lbs.

RICE MARKET.

Fukagawa Godowns, Tokyo, Sept. 17.

Sold, Japanese rice 6,432 *hyo*; arrived Japanese 20,900 *hyo*; in stock, Japanese, 200,353.

Retail per *tan*—First quality 4 *sho* 9 *go*; second, 3 *sho* 2 *go*; third, 5 *sho* 5 *go*; fourth, 5 *sho* 7 *go*; fifth, 6 *sho*.

BISSET AND URE'S SHARE REPORT.

Yokohama, September 18.

Engine and Iron Works are steady at *yen* 123. Grand Hotels—A few shares can be placed at *yen* 217.50; sellers ask *yen* 225. Club Hotels are steady at *yen* 40. Oriental Hotels old shares can be placed at *yen* 120; founders' shares at *yen* 450. Helms—A few shares are offering at *yen* 52.50. Laundries were sold at *yen* 15.

Y. U. Club debentures are obtainable at par; buyers offer *yen* 99 cum accrued interest.

STOCK.	Number of Shares.	Paid Up.	Dividend.	At Working account in last accounts issued.	For term ending.	Closing Quotation.
1. Y'hama E. & Iron Works, Ltd.	2,600	50	25%	98,434.63	31.5.1901	123 Sa.
2. Japan Brewery Company, Ltd.	9,000	50	7.50	R'vce 50,000.00	31.3.1901	140 Sa.
3. Grand Hotel, Limited	2,500	100	6	4,352.53	30.6.1901	217.50 B.
4. Club Hotel, Limited	1,850	100	5	Dr. 372.27	31.3.1900	40 Sa.
5. Oriental Hotel, Ltd.	740	100	5	B'nce to R'vce ac.	28.2.1901	120 B.
do do Founders	80	12.50	37	...	31.8.1900	450 B.
do do New Issue	750	100	...	...	1st year	110 B.
do do Preference	750	100	...	...	do	103 N.
6. Nagasaki Hotel, Limited	1,300	100	2 1/2%	3,031.32	30.6.1900	60 Sa.
7. Maples Hotel, Ltd.	399	100	None	...	...	Nominal.
do do Preference	350	100	None	...	...	Nominal.
8. North & Rae, Limited	250	100	20	...	y'r 31.12.1900	215 N.
9. Brett & Co., Limited	2,800	10	5%	629.13	y'r 30.6.1900	8.75 N.
10. Langfeldt & Co., Limited	1,500	100	...	5,479.55	30.6.1901	50.50 Sa.
11. Y'hama Steam Laundry, Ltd.	700	50	...	Dr. 15,184.78	...	18 S.
12. Helm Bros., Limited	3,720	50	10%	3,291.12	y'r 31.12.1900	52.50 S.

Debenture Loans.	Amount of Loan.	Face value of debentures.	Rate of Interest.	Interest Payable.	Closing Quotation.
Japan Brewery Co., Ltd.	200,000	100	7 per cent.	1 April and 1 Oct.	102 Sa.
Oriental Hotel, Ltd., First Issue	75,000	100	7 per cent.	1 Jan. and 1 July	100 N.
Oriental Hotel, Ltd., Second issue	50,000	100	7 per cent.	ditto	Nominal
Brett & Co., Ltd.	11,500	100	7 per cent.	1 June and 1 Dec.	100 Sa.
Yokohama United Club	250,000	100	7 per cent.	30 June and 31 Dec.	100 S.
Nagasaki Hotel, Ltd.	17,000	100	7 per cent.	1 Jan. and 10 July	100 S.

BEAUTIFULSKIN

Soft White Hands

Luxuriant Hair

Produced by

CUTICURA SOAP.

MILLIONS OF WOMEN USE CUTICURA SOAP exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of cruds, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients, and the most refreshing of flower odours. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines, in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap, the BEST toilet and BEST baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour,

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of cruds and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to end and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the severest humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. "All about the skin, scalp, and hair" post free, of Aust. Depot, R. TOWNS & CO., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot, BENSON LTD., Cape Town. PORTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

Milkmaid Milkmaid Milkmaid



TRADE MARK.

BRAND
Milk

As a guarantee of
Quality, see the
MILKMAID
on every Tin.

**LARGEST SALE
in the
WORLD.**



TRADE MARK.

BRAND
Milk



TRADE MARK.

BRAND
Milk

As a guarantee of
Quality, see the
MILKMAID
on every Tin.

**LARGEST SALE
in the
WORLD.**

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

SIGNATURE IN
WHITE
ON
RED LABEL

**ORIGINAL
WORCESTERSHIRE.**

UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

MELLIN'S FOOD

For INFANTS and INVALIDS.

When prepared is similar to Breast Milk.

MELLIN'S FOOD WORKS, PURCELL LANE, LONDON, ENGLAND.

DINNEFORD'S

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach,
Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations,
Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure
for Gout, Rheumatic
Gout and Gravel; the
safest and most gentle
Medicine for Infants,
Children, Delicate
Females, and the Weak-
ness of Pregnancy.



MAGNESIA

Sold Throughout the World.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

IS A HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY

It cures Rheumatism, Sciatica,
Stiff Joints,

Glandular Swellings,

Sore Throat, Quinsy, Mumps,

Burns, Piles, Fistulas, &c.

**AND EVERY
FORM OF SKIN DISEASE.**

Manufactured and sold by J. C. HOLLAND, 538, Oxford St.,
London. Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

Yokohama Charity Organization.

CLOTHING for the Poor is constantly in demand, and may be sent to the Hon. Secretary, to whom also all APPLICATIONS FOR RELIEF should be referred. The names of New Subscribers will be at all times gladly received by Messrs. JAS. DODDS, J. C. HARTLAND, B. C. HOWARD, JAS. MARTIN, or W. F. MITCHELL.

LEASE FORMS.

POWER-OF-ATTORNEY FORMS.

FOR SALE at the OFFICE of the

"JAPAN MAIL," No. 55, Main Street.

TELEPHONE No. 144.

(毎土曜日一回發行)

編輯人 エフ ナランクラー
発行所 山田町五丁目
電話 五五五

The Japan Weekly Mail.

毎土曜日 A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART. 一回發行

No. 13.

REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O.
AS A NEWSPAPER.

YOKOHAMA, SEPT. 28TH, 1901.

明治廿五年三月廿日
第三種郵便物認可

[VOL. XXXVI.]

CONTENTS.

Summary of News	309
The Emperor and Marquis Ito	310
The Wealth of Japan	310
Chinese Affairs	310
The Bank Dispute	311
Korea	312
The Japanese Squadron in China	312
Missionaries in China	312
Japan's Trade with China	313
The Sulu Railway Question	311
The new Foreign Minister	313
A Question for Americans	313
The Japanese Mercantile Marine	313
Sudden Death of Mr. J. J. Francis, K.C.	314
Official Appointments and Honours	314
Laying up of Hands	314
Reluctant Tax-Payers	314
Mr. Na Tung	314
The Weather	314
England and China	315
The "Man-kan Kio-kwan" Question	315
The late President McKinley	315
British Interests in Turkey	316
The Chartered Bank	316
The Progressists	317
French Notes	317
Notes on Current Events	317
German Notes	319
Cricet	319
The Attack on President McKinley	321
The Last Hours of President McKinley	323
News of the Week	323
American Topics	325
Organ Refusal in Yokohama	326
Fire	326
Local Law Cases	326
The "American" Cup Contest	326
Correspondence—Rites	327
Lynching	328
A Reaction	328
Perpetual Leases	328
Delayed Telegrams	329
Central European Complications	329
Sailing Races	329
Boers Shoot Prisoners	329
Telegrams	329
Prince Chun and the Kaiser	329
Bank of Japan	334
Latest Shipping	333
Latest Commercial	334

"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28TH, 1901.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

UP to the end of August, Hongkong's rainfall was 22 inches below the average.

THE death is announced of Mr. John Colville, Radical Member for North-East Lanarkshire.

THE laying of a submarine cable from Skagway to Juneau, Alaska, was completed on Aug. 22nd.

IT seems from Manila newspapers that there are many renegade Americans fighting on the side of the Filipinos.

THE British Consul-General at Marseilles reports that artificial is killing natural indigo in the French market.

M. LESSAR, the new Russian Minister to Peking, made the run from St. Peter-burg to Newchwang by rail in 15 days.

A VIOLENT earthquake was felt in various districts of Japan at half-past nine o'clock on the morning of the 19th inst.

MR. YAMADA TAKESHI, M.P., is very ill. Count Okuma sent a physician, and Mr. Asada Junko visited him on the 23rd inst.

NUMBERS of monks are leaving France owing to the Associations law, and are settling in England, especially in the Isle of Wight.

MR. ROCKHILL, late American *Chargé d'Affaires* in China, arrived at Nagasaki from Shanghai on the 23rd inst. and left for the east at once.

MESSRS. TAKI, Shiina, and Saito on the staff of the *Ibaraki Shimpō*, were arrested on the 21st inst. and at the same time a search was made of their houses.

MONDAY being the tenth day of Tishri, of the year 5,662, and the Day of Atonement, the great majority of the Jewish houses of business in Yokohama were closed.

HARD frost was experienced at Kuriyama-mura, Shioya-gori, Tochigi Prefecture, from the 17th to 23rd inst. and is expected to have done great damage to the crops.

A TELEGRAM to the *Osaka Mainichi* says that General Gribsky, Governor-General of the Amur district, has just been appointed Governor of the Province of Archangel.

KIHARA YOSHIKATA, an employe of the Imperial Educational Society, was arrested by the police on the 22nd inst. and charged with stealing 200 *yen* belonging to the Society.

A POLICE-CONSTABLE named Matsubara Masanobu was killed by a burglar whom he was trying to arrest at Matsuyama, early on the morning of the 23rd inst. The robber escaped.

A WOMAN named Ito Toki, living at Tamachi, Akasaka, Tokyo, was arrested by the Akasaka police on the 22nd inst. on a charge of obtaining money on three forged promissory notes.

A PHYSICIAN named Ishikawa Kamejuro, living at Shin Katamachi, Asakusa, Tokyo, committed suicide by poison early on the morning of the 19th inst. He is not expected to recover.

NAKANO JUKICHI, Seki Yenjiro, Yasui Takeji and two others, officers of the Mino Bank, Okayama, were arrested on the morning of the 22nd inst. on a charge of fraudulent bankruptcy.

KOMURO ICHIVEMON, living at Ryugomura, Nakagori, Ibaraki Prefecture, was murdered by another man named Sato Sanjiro during a quarrel on the 20th inst. The murderer was arrested at once.

A COOLIE named Moriguchi Tokujiro was working on a hill called Kamonyama, Yokohama, on the morning of the 22nd inst. when he was struck on the head by a mud cart and killed on the spot.

DON CARLOS PALANCA, the Captain China of Manila, died on the 3rd inst., and was buried at La Loma Cemetery on the following day. Deceased was a native of Amoy. His fortune is variously stated at \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000.

NOTHING daunted, the enterprising owners of the wrecked *Sobraon* are now working away at their property under water with as much zest as when it still rested on the rocks, and it is understood that they are meeting with fair success.

A PRIEST named Hiruta Kojun, attached to a Buddhist temple known as Honryuji, at Matsuchiyama, Asakusa, Tokyo, attempted to commit suicide with a woman in a house of ill-fame, at Kyomachi, Yoshiwara, Tokyo, on the night of the 18th inst.

A boy named Takano Usaburo (16), employed by an alcohol dealer named Asahina Kanzo, at Onoyecho, Yokohama, was arrested by the Isezaki-cho police on the morning of the 19th inst. on a charge of attempting to obtain 200 *yen* on a forged cheque on the First National Bank.

A PORCELAIN dealer named Akahagi Naotaro, living at Kikugawacho, Honjo, Tokyo, was arrested by the Nihonbashi police on the 18th inst. on a charge of stealing 14,000 small tea-pots from a godown belonging to two porcelain shops at Hamacho and Koamicho, since April last.

A REMARKABLE decree has been issued by the Hungarian Minister of the Interior. In its terms it prohibits the employment of barmaids under 40 years of age. The reason mentioned is on the ground of morality. The proclamation, it is said, has caused consternation at Buda-Pesth, the capital, and other large towns.

AKUNE SANJI, a native of Kagoshima, formerly a police-constable in Tokyo, was arrested by the Isezaki-cho police on the 21st inst. charged with having forged the name of Yamamoto Yoshio, a student of Admiral Ito's, staying in a hotel at Onoyecho Gochome, Yokohama. He obtained several articles and money as a result.

MR. AKIYAMA RYOTARO, of the Yokohama Branch of the Occidental and Oriental Trading Company, fired a pistol at Yamano Kamejiro and Yamano Hikojiro at Kami Kawara-machi, Utsunomiya, early on the morning of the 22nd inst. Both were injured. Some dispute concerning the collection of a debt of 1,800 *yen*, was the origin of the affair.

A MAN entered a fish restaurant at Muramatsucho, Nihonbashi, Tokyo, on the night of the 20th inst. and after having eaten a meal was unable to pay the amount of the bill, 1.48 *yen*. He went out accompanied by a servant of the restaurant to obtain money but failed in the attempt. The servant wanted to appeal to the police and the man then jumped into the water from Ohashi. The body has not been found.

IT will interest local cricketers to know that Captain F. D. Markham, of the King's (Shropshire) Light Infantry, has just been seconded for service under the Foreign Office. Captain Markham, it is almost unnecessary to say, is one of the two survivors of the *Bokhara* disaster of October, 1892. Dr. J. A. Lawson and he were the only two passengers who escaped, and both were members of the Hongkong cricket team returning from Shanghai.

SUZUKI SHINKICHI, foster son of a wholesale charcoal dealer at Tajima-cho, Asakusa, Tokyo, attempted to commit suicide by *seppuku* in a hotel known as Tatsuokaro, at Tatsuoka-cho, Hongo, Tokyo, on the morning of the 23rd inst. He arrived at the hotel the previous night. When a maid servant entered the room the next morning she found the young man cutting his stomach with a small sword. She at once called for assistance and the would-be suicide was prevented from achieving his purpose.

KIMOTO TEISUZO, employed in a confectioner's shop at Inagawa-koji, Kanada, Tokyo, was robbed by a pickpocket of a bag containing 500 *yen* in paper notes and 380 *yen* in cheques while travelling by train between Hachioji and Iida-machi, on the 9th inst. He reported the matter to the Kojimachi police station at once. On the morning of the 22nd inst. a packet was received at the station through the post, and on the police opening it a bag was found with money, cheques and a letter of apology. The bag and money were returned to the owner at once.

THE EMPEROR AND MARQUIS ITO.

The Emperor presented to Marquis Ito, in connexion with His Excellency's trip to Europe and America, a gold watch and a brocade table-cover with the Imperial arms woven on it.

In the *Fiji Shimpō* there is a remarkable article, said to be a précis of the views entertained by two or three leading statesmen. The gist of the article is that Marquis Ito and Count Okuma are likely to come together in any political crisis, Marquis Yamagata standing alone. A coolness is alleged to have arisen between Marquis Ito and Marquis Yamagata from the time when the former handed over the Cabinet to Count Okuma and Count Itagaki. By way of reprisal Marquis Yamagata obtained the Emperor's sanction to organise a Cabinet after the resignation of the Okuma-Itagaki administration, and organized it with striking suddenness while Marquis Ito was on the eve of returning from his trip to China. Then again it is alleged that Marquis Ito condemned Marquis Yamagata's method of dealing with the Diet, and that the collision between the former and the House of Peers was the outcome of that difference of opinion, while finally Marquis Saionji would have been Marquis Ito's choice to head the present Ministry whereas Viscount Katsura was Marquis Yamagata's candidate. Marquis Ito is also said to have expressed a desire to consult Count Okuma in the event of any emergency. On the other hand, the *Fiji's* informants allege that though Count Okuma and Marquis Ito are close personal friends, the former is not altogether anxious for political association with the latter. On the contrary, Count Okuma inclines to prefer a combination with Marquis Yamagata, who, however, shows not the slightest disposition in that direction. The sum of it all is that Marquis Ito and Count Okuma will yet be found in the same camp, which forecast we (*Japan Mail*) would find credible enough if neither statesman had a party behind him.

THE WEALTH OF JAPAN.

The *Fiji Shimpō* has been for some months engaged in a most interesting investigation with the object of discovering how many people there are in Japan whose property amounts to five hundred thousand *yen* and upwards. Most exhaustive methods seem to have been pursued by our contemporary in collecting information, the assistance of bankers, local officials, registers, tax-collectors, and so on having been enlisted. Men who, though nominally owning large property are heavily in debt, have of course been excluded from the account, and in publishing the names the *Fiji* refrains from stating the amount of each person's possessions, the whole being grouped under the comprehensive heading of five-hundred-thousand-*yen* proprietors. The result of the investigation is that 441 names are placed upon the catalogue. Tokyo contains one-third of them, but, on the other hand, the 8 provinces of Kwantō, that is to say, the provinces about Tokyo, are distinguished by a paucity of wealthy men, which is easily accounted for by reflecting that large property-holders naturally repair to the capital. After Tokyo the towns, arranged in order of their numbers of wealthy men, stand thus:—Osaka, Kobe, Nagoya, Kyoto and Yokohama. It is somewhat unexpected to find Yokohama at the bottom of the list. These five towns

with Tokyo contain three-fourths of all the names on the list. Among the prefectures, Niigata and Nara head the catalogue, an unlooked for result, attributable probably to the great appreciation of value that forest lands in those prefectures have undergone since the construction of railways. Strange to say, Kiushiu, which has always been supposed to be one of the wealthiest districts in Japan, has few semi-millionaires, but the *Fiji* does not infer that Kiushiu is poor; its conclusion is that wealth is more generally distributed there. Chiugoku and Hokkaido, as might have been anticipated, are markedly deficient in rich men. Comparing these results with American statistics, it appears that whereas there are 3,828 persons in the United States credited with possessing a million gold dollars each and upwards, or, in other words, one millionaire for every twenty thousand inhabitants, supposing the population to be 75 millions, there is in Japan only one semi-millionaire for every hundred thousand inhabitants, taking the population at 45 millions. Reducing these figures to the same denomination (*yen*), it would appear that there are just ten times as many men of wealth in America as in Japan. But before accepting that conclusion a large correction is evidently necessary, since, although there may be only 3,828 millionaires in the States, there may be fifty or a hundred thousand quarter-millionaires. Obviously, since half a million *yen* is equal to only a quarter of a million dollars, no accurate comparison can be made until the number of quarter-millionaires in America is ascertained.

Concerning the occupations of the persons catalogued, it appears that merchants head the list, farmers come second and manufacturers bring up the rear. Evidently the manufacturing industry is in its infancy in Japan. Even in the case of merchants, land figures as their largest asset and shares stand next. It is noticeable that out of the 441 semi-millionaires, no fewer than 66, or one-seventh of the whole, are noblemen who do not pursue any trade or profession. A remarkable fact is that not more than one or two in every ten have amassed their wealth in one generation: the others have inherited a great part of it. This is just the opposite of the conditions prevailing in America, where seven or eight in every ten millionaires have made their money in their own lifetimes. There are, of course, some notable cases of quickly acquired wealth in Japan, as, for example, the Iwasaki family, Mr. Yasuda, Mr. Okura and Mr. Furukawa. But they are exceptions.

In Tokyo, as may well be supposed, Nihon-bashi is the wealthiest district; it has 38 names to its credit. Kojimachi is second with 18 names. Kyobashi comes next with 12. Azabu is third, with 11; Hongo, fourth with 10.

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

Saturday, Sept. 21.

In addition to the five thousand volumes sent by the Emperor of China to the Emperor of Japan by Mr. Na Tung, there are several vases of jade, of bronze, and of porcelain, all said to be of very beautiful workmanship. It is evident that the capture of Peking did not deprive the Chinese Court of the means of making handsome gifts.

Monday, Sept. 23.

Mr. Komura says, according to the *China*, that Viceroy Li is in an exceedingly enfeebled condition. His mind

remains as clear as ever but his body is very weak. Intervals of comparative health alternate with intervals of prostration, and the former are steadily growing fewer and shorter, the latter longer and more frequent. It is no wonder that rumours of his demise or imminent danger are constantly circulated. His illness is a great misfortune for China. Naturally he has become very irascible. On five occasions of discussion with Mr. Komura, the old man lost his temper, an incident which Mr. Komura would gladly have avoided had duty permitted.

Speaking of Manchuria, Mr. Komura said that according to information collected on the spot by a certain person, the total number of Russian troops in Manchuria is about forty thousand, but not more than one half of them are regulars, the rest being railway guards. Indeed the troops are all fully occupied guarding the line, and do not penetrate far into the interior. As to the future, it is to be observed that a large foreign force will from henceforth be stationed at various points in Chihli. Their presence there is not intended to be permanent. So soon as order is fully restored and the Court firmly re-established in Peking, the Chinese Government will doubtless raise the question of the withdrawal of these troops, and Russia's military evacuation of Manchuria will come upon the tapis simultaneously.

Wednesday, Sept. 25.

A curt telegram to the *Asahi Shimbun* announces that the Chinese Court has postponed its return to Peking until next spring. That would not necessarily mean that the project of return has become altogether problematical. There must be a great deal to do in connexion with preparations for the Court's return to a city which suffered as Peking did at the hands of the allies. But we ourselves have always doubted the restoration of Peking to its old position of Imperial Capital so long as Chihli is in foreign military occupation, and every postponement of the Sovereign's return strengthens the doubt. If China is in any degree maliciously disposed, she certainly has an unique opportunity offered to her, for if the Court now quietly decided to make its permanent abode at some other place, comparatively remote and inaccessible, leaving the "defensible quarter" in Peking to serve as a memento of the amiable trustfulness of foreign Powers, and the Legation Guards to entertain each other in a provincial town, a situation comically futile would be created.

A telegram from Peking to the *Fiji Shimpō* says that the Russian Government signified its disapproval successively of two or three names submitted to it by the Chinese Government in connexion with the nomination of a successor to Mr. Yang, the discoverer of a new diplomatic device. The telegram adds that it is not known whether Lo Feng-lo's was among the names thus rejected. That doubt need not occupy the public mind, we imagine. Unless Russia suspects that Mr. Lo has been converted to British policy by his residence in London, his appointment to the Legation in St. Petersburg would be heartily welcomed in that city. In this context may be mentioned another rumour, namely, that China has drafted a treaty with regard to the Manchurian question, and that her new Representative in St. Petersburg will be charged with the duty of negotiating it. That is very unlikely, we should think.

M. de Giers, hitherto Russian Representative in Peking, arrived in Kobe on the

afternoon of the 23rd by the *Dimitri Donskoi*. He was met in Kobe by the Russian Consul from Yokohama, who had gone south expressly for that purpose. M. de Giers landed the same afternoon and was to proceed to Tokyo after a brief delay.

Thursday, Sept. 26.

There is now talk of a Russian railway from Tashkend to Peking, bringing the Chinese capital into direct communication with Russia in Europe by way of Orenberg. Mr. Yugvitch, Chief Engineer of the Manchurian Railway, is said to have recommended the project. Another rumour is that Russia has come to an agreement with China for the building of a line from Kiakhta to Peking. The sum of the matter is that Russia is working to place herself in direct communication with Peking, with Port Arthur and with Söul, the last *via* Wiju. Her progress eastward is steady.

In this context we may quote a paragraph from the *Bourse Gazette*, which claims to represent the commercial interests of Russia:—"As a matter of fact, Russia expects nothing from Japan except renunciation of her designs on Korea. After Russia has employed colossal means in her civilizing mission in East Asia, she is in duty bound to guard the independence of the peninsula which lies in the path between Port Arthur and Vladivostok. But, in addition to Korea, there are large territories in Southern China, and numerous island groups south of Formosa, and in Russia nobody has ever denied the justification of Japan's ambition for territorial expansion." The line of reasoning adopted by this paragraph is ingenious. Because Russia has seized the Liaotung Peninsula, therefore she is entitled to the Korean. But, after all, what past masters in hypocrisy the Christian nations of the West are! Observe the *Bourse Gazette's* talk of the "colossal means" Russia has employed "in her civilizing mission in East Asia." What is Russia doing to civilize Korea? What is she doing there any how compared with what Japan is doing? And for what does the civilizing mission count in her march eastward? If this era has two characteristics eminently prominent above all others, they are racial prejudice and proneness to talk bunkum.

Friday, Sept. 27th.

In spite of the fact that no official intelligence has been received of the Chinese Court's alleged postponement of its return to Peking, telegrams continue to arrive in that sense. The *Asahi* publishes such a message. It is not accompanied by any explanation. Hitherto the Court has deemed it expedient, if not necessary, to offer some excuse for, or any rate to explain, its changes of plan, but apparently nothing of the kind is deemed essential any longer. Onlookers disposed to draw sinister inferences will doubtless attach a disquieting import to this show of *insouciance*, but it remains to be seen whether postponement is really contemplated. One point can not be over-looked, namely, that as the date originally fixed for the Court's departure from Hsian is now very near at hand, there must be many incidents which the most casual observer can construe as indications of adherence to programme or departure from it. A month ago newsmongers had a free hand for there were no means of either checking or confirming their statements. But the commotion preceding the Court's exit from Hsian and its entry into Peking must have commenced ere now, unless there is to be a postponement, and

consequently negative evidence assumes a value that it did not before possess. A series of postponements, or a "temporary" transfer of the Court to some other city would create a situation difficult for the Foreign Powers to deal with. Under any circumstances they could hardly undertake to force a place of residence upon the Emperor of China. His Majesty is entitled to freedom of domicile in at least as full a measure as the humblest of his subjects. There would be nothing for it but to follow him with the Legations and all their paraphernalia did he decide to take up his abode in some remote city. In that event, the defensible quarter in Peking and the foreign troops in Chili would assume a comical character. Truly if the Empress Dowager and the Emperor had a sense of humour stronger than their desire of peace and quiet there is an unique opportunity for them to play the most prodigious practical joke on record. But it is to be hoped that they have sufficient wisdom to count consequences. Their transfer of the capital to some other city at this juncture, after the allied Powers have been led to believe that Peking would again become the metropolis, and after extensive preparations have been made in obedience to that belief, would amount to an act of emphatically unfriendly bad faith, and would fix Russia's feet in Manchuria.

The *Chino Shimbun* considers it advisable to offer an explanation as to the posting of Japanese troops at Shanghai. It explains that there has hitherto been a force of Marines there, and what is now being done is merely to replace them by regular troops of the line. Japan has no ulterior object in taking this step. She merely seeks to preserve the balance of power. If Germany, France and England are posting troops in Shanghai, and if permanent barracks are being built for some of those troops, she considers that her own interests require some degree of military representation. The moment, however, that the other Powers withdraw their troops, she will hasten to follow their example.

With whatever eyes the events of the past two years in the Far East be viewed, the conclusion is forced upon us that Germany must bear the responsibility of having converted this part of the world into an armed camp. Kiao-chow was the beginning of all the trouble. Port Arthur followed as an almost inevitable consequence. Wei-hai-wei ensued, and the Boxers crowded the tableau. It was Germany, too, that set the example of pushing the balance-of-power principle to the extent of stationing troops in Shanghai. France followed her example and Japan brings up the rear. These events may all have been inscribed from time immemorial in that "omniscient plan," to which fatalists appeal. But their sequence has unmistakable significance in the eyes of common or garden mortals.

THE BANK DISPUTE.

Saturday, Sept. 21.

It appears that various attempts were made to effect an arrangement of the dispute between the Russo-Chinese Bank and the 13th Bank, and that after the failure of these attempts the President of the latter signified his intention of repudiating the act of the Bank's Kyoto Manager, Mr. Kondo Senkichi, on the ground that although the latter was actually officiating as Manager, he had not been registered in that capacity. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*

and the *Kokumin* both discuss the matter, and both agree that the plea put forward by the 130th Bank is inconsistent with all business ideas. In fact, if it were necessary for the public, before transacting any business with a bank, to ascertain exactly whether the official discharging the functions of Manager had been duly registered—to ascertain, in short, whether the Bank had taken proper steps in appointing its officials—business would become virtually impossible. The two journals insist that very great injury will be done to Japanese credit by pursuing such a plea, and they urge that a settlement be effected at once. Under any circumstances the incident will be found to have caused much injury to Japan's reputation. We ourselves can scarcely credit that the whole of the 130th Bank's case has been stated, but if there is any important point reserved, Mr. Matsumoto Jutaro, President of the Bank, ought to make it public as quickly as possible. Whether there is or is not such a point, however, the pettifogging manoeuvre of attempting to repudiate the Manager's action can not be condoned. Mr. Matsumoto claims that the endorsement of the note for 200,000 yen was made by the Manager of the Kyoto Branch without the knowledge of the head office, and for his—the Manager's—private benefit, and that the said Manager not being a duly registered official, had no competence to undertake such a responsibility without previously seeking authorization. But if that plea is sincere, it seems to us that it should have been advanced at once, and not in the sequel of attempts to arrange the affair by a measure of postponement. We may mention *en passant* that the interest paid by the Toyokawa Railway for the loan was 12.725 per cent., and that the Russo-Chinese Bank received 10.95 per cent.

Monday, Sept. 23.

Another Bank is said to be in the complication which is now attracting so much attention. It appears that the 22nd Bank also obtained from the Russo-Chinese Bank an advance of 30,000 yen on the strength of Mr. Kondo Senkichi's endorsement. But as the President of the 130th Bank has repudiated Mr. Kondo's action in the case of the railway loan guaranteed by the latter, Mr. Kondo's signature as representing the 130th Bank becomes valueless for the purposes of the 22nd Bank also. It is to be hoped that this wretched affair will soon be definitely disposed of by the law courts. If it turns out that, as the President of the 130th Bank claims, its Kyoto manager, Mr. Kondo, deliberately abused his position by endorsing a bill for the sake of his own private gain, the Bank has been placed in an unfortunate position by the dishonesty of its official, but there is no banking canon recognised by intelligent people that renders a bank's clients liable for losses inflicted on the bank by abuses of trust on the part of its officers. The 130th Bank had no manner of right to employ as its representative in Kyoto a man for whose acts it did not intend to assume responsibility, and still less has it any right to claim that because it failed in its own duty of registering its representative, such failure may be set up as a bar to the discharge of its duly contracted obligations. We regard this affair—supposing the facts to be accurately stated—as one of the most discreditable that has ever occurred in Japan.

KOREA.

Saturday, Sept. 21.

Mr. Komura called at Masampo on his way back to Japan, and saw there a plot of land which Prince Konoye has acquired for the purpose of building a villa. His comment on the Prince's acquisition is that, as the place commands a fine view, it is well suited for a villa. That comment recalls a question which we have heard discussed of late. Do the Japanese really love fine views? We confess that, for our own part, we should be disposed to describe them as a people eminently fond of natural beauties. The pictures of their artists seem to prove that such is the case, and so does the fact that there is hardly a region of Japan specially endowed with scenic riches where the people have not singled out the most remarkable aspects of nature and catalogued them numerically. Another proof is furnished by the attitude of the lower orders. A Japanese rustic, labourer or *jinrikisha*-coolie will pause to admire a prospect which an Occidental in a similar rank of life would pass unnoticed. There is certainly a small class of Japanese, the *chajin*, who hold that the view from the windows of a *cha-zashiki* should not be extensive, but should rather suggest nature in one of her homely and limited moods. That however, is not because the *chajin* does not love a fine prospect, but because an extensive and magnificent outlook is not adapted to the tenets of his peculiar cult. Mr. B. H. Chamberlain says that the Japanese love scenes not scenery. Some other foreign observers share his view. We have never met a Japanese that endorsed it.

There appears to be some complication connected with the building of the Seoul-Fusan Railway. The Korean Government is represented as desiring to have the gage altered from the medium to the narrow, and it is of course surmised that this requisition is prompted by Russia who wishes to make the gage uniform with that of her own Manchurian system. We really do not see why the Japanese should be solicitous about this matter. If any sinister purpose be connected with the adoption of the narrow gage, the choice might be expected to inure to Japan's advantage no less than to Russia's. From an economical point of view it is evidently desirable that the whole Korean system should be of the same gage, and though experience has proved that the medium gage is best, it is by no means certain that its technical advantages would outweigh the obvious utility of uniformity between the Manchurian and the Korean roads.

Monday, Sept. 23.

The efforts to have Lady On appointed Empress of Korea seem likely, after all, to be crowned with success. A telegram to the *Asahi* alleges that things point in that direction, and that an entertainment to be given by the Emperor to the Foreign Representatives on the 23rd instant, is believed to be for the purpose of introducing the new Empress.

The official opening of the work on the southern section of this line took place on the 21st instant. Few railways have been so much talked of on the eve of their construction. If all the paragraphs that have been written in newspapers about this road since its inception were joined together they would almost extend over the whole distance that the line is to cover.

Tuesday, Sept. 24.

Our readers are aware that Wolmi Island, which lies opposite to Chemulpho, was purchased some time ago by a Mr. Yoshikawa, who, however, has never been able to obtain possession of the property. As to the nature of his title nothing seems to be publicly known, but it does not seem to have been legally questioned. Finding it impossible to obtain official assistance for the purpose of ejecting the tenants, Mr. Yoshikawa finally took the law into his own hands. He hired a posse of coolies and proceeded to demolish the houses on the island, dealing with some 20 or 30 of them in that way. The inmates have of course lodged complaints in Seoul. Probably this is a case similar to those frequently recurring in Japan. There is nothing more difficult in this country than to obtain the removal of a tenant living on property which has changed hands. We have known instances of tenants who, after having received due notice from their landlord that the land had been sold and that they must move out by a certain day, have calmly continued in residence month after month, knowing that the new owner's only resource is to pull down their houses, a remedy from which he naturally shrinks.

Newspaper correspondence from Fusan, Korea, reports that the local Agency of the Standard Oil Company gave a banquet the other day to a large number of residents in the settlement by way of announcing its commencement of business. The construction of the company's godowns on Zersu-ai Island has already been completed, and Mr. Aekland has been sent over to act as manager of the office. Local dealers in petroleum, 47 in number, agreed to do business in accordance with the methods of the company. Consequently such mercantile power as may exist in connection with the trade in petroleum, which had hitherto exclusively belonged to the Japanese, and enabled them to carry on trade annually to the extent of 55,450 cases valued at ¥191,259 (according to statistics drawn up in 1900), has been wholly transferred to the hands of a foreign firm.

Thursday, Sept. 26.

A very vague telegram is published by the *Fiji Shimpō* to the effect that for some time, especially on the eve of the official inauguration of work, the Korean Government tried to place obstacles in the path of the Seoul-Fusan Railway scheme, but that their efforts proved unsuccessful and the future of the line is now assured. That is a very difficult story to believe considering that the Korean Court is a large shareholder in the line. Of course the suggestion intended to be conveyed is that hostile influence was exercised by Powers unfriendly to Japanese development in the peninsula.

Friday, Sept. 27th.

The Japanese Representative in Korea is working strenuously to procure the abolition of the veto upon the export of grain. It appears that there has been a misunderstanding. Mr. Hayashi understood that the Korean Government had promised to remove the veto at harvest time, whereas the Korean Government maintains that it merely promised to consider whether a date for removal could be fixed when the quality of the harvest had been ascertained. Apart from that difference of interpretation, the Japanese Legation holds that as harvest prospects no longer inspire any uneasiness, there is no reason why the veto should remain in force. They are said to be taking a very strong line, whereas the Koreans are doing what they can to evade the issue.

THE JAPANESE SQUADRON IN CHINA.

A correspondent of the *Nippon* tells a story too good to be absolutely false. It was expected, he said, that the fine squadron of new vessels which visited Korean waters recently would proceed to Vladivostock, but only two of the ships went there, the *Kasagi* and the *Iwate*, both first-class cruisers (9,500 tons). Care was taken to impart a friendly character to the visit of the ships, so much so that the officers declared their object to be the cementing of amity between their country and Russia. A brilliant entertainment was given for that purpose, no expense being spared, but the gravity of Japanese onlookers was severely taxed when they heard the Japanese marines singing, while the banquet was actually in progress, a war-song to the effect that having conquered the Chinese, their next duty was to tackle the Russians.

This correspondent describes Vladivostock manners and customs in terms which recall the old-fashioned ways of England and Ireland. The Russian idea of hospitality, he says, is to put a man under the table. Anything short of that is regarded as a failure. Thus a saying has become current among the Japanese in that part of the world that the real Russian sphere of influence is a wine party.

According to the same informant great progress has been made with the works on the line from Port Arthur to Harbin. The road would have been opened for traffic in the course of the current year had not the recent disastrous floods impeded operations. There has not been any inundation of such dimensions for many years. It is said to have exposed a grave engineering error in the construction of the Trans-Manchurian Railway, namely, that the bed of the line is too low, and that if traffic is to be maintained permanently, extensive works for the purpose of elevating the road will have to be undertaken.

MISSIONARIES IN CHINA.

Mr. Frederick Greenwood, writing in the *Nineteenth Century*, argues that the American and English Missions should agree not to allow women to proceed to any part of China inaccessible by ships. That is a position taken in these columns some years ago, but taken with considerable diffidence, for it seems plain to us that the missionaries alone are in a position to judge whether the good wrought by ladies in the interior outweighs the risks to which they are exposed. Probably the missionaries would answer in the affirmative were the question propounded to them, and indeed even without practical experience it is easy to see that Christianity can scarcely reach the female portion of the Chinese population without women missionaries.

Another point made by Mr. Greenwood is that "the hope and aim of the expedition to Peking was to strike a resounding blow of intimidation." That is an entirely new view. We have always supposed that the hope and aim of the expedition was to save the foreign community in Peking from massacre at the hands of the Chinese, and that the expedition set out with a force which many persons regarded as quite inadequate even for that humble purpose. There was no idea whatever of striking "a resounding blow of intimidation" when the expedition left Tientsin, whatever may have been the motive of the operations subsequent to the relief of the Legations.

JAPAN'S TRADE WITH RUSSIA.

A Japanese merchant of Nagasaki, Mr. Yezaki Yeizo, who has been engaged in the Russian trade for over 40 years, gives a most gloomy account of his experiences. His opinion, published by the *Nippon*, is that no opening whatever presents itself for a large commerce between Japan and Russia. The main difficulty is the Russian tariff. The rates are so onerous that a pair of cheap window curtains purchased in Japan for 10 *yen* must be sold for about 70 *yen* in Russia to show any profit. The Russians are fond of Japanese articles, but they know very little about them and are not prepared to pay such prices. There is a French firm in St. Petersburg which has a large spinning and weaving factory where raw silk imported from the East is manufactured into all sorts of goods. The tariff charges are thus eluded, and the goods can be placed on the market at prices defying competition. Mr. Yezaki says that the outcome of his own experience is that he has advertised Japanese productions on a small scale in Russia at a cost to himself of thirty or forty thousand *yen*. On the other hand, most of the houses of men in good social positions have museums, small or large, for it is not the Russian habit to display a quantity of things in their dwelling rooms: they prefer collecting them in a separate apartment. In nearly every one of these museums something of Japanese production is shown, whether purchased direct by the owner himself or through the medium of his friends. Instead, therefore, of sending goods to Russia for sale, the wisest plan for the Japanese is to afford all possible facilities to Russian visitors to make purchases in Japan.

THE SOBU RAILWAY QUESTION.

The Sobu Railway question appears to be assuming quite an important place in public attention. Our readers have already been informed of this matter. The Railway Company originally obtained a charter to extend their Chiba-Tokyo road from Honjo to Ryogoku by an overhead line, the Honjo station being found too remote and inconvenient. Deterred by the costliness of overhead construction, they are now endeavouring to obtain official permission to substitute an ordinary line. This alteration of plan has aroused vehement opposition among the inhabitants of the Honjo districts. They are agitating vehemently against it, and they seem likely to obtain the support of all the political parties. It is to be hoped that the Authorities will not make a sacrifice of public convenience and security to private interests, as would certainly be the case were the proposed alteration sanctioned. Meanwhile, one of the most regrettable features of the affair is that the *Fiji Shimpō* has allowed itself to be betrayed into the disgraceful methods of criticism adopted by the gutter press of Tokyo. It publishes a cartoon plainly suggesting that the Minister of Communications is influenced in this matter by the fact that his wife is a shareholder in the Kōbu Railway. The foreign public believed that the *Fiji Shimpō* was one of the very few Japanese journals incapable of descending to such miserable manoeuvres, but for once our contemporary seems to have been betrayed by its cartoonist.

THE NEW FOREIGN MINISTER.

The ceremony of conferring the portfolio of Foreign Affairs on Mr. Komura took place in the Palace at 10 a.m. on the 21st instant. At the same time Mr. Uchida was relieved of his duties as Vice-Minister and appointed to succeed Mr. Komura as Japanese Representative in Peking. Both Mr. Komura and Mr. Uchida speak English perfectly, which will be a great convenience to those that have relations with them in their new positions. Mr. Sone has been relieved of his temporary appointment as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The *Fiji Shimpō* expresses great satisfaction at the assumption of the duties of Foreign Minister by Mr. Komura. It remarks that an unsatisfactory state of affairs existed before his return to Tokyo, for although Mr. Sone was nominally holder of the portfolio, Mr. Komura in Peking really exercised a species of control which necessarily could not be very effective. It is evident from the *Fiji's* writing that it has a very high opinion of Mr. Komura's abilities. That indeed seem to be the general opinion, for even the *Nippon* speaks in high terms of the new Minister, though that critical journal is of opinion that Mr. Komura will not be able to accomplish anything great, inasmuch as he is hampered by the nature of the Cabinet in which he serves, a Cabinet termed *Koken-zuki Naikaku* (a cabinet under guardianship). The *Nippon* appears to regard the Administration as a kind of stage upon which Ministers are always endeavouring to cut a conspicuous figure. The *Fiji*, with its usual sobriety, takes a practical view of the situation, and invites Mr. Komura's attention to Korea, which though not comparable to China in point of size, is really of not less importance to Japan than China is, being one of her most promising markets and a valuable retreat for her surplus population as well as an important source of supply. It is evidently our contemporary's conviction that things have not been proceeding quite satisfactorily for Japan in Korea during the past few months, and that a firm hand is needed to restore the situation. Mr. Komura certainly has very great advantages which do not receive at the hands of journalistic commentators quite so much attention as they deserve. It may be confidently said that no other official in Japan is so well acquainted with both Chinese and Korean affairs. He has served long in Peking and Seoul, and whatever there is to be known of importance about either country, he knows.

A QUESTION FOR AMERICANS.

An American correspondent sends us a newspaper account of the lynching of Henry Noles on August 25th, and accompanies it with the question "Is America a fit country in which to bring up a Christian family." Noles, a "coloured man," had shot the wife of a farmer and fired at one of her children, his only motive, so far as could be ascertained, being robbery. He was taken from jail by a mob and carried a distance of twelve miles to the scene of the assassination. Placed upon a stump and invited to make a statement, he said:—"Tell all my sisters and brothers to meet me in glory. I am going to make that my home. Tell my mother to meet me where parting will be no more." What followed was this:—

He was taken from the stump, carried to a tree near by, bound to the tree by chains and his body saturated with oil. At 1.45 p.m. a match was applied

and instantly the quivering body was enveloped in flames. Fence rails were piled about the burning body and soon life was extinct. The negro made no outcry at any time. There were no disorderly scenes about the burning body. At least 6000 people witnessed the horrible fate of the negro. Many remained until nightfall, augmenting the blaze until the body was entirely consumed. Then they departed for their homes quietly.

There is nothing to be said about the barbarity of such acts. The only feature calling for comment is that the negro in some parts of the United States has evidently ceased to be regarded as a human being. He is reckoned among animals and among noxious animals at that. It is impossible to imagine that a crowd of six thousand people, or one thousand people or even a hundred people would unanimously consent to the burning of a white man in the manner above described. It is impossible to conceive that they would consent to the burning even of a dog, or of a horse in such a manner. But they might consent to burn a rat, or a stoat or a wild cat, and it is obviously to such a category that they assign the negro. Everybody knows and understands that mobs collectively will do things from which the individuals composing the mob would shrink with horror. Each unit of the conclave contributes a part, small in itself but helping to make up a terrible aggregate. Therefore thinking persons do not estimate the moral condition of a nation by the acts that its mobs perpetrate. But no such explanation seems applicable to a lynching mob such as that which burned Henry Noles. Every man in the assemblage had full perception of the result of what was in hand. The roasting of a human being was the business they undertook, and it was carried through with grim deliberation. Only, they did not regard Henry Noles as a human being. They counted him a sort of reptile and were thus able to observe with equanimity his shocking sufferings. Racial prejudice can scarcely be carried any farther. Unfortunately, too, there is no evidence that the atrocity of these acts is beginning to be recognised in the districts where they are committed. In the case of Noles an appeal was made to the mob by the Attorney-General and others. The appeals were heard and then the mob proceeded to ignore them contemptuously.

THE JAPANESE MERCANTILE MARINE.

Statistics have been published in Tokyo showing the growth of the Japanese mercantile marine during the past three years. We take out the general results, leaving details for future publication:—

Year.	Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sail'g vessels.	Tonnage
1898	627	429,774	177	28,014
1899	679	470,530	1,485	105,710
1900	753	498,375	2,783	270,161
1901 (to 16 Sept.)	942	557,166	3,416	315,767

No comment is made on the extraordinary increase of sailing vessels. The whole record shows remarkable development, and seems to indicate that a great maritime future is before Japan, though the present liberal system of bounties renders it difficult to say how much of the increase is due to artificial fostering. A notable fact is that whereas the Japanese mercantile marine contained only one steamer of 5,000 tons or over in 1898, it has now 21 vessels of that size. The enterprise of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha is, of course, largely responsible for these satisfactory statistics. With regard to the equipage of these vessels the total crews number 15,327, among whom there are 314 foreigners.

SUDDEN DEATH OF MR. J. J. FRANCIS, K.C.

Mr. J. J. Francis, K.C., the leader of the Hongkong Bar, and well-known throughout the Far East for his forensic ability, died suddenly at the Grand Hotel, Yokohama, on Sunday morning. Mr. Francis, who had been in indifferent health for some time, came up to Japan recently in search of health. On Sunday morning he as usual had early morning tea and when his boy left the room to prepare his master's bath, was apparently quite well. On the servant's return he found Mr. Francis prone upon the floor in a fit. Dr. Wheeler was summoned and was quickly at the patient's side, but he was past all mortal aid, expiring of apoplexy shortly before eight o'clock.

Mr. Francis's life lends itself to romantic treatment. Arriving in Hongkong in 1859-60 with the Expeditionary Force sent out to China by Great Britain and France, he accompanied the Allies on the march to Peking. At the close of the war he returned to Hongkong and was appointed Sergeant in charge of the stores at Kowloon—the stores which afterwards were consumed in the great fire. Sergeant Francis' Irish wit and intellectual qualities soon won him friends and he left the army to serve articles with Mr. Gaskell, a local solicitor. Thence he went to England, "ate his dinners," passed his examinations, and returned to Hongkong as a barrister-at-law. His rise was rapid, and never a case of importance presented itself but Mr. Francis was engaged. Like many of his countrymen his forte was defence. For his services to the British Government in a case in which the Chinese authorities were concerned he received the honour of "silk" with its accompanying title of Q.C. (now K.C.). In regard to his municipal work in Hongkong the late King's Counsel will be best remembered for his admirable presidency of the Plague Commission in 1894; and the shabby reward meted out by the Government is fresh in the recollection of all residents. He was twice married and leaves a widow and one daughter, a young lady adopted by his first wife. The deceased was about 63 years of age.

The funeral of the late Mr. J. J. Francis, K.C., took place on Monday afternoon. A funeral mass was performed, the Rev. Father Pettier officiating, at the Roman Catholic Church, and the cortege thence proceeded to the foreign cemetery, where the final ceremony took place. The pall-bearers were Mr. A. M. Chalmers, H.B.M.'s Acting-Consul; Messrs. Jas. Walter, J. F. Lowder, E. Beart, D. Jackson, and E. M. Janion. Among the mourners were Sir John Carrington, ex-Chief Justice of Hongkong; Sir William Gary, members of the legal profession in Yokohama, and leading residents.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS AND HONOURS.

It is now stated that Mr. Chinda, Japan's Representative in St. Petersburg, will be recalled for the purpose of assuming the post of Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs in succession to Mr. Uchida who goes to Peking; that Mr. Kurino, Minister in Paris, who is now on leave of absence, will succeed Mr. Chinda in St. Petersburg and that Viscount Okabe will represent Japan in Paris. Mr. Uchida is expected to leave Tokyo for Peking on the 28th of October.

Mr. Komura has been honoured with the First Class Order of Merit.

Mr. Motono, Japanese Representative in Belgium, leaves Brussels for Japan on the 26th instant.

LAYING ON OF HANDS.

The complaint lodged by an American lady against a Japanese waiter and a policeman for assault, illustrates an experience which many of us have had, namely, that the lower orders in Japan, such as *jinrikisha*-drawers and servants in restaurants, are singularly prone to lay hands on foreigners. In the vast majority of cases—indeed we may almost say in every case without exception—the act is not inspired by any rude intention whatever. Yet it is undoubtedly a great rudeness, especially in Japan where such things are never done among the Japanese themselves. In the days when Japanese costume was worn by everybody, it would not have been thought extraordinary that a peasant or a coolie desiring to attract the attention of a superior, should take hold of the latter's sleeve. But to lay the hand on a man's arm would always have been deemed a rudeness, and no servant in a hotel or restaurant would dream of doing such a thing now-a-days to a Japanese guest. Yet he does it quite often where a foreigner is concerned. Are we to suppose that any rudeness is deliberately intended? Of course not. Intentional rudeness is a rare thing under any circumstances in Japan, and waiters in hotels or *jinrikisha* coolies are not so silly as to treat their guests and fares with deliberate discourtesy. It is with the foreigner himself that the habit originated. Quite commonly foreigners lay a hand upon the arm of a Japanese when they are addressing him, the sole intention being to show kindly familiarity. That custom has come to be regarded by many Japanese as a proper accompaniment of conversation, especially when it is desired to make plain a statement difficult of comprehension in a strange language, or to attract attention. We have seen the thing done many a time when there could not be any reasonable possibility of suspecting rude purpose. Yet it certainly suggests itself as a rudeness to the average foreigner, especially to a foreigner conversant with Japanese habits, and we strongly suspect that many a fracas between foreigners and Japanese had its origin in nothing more serious on the Japanese side than the laying on of a hand. In the case of the American lady mentioned above, the trouble began by her attempting to leave a restaurant without paying for lemonade which had been opened in compliance with her order, but which she had not drunk. A waiter laid hold of her dress to detain her, and thereafter all kinds of complications ensued. Of course the waiter was originally without the least intention of being rude, and truly it is difficult to see what course a waiter can follow except to obstruct the egress of a guest who attempts to go away without paying his or her debts. The guest is wrong in the first place and must be prepared for some unpleasant consequences. The point is, however, that this growing habit of laying hands upon foreigners where such a course would not be pursued with Japanese, should be abandoned as likely to cause wholly unintended trouble.

RELUCTANT TAX-PAYERS.

It is stated that several Yokohama firms still persist in refusing to pay municipal taxes for the second half of last year. The Local Authorities might easily have proceeded against them by the method that would be followed at once in the case of Japanese defaulters, namely, distraint. But there is much reluctance to resort to extreme

measures with regard to foreigners until all grounds for pleading the novelty of the situation have been removed. Matters had been allowed to drift for so long, however, that the Kanagawa officials thought it well to seek renewed instructions from the Foreign Office. They were advised still to pursue a conciliatory course and they are accordingly endeavouring to bring pressure on the defaulters through the latter's Consuls. Japanese journals mention the names of some of the defaulting firms, and it is evident that the amount of the tax can not be an obstacle to such houses. We are unable to comprehend the situation. The tax will have to be paid sooner or later, and the Japanese authorities have already shown great patience and consideration. It must be assumed that the defaulters believe themselves justified in refusing to pay, but surely their consuls do not support them?

MR. NA TUNG.

The Chinese Envoy seems to be busying himself at present with banking affairs. He has paid visits to the Bank of Japan and to the Specie Bank. He has also been invited to attend the Tokyo Bankers' meeting on the 25th instant. We read in Tokyo journals that the Envoy will leave Tokyo on the 2nd of October, and after visiting the Hongwan-ji in Kyoto, whither he has been specially invited, will continue his journey to Bakan.

The Chinese Envoy Extraordinary, Mr. Na Tung, with his suite, accompanied by some of the officers of the Shokin Ginko, paid a visit to the Kirin Brewery on Tuesday. His Excellency made a close inspection of the whole brewery, and both he and his staff expressed themselves as much interested in what they had seen as well as pleased with the reception accorded them.

His Excellency was entertained to a banquet by the Chinese community at noon.

Prince Konoye entertained Mr. Na Tung and his suite at the Maple Club on the 21st instant, in return for civility shown by Mr. Na to the Prince when the latter was in Peking. On the whole the Chinese Envoy seems to be having a fine time in Tokyo. He will have no reason to regret his visit.

Mr. Na Tung and suite were received in audience by the Crown Prince and Princess at the Palace on the afternoon of the 18th inst.

THE WEATHER.

It is remarked that Japan has seldom been so fortunate in the matter of weather as this year. Again and again there have been threats of typhoons, but all the depressions have been deflected sea-ward so that the country has escaped. A few days ago it seemed scarcely possible that this good fortune should continue, and when, on Friday, rain began to fall in fitful dashes after the manner it generally assumes on the outskirts of a cyclone, every one concluded that the evil day had at length come. But one night's heavy downpour on Friday, the 20th, was followed by a cloudy forenoon on Saturday, and before evening the sun was shining brightly in a clear sky. A few puffs of pleasant wind on Saturday night were all that Tokyo or Yokohama experienced of the storm which had reached as far as the Riukiu Islands before turning westward. The rain that fell on Friday night, instead of doing any damage, was most welcome after the long spell of dry weather that had preceded it.

ENGLAND AND CHINA.

Great Britain, according to a telegram published by the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*, will not consent to an united conference for revising her commercial treaty with China, as provided by the Peace Protocol, but will insist on independent negotiation, for which purpose she is now collecting materials. That is a resolve with which observers of events during the past thirty years in the Far East must sympathise. The practical working of a combination in such matters is that England becomes the figure-head and all the other Powers, while taking full advantage of every concession she obtains, do not hesitate to obstruct her by giving prominence to their own much smaller interests. Some vivid object lessons of that nature were afforded by events in Japan in the old times. Powers which knew that the magnitude of Great Britain's interests compelled her to be circumspect, and that they might count upon her standing firm so long as there was any serious danger in moving, did not hesitate to bring odium upon her by representing her as the one obstruction to a liberal departure and depicting themselves as quite ready to step out if she did. It was a safe game. England is disposed to act in a friendly manner towards all States, but it must be confessed that very few of them reciprocate her mood. They all, or nearly all, show plainly that they would crush her if they could, and that there is no advantage which they are not prepared to take for the purpose of destroying her commercial supremacy. Truly it seems fatuous that she should unite for the purposes of a conference with friends who certainly prefer her injury to her profit. There is no reason why a commercial treaty with China should be negotiated by procedure different from that followed in the case of commercial treaties with all other countries. Besides, the most-favoured-nation clause renders combined negotiation quite unnecessary.

THE "MAN-KAN KO-KWAN" QUESTION.

The *Fiji Shimpō* has a strong article on the subject of the much talked-of exchange (*ko-kwan*) of Manchuria (*Man*) for Korea (*Kan*). The gist of its arguments is that no such proposition can be entertained for a moment. If Russia means, when she talks of exchange, that Korea is to be completely opened for the unimpeded pursuit of Japanese trade and industry, the answer is that Korea is already open for those purposes and that Russia is already pledged not to obstruct their pursuit. But of course Russia does not mean anything so simple. She means that Korea is to become a part of the Japanese empire, with one slight but significant exception, namely, a Russian naval port in the neighbourhood of Fusan to preserve communications between Vladivostok and Port Arthur. In short, Russia is to have all that she wants and then she consents to leave the remnant to Japan. Further, any attempt to carry out such an arrangement would immediately create complications between Japan and other Powers, which are not at all likely to consent to her absorption of the Korean peninsula. It would be necessary, too, that Japan should support Russia's tenure of Manchuria, using her army and navy for the purpose if necessary. No one need reflect long to see what that means or with what States it would embroil Japan. The *Fiji's* conclusion is that there is not the remotest occasion for any change of Japan's policy. Let all restrictions be removed from emigration to Korea and China

—that, we may mention, has already been done—and let it be declared that Japanese settlers in Korea shall be exempt from military service. Events may then be left to follow their own course, without any dangerous or unscrupulous covenants.

THE LATE PRESIDENT MCKINLEY.

On the 26th instant at 11 a.m. there was held in Holy Trinity Cathedral, Tsukiji, Tokyo, a service in memory of the late President McKinley. The Cathedral was filled to overflowing, but as care had been taken that the admissions should not exceed the seating capacity of the building, there was no inconvenient crowding. The arrangements, indeed, were excellent in all respects, every detail of the ceremony having evidently been thought out beforehand and fully provided for. The Emperor and Empress were represented by Their Imperial Highnesses Prince and Princess Kanin, who, arriving punctually, were conducted to their places by His Excellency the American Minister and Mrs. Buck. Their Imperial Highnesses had been preceded by all the Cabinet Ministers, the Foreign Chiefs de Mission and the staffs of the various Legations, and Consulates of Tokyo and Yokohama, and by a majority of the most prominent noblemen and officials in the capital, so that a considerable space on both sides of the Cathedral was filled with these distinguished personages. The chancel, draped in black and white, had sparse decoration of white flowers; drawn up on either wing under festoons of the Stars and Stripes stood lines of American Marines and Blue Jackets, and a large Japanese military guard of honour was marshalled outside. At a few minutes past eleven the clergymen and choristers moved up the aisle, headed by Bishop Awdry, representing Bishop John McKim, who was unfortunately absent; Rev. A. W. Cooke, preceptor; Rev. E. R. Woodman, vice-Dean; Rev. Geo. Wallace, who read the lessons; Rev. C. F. Sweet, who took the prayers, and the Rev. Dr. Imbrie, who delivered the memorial address; the Rt. Rev. Bishop Schereschewsky; Rev. A. W. Gring; Rev. James Chappell; Dr. Motoda; Rev. O. Ochiai; Rev. S. Sugiura; Rev. J. Togawa; Rev. Arthur Lloyd; Rev. A. F. King; The Venerable Archdeacon A. C. Shaw; Rev. L. B. Cholmondeley; Rev. W. P. Buncombe; Rev. J. M. Baldwin; and Rev. J. Robinson. Mr. W. Karl Vincent, organist of Christ Church, Yokohama, was at the organ, and the choir was augmented by many ladies from the former treaty port. The service commenced with the singing of "Rock of Ages." This hymn and subsequently "Nearer my God, to Thee" were finely rendered, a large number of the congregation taking part, so that the volume of sound attained impressive dimensions. The Reverend William Imbrie delivered the following Memorial Address, which was listened to by the large congregation with evident admiration:—

There is one here present with us who could speak of our dead with all the knowledge and affection of an old friend; but just because he was an old friend our Minister could not trust himself to speak. So it has fallen to me to say to you a few grave words. A few words and grave words. For there are times when any other words offend both the mind and the heart.

Forty years ago a sound was heard through all the land; a sound that penetrated every home; the sound of the guns of Sumter. At that time McKinley was a boy of seventeen, but to that summons he yielded prompt obedience. For gallantry on more than one field of battle he rose step by step to the rank of major; and when at last the four long years

of anguish were ended, he was one of that proud host of young men who with bronzed faces and scarred flags and bright bayonets came home in honour: their duty done.

On reaching home he chose for his career in life the profession of the law; and not many years had passed before he had won for himself a place and a name. An exception to the rule, a prophet is not without honour save in his own country, he was one whom his fellow citizens delighted to honour. Twice was he chosen Governor of his own state, the great state of Ohio; and in whatsoever place he was he did his duty, and the people trusted him. A member of the House of Representatives he was ever, and ever more and more, a leader among men. So great was the confidence of his party in him, that once and again he might have been President, before he was made President; but in each case he had given his word for another, and to him the honour of the Presidency was not worth the price of a stain upon his own honour; for he was a true man, as true as steel. At last after patient and magnanimous waiting he was called by the people to the chief magistracy of the nation; and then a second time he was chosen; as Grant and Lincoln and Washington.

The things for which McKinley will chiefly be remembered as a statesman are the stand he took upon the question of the tariff, and his stand regarding the extension of the national domain beyond the seas. Great questions both of them; but questions for other times and places than this time and this place. But if we may not now speak of him as a statesman, we may at least say a word about him as a man.

It is the common witness of all who came into his presence that they left him charmed by a dignity and courtesy that never failed. Personal enemies he had none; but it was the testimony of a strong political opponent: "No one can help loving him." The simplicity and sweetness and beauty of his family life; his devotion to his wife, for twenty years a constant invalid, and her deep love for him; are household words from the Narrows to the Golden Gate. Into that home two children came, only to leave it during childhood; and the story is that ever afterwards any child could take and lead him captive.

Had he humour? Yes, of a quiet, gentle sort; but he was a man grave rather than witty, and his humour was of the kind that heals without hurting or harming; for it was never mordant. Was the love of money a ruling passion with him? In a little town in Ohio, unknown to the world, saving as the place of his residence, he had a modest home that he loved; and but little else besides. Was he a man of tact? That is perhaps the first quality that most of those who knew him would name, were they asked to describe him; but it was a tact that went hand in hand with firmness; for he could be very firm, as firm as the granite hills of New Hampshire. Was he ever severe? Yes, once at least when some were ready to forbid a Negro boy—because he was a Negro boy—to enter a railway carriage and speak to him. Then he was severe of countenance and stern of speech.

McKinley was a man of the people, like Lincoln; and like Lincoln he believed in the people. He was sure that the heart of the nation was never far and never wilfully wrong; and no less sure that commonly the sober second thought of the nation was a judgment that would stand in history. To him too, as to Lincoln, there had been given the gift of the seer; it could never have been said of him, Ye can discern the face of the sky, but ye can not discern the signs of the times. Like Lincoln also, though he was a war President, he was himself a man of peace. It was only when he knew that war must come that he said, Let there be war. And last to hear the trumpet sounding to arms, he was the first to catch the bugle-call to peace.

But no account however brief, can be complete that fails to add one thing more. In this too he and Lincoln were alike. In the darkest hours of the war between the States, burdened with a crushing weight of responsibility and care, Lincoln believed in God. No mere force, no mere stream of tendency, no mere euphemism for fate, a slave without a master; a God that hears nothing, that sees nothing, that knows nothing, that cares nothing; but One whom he was accustomed reverently to speak of as the Living God. In that Living God, by whom kings rule, unto whom every man must render an account, who maketh the wrath of man to praise him, yet one that marks the fall of every sparrow from its nest; in that king eternal, immortal, invisible, who made the stars and hath unveiled his glory in the face of Jesus Christ; in that Living God, McKinley too believed. Among the streams that fed the river of his life was that crystal stream that flows from the eternal mountains. He believed in God; the God of whom Christ said, I ascend unto my Father and your Father; the God of whom Christ also said, when ye pray say, Father, our Father in heaven.

In that God the President believed. And so it was that when suddenly the golden bowl was broken, he calmly said, His will be done. Not in a good old

age, life's opportunities all ended; not stricken down by pestilence when ministering by the bedside of the dying; not on the field of honourable battle; but without cause, without reason, felled by the hand of an assassin. Nevertheless he said, calmly and with confidence said, "It is God's way; His will be done." Even so, Father, for so it seemed good in thy sight. He believed in God; the Living God.

The belief in a Living God is no new faith. To the ancient prophets of Israel it was the foundation truth of all; and if the heavens declared his glory, to them no less was every marked event in the national life His voice to the people bidding them consider their ways and be wise. Famine, pestilence, war, all proclaimed, The Lord is in His holy temple: let all the earth keep silence before Him.

It is easy to be too precise, too definite, in interpreting the ways of God; but to him who really believes in the Living God, the death of the President can not but suggest a call to serious thought. It is like the tolling of a bell at midnight. It says to the nation, Come and let us reason together. It bids it look within and answer; answer questions such as these:—

The old Puritan feared not man, but he did fear God. Is there no need in the nation for a revival of that old spirit of the Puritan? We are wont to assemble ourselves together for worship; but do we not in truth worship God and worship Mammon also? We have put an end to slavery; but have we yet done our full duty by the Negro? We are ready if needs be to defend our national rights and national interests. Why do we suffer thieves from among our ourselves to break in and steal our great cities? Is it because we are too busy or too comfortable to stop them? We are building up vast organizations of capital and of labour. Why are we so slow in learning how to adjust our differences in the spirit of Christ, which is the spirit of perfect justice? These are some of the things that we may think of; but there is one thing more that we *must* think of.

On the bell in Independence Hall, the bell that rang out loud and clear to all the colonies the signing of the Declaration, the words are cast: "Proclaim liberty throughout all the land." Let no hand ever dare to muffle that old bell. Come what may, never let America be guilty of the shame and crime and folly of putting Freedom into shackles. For Freedom is sacred. But there are other things also that are sacred. Life is sacred; and law is sacred. Therefore proclaim liberty throughout all the land; but proclaim this also to the congregations in the churches, teach it to the children in their schools and their school-books, see to it well in the halls of legislation, and enforce it in every court of justice: That liberty without law is not liberty but anarchy, and that anarchy is despotism; alike when it strikes down the Head of the nation and when it lynches the Negro.

But the grave of the President is not only a place for searchings of heart; no less is it a place where all of us—north and south and east and west—are bound together by a cord not easily broken. It is true that there is nothing that so binds together a nation as a great national danger, a great national struggle, a great national triumph. The flag in peril; the flag in battle; the flag victorious. These are the things that stir the hearts of a nation and make all one. England knows to-day that that is true; and all of England's children. But the draped flag; the flag in sorrow; that too constraineth us. In the presence of that flag we are bound together as the children of one mother, and that mother pale and robed in the garments of mourning. But that is not all. To-day in the presence of that draped flag, all the world is kin to us. On the grave of the President there lies a wreath of flowers laid there by the Emperor of this nation; and from all the nations of Europe there have come like tokens of kindly sympathy. From England and Holland and Belgium; from France and Germany and Russia; from Austria and Switzerland and Italy and Portugal; and from Spain. Wreaths of flowers; words of condolence; little things. Like the silent grasp of a hand; like a tremor on the lip not quite hidden; like the trace of a tear that has been wiped away. Little things, but little things long to be remembered; little things, but little things in the day of grief and indignation.

Standing again beside a new grave, once more the old words come stealing across the mind: We do all fade as a leaf; our lives pass like the swift ships; we spend our years as a tale that is told; Death reigns. Man hopes and longs for immortality. Not the immortality of the rivulet that is forever lost in the infinite ocean; but the immortality of the spirit conscious and personal. He thinks he was not made to die. What then is death? Is it the end, or may it be but the beginning? Can there be a blessed immortality beyond the grave? Plato could not tell? Confucius could not tell? The Sphinx was silent. To that question there is one who hath given an answer of peace. Jesus Christ said: "I am the Light of the world; I am the Resurrec-

tion and the Life; he that believeth in me shall never die; because I live ye shall live also." When he had overcome the sharpness of death he opened the kingdom of heaven to all believers. Words that through all the Christian ages have floated like sweet incense, have rolled like a strain of triumphant music, through all the aisles and arches of the Universal Church. The gospel has brought life and immortality to light.

No wonder then that Paul said, even when his eyes were turned to behold all the power and splendor of Imperial Rome, I am not ashamed of the gospel of Christ.

Among the special prayers offered up at the close of the service was one for the assassin and his fellow-thinkers:—

Almighty God, whose blessed Son Jesus Christ did pray for His murderers, Father forgive them, and did accept the conversion of a sinner upon the Cross. Look down with compassion on him whose evil deed hath this day brought us to sorrow. Grant unto him, and to all his associates and accomplices, the spirit of true contrition and repentance; and do thou destroy all the works of the Devil, through Jesus Christ Our Lord.—Amen.

The conception of this petition was worthy of Christianity. Prayers were also said for "the widow and kinsmen of him whom we mourn," and for "Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, and all others in authority." Bishop Awdry pronounced the Benediction at a few minutes past twelve o'clock, the service having lasted a little more than an hour, and having been a significant evidence of the sympathy felt by all nations with America in her sorrow.

Preaching at Christ Church, Yokohama, on Sunday morning, the Rt. Rev. Wm. Awdry, D.D., Bishop of South Tokyo, made reference to the lamented death of President McKinley. The Bishop said:—

This day fortnight we were startled by hearing of the attack on President McKinley. Last Sunday, as our hopes had been raised in the interval, we were hardly less startled to hear of his death. While we sympathize with a great nation,—great already in many traits of national character and promising to be greater yet,—let us not forget the personal aspects of the event.

There are two points in the Prayer for the "Church Militant" at which I propose to make short pauses, that we may silently offer up the words with a special meaning and earnestness on this occasion. The first is when we ask God to "comfort...those who are in sorrow"; and the second when we "Bless His holy Name for all His servants departed this life in His faith and fear."

For, as on all hands we hear that President McKinley's domestic life was an example of what such a life should be, also we learn that he *lived* in the faith and fear of God; and that he *died* in that faith and fear his own last words bear witness.

There are a few thoughts connected with the subject which I can but suggest, but have no time to follow out.

1. Observe that in these days of free profession of unbelief great leaders and rulers of the nations are Christians still, and endeavour to frame their lives according to their faith. Such was Queen Victoria, who succeeded to her hereditary throne, and such was President McKinley who was raised to power by a nation's voice. And as faith in Christ, so also moral and domestic virtue was unpretending yet conspicuous in both.

2. Next we may notice with great pleasure the stability of the Constitution of the United States under this ordeal. If last year on the throne of Italy the son succeeded to his murdered Father's place without a voice of opposition, so and with even less dislocation of public business the wheels of State in America moved forward under its new President the next day after his predecessor's death; and the anarchist's crime was absolutely fruitless for his purposes.

3. Hence we see the more clearly the unreasoning madness of anarchism. One might have supposed that in America at least it could have no place. One's first thought on receiving tidings of the deed was not of an anarchist but of a disappointed applicant for office; but it was not so.

4. This madness of anarchism seems to have its source in certain types of national character, fostered by vague national discontent, and aggravated by past and sometimes by present oppression or extreme poverty. The number of those in whom this passion for anarchy grows to criminal dimensions is relatively very small except in two or three places, but as one man is sufficient to perpetrate an assassination, and

that man has thrown off all restraints of duty and reason before he gives himself to such a deed, it must always be impossible to prevent such crimes by mere repression. The man who does the deed is prepared to die for it;—yes, and he will take the risk of that barbarous parody of justice which is called lynching.

5. Hence it follows, that as neither his own high character, nor the freedom of political institutions under which he holds his office, will lessen the danger to a man in high position, nor will the obvious inefficiency of the deed for its professed purpose, nor even the consequences to the perpetrator, deter him from his act; though the act must be punished, yet it is not to severity, much less to a return to savagery, but to the amelioration of the conditions political, social, and personal of those classes and nations among whom anarchists are bred, that we must look for any reduction of incentives to such crimes. By increasing not danger in crime but contentment with life, the ranks of anarchism may be thinned, and the lives of rulers ultimately made less perilous.

6. Yet meanwhile laws *must* be strengthened, especially by international understandings. Within these two or three years we have seen the actual assassination not only of such a ruler as the Shah of Persia, but of an Empress of Austria, a King of Italy, and a President of the United States, besides other unsuccessful attempts on those in the highest place, and attempts successful and unsuccessful on those a grade or two lower in office. More than this. No record is more startling than that of three Presidents of the United States, all good men, out of a total of six or seven, thus murdered within forty years. We thank God that no good man will let himself be held back from office by this terrible record; but let us also pray for His guidance, and for patient effort to remove the predisposing causes of such crimes from the face of the earth.

BRITISH INTERESTS IN TURKEY.

Here is an interesting paragraph from the last annual report of the Constantinople Chamber of Commerce:—

I dwell at such length last year on the causes of the decline of British trade, which causes remain the same from year to year, said Sir J. W. Whittall in his presidential address to the Constantinople Chamber of Commerce, that I scarcely deem it necessary to expatiate at any length on them again. Since last year I have travelled in the out-ports of Turkey, which are served by the subventioned lines of steamers of our various foreign opponents, and I have seen with my own eyes the benefits to their trades accruing to them through these direct communications. Great Britain subventioned lines of steamers for the sole purpose of mail carrying; our foreign opponents go a step further, and subvention their lines for the carrying of their goods also. It follows as a matter of course that their trade gets the benefit, and it is simply a calculation of £ s. d. whether this system pays them or not; I myself believe it does pay them handsomely, and as regards Turkey, the more the charges for landing, shipping, transiting, &c., goods at the great ports which unsubventioned British steamers can alone cultivate, are piled up, as they are being piled up from year to year, the more will our foreign opponents' direct trade with the smaller ports be stimulated to the detriment of our own; there can be no two opinions on this point.

As regards the third cause which I gave last year for the decline of British trade, viz., the unremitting efforts made by our opponents to get contracts and concessions for their subjects, the position is the same as it was; in fact, British men of enterprise and capitalists are as handicapped as ever. The opposition in Turkish official circles to conceding anything to British subjects is as great as it ever was, and I see no present prospect of this being overcome, unless His Majesty's Government puts its foot down and shows its earnestness in the protection or promotion of its capitalists' and its traders' interests. Certainly representations are at times made to the Turks, but not being sufficiently supported by the Foreign Office, the Turkish officials, knowing this as well as we do, do not attach much importance to them.

THE CHARTERED BANK.

The Yokohama agency of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China received on Thursday telegraphic advice from the London Office to the effect that at the approaching meeting of shareholders of this Bank the Directors will recommend a dividend for the half-year ended the 30th June last at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum free of Income Tax.

THE PROGRESSISTS.

The Progressists appear to be suffering from divided views. Their Council was recently called upon to discuss a bill introduced by Mr. Moriya Konosuke, proposing that the Party should adopt the following platform:—(1) Protection in trade matters; (2) the borrowing of money at a low rate of interest abroad on the security of the railways, and its employment to redeem the consolidated bonds; (3) the establishment of a system for encouraging a spirit of saving; (4) the suspension of public works requiring an issue of bonds; and (5) the cessation of any attempts to sell high-interest bonds abroad, and of the policy of borrowing large sums from the Bank of Japan. The reading of this bill led to a vehement discussion, the chief interest of which was to show that nothing like unanimity of opinion prevails in the ranks of the Party. Mr. Kato Masanosuke opposed the bill in uncompromising terms, and Mr. Oishi Masami opposed both the bill and Mr. Kato. Moreover these speakers dropped several remarks which revealed that the Party is in a somewhat disorganized and impecunious condition, and that the introduction of such bills as that of Mr. Moriya are devices to galvanise it into vitality. We may mention that Mr. Komuchi Tomotsune declared incidentally that the question of preserving China's integrity was out of date. It really would be interesting to know what the programme of the Progressists is at this juncture. The once great and powerful Party seems to have sunk into a state of moral inanition.

FRENCH NOTES.

The construction of a railway from Kayes to the Niger by French engineers seems likely to become an accomplished fact. The distance is 190 miles, and a survey by Capt. Bèjot pronounces the task easy.

The French Minister of Public Works has ordered the railway companies to attach to all trains going 150 miles or upwards two carriages marked "défense de fumer." Apparently people in France obey such notices.

The following is a concise statement of the grievances which nearly involved a quarrel between France and Turkey—it is taken from the *Temps*:—"The claims of our compatriots which have caused the intervention of the French Government are three in number. Two concern sums due in reimbursement of money advanced for the construction of railways. One alone of these credits amounts, with unpaid interest, to nearly 45,000,000f. The third claim is made by the company of the Constantinople quays and docks, of which both the *personnel* and the capital are French. This company, after having constructed important public works, finds itself so treated at present that it is unable to begin the operations for the purpose of which it was created. The Ottoman Government has manifested the intention of redeeming the concession, but no understanding has been arrived at as to the conditions of the purchase. Without entering into details it is enough to say that the company can neither carry on its work nor be redeemed, and that it is important, therefore, to put an end to this state of things, which has lasted now for three years. Such are the grounds for the attitude of the French Government." The concession of the Constantinople quays was granted to M. Granet, Postmaster-General in the Freycinet-Constans Ministry at Paris. According to

the terms of the concession, it was stipulated that the Turkish Government should have the right of purchasing the concession after the lapse of ten years. The time elapsed early in July.

Captain Witsch obtained very substantial damages from the editor and publisher of the *Aurore* for libel arising out of the Dreyfus affair. The Court awarded him twenty-five thousand francs. A few judgments of that nature would be immensely serviceable in Japan. Japanese editors would begin to take an interest in their miscellaneous columns if the contents were liable to cost ten thousand *yen*.

There is to be a monthly service of steamers from Dunkirk to Hai-fong *via* Havre, Panillae, Marseilles, Suez, Colombo, Singapore and Saigon. Six new vessels have been built for the line and they will be run by the Chargeurs Réunis Company.

The French revenue continues to decline. The figure for July was 9 million francs below the estimate and 20 millions below the collection for July of last year. The principal decreases were in transfer duties, sugar and state monopolies.

The Navy Committee of the Chamber of Deputies appointed a sub-committee, some time ago, to examine and report upon the feasibility of a canal from the Bay of Biscay to the Mediterranean. The sub-committee visited the canals at Manchester, Ems and Kiel and inspected the harbour arrangements at London, Southampton, Liverpool, Rotterdam, Bremen and Hamburg, and came to the conclusion that the proposed canal is quite feasible.

Captain de Monthrison, a French expert of some standing, has conducted a series of tests for the purpose of determining the quality of rifles used in Europe. The standard adopted had been approved by a number of other experts. Results very unpleasant for England were obtained. The Dutch and Roumanian rifles, both of the Mannlicher type, tied for the first position. The Spanish rifle came third, the Italian fifth, the Russian sixth, the German eighth, the Turkish ninth, the French (Lebel) tenth, and the Lee-Metford twelfth. There were only three worse rifles than the British among the whole number tested, and it is evident from the place assigned to the French weapon that there was no partiality on the part of the examining officer. We wish that the Japanese rifle had been among the number tested.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

There is a possibility that competition may be introduced into the field of telegraphy between the West and the Far East, which would indeed be a boon. It is expected that the United States Congress will pass, next session, the bill for a cable from San Francisco to the Philippines *via* Hawaii, and the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce has suggested the advisability of extending the cable to the Asiatic coast, an example which the Shanghai Chamber is expected to follow. It would then be possible to telegraph to New York from China or Japan at about one-fifth of the present rate from those countries to London, and as the tariff is very cheap between New York and London, the advantages of the proposed Pacific cable are obvious. The only thing to be feared is that were the cable laid as suggested, its owners would pool with the existing companies, and

the last state of the merchant might be worse than the first.

The *Yomiuri Shimbun* points out that, according to official communications which have passed between Japan and other Powers, a foreign subject or citizen might combine with his wife or child to form a juridical person, and in that capacity might become a land-owner in Japan. Such being the case, it seems absurd to withhold from individuals a privilege which they can already enjoy by a simple manoeuvre. The *Yomiuri* does not apply the converse of the argument, namely, that if the foreigner can already enjoy the privilege in practice, there is no reason why he should agitate for it in theory. Doubtless our contemporary sees that there are two answers to that: first, that the average foreigner does not care to essay the manoeuvre of forming vague juridical persons, of whose real competence in the sight of the law he still entertains some doubts; and secondly, that the agitation has now been transferred from the foreign side to that of the Japanese. The latter are beginning to perceive that these restrictions inure to their own disadvantage, and that a more liberal policy is essential in the interests of Japan's material progress.

There has been a somewhat serious disturbance in Yokosuka. It appears that a sailor of the *Yakumo* who had been riotous in a brothel, was arrested in compliance with the latter's complaint, and was carried off by a party of gendarmes in spite of a resolute attempt made by his comrades to rescue him. The men determined to be avenged, and on the night of the 17th, when a great number of blue-jackets obtained leave to go ashore in commemoration of the anniversary of the battle of the Yalu, three hundred of them invaded the brothel whence the complaint had been lodged, and proceeded to wreck the place. They were driven off by the gendarmes and by a battalion of troops specially called out for the purpose. Several persons were injured, and one gendarme is not expected to survive his wounds.

Baron Kodama, Minister of War, is credited with the intention of seeking to introduce various measures of reorganization, the gist of which is to establish a clear line of demarcation between the civil and the military duties of the Department. One feature of the programme is to separate the Head Quarters Staff, the Tokyo Defences, and the Eastern, Western and Central Sections from the War Department and place them under an independent office, presided over by an officer on the active list. The War Department then would be concerned solely with non-combatant functions, and might be placed under a civilian official.

The bailiffs paid a visit to the Shinagawa Wool Weaving Factory on the 20th instant. It appears that this concern had been borrowing money and obtaining raw materials on credit from several foreign firms in Yokohama, when the bad times struck it last year and it fell into ever-increasing difficulties. Repeated failures to meet its engagements finally compelled its creditors to take conclusive action, and Messrs. Findlay, Richardson and Company obtained an order to attach the property of the concern.

The officials of the Department of Communications, Japanese and Foreign, have presented to the Prince Imperial a table telephone of peculiarly fine construction. This is a wedding gift. It comes rather late, but the making of it has been a work of

great labour, many of the best artists of Japan having been engaged on the decoration. Un no Shomin did the metal chiselling; Ishikawa Komei, the ivory carving, and Umezawa Riushin the lacquering. It is said to be an object of great beauty, which we can well believe if such experts were engaged upon it.

Japanese newspapers interest themselves at present in the question of torpedo-destroyers against battle-ships. Sixteen or seventeen destroyers can be built, they say, for the price of one battle-ship, whereas seven or eight of the small craft can tackle the big one. That is a calculation involving a great deal of hypothesis, we imagine, but our contemporaries affirm it with much confidence. They further allege that although the battle-ship is powerful on the high seas, there is nothing like a destroyer for coast service, its speed and handiness compensating largely for its want of strength. Western Powers, they say, are beginning to take these facts into serious consideration. Russia has 43 destroyers on the stocks, and England, who already possesses 89, is building 24. Japan has 11 and 3 are under construction for her. Much attention is being paid to this matter in connexion with the third period of the naval expansion programme.

The Mormon missionaries have finally submitted their application for permission to preach and teach in Japan, and to enjoy the privileges extended to other religious bodies. It is stated that their application contains a solemn declaration in the sense that plural marriages are no longer sanctioned by their creed and that the doctrine of plural marriage will not be taught by them in Japan. Under those circumstances we presume that the Authorities will grant the application.

Mr. Playfair has opened his Consulate in Shimonoeki. It is presumed, however, that His Britannic Majesty's Government have not yet committed themselves to any definite choice as between Bakan and Moji. The new Consulate may be regarded as tentative. Doubtless the relative claims of the two places have been carefully weighed, but the Moji folks are very confident that time will vindicate the justice of their contention.

A great deal is made by certain journals of an intention attributed to the Minister of State for Finance. For reasons of economy the Minister is disposed to abolish the Educational Inspectors, who now perform their duties in the capital and the provinces. These Inspectors are not a very old institution. They had their origin in the days when Viscount Inouye Ki held the portfolio of Education. At that time special officials for the purpose were appointed in the Education Department only, the work of inspection in the provinces being entrusted to prefectural councillors. Subsequently, under Count Kabayama's régime, provincial inspectors also were nominated, and the system has come to be regarded as essentially useful. There is consequently some agitation against the project for abolishing the office, and Mr. Kikuchi, Minister of State for Education, has to endure much interviewing and criticism.

Field-Marshal Marquis Oyama has been induced to abandon for the moment his intention of resigning the position of *Sambo Socho*. This change is said to be due, not to any alteration in the Field-Marshal's wish to be relieved, but to the fact that great difficulty is experienced in finding a succes-

sor. Marquis Yamagata declines, and there is some obstacle in the case of either Prince Komatsu or General Nozu.

Quite an interesting record was achieved at the last cricket match in Yokohama, when the Mosquito Club had their first innings. They played twelve strong, and the whole eleven wickets were bowled, five falling to Mr. White and six to Mr. Lammet. Not one man succumbed to any of the secondary incidents of the game, catching, stumping or running out. We do not remember such an innings anywhere else.

Count Okuma is suffering from indisposition. The trouble is not serious, but it is attended with fever and some pain, and the physicians have ordered rest for the present.

It is alleged that at its last meeting the Cabinet came to an agreement about next year's Budget in the sense that a reduction of about 20 per cent. shall be made all round. There had been, it is said, certain differences of opinion, but they have been compounded. This understanding does not extend, however, to all the *post-bellum* undertakings.

It is stated that the Directors of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha are projecting a considerable extension of their Chinese lines. The coasting trade of Japan does not offer any marked prospect of growth, and the best opportunities at present discernible seem to be in the direction of the trade with North China and in Chinese waters. It was for the purpose of making investigations preliminary to this project that Mr. Kato, Vice-President of the Company, recently proceeded to China and Korea, where he is now travelling.

The President of the French Republic has performed a very graceful act. He has sent to Baroness Yamaguchi a gold medal in commemoration of her kind attention to the wounded French officers and soldiers in the military hospital at Hiroshima. It must be confessed that the French have lost no opportunity of signifying their gratitude for the attention received by their soldiers at Hiroshima. The French Admiral's speech at Kobe on the occasion of the memorial service for the officers and men who perished at the sinking of the *Canavon*, was an eloquent exposition of French feeling about these matters.

General Soboleff has written a brochure entitled the "Probability of a Russian Campaign against India." The General professes to believe that England has for years been intriguing in Europe against Russia, and threatens that if she does not mend her ways, "Russia will soon be compelled, with sorrow in her heart, to invade India." We apprehend that there would be a great deal of sorrow in Russia's heart after she had tried that experiment, though the bellicose General seems to regard the project as quite possible. He declares that the campaign in India will be an unusually easy one for Russia and that "in less than ten years she will add 450 million inhabitants to her empire." Russian general officers are allowed, we presume, to write brochures of that kind. Some critics, indeed, are disposed to regard them as *ballons d'essai*. But that is a sensational view. Russia undoubtedly has an immense military establishment, but when it came to moving an army across Asia and placing half a million of men in fighting line on the Indian frontier, the strain on her resources would be unendurable. She does

not require to sound public opinion on such a subject.

A friend sends us the following, accompanying it with the pregnant comment *tôdai moto kurashi*:-

The Mikado of Japan is a man of much energy and endurance, and is constantly smoking cigarettes. He is fond of outdoor sports, and has warmly encouraged the introduction of football into Japan. He is a hunter and fisherman of no mean reputation and is a good shot with a rifle. His devotion to lawn tennis is marked, and he is clever as a wielder of the racket.

The Emperor will be amused by this summary of his pastimes. His Majesty smoking a cigarette and playing lawn tennis is a picture we have yet to see. *Tit-Bits* is responsible for the paragraph.

The *finmin* publishes figures representing the state of Japan's debt at present. They are as follows:-

	Yen.
Old Bonds	4,608,544
Commutation Bonds	25,428,650
Naval Bonds	8,796,600
Consolidated	168,693,600
War Bonds	116,581,435
Railway Bonds	34,042,700
Industrial Bonds	122,681,300
Hokkaido Railway	3,419,950
Formosa Railway	2,111,400
Kinsatsu Exchange Bonds	22,000,000
Formosa Public Works Bonds	6,200,000
Temporary Loans	12,000,000
Total	526,664,194

The French Admiral on this station, attended by several members of his Staff, will be presented to the Emperor by His Excellency M. Dubail on the 28th instant.

Dr. Mayeda, of the Fifth Division, who distinguished himself greatly by his management of medical and sanitary affairs in the Chili campaign, and who has now resumed his military duties at Hiroshima, visited Tokyo recently to present his official report of the events of the campaign. The occasion was seized by the members of the Army Medical Association to invite the distinguished officer to the Army Club at Kudan, where a party of over 80 persons assembled to receive him. The President of the Association spoke some words of welcome, and was followed by Dr. Koike, Chief of the Medical Affairs Bureau, who addressed Dr. Mayeda on behalf of the members of the Association throughout the empire. Dr. Mayeda replied and his speech was much applauded.

Tokyo journals speak of the probable removal of all restrictions upon the travel of Japanese subjects to China and Korea. These restrictions were imposed at a time when the privilege of free travel had been abused to the disadvantage of Japan and to the detriment of public peace. They were abolished at one time and again imposed in a limited degree. It will be welcome news should the Government now feel justified in allowing its people to come and go without let or hindrance.

Mr. Thomas Beaumont Hohler succeeds Mr. Cheetham as Second Secretary of the British Legation in Tokyo.

The works at Maizuru are said to have made great progress lately. All the Admiralty buildings will be finished this month, and it is expected that the official opening of the place as a naval station will take place at the beginning of October.

It is alleged that the Chinese plenipotentiaries have been endeavouring to induce the Powers to restore Tientsin and hand over the civil Government to Chinese officials,

but that the reply of the Powers has been, in effect, "let us talk of these matters eighteen months hence." All are apparently agreed that the transfer of the city with the contingent possibility of its renewed fortification would be a hazardous experiment.

Mr. Rockhill arrived at Kobe on the 25th instant by the *Kobe Maru* and proceeded to Kyoto, where he will spend two or three days before continuing his journey to Tokyo. It is said to be Mr. Rockhill's intention to sail for the United States by the *Empress of Japan* on the 4th prox.

GERMAN NOTES.

The German merchant is becoming ubiquitous. Even in Sierra Leone he is beginning to make a substantial show. It is true that gin and rum are the articles in which his trade with that remote region shows most development, but the Governor, Sir C. A. King-Harman, in his annual report of 1900, makes these comments:—In regard to the importation of cotton goods from other countries, the report says Germany is gradually getting a large sale for prints owing to the fact that German firms are far more liberal than are those in England, *i.e.*, in sending out a larger assortment of patterns, using better dyes, and their patterns in consequence being better printed, neater, and more varied in design. German firms are, as elsewhere, considered to be obliging. It appears most of the cloth is made in England, but it is sent to Germany to dye, and the German Government act very liberally towards their merchants in regard to rebate of duty on their importing a certain quantity of cloth to be afterwards exported for trade purposes, and this naturally helps the German firms in supplying goods at a reasonable price. In the matter of cutlery our English firms cannot compete with Germany. It appears that the English market will not supply the cheap class of goods required for the West Coast trade. Possibly, says the report, the English firms cannot do so owing to the fact that labour is cheaper on the Continent. It is impossible even for the most optimistic to doubt the mass of evidence that has been accumulated in support of the contention that the German merchant is more versatile and more obliging than his English competitor.

In spite of the Kaiser's keen interest in Turkish affairs, and in spite of the fact that there is a steady increase in the number of German commission agents and traders settling in Turkey, German exports to that country are not in a flourishing condition. In 1893, they amounted to £2,204,891 in value, and in 1899 they stood at £1,628,400.

It seems probable that the Canadian Government will give Germany a preferential tariff as it has done with England. The Representative of Canada in Antwerp denies that there was ever any intention on Canada's part to damage German imports by its tariff, and expresses the opinion that the present strained commercial relations between Canada and Germany will soon yield to negotiations.

The Kaiser has sent an autograph letter to the Emperor of Japan with reference to the recent campaign in Chili, and the document will be delivered to the Emperor by Count Arco Valley on the 27th instant. Nothing has yet been made known about the contents of the letter, but we presume that it is one of those courteous utterances

for which the German Sovereign has become famous. *Appropos* of this a remark may be made about the hostile criticisms attributed to the German Conservatives in connexion with His Majesty's bestowal of a high Order on Prince Chun. To us, and we imagine that we rightly interpret the sentiment of most Englishmen, the Kaiser's act seems not only graceful but wise. His demeanour towards the Chinese Envoy was stern and unrelenting up to the moment of the transmission of the apology, but that ceremony concluded, and the amende having been accepted, His Majesty dismissed the unpleasant event from Germany's relations with China and held out the hand of friendship. It appears to us that such is the manner in which gentlemen habitually treat apologies.

The Kaiser has conferred the First Class Order of the Red Eagle upon Baron Kodama, Minister of State for War.

Much more space than is usually occupied by German news in British journals was filled on August 6th and 7th with descriptions of the grief caused by the death of the Empress Frederick and with appreciations of her character and career. There are Germans who speak in slighting, if not absolutely opprobrious, terms of Her Majesty's moral life, their opinions on that score being probably influenced more or less by the fact that Her Majesty was English, everything English being cordially detested at present by many Germans. But there is not the smallest sign of such disparagement in the journalistic notices published in Germany. No note of discord makes itself audible in their chorus of sorrow. "Her sufferings and the patient uncomplaining heroism with which she bore them" silence even those that once took pleasure in calumniating her as the "English Princess." England, of course, remembers her only as the "Princess Royal," who by her sweetness of disposition and her graces of manner won much affection before she left her native land. As for the French press it has surprised Europe by the warmth and earnestness of its sympathy and esteem. "One and all," says *The Times* Paris correspondent, "the French journalists display sincere emotion. This is not due merely to the sympathy felt for one who shared their antipathy to the Iron Chancellor. It is not to be explained entirely by the sense of human pity aroused by the spectacle of a life so crowded with care and suffering and moral and physical torture. It is due also to the fact that she was the wife and the widow of the only German who during the terrible days of the war escaped in French hearts that natural and universal hatred which inevitably surrounded everything German. That her husband was a man of peace is one of the facts of contemporary history most indelibly rooted in French minds. They have never forgotten that he refused to bombard Paris, and when the other day the memoirs of Busch were published the portions that would seem to have made the strongest impression upon them were the numerous proofs therein that their judgment on the Crown Prince Frederick was exact and that the English Princess, whom Bismarck had disdainfully called the disciple of Gladstone, was the worthy helpmate of her noble husband."

The *Cologne Gazette* speaks of Count von Waldersee's success in carrying to a conclusion the enterprise which had been "initiated" before his arrival by the march to Peking and the relief of the Legations. That is a remarkable choice of words. It makes no reference whatever to the capture of Tientsin and the relief of the foreign settlement at

that place, which were not the least arduous operations of the campaign, and it sets the punitive expeditions above even the storming of Peking and the arduous march thither, though the expeditions scarcely involved anything from first to last but demonstrations of force and burnings of villages. The Rhenish organ gives the Field-Marshal much credit for tact in dealing with the Foreign Diplomats and Generals, but we can not discern much tact in its own summary of the Chili campaign.

It appears that the new German Tariff is destined to cause much international friction. Russian statesmen threaten to stop the annual migration of some 150,000 Russian agricultural labourers who visit Germany at harvest time. The Agrarian organs of Germany reply that they no longer need these immigrants since the industrial depression has caused large numbers of workmen to return from the western to the eastern provinces of Prussia, and the *Cologne Gazette* urges that since the Agrarians make that admission, the Prussian Government ought now to prohibit the constant immigration from Russian Poland which constitutes a national danger to Germany.

In an article published subsequently to that mentioned above, the *Cologne Gazette* gives a much juster estimate of the Chinese complication and of Count von Waldersee's share in settling it. After noting that the Field Marshal was not responsible for circumstances which rendered military operations on a large scale impossible, and after recognising the absence of any real resistance on the part of the Chinese army subsequently to the fall of Peking, it commends the distinguished officer for the tact and skill displayed by him in a difficult situation, and it justly doubts whether many other Generals could have so successfully manipulated a situation bristling with embarrassments.

The remains of the late Baron von Ketteler have been transported to Germany and interred at the home of the deceased in Westphalia.

CRICKET.

V.C. AND A.C. VERSUS MOSQUITO YACHT CLUB.

The torrential rain of Friday night continued to fall till a late hour on Saturday morning and at one time it was thought advisable to postpone the match arranged between the V.C. and A.C. and the Mosquito Yacht Club, and an express to that effect was circulated. But as the day wore on the heavens cleared and by noon the sun was streaming down from a deep blue sky. Play therefore became possible, though naturally the wicket to start with was all in the bowlers' favour, but improving every hour. With the dilatoriness which has become a strong characteristic of certain local cricketers, players sauntered down to the ground, and it was not possible to start the match until 35 minutes past the advertised time: even then a departure had to be made from the arranged batting order owing to late arrivals. The Club put in their opponents first, and on the wet wicket had little difficulty in disposing of the doughty sailor-men, budding Commodores and Skippers of first-raters mostly getting out with a modest 0. All were retired for 26. This total the Club had little difficulty in passing, and when 101 was reached the Captain, Mr. F. E. White, declared the innings closed. In their second venture the Mosquitos did even worse than in the first, their score only totalling 19 when the last wicket fell. During the early part of the play the sun was very trying, and the damp heat arising from the field proved most oppressive. A band was in attendance, but very few ladies put in an

appearance—a circumstance much to be deplored—only five, we believe, partaking of the Club's hospitality at tea-time. Mrs. Bathgate presided at the tea-table.

THE GAME.

At five minutes past two, Messrs. Firth and Brady went out to bat, facing the bowling of White and Lammert, Duff being at his old place behind the wicket. Firth opened with a single off White's first ball, but Brady made nothing of the rest of the over, defending his stumps with a discretion that drew the ironical applause of the crowd at the Pavilion. Lammert's second ball found Firth l.b.w., and the batter retired—1-1-1. Wheeler filled the vacancy, and tipped Lammert for a couple with the last ball of the over. Brady continued on the strictly defensive and a maiden over resulted. In the next over Wheeler sent Lammert to the fence for 3. In White's succeeding over Brady retired clean-bowled without breaking his duck—7-2-0. Wilkinson now joined Wheeler, only to go under to the first ball sent down to him by White—7-3-0. On Townsend going in to bat, Wheeler got Lammert away for a single but the rest of the over added nothing further to the score. With the opening ball of the next, Wheeler made a boundary off White and ten was hoisted on the telegraph. A single by the same batter was followed by a couple of byes, and then Wheeler lost his partner to a neat ball from White, who was in capital form—15-4-0. The Captain of the Mosquitos, F. J. Hall, next went out, only to retire after a couple of overs, Lammert finding his off stump—16-5-0. The incoming bat was Pumfrett, but his stay was limited to the delivery of one ball from Lammert—16-6-0. Six batsmen had thus been disposed of within thirty minutes, and five o's decorated the score sheet. Deacon opened with a single off Lammert, but the next two overs were maidens. After another single by Deacon, White upset Wheeler's wickets, and the only "old salt" who made any stand against the bowling during the match retired—18-7-11. The vacancy was filled by Crowe who began with a single off White; the next ball Deacon retired, White disturbing his bails—19-8-2. White's analysis now showed 5 wickets for 8 runs. At ten minutes to 3 o'clock Philip went in to bat and at once lifted White right over the fence for five; whereat the applause rang out and the Mosquitos took heart of grace. But the rejoicing was short lived, for the first ball of Lammert's over disposed of Philip—24-9-5. Taverner next walked out to the wicket and retired at short order, first ball—24-10-0. The last man in was MacVicar; he saw a couple of byes scored, and then Lammert sent him back to the Pavilion and the innings closed—26-11-0. Play had not lasted an hour. Lammert's performance with the leather was very meritorious. Score:—

MOSQUITO YACHT CLUB: 1ST INNINGS.

E. W. Townsend, b. White.....	0
A. R. Firth, l.b.w., b. Lammert.....	1
G. G. Brady, b. White.....	0
F. E. Wilkinson, b. White.....	0
S. Wheeler, b. White.....	11
F. J. Hall, b. Lammert.....	0
A. J. Pumfrett, b. Lammert.....	0
V. F. Deacon, b. White.....	2
F. F. Crowe, not out.....	1
G. Philip, b. Lammert.....	5
F. L. Taverner, b. Lammert.....	0
W. G. MacVicar, b. Lammert.....	0
Extras.....	6
	26

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	b.	r.	m.	w.
F. E. White.....	42	13	3	5
F. Lammert.....	41	7	3	6

Play recommenced at 3.15 p.m., the Club sending out H. W. Kilby and O. Strome; the bowlers being Townsend and Firth. Kilby's stay, to the surprise of everybody, was short. Firth's second ball disturbing his bails—0-1-0. Fradgley then partnered Strome, and sent away his second ball for a single. In the next over he lifted the ball across the fence for five. Strome, a few moments later, growing too venturesome, was run out—6-2-0. Bugbird, the new-comer, began his score with a single. Then with singles the tally mounted, and 10 was hoisted. Bugbird, with his score at 8, was smartly held by Wheeler off Townsend—16-3-8.

Then Stuart partnered Fradgley, who soon after was caught at the wicket by Hall—16-4-7. With singles and one couple by Libeaud, off Firth, the score was raised to 20 by a quarter to four o'clock. Five minutes later Libeaud, who had been playing with great caution, succumbed to Firth, clean-bowled—24-5-7. A single by Edwards and another by Stuart brought the scores level at seven minutes to four o'clock. With the opening ball of the next over Firth sent Stuart back to the Pavilion—26-6-2. The bowlers were still having the best of the play. Firth having taken 3 wickets for eight runs and Townsend 3 for 17. Maitland partnered Edwards and the game grew more interesting, the latter hitting out freely, so that the score soon reached 30. Edwards first four hits producing 1, 2, 3, 3. Maitland was also in a slogging mood: he opened with a single and then drove Townsend for 2. Forty was next hoisted, and then Maitland made his first 3 off Townsend: an over later he punished Firth in similar fashion. At five minutes past four the half century was reached, and runs being obtained freely, a change in bowlers was made, Wheeler relieving Townsend, and Pumfrett changing places with Firth. Still the runs came by 2's and 3's, and 60 saw no change in the partnership. A couple of 4's by Maitland and 3 by Edwards brought 70 on to the telegraph-board, and it was not long before 80 and then 90 went up, runs coming fast from both batsmen. Brady then relieved Pumfrett with the leather and his first ball was snicked by Edwards for one, bringing the score to 100. It was now 26 minutes past four. With the last ball of his first and only over Brady scattered Edwards' stumps—101-7-42. The partnership had produced 75, and Edwards' score reads—1, 2, 3, 3, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 1, 3, 3, 2, 4, 3, 3, 1, 2, 1, 1. The innings was here declared closed. Maitland's score reads—1, 2, 3, 3, 1, 2, 2, 4, 4, 3, 1, 3, 2. Score:—

Y. C. AND A. C.

H. W. Kilby, b. Firth.....	0
O. Strome, run out b. Firth.....	0
E. C. Fradgley, c. Hall, b. Townsend.....	7
F. H. Bugbird, c. Hall, b. Townsend.....	8
F. O. Stuart, b. Firth.....	2
C. E. Libeaud, b. Firth.....	7
E. B. S. Edwards, b. Brady.....	42
E. W. Maitland, not out.....	31
K. F. Crawford,.....	
C. M. Duff,.....	
F. Lammert,.....	
F. E. White,.....	
Extras.....	4
	101

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	b.	r.	m.	w.
Firth.....	72	18	2	3
Townsend.....	72	34	1	3
Wheeler.....	24	24	—	0
Pumfrett.....	18	20	—	0
Brady.....	6	1	—	1

At a quarter to five the Mosquito Yacht Club went in for their second and even more disastrous innings, Deacon and Crowe facing their former opponents White and Lammert. Deacon skied White's sixth ball and was held by Kilby near the fence. Crowe, who was now joined by Pumfrett was the first to score, making a single off White; Pumfrett made one off the succeeding ball. Then Crowe was given out l.b.w. to White—2-2-1. Philip partnered Pumfrett only to be caught and bowled by Lammert with his third ball—5-3-0. The next man to go was Pumfrett, caught at the wicket by Duff—5-4-4.

On Wilkinson joining Wheeler, a couple of byes were scored, mainly through careless work in the field; then Wheeler was caught in the slips by Libeaud—5-5-0. Townsend was the next man in and opened with a single; his partner a moment later made a couple; and then two singles by Townsend off Lammert brought the score at last to 10. The partnership was not to last long however, and at 13 a separation was effected, Townsend going under to White—13-6-4. Firth joined Wilkinson but the fielding and bowling was very good and a succession of maidens went down upon the score-sheet. At last Firth cut Lammert for a couple and made a single off the next ball. In the next over he made a single off White, and his partner only just succeed-

ed in getting home in time, so smartly was the leather fielded. At the next over Fradgley relieved Lammert at bowling and Firth made a single off him, but his last ball of the over found Wilkinson's wickets—19-7-2. The whole ground was now in shadow and the wicket was playing truer than at any time during the afternoon. Maitland took over the bowling from White when MacVicar joined Firth, and sent down a maiden over. MacVicar was caught next over in the slips by Maitland before he had broken his duck—19-8-0. Firth was the next to go, being caught off Maitland by Lammert—19-9-6. Taverner's stay was short, being held by Crawford, off Maitland's third ball to him—19-10-0. Then F. J. Hall went out, last man, joining Brady. He was bowled first ball by Maitland—19-11-0. Maitland thus took three wickets with four balls. Score:—

MOSQUITO YACHT CLUB—2ND INNINGS.

Mr. V. F. Deacon, c. Kilby, b. White.....	0
Mr. A. F. Crowe, l.b.w., b. White.....	1
Mr. A. J. Pumfrett, c. Duff, b. White.....	4
Mr. G. Philip, c. b. Lammert.....	0
Mr. S. Wheeler, c. Libeaud, b. Lammert.....	0
Mr. F. E. Wilkinson, b. Fradgley.....	2
Mr. E. W. Townsend, b. White.....	2
Mr. A. R. Firth, c. Lammert, b. Maitland.....	6
Mr. W. G. MacVicar, c. Maitland, b. Fradgley.....	0
Mr. G. G. Brady, not out.....	0
Mr. F. L. Taverner, c. Crawford, b. Maitland.....	0
Mr. F. J. Hall, b. Maitland.....	0
Extras.....	2
	19

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	b.	r.	m.	w.
F. E. White.....	48	8	3	4
F. Lammert.....	42	9	3	2
E. Fradgley.....	12	0	2	2
E. W. Maitland.....	12	0	2	3

BACHELORS VERSUS BENEDICTS.

Advantage was taken on Tuesday of the Japanese National Holiday to play the first all-day match which the Y. C. and A. C. have arranged this season. It was an ideal day for cricket, though the sun was very strong up till lunch-time. The afternoon was cloudy, however, but the light remained good till the end of play. Winning the toss, the Bachelors preferred to bat, and the wisdom of their choice was amply illustrated, as the scores show: Bachelors, 103, Benedicts 45. But then the Benedicts had among their team many veterans who have not played, for years, and all things considered the younger men should have made a better showing; but most of them were over-careful, afraid to strike out, and small scores naturally resulted. Duff made the top score and gave an excellent exhibition all through; setting an example which the youngsters might follow with advantage to themselves and the benefit of cricket locally. Many more ladies than turned up on Saturday patronised the match, and for their edification the band played a capital selection from the "San Toy" airs. Titin took place on the ground, being elaborately served by the Maples Hotel, and at the close the President of the Club, Mr. J. P. Mollison, toasted the Bachelors. Mr. F. E. White, in reply, said that if the Heads of Firms would only raise the juniors' salaries to a figure commensurate with their abilities and the responsibilities of the married state, he knew that many of his team would soon leave the ranks. As it was, he could only ask them to rise and drink the time-honoured toast on such occasions, "The Married State and Respectability"—(laughter and cheers). The teams were then photographed.

THE GAME.

Punctuality is never a very strong characteristic of the Y. C. and A. C., so it was not surprising that the first ball in the match was trundled by Maitland at 25 minutes past 11. One run, by S. Wheeler, was the result of the first over. A leg bye, a single by Firth, and another by Wheeler proved the outcome of Townsend's first essay, the wicket playing true but fast. A maiden by Maitland and one by Townsend followed. Wheeler cut Maitland for a single with the opening ball of the next over; and Firth drove him to the off for three. Singles by Firth and Wheeler

were made off Townsend in the next over and 10 was hoisted. After another maiden by Maitland, Firth succumbed to the first ball of Townsend's over—10-1-5. White, the new-comer, made nothing of the rest of the over, and had the mortification of losing his partner, caught at the wicket by Mollison, with the first ball from Maitland—10-2-4. The vacancy was filled by H. W. Kilby, who treated Maitland's swift deliveries with great discretion. Two maiden overs, making five in succession, went down upon the score-sheet, and then White broke his duck by making a single off Townsend. After a maiden over, Kilby cut Townsend for one; and White also made one before the over closed. White punished Maitland for 3, two balls later, and with the last delivery of the over Kilby drove him for 4. At five minutes to twelve o'clock 20 was hoisted. Following a maiden by Townsend and another by Maitland, Kilby sent Townsend to the off for one just as twelve o'clock struck. At this point Edwards relieved Maitland at the bowling. His second ball was sent away by White for 3, but nothing more was scored off him. Three by White off Townsend was made with the opening delivery; then Kilby snicked him for a single and the over closed. Edwards' first ball produced a leg-bye to the fence for 2 and 30 went up. Two deliveries later Kilby made 3 off Edwards; after which White got him away for one. Another change in bowlers took place, Clarke relieving Townsend. His fourth ball was driven by White for two. A maiden over by Edwards followed, then singles were made by White and Kilby, off Clarke, the next ball being sent to the fence by White for 3. The batsmen were taking no risks, and the play to on-lookers was rather tame. At 41, Bugbird went on to bowl, replacing Clarke. Kilby tipped him for 2 with the fourth ball of the over. A minute later the partnership was broken, for with the score at 10, Mollison caught White at the wicket—43-3-10. Moss joined Kilby and opened with a couple off Edwards. A wide by Bugbird was the next item of interest. This was succeeded by two maiden overs. Kilby made a single off Bugbird, and Moss had a narrow squeak of being thrown out through over-eagerness. Runs were coming mostly by singles, when Moss hit Edwards to leg for 3, shortly after 50 had been hoisted. Then Townsend went on to bowl again, in place of Bugbird, and had a single made off him by Kilby in the course of the over. A pretty stroke by Moss drove the last ball of Edwards' over to the Pavilion fence for 4. A 3 by Kilby to leg, off Townsend, was followed by a single by Moss, who, however, with the first ball of Edward's next over was given out l.b.w.—62-4-12. Wilkinson supplied the vacancy and played the over out. An adjournment was then made for tiffin, the clock marking 10 minutes to one.

Play was resumed at 2 o'clock, Kilby and Wilkinson returning to the wickets, facing Townsend and Maitland, Mollison being still behind the wickets. Kilby made a single off the first ball sent down. Wilkinson began his score with one neatly snicked to leg, but with the last ball of the next over, Maitland found this batsman's wickets—64-5-1. Fradgley partnered Kilby, who at once made a single off Townsend, and the new comer followed suit next ball. A boundary by Kilby with the fifth delivery, made the over expensive. Seventy went up after a single by Kilby off Maitland, and he followed this with another single off Townsend, but this batsman was still playing very carefully. Fradgley pursued similar tactics and the score rose slowly. At twenty minutes past two Fradgley put up a ball from Townsend which Stuart held at long on—75-6-4. Duff, the new-comer, opened with a 4 to the fence off Maitland; the next ball he punished for 3, and 80 went up on the board. Townsend's over produced a single by Kilby. Another maiden by Maitland and then Abbey went on to bowl in place of Townsend. Duff made a single off his second ball, and Kilby ventured a run with the fourth, a hazardous attempt which fortunately came off. Abbey began his next over with a leg-bye which cost 2, but nothing further resulted. A drive to the Pavilion by Duff, off Maitland, was the best hit of the next over. Next Abbey was lifted over the fence by

Duff for 5 and 90 was put on the telegraph. A change in bowling now took place, Edwards relieving Maitland. Kilby made a couple to leg off his second ball, and repeated the stroke with the next delivery. Bugbird then took over the leather from Abbey and Duff made a leg hit for 3 off his first ball: 100 was hoisted. The next ball Kilby retired, clean bowled—100-7-37.

Lammert began with some free hits producing nothing, but with the last ball of the over made a single. The next over was enlivened with singles by both batsmen. Duff was not afraid of the bowling and by 2's and singles pulled up the score to 120. Slowly this total rose until Duff by lifting Bugbird across the fence brought the figures to 130. In the following over the same player drove Maitland to the Settlement fence for 4; to be followed by 3 off the same bowler a second later. Another single by Lammert saw the end of his career, however, Stuart holding him next ball at long on, off Townsend—140-8-5. Brady then partnered Duff, and was given a life by Stuart, long stop, who had the sun directly in his eyes; two runs resulted. After a single by Duff, Brady got Townsend away for one, and Duff followed this by another single off the same bowler. After some more runs by Duff, Brady was caught by Townsend off Maitland—148-9-4. Strome partnered Duff, and runs still came freely, the older player hitting out vigorously: 150 was telegraphed, of which Duff had made 50. Strome made his opening run off Maitland. A miss by Dodds prolonged Duff's life next over, but with the first ball of Maitland's over, Duff retired, being held by P. B. Clarke—159-10-55. Pollard went to the wicket only to be sent back first ball, run out—159-11-0. The last man in was Pumfrett and he opened with 3 off Maitland; then he got a single, but with the fourth ball of the over the bowler disturbed his stumps—163-12-4. It was now 3.25 p.m. Score:—

SINGLES.

Mr. A. R. Firth, b. Townsend	5
Mr. S. Wheeler, c. Mollison, b. Maitland	4
Mr. F. E. White, c. Mollison, b. Edwards	10
Mr. H. W. Kilby, b. Bugbird	37
Mr. W. S. Moss, l.b.w., b. Edwards	12
Mr. F. E. Wilkinson, b. Maitland	4
Mr. E. G. Fradgley, c. Stuart, b. Townsend	4
Mr. C. M. Duff, c. Clarke, b. Maitland	55
Mr. F. Lammert, c. Stuart, b. Townsend	5
Mr. G. G. Brady, c. Townsend, b. Maitland	4
Mr. O. Strome, not out	1
Mr. F. Pollard, run out	1
Mr. A. J. Pumfrett, b. Maitland	4
b. 9, l.b. 1, w. 2	12

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	b.	r.	m.	w.	wides.
Mr. E. W. Maitland	120	46	8	5	—
Mr. E. W. Townsend	132	42	4	3	—
Mr. E. B. S. Edwards	78	26	6	2	—
Mr. P. B. Clarke	12	7	—	—	—
Mr. F. H. Bugbird	42	19	1	1	1
Mr. F. H. Abbey	18	11	1	—	1

The Benedicts went in to bat at 20 minutes to four, Crawford and Stuart facing the bowling of White and Fradgley. Crawford began with a single off White but the next ball found Stuart's wickets—1-1-0. Clarke filled the vacancy and made 4 first ball; then Crawford succumbed to a swift ball from Fradgley—1-2-1. Edwards partnered Clarke and began with a single, which Clarke followed with a couple off the same bowler. Clarke's stay was destined to be very short, however, a clean pitched ball finding his off stumps—8-3-6. So far the married men had made a disastrous showing, the long innings in the field evidently telling seriously. The next of the contingent to go was Edwards; Duff smartly stumping him—8-4-1. Bugbird, who followed, retired first ball, c. and b. White—8-5-0. To stop the terrible "rot," Dr. Wheeler put on the pads and partnered Townsend. His appearance was the signal for a round of applause, and this was renewed when his first six balls from Fradgley were successfully negotiated. Townsend skied a ball from White, but the field were nowhere near it, and the run was saved. In the next over the same player made a single off Fradgley, and at the change scored one off White. Things were getting quiet again when Townsend made 3 off Fradgley; and then the

Doctor broke his duck with a neat little snick to leg. Another single was made by Townsend, and then Dr. Wheeler retired clean bowled—17-6-1. At a quarter past four, E. W. Maitland went in to bat and began with a single off Fradgley's last ball. After this matters grew slow again, the batsmen treating the bowling with care, until Townsend managed to get Fradgley away for 3 to the scorers' box and 20 went up. A maiden by White was followed by an over from Fradgley which produced a single, made by Townsend. Then in White's next over he caught and bowled Townsend with his fifth ball—27-7-14. Dodds took his place, and Maitland in the following over made a single, to be followed with one from Dodds, both off Fradgley. Lammert relieved Fradgley with the leather and Maitland sent him away for a first ball; he followed this with another 2 to the off, and 30 went up. One more couple by Maitland and the over finished. With White's second ball, Dodds was held at the wicket by Duff—32-8-1. The Captain of the team, J. P. Mollison, was the incoming bat. After another maiden by White—his fourth in succession—Maitland drove Lammert across the field for 4, but next ball this batsman retired, l.b.w.—63-9-11. Healing partnered Mollison and Brady relieved White at the trundling. With his fourth ball Brady found Mollison's off stump—63-10-0. At this point Lammert went off, and Pumfrett took the bowling for a while. Abbey, getting Brady away to leg for one, broke his duck just at five o'clock; then Healing made a single off him. Next over another single by Healing was scored, after which Abbey made one, and Healing 4 off Pumfrett and 40 was signalled. A single off Brady by Abbey was all that was made in the next over. With the first ball of the following over Abbey was bowled by Pumfrett—45-11-3. The last man to go in was Thwaites and he was caught by Kilby off Pumfrett's second ball to him—45-12-0; Healing carrying out his bat for 6. The match concluded at 10 minutes past 5 o'clock. Score:—

MARRIED.

Mr. K. F. Crawford, b. Fradgley	1
Mr. F. O. Stuart, b. White	0
Mr. P. B. Clarke, b. Fradgley	6
Mr. E. W. Townsend, c. and b. White	14
Mr. E. B. S. Edwards, st. Duff, b. White	1
Mr. F. H. Bugbird, c. and b. White	0
Dr. E. Wheeler, b. Fradgley	1
Mr. E. W. Maitland, l.b.w., b. Lammert	11
Mr. J. Dodds, c. Duff, b. White	1
Mr. J. P. Mollison, b. Brady	0
Mr. L. J. Healing, not out	0
Mr. F. H. Abbey, b. Pumfrett	6
Mr. C. S. Thwaites, c. Kilby, b. Pumfrett	3

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	b.	r.	m.	w.	n.b.
Mr. F. E. White	60	8	6	5	—
Mr. E. G. Fradgley	48	18	1	3	1
Mr. F. Lammert	12	10	—	1	—
Mr. G. G. Brady	18	3	1	1	—
Mr. A. J. Pumfrett	13	6	1	1	—

THE ATTACK ON PRESIDENT MCKINLEY.

Papers to hand by the C. P. R. steamer contain accounts of the attack upon President McKinley at Buffalo. It appears that the assassin perpetrated his cowardly deed a few moments after 4 p.m. while the President was holding a public reception in the great Temple of Music on the Pan-American grounds of the Buffalo Exposition. We cull the following account:—

It was just after the daily organ recitals in the splendid temple of music, that the dastardly attempt was made. Planned with all the diabolical ingenuity and finesse of which Anarchy and Nihilism are capable, the would-be assassin carried out the work without a hitch, and should his design fail, and the President survive, only to Divine Providence can be attributed the beneficent result.

The President, through well guarded by United States Secret Service detectives, was fully exposed to such an attack as occurred. He stood at the edge of the raised dais, upon which stands the great pipe-organ, at the east side of the magnificent structure. Throngs of people crowded in at the various entrances, to gaze upon their well-beloved Executive, perchance to clasp his hand and then fight their way out in the good-natured mob that every minute swelled and multiplied at the points of ingress.

The President was in a cheerful mood, and was

enjoying to the full, the hearty evidences of good-will which everywhere met his gaze. Upon his right stood Mr. John G. Milburn of Buffalo, President of the Pan-American Exposition, chatting with the President and introducing to him the special persons of note who approached. Upon the President's left stood Mr. Cortelyou.

It was shortly after 4 p.m., when one of the throng which surrounded the Presidential Party, a medium-sized man, of ordinary appearance, and plainly dressed in black, approached, as if to greet the President. Both Secretary Cortelyou and President Milburn noticed that one of the man's hands was swathed in a bandage or handkerchief. The reports of the bystanders differ as to which hand. He worked his way and the stream of people to the edge of the dais until he was within two feet of the President.

President McKinley smiled, bowed, and extended his hand in that spirit of geniality the American people so well know, when suddenly the sharp crack of a revolver rang out, loud and clear, above the hum of voices and shuffling of myriad feet, and the vibrating waves of applause, that ever and anon swept here and there over the assemblage. There was an instant of almost complete silence, like the hush that follows a clap of thunder, or the momentary silence that ensues after the discharge of a bomb-shell. The President stood stock-still, a look of hesitancy, almost of bewilderment, on his face, then he retreated a step, while a pallor began to steal over his features.

The multitude, only partially aware that something serious had happened, paused in the silence of surprise, while necks were craned, and all eyes turned as once, toward the rostrum, where a great tragedy was being enacted. Then came a commotion. With the leap of a tiger, three men threw themselves forward as with one impulse, and sprang toward the would-be assassin. Two of them were United States Secret Service men who were on the outlook and whose duty it was to guard against just such a calamity as had here befallen the President of the nation. The third was a bystander, a negro, who had only an instant previously grasped in his dusky palm, the hand of the President.

As one man, the trio hurled themselves upon the President's assailant. In a twinkling, he was borne to the ground, his weapon wrested from his grasp, and strong arms pinioned his arms.

Then the multitude which thronged the edifice, began to come to a realising sense of the awfulness of the scene of which they had been unwilling witnesses. A murmur arose, spread and swelled to a hum of confusion, then grew to a babel of sounds, and later to a pandemonium of noises.

The crowds that a moment before had stood mute and motionless in bewildered ignorance of the enormity of the thing, now, with a single impulse, surged forward toward the stage of the horrid drama, while a hoarse cry swelled up from a thousand throats, and a thousand men charged forward to lay hands upon the perpetrator of the dastardly crime.

For a moment the confusion was terrible. The crowd surged forward, regardless of consequences. Men shouted and fought; women screamed, and children cried. Some of those nearest the doors fled from the edifice, in fear of a stampede, while hundreds of others from the outside struggled blindly forward, in the effort to penetrate the crowded building, and solve the mystery of the excitement and pain, which every moment grew and swelled within the congested interior of the palatial edifice.

Inside, on the slightly-raised dais, was enacted within those few feverish moments, a tragedy, so dramatic in character, so thrilling in its intensity, that few who looked on will ever be able to give a succinct account of what really did transpire.

Even the actors, who were playing the principal roles, came out of it with blanched faces, trembling limbs and beating hearts, while their brains throbbled with a tumult of conflicting emotions, which left behind only a chaotic jumble of impressions, which could not be clarified into a lucid narrative of the events as they really transpired.

But of the multitude which witnessed or bore a part in the scene of turmoil and turbulence, there was but one mind which seemed to retain its equilibrium, one hand which remained steady, one eye which gazed with unflinching calmness, and one voice which retained its even tenor and faltered not at the most critical juncture. They were the mind and the hand and the eye and the voice of President McKinley.

After the first shock of the assassin's shots, he retreated a step, then, as the detectives leaped on his assailant, he turned, walked steadily to a chair, and seated himself, at the same time removing his hat, and bowing his head in his hands. In an instant, Secretary Cortelyou and President Milburn were at his side. His waistcoat was hurriedly opened, the President meanwhile admonishing those about him to remain calm, and telling them not to be alarmed.

"But you are wounded," cried his Secretary; "let me examine."

"No, I think not. I am not badly hurt, I assure you," said the President.

Nevertheless, his outer garments were rapidly loosened, and, when a tracking stream of crimson was seen to wind its way down his breast, spreading its tell-tale stain over the white surface of linen, their worst fears were confirmed. The President was removed to the home of Mr. Milburn at 7:25 p.m.

Later in the evening a bulletin was given out stating that while the President's condition was serious the wounds were not necessarily fatal. A special doctor of stomach troubles who saw the President, said he did not believe the injuries would cause death. At 9 p.m., the following statement was given out:—

The President was shot about 4 o'clock. One bullet struck him on the upper portion of the breast-bone glancing and not penetrating; the second penetrated the abdomen five inches below the left nipple, and one and one half inches to the left of the medial line. The abdomen was opened through the line of the bullet-wound. It was found that the bullet had penetrated the stomach. The opening in the front wall of the stomach was carefully closed with silk sutures, after which a search was made for a hole in the back wall of the stomach. This was found and also closed in the same way. The further course of the bullet could not be discovered, although a careful search was made. The abdominal wound was closed without drainage. No injury to the intestines or other abdominal organs was discovered.

The patient stood the operation well. The pulse is of good quality, with a rate of 130. The condition at the conclusion of the operation was gratifying. The result cannot be foretold. His present condition justifies hope of recovery.

The following bulletin was issued by the President's physicians at 10:40 p.m.:—

"The President is rallying satisfactorily, and is now resting comfortably. Temperature, 100.4 degrees; pulse, 134; respiration, 24."

Another at 1 a.m., said:—

"The President is free from pain and resting well. Temperature, 100.2; pulse, 129; respiration, 24."

Meanwhile investigations had been made as to the President's assailant and it was found that his name was Leon Czolgoz, that he was born in Detroit and that he had come from Cleveland where, he declared, he had been selected to kill Mr. McKinley. In co sequence of information furnished by the Buffalo police six men were arrested in Chicago the same night on suspicion of being concerned in the plot. Three more alleged anarchists were seized in Chicago the following day.

The President's medical attendants continued on the 7th to speak hopefully of the case, and to aid them in their treatment an X-ray apparatus was procured. We reproduce the following bulletins issued on this date:—

"6:30 p.m.—There is no change for the worse since the last bulletin. Pulse, 130; temperature, 102.5 degrees; respiration, 24."

"9:30 p.m.—Conditions continue much the same. The President responds well to medication. Pulse, 132; temperature, 102.5; respiration, 25. All temperatures reported are taken in the rectum. The physicians in attendance wish to say that they are too busily engaged to reply to private telegrams."

At midnight the condition of the President was stated to be unchanged.

Messages of sympathy were sent from all quarters of the world, King Edward forwarding a telegram from Copenhagen, where the news had reached him. We read that:—

With the exception of the physicians and attendants, Mrs. McKinley was the only person who crossed the threshold. The President asked to see her, and his physicians did not have the heart to refuse his request. She was there but a few minutes, seated at his bed-side, as he in his devotion to her in her illness, had so often done at hers. Mrs. McKinley had been warned not to talk, and the President and his wife exchanged only a few words, but the pressure of their hands doubtless spoke volumes. It was only when he asked her to be brave for both their sakes that she faltered and almost broke down. With choking throat and brimming eyes, she promised with a bow of her head. Almost immediately thereafter she was led from the room by Dr. Rixey.

Mrs. McKinley, throughout this trying ordeal, has shown remarkable fortitude. She has been mistress of herself and her sorrow, and has been as calm and self-possessed as the President himself, for throughout it all the President has been cooler than those about him.

The scene at the time of the shooting is thus described by an eye witness:—

"I stood about two feet from the President and saw Czolgoz approach him. The latter had his right hand drawn up close to his breast, and a white linen handkerchief wrapped about it bore the appearance of a bandage. He extended his left hand and I am quite sure that the President thought that he was injured, for he leaned forward and looked at him in a sympathetic way. When directly in front of the President Czolgoz threw his right hand forward and fired. I saw the flash and smoke, followed by the report, and heard the second shot. Instantly John Parker, the coloured man, and Secret Agent Fox were upon Czolgoz, and bore over. Czolgoz still retained a hold on his revolver, and seemed to be trying to get his left arm free to fire again."

The President did not fall. He raised his right hand and felt his breast but seemed to be maintaining his upright position only by a wonderful effort. I am sure that he did not speak at that moment. He gazed fixedly at his assassin, with a look which I cannot describe, but which I shall never forget, and in a moment reeled back into the arms of Secretary Cortelyou.

Czolgoz's revolver had by that time been knocked out of his hand, and some one had picked up the handkerchief, which lay at his feet. Czolgoz was picked up, forced back, and again knocked down.

Mr. Cortelyou and Mr. Milburn supported the President and led him to a chair, I heard him ask that the news be kept from his wife, and a moment later, when Secretary Cortelyou asked him if he felt much pain, he said:—

"This wound hurts very much."

He seemed to be fairly easy, as he rested in the chair and some of the fading colour came back to his face. He reached his right hand inside of his shirt, and when he withdrew it his fingers were tipped with blood. He paled again at the sight of the blood, and I think he fainted.

Senator Azprou, the Mexican Minister, broke through the crowd, and, rushing up to the President, cried:—

"My God, Mr. President, are you shot?"

The Minister seemed about to throw himself at the feet of the President but was restrained. The President's answer came very slowly, and in a halting, subdued voice, he said:—

"Yes, I believe I am."

The President was attracted by the scuffle of the officers, who were dragging the would-be murderer away, but he did not speak. His head rested on the arm of Mr. Milburn and seemed only partially conscious. His courage was superb, and while he was conscious he was master of the pain which he suffered. When the ambulance came, and a stretcher was brought in, he started forward, and partially regained his feet unassisted. I heard not a word from the assailant of the President. He was struck down the moment he fired the second shot, and if he did speak, it was probably in an exclamation at the very rough treatment he was receiving.

All the London newspapers published on Sept. 27th long accounts from Buffalo, describing the attempt upon President McKinley's life; despatches from abroad regarding the reception of the news, which excited renewed and anxious discussions of the means to prevent Anarchist outrages, and the urgent need of the addition of greater police precautions than ever in the republics and the freest countries.

The *Daily Telegraph* said editorially: "It is with the profoundest regret that the world learns to-day that another distinguished name is added to the shamefully long list of rulers who have fallen victims to the insensate wickedness of the assassin. The most unfeigned and heartfelt sympathy will go forth from every family in Christendom to Mrs. McKinley in this, her hour of deepest affliction and trial. Americans will acquit us of all suspicion of insincerity when we claim that the blow will be felt with equal severity in Great Britain as in the United States."

The *Daily News* says: "This ghastly outrage by which a grave, upright governor of men perishes, as Lincoln and Garfield perished, in the execution of his duty, comes home to the hearts of Englishmen with inexpressible poignancy. We are proud of America, and an act like this, which plunges the Republic into bitter grief, reminds us as nothing else can do, that we are members of the same household of bone, flesh of their flesh. The death of no public man, outside of this country, could affect us like the death of the American President."

While denouncing in the strongest terms the madness of Anarchistic crimes, the *Daily News* said it thinks the growth of the Trust system is a perpetual danger to the American Commonwealth.

The London *Times* printed on Sept. 4th a despatch from Copenhagen which asserted that the remarkable coolness of the people in regard to the Czar's visit continued. This is declared to be undoubtedly due to the Finnish question, Finland being regarded as a part of Greater Scandinavia.

THE LAST HOURS OF PRESIDENT Mc'KINLEY.

The following telegrams are translated by the *Nagasaki Press* from the *Vostochny Vestnik*:—

Buffalo, Sept. 13.

Notwithstanding the favourable condition of the President during the past few days, a change for the worse occurred this afternoon.

At 8.30 p.m. the following bulletin was issued:—The condition of the President is not very good. His food is not digested properly, and the bowels cannot be moved. His pulse is satisfactory; the appearance of the wound good; sleep quiet; temperature 100.2; pulse 128.

At midnight the following bulletin was issued:—The favourable symptoms of the President's condition since the last bulletin was issued have changed for the better. Pulse 120, temperature 100.2.

September 14.

A bulletin issued at 2.50 a.m., signed by the six physicians in attendance, reads as follows:—The President's condition has become more serious and gives cause for apprehension. The intestines perform their functions, but the heart is not reacting sufficiently to the stimulants administered. The President is fully conscious; his body is warm; the pulse faint but regular. Temperature 100.38; pulse 126; breathing 20.1.

At 4 a.m. several physicians came out of the sick chamber, and stated that the President was somewhat better than he had been an hour previous, and that an improvement was noticeable. They had not given up hope.

At 4.35 a.m. another bulletin stated that the improvement noticed at four o'clock was insignificant. The President's private secretary has just left the sick-room and states that the patient is resting slightly. Four physicians are in attendance.

At 10 a.m. the following bulletin was issued relating to the decided turn for the worse in the President:—At 3 a.m. his strength declined; the change was noticed to have begun yesterday afternoon, the digestive organs ceasing to perform their functions when nourishment became absolutely necessary. On account of the nourishment, which during the past few days has been administered artificially, failing to obtain the desired effect, nourishment by natural process was resorted to. Apparently the stomach was not sufficiently capable of receiving food, although the beef-tea administered proved beneficial on two occasions, and it was only then that great apprehension began to be felt. The pulse was very high, showing 126, and the temperature 100.2. The weak action of the heart was increasing to a threatening extent, and the President's condition was becoming continually worse.

About midnight the President's condition became still more critical. Calomel and digitalis were administered. At 5 a.m. the President lost consciousness, and the end appeared near. Once more the patient was given digitalis and strychnine, and, as a final remedy, a solution of salt was injected, but without immediate results. All present are agreed that the patient's condition is very critical.

1 p.m.—Owing to the strong decomposition of the muculent film, the President is not able to retain the food, which is being given artificially. A complete failure of strength may occur at any moment. The physicians are of the opinion that if the President survives the night, there will be fresh hope. The physicians are not able to determine the exact cause which led to the decided change in the heart's action.

Another bulletin was issued at 2.30 p.m.:—The President feels better than he did this morning; his condition at the present moment gives hope that he will continue to improve. His condition generally is much better than at this time yesterday. Pulse 126, temperature 99.4.

3.45 p.m.—The physicians are of opinion that the crisis will probably arrive to-night, but there are still hopes of saving the patient.

At 5 p.m. it was given out that the President was slowly dying.

At 5.35 p.m. the President's private secretary came out and stated as follows:—From the opinions of the physicians attending the President the latter's condition has become very serious. He is now suffering from a great decline of strength. He is given oxygen to enable him to breathe, and he is reacting but little on the stimulants that are given him. Pulse shows 125, breathing 40.

At 5.45 p.m. the wife and relatives of the President were called to his bedside, his condition being hopeless.

At 6.30 p.m. it was reported that the oxygen had ceased to produce any effect on the patient.

At 7 p.m. all the relatives, members of Cabinet and Senate, and personal friends present bade their last "Good-bye" to the President. They were assembled in the drawing-room and were admitted into the sick chamber one by one.

At 7.25 p.m. the President fell into a state of unconsciousness, which lasted till 7.50 p.m., when by the aid of restoratives he became conscious again, and requested that his wife be admitted. Mrs. McKinley immediately came in.

At 8.35 p.m. it was reported that great throngs of people were collecting on the streets surrounding the police-station where the assassin Czolgorz is locked up. No one, however, is admitted near it, and numerous strong detachments of police keep guard around the building. Two regiments are kept ready to appear on the scene at a few minutes' notice in case the crowd should attempt to storm the police station.

At 9.27 p.m. it was learned that consciousness had left the President entirely, and that during his easiest moments he was consoling his wife.

At 9.35 Dr. Mintel reports that a paleness has begun to steal over the features of the President and that his body is becoming cold, but that he will probably live until about 2 a.m. The pulse can hardly be felt.

At 9.53 p.m. the use of oxygen was stopped for some time. Before consciousness left the President entirely, he turned to his wife and said "Farewell." A few other words were also uttered in a low voice, and those standing near him discerned them as "My God, to Thee."

At 10.30 p.m. all the portions of the President's body became cold, and he had been in a state of unconsciousness for more than two hours.

At 11.07 p.m. Dr. Barney declared that the President could live but a few hours.

September 15.

At 2 a.m. the physicians declared that the President was dead.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Captain Tokizawa arrived at Nagasaki on the 24th inst. from Manila.

A porter was killed by a train at Mito station on the night of the 24th inst.

Lieut.-Colonel Okubo Noriaki, of the Engineers, died on the morning of 21st inst.

The Japanese war-vessel *Saiven* left Sasebo for Nimsen on the afternoon of the 21st inst.

The Japanese standing squadron (*Izumo*, *Hatsuse*, and *Asahi*) arrived at Yokosuka on the 23rd inst.

Mr. Kato Masayoshi, Vice-President of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, left Fusan for Japan on the 23rd inst.

The *Empress of China* made a rapid clearance from Yokohama on Tuesday, but she only stayed one hour at Kobe—a record.

Prince Komatsu, President of the Japan Red Cross Society, left Tokyo for Akita, on the morning of the 24th inst. by train.

News has reached London that the Venerable William Pelham Burn, Archdeacon of Norfolk, has been killed in the Tyrol.

Lieutenant-General Kelly-Kenny has been appointed Adjutant General of the British Forces, in succession to Sir Evelyn Wood.

Turkey has ordered the construction of four light-houses in the Red Sea, namely, at Dschebal-zubeir, Abnail, Mascha and Oschebaltir.

While a train on the Nippon Railway was on the way to Omiya on the 23rd inst. someone fired a gun and broke the glass of a window.

The cause of the late arrival of the *Empress of China* on Monday was her standing by to furnish food and water to a disabled American transport with 600 troops, which she spoke on the passage over.

Mr. Kato Masayoshi, Vice-President of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, and party, arrived at Nagasaki on the 24th inst. from Fusan, and was to leave for South China the following day by the *Empress of China*.

Matsuda Seihei, of Okayama Prefecture, who succeeded in getting a passage to America as a stowaway on board the *Hongkong Maru*, was prevented from landing by the San Francisco custom house officials and was returned to Japan.

On his arrival the Yokohama harbour police arrested him and sent him on the 22nd inst. to the Court for trial.

A temple keeper at Shinaishi-machi, Karitagori, Miyagi Prefecture, was murdered on the 25th inst. by a young priest employed in the temple.

The *Birmingham Daily Post* on Sept. 2nd said that King Edward is likely to confer a Dukedom on Lord Salisbury at the time of His Majesty's coronation.

The battleship *Exmouth*, 14,000 tons, was launched at Birkenhead, on August 31, and the cruiser *Bodford*, 9,800 tons, was launched at Glasgow the same day.

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha steamer *Taiti Maru* made a successful trial trip in Nagasaki bay on the morning of the 25th inst. She will leave for Shanghai shortly.

Noguchi Tei, a mad woman, living at Okabemura Ozato-gori, Saitama Prefecture, cut the throat of her blind son, Wakichi, on the night of the 21st inst. She then took her own life.

An armed burglar entered a house occupied by Mr. Hoshino Heibei, President of the Urawa Bank, at Urawamachi, Saitama, on the night of the 25th inst. and stole several articles valued at yen 101.

A Constantinople despatch of Sept. 5th stated that brigands had carried off an American lady, engaged in missionary work, and a lady companion, in the district of Djumbala, Vilayet of Salonika.

A despatch to a news agency from Copenhagen on Sept. 2nd said that the new Danish Ministry had decided to accept the United States' offer of 16,000,000 kroner (about \$1,000,000) for the Danish West Indies.

Aoki Sakuzo, living at Urawa-machi, Saitama Prefecture, and his wife Hana, were arrested by the Urawa police on the 25th inst. and charged with killing children whom they had taken in to nurse.

The first number of a magazine called the *Keizai Jiho* (*Economist*) will be published in Tokyo on the 5th proximo. It will be published twice a month, and is to be edited by Messrs. Kurihara Ryuichi and Sakurai Shunsho.

A Victoria correspondent writing on Sept. 3rd said the torpedo-boat destroyers *Virago* and *Sparrowhawk* had been ordered to China, and complaints were being made that this will tend to weaken the Northern Pacific squadron too much.

Tanazuna Sankichi, living at Setagaya-mura, Yeburagori, Tokyo, was arrested by the police a few days ago in a house of ill fame at Hachioji on a charge of having stolen 56 piculs of rice from a shop at Ishiki-machi, Fukagawa and from other houses, on the 18th inst.

A man named Hozumi Kaoru (20), living at Misakicho, Kanla, Tokyo, was arrested by the police on the 22nd inst. charged with stealing articles valued at yen 2,000 from several houses since April last. The articles were pawned in 20 different shops.

A postal deliverer named Kamiya Fukujifo, of Ibaraki Prefecture, employed in the Yokohama Post and Telegraph Office, was arrested by the Isezakicho Police on the 22nd inst. charged with the non-delivery of over 50 letters and with hiding them in his house since February last.

Jake Gandaur, the Canadian, who held the world's single-scull rowing championship, was defeated on Sept. 6th by George Towns, a native of Australia, who in 1899 wrested the championship of England from W. A. Barry. The match was rowed at Rat Portage, Ont., Canada.

Says a London telegram of Sept. 3rd:—Lord Francis Hope, husband of May Yohe, the actress, now in the Orient with Putnam Bradlee Strong, has instructed his attorneys to

take immediate proceedings to obtain a divorce. This information was made public through a letter to the *Express* from Messrs. Madison, solicitors to Lord Francis Hope.

Mr. Watanabe Sentaro, proprietor of the *Ryo-u Nichi Nichi Shinbun*, of Yamagata, was robbed of a gold watch and silk kimono, while staying at an hotel near Ueno station on the night of the 23rd inst. He reported the matter to the Shitaya police station at once. Some guests of hotel are suspected.

Murata Koma, living at Matsunagacho, Kanda, Tokyo, attempted to commit suicide by drowning early on the morning of the 24th inst. A police-constable on duty near the French Hatoba, Yokohama, heard a woman's scream and ran to the spot, arriving just as she was sinking. He rescued her with the help of another man.

A court-martial has been held in connection with the recent loss of the torpedo-boat-destroyer *Viper*, off the coast of Alderney during the recent naval manoeuvres. Lieutenant Speke, who was on watch duty on the *Viper* at the time of the accident, was reprimanded by the court, who found that he had made a miscalculation, and also that he had not adopted sufficient precautions.

Ota Seiki, formerly an interpreter to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and to the Imperial Hotel, was arrested by the Asakusa Police on the 24th inst. charged with having stolen several articles valued at over yen 500 from boarding houses and schools in Tokyo since January last.

The *jinrikisha* coolies near Shimbashi station have lately been very obstructive, and on the 24th inst. the Shiba police arrested over 50 of them. As a result of their examination one coolie was confined in the lock-up for four days, while twenty received three days' detention.

It was stated on authority by the Pretoria correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* on Sept. 6th that Lord Kitchener was not going home, but would finish the task assigned him in South Africa. General Lyttelton replaces General Hilyard, who has gone on leave.

The Paris *Liberte* on Sept. 5th said it learned that negotiations for a revision of the Customs tariff of France and Russia were proceeding, and that probably a treaty will be signed during the Czar's stay in France. The Russian duties on French wines will be considerably diminished, while France will make concessions in the case of Russian petroleum.

A priest named Fukuda Kenko, living in a Buddhist temple known as the Konoji, Inada-mura, Tachibanagori, Kanagawa prefecture, and his wife Tsune, hanged themselves from the roof of the kitchen, on the 22nd inst. They acted with deliberation, standing on tubs to adjust the ropes, after which they kicked the tubs away. The couple left two letters.

The investigation into the facts concerning the loss of the C. P. N. steamer *Islander*, which foundered in Stephen's Passage (B.C.) after striking an ice floe in the early morning of August 15th, was commenced at the Court House, Victoria, on Sept. 5th, before the Commissioner, Capt. Gaudin, Agent of Marine, and his assessors, Capt. J. G. Cox and Capt. J. A. Thompson, Inspector of Steam Boilers.

Saigon papers record a sad affair, the result of a buffalo running amok in the village of Phu-my. The furious animal in its wild career knocked over many Annamites, and then entered a garden belonging to a French lady, Mme. Assé. Her daughter, hearing the noise, went into the garden to ascertain the cause, and was at once charged, gored repeatedly, and trampled upon, dying a minute or two afterwards from her frightful injuries. The animal was immediately shot by the neighbours.

Lovers of good music will be glad to hear that at the beginning of next month a grand instrumental and vocal concert will be given at the

Public Hall by the Pianist Signor Carlo Gentile and his sister Miss Elena Gentile. Vocal selections will be given by Miss Alele Mastropasqua. All the performers are artists from the Conservatories of Naples and Milan, and it is safe to say that they will win a high place among musical circles in Yokohama.

We regret to have to record that, in the face of the precedent set nearly forty years ago, it was decided by a small majority at the extraordinary general meeting of the Race Club held at the Grand Stand last evening, not to allow officers of the international garrison to enter and race ponies at the forthcoming meeting. We did not think it possible that any sporting club in Shanghai could come to such an inhospitable and unsportsmanlike decision.—*N. C. Daily News*.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Maples Hotel Company, Limited, was held at No. 85, Bluff, on Saturday afternoon, for the purpose of considering the report of the liquidators, and matters ancillary thereto. There were present Messrs. C. Glahn, P. B. Clarke, E. P. Bishop, A. W. Read, J. E. de Becker, and Sato Hakuai. Mr. de Becker was appointed to the chair. Mr. Clarke moved that, as the nature of the business before the meeting was of no public interest, the press should be excluded. The motion was seconded by Mr. Sato and carried unanimously.

Below are figures showing the amounts of the principal exports and imports during the first half of September:—

	Quantity.	Value.
Exports—		Yen.
Raw silk.....	350,808 <i>kin</i>	3,185,024
Tea.....	1,026,280 ..	258,750
Cotton thread.....	30,000 ..	9,400
Habutae.....	61,232 <i>kin</i>	1,404,889
Imports—		
Rice.....	18,312 bags	66,785
Cotton.....	2,350 <i>bin</i>	184,140
Cotton thread.....	324,700 ..	273,228
Sugar.....	14,756 bags	1,107,645

In view of the coming into force of the Sugar Consumption Tax Law on and after October 1st, 1901, a Branch Taxation Office has been established in the compound of the Custom House at Yokohama to give facilities to traders who take delivery of imported sugar. The necessary forms can be obtained at any time at the office where the usual Customs forms are sold. We further understand that this Branch Office has nothing to do with general taxation matters, but deals only with matters connected with the Sugar Consumption Tax Law.

Mr. James Galloway Weir, M.P., arrived on Monday in Yokohama by the *Empress of China*, accompanied by Mrs. Weir, Mrs. McDonald, M.D., and her husband, Dr. McDonald. Mr. Weir is the Radical member for Ross and Cromartyshire, in the House of Commons, having represented that constituency since 1892. He has also represented East Islington, on the London County Council, and was formerly a member of the Scottish Corporation. He is now on a tour round the world. Some two years ago Mr. Weir made a trip through Russia, but this is his first visit to Canada and the Orient.

Mr. James Caldwell, M.P., for Mid-Lanarkshire, Scotland, accompanied by Miss Caldwell, was among the passengers on the *Empress* liner on Monday. Mr. Caldwell has been a Radical in politics since 1894. In 1895 he defeated Mr. C. K. Mackenzie, Conservative, by the narrow majority of 71 in a poll of over 8,000 votes. Mr. Caldwell is a member of the General Council of the Glasgow University, and formerly represented the St. Rollox Division of Glasgow in the House of Commons.

A Tokyo paper remarks that though there are not lacking signs to show a more easy and favourable feeling in commercial circles, the situation of some banks betrays far from creditable conduct on their part during the past year. A list is given of those institutions which have been

brought into court either on account of insolvency or because of disputes with clients, from which it appears that the Aikoku Bank is being sued by Miss Takayama; the Mito Commercial Bank by Mr. Karasawa; the Tsuda Bank by Mr. Matsuzawa; the Ninety-fifth Bank by Mr. Fujita; the Tokyo Meiji Bank by the Hokkaido Colonial Bank; the Tokyo Commercial Bank by Mr. Iida.

Yamaguchi Kunimatsu, of Fukui Prefecture, employed in a diary at Kita Shinagawa, Tokyo, was arrested by the police on the night of the 23rd inst. and charged with stealing 30 yen belonging to his employers.

The obsequies of the late Prince Henri of Orleans took place at Saigon on the 29th ultimo. A great function was held in the cathedral, which was elaborately decorated, the pontifical mass being read by Monsignor Mossard. All the clergy were present. M. Luiggi, Comte de Châtillon, represented the family of the late Prince. M. Donner, Governor General, General Dodds, and all the leading officials, civil and military, attended as private mourners. Messrs. Capus and Simon eulogised the deceased. The coffin, covered by a tricolour, was taken on board the *Océanien*. The body is accompanied to France by M. Luiggi.

Professor Nordenskjöld, whose death was reported from Stockholm last month, was one of the most indefatigable of Arctic explorers in his day, and may be termed the Nansen of the last generation. He performed more than one feat which still remains unique in Polar work. Perhaps his greatest achievement was the discovery of the North-East Passage. He was the first to sail out of Atlantic waters into the estuary of the Yenisei, and he demonstrated the commercial value of this adventure in the following year by introducing the first shipload of seal-borne merchandise into Siberia. And in 1878 he crowned his mastery of this coast by taking the *Fega* round Cape Tchelynskin to Japan; for which he received an appropriate reward, being appointed a Commander of the Swedish Order of the "North Star."

By the *Empress of China* returned to Japan Mr. John R. Mott, M.A. (Yale), the Secretary of the World's Student Christian Federation, who has been called the statesman leader of the Young Men's Christian Association. He is making a four months' tour of Japan, China and India, and will stay in this country about four weeks. During a previous visit here in 1897 he assisted in the organization of the Student Young Men's Christian Association Union of Japan, and his present visit will be devoted to developing it and the sister Union of City Associations. The chief features of his work will be evangelistic meetings for students in Sendai, Tokyo, Kyoto, Osaka and Kumamoto, and a notable gathering of students, professors, pastors, and others connected with Christian work among students, at Tokyo on October 3-6. Mr. Mott is accompanied by his secretary, Mr. Burton St. John, and by Mr. and Mrs. George Gleason, who have come to enter Association work in Osaka and Kobe.

A sad fatality is reported from Nikko. Mr. Masuda Sozaburo, son of Mr. Masuda Kyotoku, Director of the Meiji Life Insurance Company, left the Capital for Nikko accompanied by two friends on the afternoon of the 13th inst. They reached Chusenji the following day and put up at the Tsutaya Hotel. The young man, who was an amateur painter of some distinction, expressed a desire to see the neighbouring water-falls by moonlight, and that evening he and one friend went out to view the Kegon waterfall. During the walk Mr. Masuda was missed by his friend, and as he did not return to the hotel by the morning his father was telegraphed for. On the morning of the 15th a traveller found a body at the foot of the Kegon fall and reported the matter to the police. The body on being taken up proved to be that of the unfortunate man. The head and limbs were injured as if they had been in contact with a rock. It is thought that the deceased fell over the fall accidentally.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

When Congress meets next December a resolution passed by the Hawaiian legislature asking Congress to put a duty on coffee growers of Hawaii, will be presented to it.

United States Judge Estee has rendered a decision in which he declares that all the Chinese born in the Hawaiian Islands are American citizens, no matter what government they were born under.

Marie Josephine Eastwick, of Philadelphia, who is well connected and reputed to be wealthy, was arraigned in the Guildhall Police Court, London, on Sept. 2nd, charged with having forged a railway certificate to the value of £100,000. Sensational evidence was presented. The case lasted throughout the day and accused was remanded to Sept. 9th.

A new elevated railway system operated by electricity is to be introduced in New York. The car will be cigar-shaped, running upon a central rail on an elevated structure. Two outer rails on the under side of the latter will carry the electricity. It is claimed for the system that the cars may be operated with perfect safety at 200 miles per hour, at one-fourth the cost of operating the elevated roads.

There are thirteen girl tellers in the Royal Trust Bank, one of Chicago's biggest financial institutions. They are only women tellers in business and they fill situations that men usually hold simply because they set all the laws of their sex at naught and never tell a secret. In addition to their golden silence they have the merit of never going out the night before and leaning over the desk of a co-worker in the morning to tell about it.

Statistics indicate that the United States consumes more sugar than any other nation, or approximately one-quarter of the whole of the world's product. The conditions of soil, climate and other advantages are quite as good in the United States, and especially in Colorado, Nebraska and Illinois, for the development of the beet as in any of the countries of Europe or Asia. The world's production and consumption of sugar is now about 8,250,000 tons per annum, two-thirds of which is produced from beet and only one-third from cane, while the normal consumption is estimated as increasing at the rate of 250,000 tons yearly.

According to a recent estimate of the Fish Commission, the annual catch of frogs in the United States amounts to two millions, for which the hunters get \$100,000 and the consumers pay not less than \$150,000. The total consumption of frogs' legs in that country is five times what it is in France. As there has been a decrease in the supply from Lake Erie and Northern New York, attempts are being made at artificial incubation. A frog farm in the Trent River basin in Ontario is larger than any on the other side of the line, but there are extensive frog farms in Indiana and Illinois, and there are smaller ones in New York State and Missouri.

While passing through Danville (Ill.) with a load of cattle, William Richmond, a millionaire ranch owner, of Tombstone (Ariz.), stopped at the Junction Restaurant to buy a sandwich, and fell in love with Lizzie Shultz, a Danville girl, who had charge of the lunch counter. He was captivated not only by the prettiness of the face, but by the excellence of her sandwiches, which he said were the best he ever tasted. After disposing of his cattle, Richmond went back, proposed and was accepted, presenting his fiancée with a cheque for £2,000 for her trousseau. The newly-married couple have now started for a honeymoon in Australia.

There are at the present time 5,383 public, society, and school libraries in the United States having 1,000 volumes or more. This is an increase of 1,375 libraries since the beginning of 1896. These 5,383 libraries contain no less than 44,591,851 books, an increase of more than

11,500,000 volumes in five years, or nearly 35 per cent. There is one library for every 15,118 inhabitants of the United States. In 1891 there were forty-one volumes to every 100 of the population; in 1896 the number had increased to forty-seven, while in 1900 it had grown to fifty-nine volumes. The general libraries number 1,979; there are 1,725 school and 689 college libraries. That these institutions are largely patronized is shown by the fact that during the year ending July 1, 1901, 2,405 libraries issued for home use 48,410,128 volumes.

Mr. William Jennings Bryan, rumour says, will probably move his paper, the *Commoner*, to Chicago and make that city his home. Efforts have been made without success to trace the rumour to its source, but some of the leading Democrats in Chicago have known of it for some time past, and are ready to sanction the project and bid the *Commoner* godspeed. They point out the obvious advantages Mr. Bryan would derive from it and predict a great future for his newspaper, though they hesitate to express any hope of any political advancement for its proprietor. Rumour credits Mr. Bryan with the intention of taking political root in the windy city with the hope of succeeding Mayor Harrison in the Mayoralty. But the Harrison men shake their heads dubiously when that part of the plan is mentioned and intimate that Mr. Bryan stands more chance of the Presidency than of that.

The seventeenth annual report of the United States civil service commission is out, and shows that this body is proceeding with its work at least to its own satisfaction. During the past year 46,763 persons were examined, of whom 35,025 passed. Of the number who passed, 34,473 were for original appointments to the service, of which number 9,889 were appointed, the largest number ever appointed to the classified service through examination in any single year. The commission plumes itself on the constantly increasing number of persons who are obtaining appointments in the government service through examination, and also that an exceedingly small number of those so appointed have been removed for any cause. The record shows that the people appointed in this manner, with few exceptions, are thoroughly competent for the work to which they have been assigned. Over 98 per cent of them have received absolute appointments at the end of their probationary period of service.

A preliminary statement exhibiting the operations of the U.S. Pension Bureau during the last fiscal year has been given to the press by Commissioner H. Clay Evans. It embodies a sufficiently striking showing. On the basis of the figures given, the number of pensioners on the rolls exceeds that for any preceding year, so that in this respect the year recorded the high-water mark in the history of the Pension Bureau. The increase has not been due to the casualties arising from the war with Spain, for there has been a constant increase during the dozen years ending with 1901, with the exception of the years 1899 and 1900. The number of pensioners on the rolls on June 30, 1890, was 537,944. By June 30, 1896, the number had increased to 970,678. At the end of June, 1898, the number had increased to 993,714. The following two years the total fell somewhat below this, but it was exceeded again at the end of fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, when the number of pensioners on the rolls was 997,735, a gain of 4,206 for the year. The appropriation for the payment of pensions during the fiscal year was \$144,000,000, of which amount there was expended the sum of \$138,531,483.84, leaving a balance of \$5,468,516.16.

Perhaps the most gratifying statistics that have thus far been issued by the United States Census Office are those dealing with the subject of mortality. There was, according to the figures given, a decline of nearly 10 per cent. in the decade from 1890 to 1900. The decrease in the registration area is of 1.3 per 1,000 inhabitants, but the reduction as measured by statistics from 341 registration cities of 8,000 population and upward, compared with like figures from 271 re-

gistration cities of 5,000 and upward in 1890, amounts to 2.4 per 1,000 population. This however, is not all. The average age at death increased from 31.1 years in 1890 to 35.2 years in 1900. Particular instances of longevity are numerous, as witness the fact that about 165,000 deaths last year were of persons over seventy years of age, while 2,721 deaths were of persons of ninety-five years of age and over. An indication of increased longevity is found in the circumstance that, while there has been an increase in the death rate in diseases occurring generally at advanced ages, there has been decrease in the rates due to diseases which are most frequent in the early years of life. One of the most noteworthy decreases in the list of particular diseases is a falling of 54.9 per 100,000 in deaths from consumption during the decade. As might be expected, much of the gain in viability is attributed to improvements in local sanitation and health regulations.

A syndicate, composed mostly of Pittsburgers, headed by Mr. Charles A. Painter, of Pittsburg, has just succeeded in effecting a combination of 96 per cent. of the laundry machinery manufacturing plants of the United States. Mr. Thomas A. Selz, late President of the National Laundrymen's Association, who secured the options for the Syndicate, said that 98 per cent. will be secured within a short time.

In 1842 the U.S. Government issued a carefully prepared map of the Niagara Falls territory, writes a correspondent in the *Baltimore Herald*. In 1891 it issued a second or comparative map, by which it was shown that the falls had receded 204 feet. Though it is claimed that the river is comparatively young, scientists insist that it must have taken at least 7000 years for it to recede from the commencement of the precipice at Lake Ontario. Still others claim that that 7,000 years is too low an estimate, but a regular system of records is now kept by both the English and the American governments, so we shall be able to know more accurately the work of this turbulent waterway.

It was stated in Pittsburg on Sept. 3rd that all the bituminous coal mining companies of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, West Virginia and Kentucky are to be consolidated into one great corporation by the J. P. Morgan syndicate. The enormous proportions of this corporation can hardly be realized. The fact that the Pittsburg Coal Company, with its capital of \$64,000,000, and the Monongahela River Consolidated Coal and Coke Company, with its capital of \$30,000,000 are to be included in the greater consolidation, bring the matter strongly before Pittsburg coal operators. These two corporations practically control all the output in the Pittsburg district and extend their operations well down toward West Virginia in two directions.

EX-Governor Levi P. Morton of New York, who is spending the summer at Virginia Water, on the edge of Windsor forest, will leave one of his daughters behind him when he sails for America. The engagement is thus announced of Miss Helen Morton to Count Boson de Perigord, second son of the Duc de Talleyrand and Sagan. The marriage will take place in the autumn and probably in London, rather than Paris or New York. Count Boson de Perigord has served his time in the French army. He lives at Paris and has estates in Germany and Algeria, and is about 34 years old. His brother, who is heir to the title of Duc de Talleyrand, Perigord and Sagan, is 42 years old and unmarried. The family is one of the oldest in France, dating back nearly to the time of Charlemagne.

An interesting work on the British trans-Pacific cable, which is to be the longest ever laid, has been received at the U.S. State Department from the Consular Agent at Norfolk Island, under date of June 20. The report states that on the passage across to Norfolk Island from Brisbane, Australia, soundings were taken every ten miles by the British cable steamer *Britannia*, which is being used to mark out a track for the cable. About a hundred miles from the coast an obstruc-

tion was met in the shape of a range of submarine mountains lying directly in the track, and a deviation to the south had to be made in order to clear it. The greatest depth obtained was 2,800 fathoms. It has been decided to land the cable at Anson Bay, on the west side of Norfolk Island. Anson Bay is six miles from Kingston Settlement, and a cable house is to be built close in to the shore. Norfolk Island will be one of the most important stations, as all messages to Australia and New Zealand will converge there to be repeated.

In a recent number of the *North American Review* a well-known writer sets forth that there are only two periods in the history of the money metals that can be compared to the present, and to which we may look for any experimental light upon the subject. One of these was the period following the discovery of America and the exploitation of the treasures of Mexico and Peru, and the other the period following the discoveries in California and Australia. In the period of 150 years following the discovery of America the depreciation of the metals was about two-thirds of their value; that is, in 1650 a given amount of gold or silver bought only about one-third as much as in 1500. The result naturally was extreme confusion in affairs, great suffering among wage earners and embarrassment to all whose income were fixed in terms of money. The "poor laws" of Queen Elizabeth's time have been attributed to the distress caused by the rise of food without equivalent compensation to the wage earning class. The quarrel of Charles I with Parliament was undoubtedly aggravated by the necessity for new taxes to overcome the declining value of the revenues, and some historians hold that it was the deadly money question, the bane of politicians in all ages, that cost him his head. Gold was discovered in California in 1848 and in Australia in 1851, and by 1852 these new fields were producing together over \$100,000,000 a year. The first sign of the influx of the new gold into Europe was seen in the holdings of the Bank of England. They went up from about \$40,000,000 in 1847 to \$110,000,000 in June, 1853. To get this idle money into use the bank reduced its regular rate of discount to 2 per cent., and the market rate for a considerable time was reported at 1½ per cent. The belief that the new supplies of gold would effect a permanent reduction at this rate of interest was so general that Mr. Gladstone, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, proposed in Parliament a scheme to refund the consols below 3 per cent. and fixed the rate on exchequer bills at 1½ per cent.

President Roosevelt when visiting Chicago in September was asked to deliver a lay sermon at Trinity Dutch Reformed Church. In the course of his remarks he said:—

I shall not attempt to preach doctrine. This is to be simply a lay sermon. For my text I have taken a passage that always impressed me forcibly. It is, "Be ye doers of the word, not hearers only."

One of the most abhorrent traits of character a man can possess, in my estimation, is hypocrisy. We all have met men who go about clothing themselves in scriptural teachings, yet whose conduct toward their fellowmen shows that they do not live up to the teaching, "Love thy neighbour as thyself." The great thing in this world for us to be doers. Of course, to be doers we must be hearers. That is, we must go to church and study the Bible, but our duty does not end there. We should give a helping hand to others by spreading the word of Christ. It is well enough to tell a man what he ought to do, but this must be supplemented by some demonstration of application.

In your business and work, if you let Christianity stop when you leave the church door, there is not much righteousness in you. The man who carries Christianity into his everyday work stands a better chance of making a success of life than one who does not.

Every man should strive to do justice to himself, but in doing so he should not forget the right of his neighbour. He should be sure that he is in the right, and then stand squarely on the path. If there is any moving to be done, let the other fellow do it. This applies to nations as well as to individuals.

We have all seen the type of man who is spoken of as his own worst enemy. I have no patience with him. Often he is a worse enemy to others. A manly man—and that is what we all ought to be—must have strength and power and perseverance. It is the trials of life that test the stuff a man or woman

is made of, and the one who is strong, fearless and courageous to do right is the ideal.

On this question of our neighbour let me say that no one ought to submit to being imposed upon, but before you act always stop to consider the rights of others before standing up for your own. The only true way to help a man is to aid him in helping himself. All of us stumble many times during a lifetime and the duty of man to his neighbour is to help him to his feet that he may help himself. You can help a man successfully, but you can't carry him successfully. If you rob a man of his self-respect, take away his sturdy, self-reliant manhood, no good you can do will make amends.

ORGAN RECITAL IN YOKOHAMA.

The first organ recital given in the new Christ Church, Yokohama, took place on Wednesday evening, and the organist, Mr. W. Karl Vincent, is to be congratulated upon the success achieved. Of course there can be no blinking the fact that the organ has seen its best days, and its long disuse while the Church was rebuilding together with the terrible effects of the moisture-saturated atmosphere of Eastern Japan have also combined to impair its powers. Still, all these things taken into consideration, enough remains of a once fine instrument to illustrate the great abilities of Mr. Vincent as an organist and an interpreter of the higher phases of devotional music. Wednesday's programme, as became an initial essay, was not too ambitious, and every item was pleasingly given. The mixed choir of male and female voices rendered the Anthem with charming taste while Mr. Somerton's selections gave evidence of meritorious work. We look forward to the next recital at Christ Church, especially if Mr. Vincent can see his way clear to introduce some music for the violin and cello: this would materially lighten and brighten his programme and might lead the way for other instruments later on. Programme:—

(a) "Processional March".....	Neukomm
Organ... (b) "Fugue C minor".....	Bach
(c) "Toccata".....	Dubois
Vocal Solo... "The Holy Shrine".....	Neukomm
Organ... "Dramatic Fantasia".....	Neukomm
Anthem... "Saviour breathe an evening blessing".....	Shinn
(d) "Träumerei".....	Schumann
Organ... (e) "Hercules".....	Debussy
(f) "Prelude to 'Lohengrin'".....	Wagner
Recit. and Air... "Lord, God of Abraham".....	Mendelssohn
Organ... "Tempo di Marcia".....	Raff
(From 5th Symphony.)	

We should mention that the proceeds go to the Church Fund, which, judging by the large congregation, should materially benefit.

FIRES.

Fire broke out in a tobacco shop at Kotohira-cho, Shiba, Tokyo, on the evening of the 18th inst. Six houses were burnt to the ground, and three damaged.

A fire occurred at Kisai-machi, Kita-Saitama-gori, Saitama Prefecture, on the afternoon of the 17th inst. Nine houses were destroyed and three damaged; one woman was badly injured.

Fire broke out in a confectioner's shop occupied by Nakamura Shintaro, at Matsukage-cho Nichome, shortly after two o'clock on Monday. Two houses were destroyed and two damaged.

Another fire occurred about half-past four the same morning in a carpenter's house, near the Yokohama railway station. One building was burnt.

A conflagration broke out in the Niigata Nippo Office, at Tori Sanbanchō, Furumachi, Niigata Prefecture, on the afternoon of the 18th inst. and spread with great rapidity. One hundred and twelve houses were destroyed and sixteen damaged.

Fire broke out at Koshijino-mura, Shimo Hosaku-gori, Ishikawa Prefecture, on the afternoon of the 13th inst. Seventy-one houses were destroyed and one damaged, besides fifteen godowns, and ten store houses. Six junks were also burnt. The inhabitants of the village are all

poor persons and are now receiving relief from the authorities.

Fire, started by an incendiary, broke out in a house at Minami Igamachi, Yotsuya, Tokyo, at one o'clock on the morning of the 25th inst. Heavy rain was falling at the time, but nevertheless twenty-three houses were destroyed and three damaged.

Fire occurred in a house occupied by Wada Naosaku, at Hamacho, Aomori, shortly after twelve o'clock on the afternoon of the 18th inst. Fifteen houses were destroyed and two damaged; a police station, a telegraph post, and an electric light post were damaged. One man was injured. The letters in the post office were saved.

LOCAL LAW CASES.

In the Yokohama Chihō Saibansho on Friday before Judge Kano, evidence was given in the case brought by Mr. F. W. Horne to recover yen 679.01 from Mr. W. S. Stone, the value of certain phonographs and accessories ordered through plaintiff by defendant. Mr. W. S. Gray deposed to the order being given but he could not say whether defendant ordered electric batteries as well. This is the point in dispute. The case was then adjourned.

On Thursday in the Yokohama Chihō Saibansho, Liu Chang-tung sued Sugiura Magosuke to recover yen 210. On Feb. 13th, the Chinaman was living at No. 156, Settlement, when a fire broke out and burnt down the house. The debris was put up to auction by Messrs. Eyton and Pratt and defendant became the purchaser. When removing the ruins he came across a cash box containing ten yen notes to the value of yen 210. Defendant claimed that he was entitled to the find as he purchased the debris at auction. Mr. John Eyton was called as a witness. He said he sold the ruins of the house by order of the insurance agents. As the money was not insured with the house defendant had no right to it. The hearing was adjourned.

The Yokohama Chihō Saibansho on Thursday continued the hearing of the case in which Messrs. Bavier and Co. seek to recover yen 3,735.39 from Kozeki Seinosuke of Bentendori, principal and interest of a loan dating from Sept. 29th, 1900. Two witnesses gave evidence as to the deposit of various Japanese securities and the value of them on November 2nd last year, and then the case was adjourned.

The case of E. W. Maitland v. Tokuda Tasaburo, in which the plaintiff sues for yen 2,718.97 damages alleged to have been caused by the carelessness of defendant, was resumed on Friday in the Kobe Chihō Saibansho. The action arose over the sinking on April 24th, 1900, of a lighter loaded with cotton yarn. Some evidence was led and the case was again adjourned.

An action by Tsutsui Zentaro against Messrs. Havener and Yaneberg came up on adjournment in the Kobe Chihō Saibansho on Friday last. The amount in dispute included charter money and cost of ballast in connection with the charter of a schooner by the defendants. Plaintiff stated that he had proposed to refer the matter to arbitration as stipulated by the charter party, but defendant denied this. Judgment on the point was reserved for Sept. 28th.

Three actions against Mr. John F. Wagen, a Swiss merchant of No. 168, Yokohama, were decided on Monday in the Yokohama Chihō Saibansho. In each case judgment was given against the defendant by default, execution to be granted on deposit of varying sums of money. In one instance yen 636.69 with interest at 6 per cent. from October, 1899, was claimed; in another yen 312.097 with interest at 7 per cent. from August, 1899, and in the third yen 710.84 with interest at 6 per cent. from February, 1899.

The hearing was resumed in the Yokohama Chihō Saibansho on Monday of the action brought by Mr. Franklin Nelson Upton, of Nagasaki, against Messrs. H. Ahrens & Co., No. 29, Yama-

shitacho, Yokohama. Plaintiff claimed from defendants payment of yen 742.96 as remuneration, damages, temporary loans, etc. Mr. C. D. Moss, No. 103, Bluff, was examined as a witness as to the usage between foreign firms and their employees and said that in the event of there being a contract its terms should be observed, but when there was no contract it was customary to give one month's notice or one month's pay. The case was again adjourned.

In the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho on Wednesday, the hearing was resumed of the action by Messrs. Lowder and Akiyama against Mr. M. N. Goblai, claiming yen 263.44. The defendant pleaded that he was only able to pay yen 40 or yen 50 instead of the whole sum, which was due as a fee for services to obtain payment of a promissory note. The case was adjourned.

The hearing was resumed in the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho on Wednesday of the case instituted by Mr. Tanaka, of Tokyo, against Messrs. Mendel-on Bros. The plaintiff claimed yen 1,000 damages owing to the delay in arrival of a quantity of manure ordered through defendants, and yen 1,200 paid to defendants to bind the contract. An employe of the plaintiff gave evidence, after which the case was adjourned.

In the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho on Thursday the hearing was resumed of an action by M. Loine, of Lyons, France, against Mr. J. F. Wagen, claiming payment of yen 650.121. Judgement was reserved.

The libel action brought by Mr. J. H. Ranger against Mr. P. B. Clarke, of the Maples Hotel, claiming yen 50,000 damages, has been withdrawn from court, the parties having arrived at a settlement.

In the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho on Thursday, before Judge Yasuda, the hearing was resumed of the suit brought by Mr. John H. Jewett, of Messrs. Bavier & Co., against Mr. Ozeki Katsunosuke, of Bentendori Shichome, claiming yen 3,500 and yen 235.39 interest. Two clerks from the Specie Bank gave evidence as to the value of Sanshi Bank shares, which defendant placed in the hands of plaintiff as security for a loan, and which they said was about yen 30 per share on or about Nov. 2nd last year. A document by defendant asking postponement of repayment of the loan was produced and the case was adjourned.

THE "AMERICA" CUP CONTEST.

Recent papers via Canada, afford us a clearer view than we had previously enjoyed of the circumstances under which it was decided to select *Columbia* to defend the *America* Cup against *Shamrock II*. We had known, of course, that *Constitution*, the new American yacht, had not established that degree of superiority over *Columbia*, the previous defender, that was hoped of her, but it now appears that she was dropped with such suddenness as strongly betokened the disappointment felt about her. After two long months of hard preliminary racing during which each boat had defeated the other eight times *Constitution* and *Columbia* went out to Brunton's Reef lightship (R.L.) on Aug. 31st for the first of the series of trial races to determine which should be the defender of the *America* Cup. Both left the harbour in the very pink of condition. A seven knot breeze blew from the southeast. The yachts were to be sent over a 15 mile windward and leeward course, under the regular *America* Cup conditions with a time limit of 5½ hours. The following were the official times:—*Columbia*, start, 11.41.15. Finish, 3.02.08. Elapsed time, 3.20.53. *Constitution*, start, 11.42.00. Finish, 3.06.01. Elapsed time, 3.24.01. *Columbia* won by 3 minutes 8 seconds, elapsed time, and 4 minutes, 19 seconds corrected time. *Constitution* allowed *Columbia* 1 minute and 11 seconds.

The second trial race was sailed on Sept. 2nd but the yachts for lack of wind were unable to finish within the time limit of 5½ hours, being called off at 6.30 p.m. when they were two miles

to the eastward of Benton's Reef Lightship, *Columbia* leading by a quarter of a mile. We give the following particulars:—

The course was triangular, ten nautical miles to a leg, the first being a beat to windward, east by south, the second, a reach with the wind about abeam, and the third a run before the wind, hauled to make it another stretch, with the wind abeam, until the race was declared off.

After crossing the line, at exactly the same moment with the *Constitution* on the windward leg, the *Columbia* worked out and getting her wind free forged ahead. The *Constitution* tacked off-shore and shortly after the *Columbia* followed, going to windward and passing her. From then on to the windward mark, it was found that the *Columbia* had gained four minutes and 55 seconds, the worst beating the *Constitution* has yet received. On the second leg, the wind fell very light and the *Constitution*, bringing it up with her, gained slightly. After rounding the second mark, four minutes and 30 seconds behind, the *Constitution* carried up about all the wind and passed her rival. The breeze came again and the *Columbia* once more shot ahead. Shortly after the race was called off, with the *Columbia* well in the lead.

The official time table was as follows:—*Constitution*—Start 1.00.06, first mark 3.16.03, second mark 4.55.10 (did not finish.)

Columbia—Start 1.00.06, first mark 3.11.08, second mark, 4.50.40 (did not finish.)

But the Cup Challenger Committee of the New York Yacht Club decided not to send the two yachts out on Sept. 3rd as had been originally intended. There were two reasons, the first being the probability of a day without any wind, the second that Mr. Duncan wished to overhaul the *Constitution* thoroughly. So surprised are all connected with the *Constitution*, said a correspondent, at the unsatisfactory showing she has been making since she was hauled out for cleaning at Bristol, that a diver was engaged on Sept. 3rd to examine her bottom for obstructions to her speed. He spent a couple of hours under water, and reported that he could discover nothing amiss. Natt Herreshoff spent several hours on board the *Constitution*, altering her trim. The new mainsail, which was bent at Bristol when the boat was overhauled for these trial races, was unbent, and the old mainsail, which she carried when she first came out, was substituted. "The Cup Committee" it was added "does not wish to select the defender in a hurry. It wishes to have the question of superiority settled definitely. Therefore a race every day this week will in all probability be sailed."

Apparently, however, the Cup Committee had to make up their mind more promptly than was anticipated. Sept. 4th was a dead calm, so far as we can gather from the reports, and the yachts did not go out. On Sept. 5th it was announced that the Committee had selected *Columbia*. It is understood that a condition of the acceptance of *Constitution* by the syndicate for whom she was built by the Herreshoffs was that she should be ten minutes faster over the course than *Columbia*, and as she has failed to fulfil this condition the yacht may be thrown on the designers' and builders' hands. Meanwhile *Independence*, whose owner's futile attempts to assert his vessel's claims to defend the Cup had evoked some ridicule was being broken up at Boston.

There was large betting on the contest. On the 3rd, two days before the selection of *Columbia*, but when it must have been apparent that she would be the Cup defender, a bet of \$400,000 gold was arranged, as already mentioned in this journal. Mr. Walter Kingsley of London put up on behalf of a syndicate \$150,000 against \$250,000 provided by a group of Pittsburg capitalists, the latter giving those odds against *Shamrock II*, taking the Cup, and the same English syndicate later bet \$8,000 to \$10,000 with another party of American enthusiasts.

On Sept 3rd, with her owner, designer, builder, manager and sailmaker on board, *Shamrock II*, sailed her seventh trial off Sandy Hook and the Highlands of Navesink. Although at times there was not more than a three-knot breeze, at no time did the yacht act sluggishly. We read that she slipped through the water at a good rate of speed under the influence of her great mainsail and other sails. The water was smooth, but even

when pressed to a speed of nine knots the yacht made a small wave at the bow and left an absolutely clean wake.

While there was a disposition in many quarters to consider that the decision to race *Columbia* for the Cup in some way bettered the chances of *Shamrock II*, the *Yachtsman* (London) said:—

Why the fears of our cousins should be excited, or the hopes of Sir Thomas Lipton's friends be raised, by the turn of events, is not very easy to see. Of course if the *Columbia* had consistently beaten the *Constitution* all through the season, we should know that Herreshoff had improved on his design; but the fact that this is not proved to be the case, indicates that the old design is perfect. It simply shows that the *Columbia* is a very difficult boat to beat, and any one who has seen her will be quite prepared to admit that fact. Of one thing we are quite certain, and that is that the chances are in favour of the defender, though the *Shamrock* may make a close fight for the Cup.

The personal popularity of Sir Thomas Lipton has certainly not waned in the United States. He was the guest of honour at a dinner at the Coleman House, Ashbury Park, N.J., on Sept. 7th, given by ex-Mayor E. P. Benjamin of Allentown. In the course of a speech Sir Thomas said:—

"I can't say what will be my success this time in my attempt to lift the cup. I am hopeful, however, that we shall win. I think, though, that the American lease on the famous bit of old silver ought to expire, or at least they might permit us to transfer it, if only for a short time, so the old folks at home can get a squint at the cup. I am indifferent as to whether the *Shamrock* shall meet the *Columbia* or the *Constitution*, but I want her to meet the best American boat, and then, if the *Shamrock* is the better of the two, of course I want her to win."

"If I don't lift the cup this time, I believe I shall come back again, be an American, and have my next boat built in this country."

Sir Thomas was warmly applauded as he sat down.

Mr. Benjamin then said:—

"I propose this toast:—'Good luck to the *Shamrock*.'"

A hush fell over the diners. Sir Thomas was embarrassed, and the toast was drunk in silence. Miles M. O'Brien, president of the board of education, was the next speaker. He administered a rebuke to Mr. Benjamin, saying:—

"I fear that our host, in his enthusiasm for his boyhood friend, forgot himself when he proposed the toast 'Success to the *Shamrock*.' I for one think we can drink no better toast than the sentiment expressed by Sir Thomas, and that is, 'May the best boat win.'"

When Mr. O'Brien sat down, the hall rang with applause, which was joined in by Sir Thomas and his English friends.

A crowd had gathered outside the hotel. It cheered Sir Thomas so persistently that he approached an open window and thanked those on the outside for their expressions of goodwill.

CORRESPONDENCE.

RIFLES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—The article headed "Rifles," which appeared in your issue of to-day, is so interesting in its way, that it cannot be left without being commented upon.

As a son of a nation where rifle-shooting is more practised and promoted than in any other country, and wherefrom numerous good inventions in the technique of rifles have originated, I should like to ask Captain de Mauthrison, whether he ever tried to find out why the Swiss show up so well at every international target-shooting match, at which the use of the respective army rifles and revolvers is a condition. A good eye and a steady hand would be of little use if the weapon was not first class too!

Furthermore, I should like to point out that Austria's latest army rifle is an excellent specimen, and much appreciated for its good qualities by continental who interest themselves, and have experience in, rifle shooting.

The Austrian and Swiss model, our "French expert" puts, very likely, among "the three worse rifles," if he has taken them into consideration at all.

The new Japanese army rifle would no doubt have found a good place in his qualifications, but, in my humble opinion, it leaves much to be desired in regard to its mechanism as well as in its accuracy, and cannot be compared with the best European models.

Yours truly,

M. S.

Yokohama, September 26th, 1901.

LYNCHING.

In a recent issue we published an account of the latest case of lynching in the United States as forwarded by an American correspondent. It is pleasant to be able now to supplement the account with the following record which shows that public opinion in the States is awakening to the necessity of putting an end to these outrages:—

On Thursday of last week in Asheville, Ala., a mob of 400 men tried to lynch a negro who had just been sentenced to death after "one of the swiftest and fairest trials ever witnessed," as the despatches from Asheville declare, and after a strong appeal from the father of the negro's victim to let the law take its course. Sheriff North and twenty-eight deputies defended the court-house against the mob, and after considerable firing on both sides the mob retired with the loss of its two leaders, two brothers who "had been in town since Monday trying to stir up the trouble." One of the brothers was killed and the other desperately wounded. A driving rain helped to dampen the mob's ardour, and while they were considering a second attack the prisoner was hurried out by a rear door and taken safely to Birmingham. In Tuscaloosa, Ala., on August 15, Sheriff Kyle, after being surprised and overpowered by a mob of fifty men bent on lynching a negro prisoner, secured a shotgun by a ruse and drove the entire mob out of the jail. On the same night a mob of 300 men tried to take a negro from the jail at Charlotte, N.C., but "on a show of strength by the guards," says the press despatch, "they finally dispersed." The next night a mob in Sardis, Miss., gathered to lynch a negro who was in jail there. Sheriff Mitchell, however, had secured a company of militia from Governor Longino, and the company stood guard all night "while the mob howled and howled on the outside." The despatch adds the interesting information that "this is the first time in Mississippi that the militia has rescued a negro from would-be lynchers," and the governor, it says, "extended his congratulations to the company." Sheriff Fly, of Gonzales, Texas, recently dispersed a similar mob who wanted to lynch a Mexican. "I value my honour as an officer and a man more than life itself," he declared, as he stood with revolver in hand, and the mob retired. "Nerve staggers a mob," says the Houston *Post*, commenting on the sheriff's action. Sheriff J. H. Dukes, of Orangeburg, S.C., gave another illustration of the same spirit two or three weeks ago when the governor of the State, fearing that a negro in Sheriff Dukes' jail might be lynched, asked the sheriff if he did not think it would be wise to remove the prisoner to a safer place. The sheriff, it is reported, replied that he had the prisoner in jail, and that the jail was made for the purpose of confining criminals, and he went on to say that if extreme measures became necessary he would promptly resort to them, and "if some people get hurt it will be their own fault." When this declaration became known, the lynching talk died out. In the neighbouring State of Georgia, Sheriff Joseph Merrill, a few days before Sheriff Dukes' experience, faced a lynching mob with equal courage shown by the other officers mentioned above, and with equal success. In Lebanon, Ky., on Friday of last week, Officer Brent opened fire on a lynching mob that was battering in the jail doors, and the mob took to their heels before anybody was hit. "It is evident," remarks the Salt Lake *Herald*, "that the repugnance which the calmer element in the South must always have felt for such atrocities has, by the frequency with which crimes of this nature are committed, been aroused to a pitch where active steps will be taken to stem the tide of brutality, which, while it shows no good effect in restraining the blacks, is debauching and brutalizing the whites."

A RE-ACTION.

The revolt against the use of advertisements in literature seems to be making headway in America. The New York *Nation* has a scathing article on the subject, entitled, "Every Author His Own Press Agent." After pointing out that the author is nearly as much to blame as the publisher for the undignified methods now used to catch the eye of the reading public, the *Nation* traces the history of the change very amusingly:

The change in the attitude of the author is illustrated by a little incident which occurred in London in 1858—a prehistoric age, as far as the art of advertising is concerned. Edmund Yates then wrote, for a periodical called *Town Talk*, a short account of Thackeray's personal appearance and his literary successes. To be sure, the sketch was not wholly flattering, but so much the better, for no one

could then accuse it of being simply a puff. What was Thackeray's proper course under the circumstances? No enlightened man in this year of grace 1901 will hesitate for a moment to say that he should have clipped the article and sent it with his own photograph to his publishers, Bradbury and Evans. They should have ordered immediately five hundred proof-slips and mailed one to each newspaper in the United Kingdom, with some such circular as this:

SIR,—Since we advertise freely in your columns, you will probably wish to reprint in whole or in part, with proper credit to *Town Talk*, the enclosed sketch of Mr. Thackeray, whose popular novel, *The Virginians*, we are now publishing in monthly parts at 1s. each. The sale of this work is, as you doubtless know, absolutely unprecedented in the book trade. If you can use a cut we shall be happy to send you, carriage prepaid, an excellent electrolyte portrait of Mr. Thackeray. [Was this before the days of electrolytes?] Trusting you will do your best for us, and will send us a marked copy, we remain, your obedient servants, "BRADBURY AND EVANS."

Incredible as it may seem, however, nothing of the kind happened. Thackeray did not even offer Mr. Yates an autograph copy of *The Virginians*. Instead, he demanded that Mr. Yates should apologise for printing facts about the colour of his hair and his manner of speech, learned in the privacy of the Garrick Club, of which both were members. Evidently Thackeray was labouring under the delusion that an author is a member of a learned profession, bound by some such fantastic code as that of reputable doctors and lawyers. It is conceivable that if he had seen on every bill-board the legend, "Read *The Virginians*! A Great Historical Novel! Incidents of the French and Indian War! Brilliant Characterisation of George Washington!" he would have felt as horrified as the President of the New York Academy of Medicine if he saw his name on a poster in every street-car with the advice, "Go to Dr. — for Appendicitis! Operations While You Wait!" But we have left Thackeray's benighted notions far behind us.

PERPETUAL LEASES.

Regulations with reference to rights of perpetual leases having been issued, we give below translations of the same, reproducing also for the sake of clearness the Law as passed by the Diet in March last:

LAW RELATING TO RIGHTS OF PERPETUAL LEASES.

Art. I.—A right of perpetual lease created in favour of foreigners or foreign juridical persons by a title deed of perpetual lease issued by the Government, shall be a *ius in rem*, and the provisions of the Civil Code relating to ownership shall be correspondingly applicable thereto.

A right of perpetual lease may be the object of other rights in accordance with the provisions of the Civil Code.

The provisions of the two preceding paragraphs shall not apply in cases otherwise regulated by the title-deed, treaties, laws or ordinances.

Art. II.—When a transfer or transmission of a right of perpetual lease takes place, such transfer or transmission can not be set up against third parties unless the fact has been recorded on the title-deed by the local authorities within whose jurisdiction the land is situated.

Art. III.—The registration tax shall not be imposed on the registration of a right of perpetual lease itself nor on the registration of rights having as their object a right of perpetual lease.

Art. IV.—Special provisions may be enacted by Imperial Ordinance with reference to the registration of a right of perpetual lease, or the registration of rights having as their object a right of perpetual lease, or the registration of buildings erected on land held under a perpetual lease.

SUPPLEMENTARY REGULATIONS.

Art. V.—This Law shall take effect from the day of its promulgation.

Art. VI.—The provisions of Article 45 of the Law relating to the Operation of the Civil Code shall be abolished from the day of operation of this Law.

Art. VII.—A right of perpetual lease or a right having as its object a right of perpetual lease, which has been respectively registered, prior to the operation of this law, as a superficies, or as a right having as its object a superficies, shall have the same validity as a right of perpetual lease or as a right having as its object a right of perpetual lease, duly registered as such.

IMPERIAL ORDINANCE.

We hereby sanction the Regulations relating to rights of perpetual lease and order the same to be promulgated.

Imperial Sign Manual,
Great Seal.

September 20th, 34th year of Meiji.

Countersigned:

Baron UTSUMI TADAKATSU,
Minister of State for Home Affairs.
Kiyoura KIKIGA,
Minister of State for Justice.
Sone ARASUKI,
Minister of State for Foreign Affairs.

IMPERIAL ORDINANCE No. 178.

Art. 1.—When an application for entry in the title-deed of a transfer or transmission of a right of perpetual lease or any notice relating to a right of perpetual lease has been received at the Local Government Office within whose jurisdiction the land leased in perpetuity is situated, notice thereof shall be given without delay to the Registry Office having jurisdiction over the locality in which the land is situated.

In giving notice (to the Registry Office) of a transfer or transmission of a perpetual lease, a copy of the title-deed shall be sent together with the notice; but when notice to be given relates to a right of perpetual lease in respect of which notice has already been given, it is not necessary that a copy of the title-deed should accompany the notice. In this case the designation of the land leased in perpetuity, the names, nationalities and domicile of the parties concerned, the cause of the transfer or transmission of the right, and its date should be given in the notice.

Art. 2.—For the land leased in perpetuity and the buildings erected thereon, special Registry Books shall be opened and kept at the respective Registry Offices.

Art. 3.—The Registry Books shall be of two kinds, one for land leased in perpetuity and the other for buildings erected on land leased in perpetuity.

Art. 4.—Each folio of the Registry Book for Land leased in perpetuity shall be divided into a registry number column, a caption space and five sections, marked A, B, C, D, E. The caption space shall contain a designation column and a designation number column. Each of the five sections shall contain a fact column and a rank number column.

In the registry number column shall be entered the order in which each piece of land leased in perpetuity has first been registered in the Registry Book.

In the designation column, land leased in perpetuity shall be designated, and alterations of the same shall be entered. In the designation number column shall be entered the order in which a matter registered in the designation column has been entered.

In the fact column of section A shall be entered matters relating to a right of perpetual lease.

In the fact column of section B shall be entered matters relating to superficies, emphyteusis, and other rights having these rights as their object.

In the fact column of section C shall be entered matters relating to servitudes.

In the fact column of section D shall be entered matters relating to preferential rights, pledges and mortgages.

In the fact column of section E shall be entered matters relating to leases.

In the rank number column shall be entered the order in which a matter registered in the fact column has been entered.

Art. 5.—Each folio of the Registry Book for Buildings erected on Land leased in Perpetuity shall be divided into a registry number column, a caption space and four sections marked A, B, C, D. The caption space shall contain a designation column and a designation number column. Each of the four sections shall contain a fact column and a rank number column.

In the registry number column shall be entered the order in which a building has first been registered in the Registry Book.

In the designation column the building and accessory building shall be designated, and alterations of the same shall be entered. In the designation number column shall be entered the order in which a matter registered in the designation column has been entered.

In the fact column of section A shall be entered matters relating to ownership.

In the fact column of section B shall be entered matters relating to servitudes.

In the fact column of section C shall be entered matters relating to preferential rights, pledges and mortgages.

In the fact column of section D shall be entered matters relating to leases.

In the rank number column shall be entered the order in which a matter registered in the fact column has been entered.

Art. 6.—When an application is made for the registration of a right having as its object a right of perpetual lease which has not been registered, the application must be accompanied by documents proving the right of perpetual lease.

Art. 7.—When a Registry Office has received a notice of the transfer or transmission of a right of perpetual lease, registration of such transfer or transmission shall be made *ex officio* by the Registry

Office whether such right of perpetual lease has already been registered or has remained unregistered.

When, in case a Registry Office is notified of a receipt at the Local Government Office of a notice relating to a right of perpetual lease, the notice is of such a character as to necessitate alteration in the register, such alteration shall be registered *ex officio*.

When an application is made for the registration of a subsidiary right having as its object an unregistered right of perpetual lease, the right of perpetual lease itself must be registered *ex officio*.

Art. 8.—Registration made at a foreign Consulate in respect of land leased in perpetuity or buildings erected thereon before the date fixed in the Imperial Ordinance, No. 251 of the 32nd year of Meiji, shall have the same value as registration made under this Ordinance, in so far as the Registry Book or copy thereof has been delivered by the foreign Consulate to the Registry Office.

Art. 9.—In case registration is to be made after the operation of this Ordinance in respect to an immovable which has been registered in accordance with Imperial Ordinance, No. 329 of the 32nd year of Meiji, the registration made in the old Registry Book shall be transferred to the Registry Book kept under this Ordinance in the following manner:

In the Registration Number Column of the folio of the new Registry Book shall be entered a new number following the order in which registrations are being made in the same Registry Book, and the registration number appearing in the old Registry Book shall be entered on the left side of the new number. In the designation column of the new Registry Book shall be entered the designation of the immovable appearing in the old Registry Book, and registration made in the old Registry Book shall be transferred to the rank number column and fact column of the corresponding section in the new Registry Book. The folio of the Registry Book, from which registration has thus been transferred, shall then be closed.

The provisions of the foregoing paragraph shall be correspondingly applicable to cases where registration is to be made after the operation of this Ordinance, in respect to an immovable which has been registered at a foreign Consulate.

Art. 10.—In making registration in accordance with the provisions of the preceding Article a right of perpetual lease shall be entered as a right of perpetual lease even though it has been registered under a different name.

Art. 11.—If in registering a subsidiary right having as its object either a right of perpetual lease or the ownership of buildings erected on a piece of land leased in perpetuity, the right to be registered does not correspond to the provisions of Article 4 or 5, it shall be registered in that section of the folio of the Registry Book in which rights most similar to it are to be registered.

Art. 12.—In respect to matters not provided for in this Ordinance the provisions of the Law of Registration of Immovables shall apply correspondingly.

SUPPLEMENTARY REGULATIONS.

Art. 13.—This Ordinance shall take effect from the day of its promulgation.

Art. 14.—Imperial Ordinance No. 329 of the 32nd year of Meiji (1899) is hereby repealed.

IMPERIAL ORDINANCE.

We hereby sanction the Regulations relating to cases of acquisition by Japanese subjects or Japanese juridical persons of rights of perpetual lease created in favour of foreigners or foreign juridical persons by title-deeds of perpetual lease issued by the Government, and order the same to be promulgated.

Imperial Sign Manual,
Great Seal.

September 20th, 34th year of Meiji.

BARON UTSUMI TADAKATSU,
Minister of State for Home Affairs.
KIYOURA KEIGO,
Minister of State for Justice.
SONE ARASUKE,
Minister of State for Foreign Affairs.

IMPERIAL ORDINANCE, No. 179.

Art. 1.—When a Japanese subject or a Japanese juridical person has acquired a right of perpetual lease created in favour of a foreigner or foreign juridical person by a title-deed of perpetual lease issued by the Government, the acquirer shall without delay present the title-deed of perpetual lease to the Local Government Office within whose jurisdiction the land is situated and ask for cancellation of the title-deed.

A Japanese subject or a Japanese juridical person for whom the title-deed of perpetual lease has been cancelled in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph shall acquire the ownership of the land concerned.

Art. 2.—When a title-deed of perpetual lease has been cancelled for a Japanese subject or a Japanese juridical person in accordance with the first paragraph of the preceding Article the Local Government

Office shall notify the fact to the Registry Office within whose jurisdiction the land is situated.

Art. 3.—If, in the case provided for in Article 1, there should be a third party having a right which has as its object a right of perpetual lease, that right of the third party shall continue to exist as a right having as its object the ownership of the land.

SUPPLEMENTARY REGULATIONS.

Art. 4.—This Ordinance shall take effect from the day of its promulgation.

Art. 5.—Imperial Ordinance No. 333 of the 32nd year of Meiji (1899) is hereby repealed.

Art. 6.—A right of perpetual lease created in favour of a foreigner or foreign juridical person by a title-deed of perpetual lease issued by the Government which has been acquired by a Japanese juridical person before the operation of this Ordinance, shall continue to exist as a right of perpetual lease except in cases where the right of ownership has been registered in respect of the land in question. This, however, shall not prevent the acquisition of ownership in accordance with Article 1.

DEPARTMENTAL ORDINANCE NO. 15 OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

The undersigned Minister of State for Justice prescribes the following procedure in regard to the registration of land leased in perpetuity and of buildings erected thereon.

KIYOURA KEIGO,
Minister of State for Justice.

September 21st, 34th year of Meiji.

Art. 1.—In regard to the registration of land leased in perpetuity or of buildings erected thereon, the provisions of the Regulations for the Enforcement of the Law of Registration of Immovables shall correspondingly apply, unless otherwise provided for in this Ordinance.

Art. 2.—Registry Books for Land leased in Perpetuity and for Buildings erected on Land leased in Perpetuity shall be prepared in the Chihō Saibansho in the form respectively prescribed in Schedule A and Schedule B.

Art. 3.—Copies of the Registry Book of foreign Consulates and their translations shall be kept in the Registry Office.

Art. 4.—When a document accompanying an application for registration is written in a foreign language, the applicant shall supplement it with a Japanese translation.

Art. 5.—In transferring registrations made at foreign Consulates to the Registry Books their transcription shall be made in accordance with Japanese translations.

When a registration made at a foreign Consulate has been transferred to the Registry Book, the number of the volume and the folio of the Registry Books to which it has been transcribed, the registration number and the date, shall be recorded in the copy of the Registry Book of foreign Consulates and also in its translation, and the Registry Officer shall affix his seal.

Art. 6.—When the Local Government Office has notified the Registry Office of the cancellation of a title-deed of perpetual lease in accordance with Article 2 of Imperial Ordinance No. 179 of the 34th year of Meiji, the Registry Officer shall close the folio concerned in the Registry Book for Land leased in Perpetuity.

When, in the case provided for in the preceding paragraph, there are registrations of subsidiary rights having as their object a right of perpetual lease, the Registry Officer shall record in the designation column the fact that the title-deed has been cancelled. When registration of cancellation has been made in respect of all registrations relating to those subsidiary rights, or when registrations relating to subsidiary rights have been transferred to the ordinary Registry Book in making registration for the preservation of ownership, then the Registry Officer shall close the folio concerned in the Registry Book for land leased in perpetuity.

Art. 7.—When upon receipt of notice mentioned in the first paragraph of the preceding Article there are registrations relating to buildings erected on land leased in perpetuity the Registry Officer shall transfer those registrations to the ordinary Registry Book and shall close the folio concerned in the Register Book in which those registrations appeared.

SUPPLEMENTARY REGULATIONS.

Art. 8.—This Ordinance shall take effect from the day of its promulgation.

Art. 9.—Departmental Ordinance No. 41 of the Department of Justice, of the 32nd year of Meiji, prescribing procedure in regard to the registration of immovables which are the objects of rights of foreigners or foreign juridical persons, is hereby repealed.

SCHEDULE A.

This Registry Book contains .....folios.		Registry Book for Land leased in Perpetuity.	
President of the..... District Court.		.....Local Court.	
Section A. Right of Perpetual Lease.	No.	Reg. N.	
	Caption. Designation of land Space. leased in perpetuity.	D. N.	
	R. N.	Designation Column.	
	Fact Column.	D. N.	
	R. N.	Designation Column.	
	Fact Column.	D. N.	
	R. N.	Designation Column.	
	Fact Column.	D. N.	

Reg. N.—Registry Number Column.
D. N.—Designation Number Column.
R. N.—Rank Number Column.

N.B.—This Schedule also gives the forms for Sections B (Superficies and Emphyteusis, C (Servitudes), D (Preferential Rights, Pledges and Mortgages), and E (Leases) which are exactly the same as for Section A.

SCHEDULE B.

This Registry Book contains.....folios.		Registry Book for Buildings erected on Land leased in Perpetuity.	
President of the..... District Court.		.....Local Court.	
Section A. (Ownership.)	No.	Reg. N.	
	Caption. Designation of Building Space.	D. N.	
	R. N.	Designation Column.	
	Fact Column.	D. N.	
	R. N.	Designation Column.	
	Fact Column.	D. N.	
	R. N.	Designation Column.	
	Fact Column.	D. N.	

Reg. N.—Registry Number Column.
D. N.—Designation Number Column.
R. N.—Rank Number Column.

N.B.—This Schedule also gives the forms for Sections B (Servitudes), C (Preferential Rights, Pledges and Mortgages), and D (Leases) which are the same as for Section A.

DEPARTMENTAL ORDINANCE NO. 16, OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

As regards the fees to be levied upon an application for a copy of or for an extract from the Registry Books for Land leased in Perpetuity or for Buildings erected thereon, or upon an inspection of the Registry Books or documents accessory thereto, the provisions of Departmental Ordinance No. 14, of the Department of Justice, of the 32nd year of Meiji (1899) shall correspondingly apply.

This Ordinance shall take effect from the day of its promulgation.

Departmental Ordinance No. 42, of the Department of Justice, of the 32nd year of Meiji (1899) is hereby repealed.

KIYOURA KEIGO.

Minister of State for Justice.

September 21st, the 34th year of Meiji (1901).

DEPARTMENTAL ORDINANCE NO. 17, OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

The following Amendments are introduced into the Regulations relating to the enforcement of the Law of Registration of Immovables, issued as Departmental Ordinance No. 11, of the Department of Justice, of the 32nd year of Meiji.

KIKOURA KEICHI,
Minister of State for Justice.

September 21st, the 34th year of Meiji (1901.)

The following Article is inserted after Article 46:—
Art. 46, B.—In applying for registration for the preservation of ownership in cases where ownership has been acquired by a Japanese subject or a Japanese juridical person in accordance with paragraph 2 of Article 1 of Imperial Ordinance No. 179, of the 34th year of Meiji (1901), the fact that ownership has been acquired through the cancellation of title-deed of perpetual lease must be stated in the letter of application.

The following two Articles are inserted after Article 71:—

Art. 71, B.—When upon receipt of application mentioned in Article 46 B, there are in a folio of Registry Book for Land leased in perpetuity registrations of subsidiary rights having as their object a right of perpetual lease, and such registrations have not yet been cancelled, then the Registry Officer shall transfer those registrations of subsidiary rights to the ordinary Registry Book after he has completed the registration of the ownership in the same Book.

Article 71, C.—In transferring to the ordinary Registry Book registration relating to subsidiary rights in accordance with the provisions of the preceding Article, or in transferring to the ordinary Registry Book registration relating to buildings erected on land leased in perpetuity, the Registry Officer shall enter in the Registration Number Column of the folio of the ordinary Registry Book a new number following the order in which registrations are being made in that Book. He shall then enter on the left side of that number the Registry Number appearing in the Registry Book from which it has been transcribed.

In the case provided for in the preceding paragraph the Registry Officer shall record at the end of registration transcribed in the designation column and the fact column, the folio, the volume and the title of the Registry Book from which the foregoing registration has been transcribed. He shall also enter the date of the transcription and affix his seal.

SUPPLEMENTARY REGULATION.

This Ordinance shall take effect from the day of its promulgation.

DEPARTMENTAL ORDINANCE NO. 24, OF THE DEPARTMENT FOR HOME AFFAIRS.

When a Japanese subject or a Japanese juridical person, who was acquired a right of perpetual lease created in favour of a foreigner or foreign juridical person by a title-deed of perpetual lease issued by the Government, has obtained the cancellation of such title-deed according to Article 1 of Imperial Ordinance No. 179, of the 34th year of Meiji (1901), and has thus acquired ownership of the land concerned, the Local Government Office must notify the fact without delay to the Taxation Office having jurisdiction over the place where the land is situated.

BARON UTSUMI TADAKATSU,
Minister of State for Home Affairs.

September 25th, the 34th year of Meiji (1901).

INSTRUCTION NO. 34, OF THE DEPARTMENT FOR FINANCE.

To the Revenue Administration Bureaux (those at Hakodate, Sapporo, Nemuro and Nawa, excepted).

Upon receipt of notice prescribed by the Departmental Ordinance No. 24, of the Department for Home Affairs, of the 34th year of Meiji, the Taxation Office shall make all necessary entries in the cadastre (Tochi-Daicho) in respect of the land to which the notice refers.

SONE ARASUKÉ,

Minister of State for Finance.

Sept. 25th, 34th year of Meiji (1901).

DELAYED TELEGRAMS.

We have received the following from the Yokohama Foreign Chamber of Commerce for publication:—

The Yokohama Foreign Chamber having received complaints in regard to delay in the delivery of International Telegrams, entered into correspondence with the Japanese Authorities and the Great Northern Telegraph Company in Nagasaki and Shanghai, with the result that a delay was discovered to be due to the fact that at Vladivostok the office of the Russian Administration was closed to private telegrams at 10 p.m., local time, the accumulation during the night being sent off the next morning after 7 a.m. These messages arrived at Nagasaki in heavy batches

during that period of the day when the local lines were most congested, thus causing delay in Japan as well as at Vladivostok. As the local Authorities were unable to remedy this state of affairs, the Yokohama Chamber put itself in communication with the London Chamber of Commerce, pointing out that the delay in delivery caused inconvenience to the senders of messages as well as to the receivers. The London Chamber promptly took the matter up and addressed the Great Northern on the subject at head-quarters, conveying the information furnished by the Yokohama Chamber. In August last the Yokohama Chamber received, under cover of a letter from the London Chamber, the following from Mr. F. C. C. Nielsen, the Great Northern Company's representative in England:—

"In further reply to your favour of the 19th instant, I have been directed to inform you that the delay complained of will be investigated, and if it be found that it is due to accumulation of traffic at Vladivostok, the Company will do its best to remedy matters with the assistance of the Russian Government Administration.

"As far as the Company is concerned no difficulties will arise, as our station at Vladivostok is kept open during the night, at all events for Government telegrams."

Through the same medium the Yokohama Chamber has just received the following from Mr. Nielsen:—

"In continuation of my letter of 29th June last, I beg to say that I have been further directed to inform you that my Company, having examined the conditions under which telegrams are transmitted at Vladivostok, have now arranged that all telegrams to Japan—both Government and private—which arrive at Vladivostok during the night shall be transmitted immediately on receipt."

It will thus be seen that the communities in Japan are indebted both to the London Chamber for its prompt action and to Mr. Nielsen for his courtesy in dealing with this important matter at once.

CENTRAL EUROPEAN COMPLICATIONS.

A London telegram of Aug. 30th said:—The Roumanian Premier, M. SUTIZA, recently visited Vienna, where he had long conferences with Count Goluchowski, the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, on the situation in the Balkans. He conferred with General von Beck, chief of the Austro-Hungarian general staff.

Immediately after this visit, articles appeared in the semi-official Hungarian papers—articles believed in some quarters to be inspired by Count Goluchowski, warmly protesting against Russia's intrigues in the Balkans.

These protests were based on rumours that Russia was massing troops on the Roumanian frontier and sending torpedo-boats into the Kilia, an arm of the Danube; and they plainly warned Russia that unless she faithfully adhered to the Austro-Russian agreement of 1897, to preserve the status quo in the Balkans, Austria "will resume her liberty of action."

The idea underlying this warning appears to be that Russia, having attained her objects in Eastern Asia, is now ready to pursue similar aims in the Balkans. One Berlin paper has gone so far as to describe the agreement of 1897 as "an instrument to keep Austria quiet while Russia is engaged in Manchuria."

SAILING RACES.

On Saturday afternoon sailing races were arranged for the Cruising Class and the 21 raters. The former started at 2 p.m., over the Kawasaki Course, 14 miles. The result was as follows:—

	Allowance.	Finish.	Corrected.
	m.s.	h.m.s.	h.m.s.
<i>Asagao</i>	22.07	5.02.10	4.40.10
<i>Sorprise</i>	11.26	5.22.00	4.42.00
<i>Seacraft</i>	—	4.47.45	4.47.45
<i>Daimyo</i>	4.00	4.53.10	4.53.10

Asagao takes first prize, the "Formosa Cup" and *Sorprise* second prize.

The 21 raters started at 2.15 p.m. over the No. 3 Course, 10 miles. The result was:—

	Allowance.	Finish.	Corrected.
	m.s.	h.m.s.	h.m.s.
<i>Vixen</i>	5.00	4.31.32	4.31.30
<i>Edna</i>	—	4.31.40	4.31.40
<i>Molly</i>	14.00	4.54.30	4.40.30
<i>Daisy May</i>	14.00	5.10.30	4.56.30

Vixen takes first, *Edna* second, and *Molly* third prize.

BOERS SHOOT PRISONERS.

A dispatch from Lord Kitchener dated Pretoria, August 25, said:

"Sworn evidence has been brought to my notice by Elliott that on June 6, Lieutenant Mair of the New South Wales Artillery and Privates Harvey and Blunt were shot down after surrendering at Graspan near Reitz. I have forwarded to Steyn and Botha copies of these statements."

The War Office has telegraphed to Lord Kitchener as follows:—

"We understand you have not yet received satisfactory assurances respecting the murder of our wounded at Vlakfontein. In view of the occurrences referred to in your telegram of August 25, we are of the opinion that you should notify by proclamation that the members of any commando by which such an outrage is committed, who may be captured and after trial proved to have been present on such occasion, will be held guilty, whether they actually committed the deed or not; that the leader of the commando will be sentenced to death and that the other members will be punished with death or less, according to the degree of complicity."

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SERIOUS NEWS FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

Shanghai, September 20.

The Natal Volunteers have been called out in view of an expected raid. Boer prisoners to the number of 2,000 are at Durban awaiting transportation. A portion of them have embarked for India.

The Boers under Botha entrapped and attacked three companies of Mounted Infantry, with three guns, under Major Gough, in South Utrecht. There was severe fighting; the guns were captured. Capt. Mildmay, of the King's Rifles, and Lieut. Blewitt, of the Rifle Brigade, with 14 men were killed; five officers and 25 men were wounded; five officers and 150 men were taken prisoners. Major Gough escaped.

General French reports that the Boers in the south, hemmed in by a British column, rushed a squadron of the 17th Lancers at Elands-river-pool, killing three officers and 20 men, and wounding one officer and 30 men.

ANOTHER TURBINE DESTROYER LOST.

MANY MEN DROWNED.

The turbine-destroyer *Cobra*, while on a trial trip in the North Sea, ran on a rock and sank. There are 12 survivors, and it is feared that 80 have perished.

THE CZAR.

The Czar visited the grand manoeuvres of the French Army at Rheims.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY'S FUNERAL.

Shanghai, Sept. 21.

The remains of the late President McKinley were interred at Canton, O., in the presence of 70,000 people. Simultaneous memorial services, in token of sympathy, were held throughout the world.

ANOTHER SURPRISE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Two guns escorted by a company of Mounted Infantry were surrounded and captured by a superior Boer force at Vlakfontein. Lieutenant Barry was killed.

THE FIGHT AT ELANDS RIVER-POORT.

The casualty list at Elands-riverpoort was 33 killed and 35 wounded.

PRINCE CHUN DECORATED.

The Kaiser has conferred upon Prince Chun the Order of the Grand Cross of the Red Eagle.

THE COMMERCE OF CHINA.

Shanghai, September 22.

Sir James Mackay sails for China on the 10th October to conduct commercial negotiations with China provided for under the protocol. He will be assisted by Mr. Henry Cockburn, Chinese Secretary of the British Legation at Peking; and Mr. C. J. Dudgeon of Shanghai.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

The Czar was present at the review of four Army Corps at Rheims. It was a brilliant and memorable spectacle. Luncheon followed at which President Loubet and the Czar emphasized more than ever the friendship and alliance of France and Russia.

HOLLAND AND THE BOERS.

Mr. Van Lynden, the Dutch Foreign Minister, will introduce the Boers appeal for arbitration at the next sitting of Parliament.

THE CZAR.

Shanghai, Sept. 23.

The Czar has left France.

BOTH A ON THE MOVE.

General Botha, with a force of 1,500 men, is moving eastward from Ermelo into Zululand.

CAPTURE OF COMMANDOS.

Colonel Williams has captured nearly the whole of Kock's commando.

Benson has captured the Carolina commando.

THE VLAKFONTEIN LOSSES.

Our losses at Vlakfontein were: 6 killed, 23 wounded, and 103 captured.

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

Shanghai, Sept. 24.

The Times' Paris correspondent says that the topics of conversation between the Czar, President Loubet, and the Premiers concerned the Far East, the strained relations between France and Turkey, and Armenian affairs. Russia intends to co-operate with all her strength to secure the success of all French enterprises in the Far East.

THE LOSS OF THE "COBRA."

It transpires that the *Cobra* sank in seven fathoms of water. There is no rock thereabouts and it is inferred that she simply broke in two.

[NOTE.—A telegram to the German journal at Shanghai says the *Cobra* sank in consequence of an explosion. The *Cobra* was built by Armstrongs. She was a 400-ton boat, and half a knot faster than the equally ill-fated *Viper*.—Ed. J.M.]

NEW RUSSIAN LOAN.

Shanghai, Sept. 25.

It is stated in Paris that a favourable opportunity only is awaited for the public announcement of a fresh Russian loan.

TRANSPACIFIC CABLE.

An American company has been formed to lay a cable from California to the Philippines via Honolulu.

THE BOERS IN NATAL.

The raiding force of the Boers in Natal appears to be returning in an easterly and north-easterly direction.

FOUND GUILTY OF MURDER.

The assassin of President McKinley has been found guilty of murder, and will be sentenced on Thursday.

BOTH A INACTIVE.

Shanghai, Sept. 26.

Botha is inactive since South's reverse. The Buffalo and Tugela rivers are flooded, preventing any serious invasion of Natal.

THE CUP RACES.

Shamrock allows *Columbia* 43 seconds.

BOER LEADERS BANISHED.

Sentence of permanent banishment has been promulgated in Pretoria on ten Boer leaders captured since September 15th.

CAPE TOWN GUARDS ON ACTIVE SERVICE.

A detachment of the Town Guards at Cape Town has gone on active service.

PRINCE CHUN.

Prince Chun will embark for China on October 1st.

(RECEIVED AT THE LEGATION OF FRANCE.)

FRENCH NEWS.

Saigon, Sept. 18.

Monsieur Loubet and M.M. Waldeck-Rousseau and Delcasse have started for Dunkirk.

Saigon, September 20.

President Loubet visited the Emperor and Empress of Russia and with them reviewed the squadron. The Sovereigns and M. Loubet landed amid acclamations.

At luncheon M. Loubet welcomed the Czar and Czarina. The Czar replied, expressing the pleasure it gave him to return to the midst of a friendly and allied nation.

After a night passed at Compiegne, the Emperor and Empress went to Rheims to be present at the last day of the grand manoeuvres. They visited the Hotel-de-ville and the Cathedral. The Czar expressed satisfaction with the quality of the French Army.

THE CZAR'S VISIT.

Saigon, Sept. 23.

There has been a gala fete at Compiegne. A review of 19,000 men took place at Betheny. M. Loubet, in proposing the health of the Imperial Russian family and of the friendly and allied country, declared that this alliance promotes solutions of justice and humanity and contributes powerfully to the maintenance of peace, which also it guarantees for the future. The Czar, in returning thanks for himself and the Empress, affirmed a new sanction of the close union of the two pacific nations, causing their rights to be respected without interfering with the rights of others. The Emperor proposed the health of the nation "amie et allice," of the Army and of the President.

The Czar and the Czarina left Betheny yesterday for Denmark. They gave several proofs of sympathy to the members of the Government. The Emperor expressed a hope of returning soon to France.

PRINCE CHUN.

The Emperor William has conferred on Prince Chun the grand cross of the Red Eagle.

(RECEIVED IN TOKYO.)

FLOODS IN MANCHURIA.

A telegram from the Japanese Consul in Newchwang, dated the 21st, says that there are floods in the regions south of Mukden, but that the crops are little injured and that trade is not expected to suffer much.

THE PEACE PROTOCOL.

The Peace Protocol, now at the Japanese Legation in Peking, will be brought to Japan by Mr. Secretary Tei.

THE SOUL-FUSAN RAILWAY.

The official opening of work on the Soul-Fusan Railway took place without hitch on the 21st instant.

THE MANCHURIAN RAILWAY.

The section of the Manchurian Railway

between Port Arthur and Kai-yuen was opened to traffic in the beginning of the 8th month of the Russian calendar.

THE CHINESE COURT.

The report about a postponement of the Court's return to Peking seems to be groundless. No such news has yet been officially received.

THE FOREIGN TROOPS WITHDRAWING.

The withdrawal of the troops from Peking has doubtless been completed. Yuan's forces were to replace them within a week, and will probably do so about the 29th inst.

IMPROVING THE PEIHO.

The Japanese Chargé d'Affaires in Peking telegraphs that the Chinese Government has issued orders to the effect that the increased tax, of which the proceeds are to be devoted to the improvement of the Peiho, shall be collected from the 1st of October.

JAPANESE IN CHINA AND KOREA.

The Japanese Foreign Office has issued instructions to the Governors of Prefectures to the effect that in future all possible facilities shall be given to Japanese subjects desiring to visit China or Korea.

(FROM THE "N.-C. DAILY NEWS.")

THE BANK NOTE ROBBERY AT SINGAPORE.

Singapore, September 16.

The Hongkong Bank note robbery case was resumed to-day, the fourth day of the case, there having been no sitting on Friday, a jurymen being ill. The case for the prosecution is still proceeding.

THE SYMPATHY OF HONGKONG.

Hongkong, Sept. 17.

The Legislative Council has been convened to-day to pass a vote of sympathy with the United States in the loss of President McKinley.

PLAGUE IN HONGKONG.

There was one fatal European case of plague here on Saturday.

[NOTE.—The European who died of the plague on the 14th was Master S. W. B. Ford, the eleven-year-old son of Superintendent Ford of the Hongkong Police.—Ed.]

(FROM THE "OSTASIATISCHE LLOYD.")

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Berlin, Sept. 14.

H. M. the Emperor expressed himself in a speech made in Dantzig much satisfied about the visit of the Czar. He stated that the peace of Europe was secured for many years to come.

The *North German Gazette* publishes a very sympathetic article in memoriam of President McKinley, mentioning the deep grief which has been caused to the American people by the national misfortune which has befallen it.

It is reported from Breslau that Director Schostag, the director of a large shipping company of that city, has committed suicide, having embezzled 4.4 million Marks (£220,000).

NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

Peking, Sept. 14.

The new Russian Minister M. Lessar has arrived here.

Peking, September 15.

The new German Post Office was opened to-day with suitable ceremonies. The German Minister, Baron Mumm, gave three cheers for the Emperor, Councillor Puche reviewed the history of the German postal service abroad. During the ceremony the German military band, which had come from Tientsin, played several pieces. A banquet in the Legation, which was intended to follow the opening of the Post Office, and a garden-party in the afternoon had to be abandoned, as meanwhile the news of the death of President McKinley had reached Peking.

Tsingtao, Sept. 16.

The Governor of Shantung, Yuan Shikai, has demanded from the German Government at Tsingtao, that the German troops, stationed outside the German colony in the Province of Shantung, for protection of the railway-building, shall now be withdrawn. The situation is rather serious. The German Government of Tsingtao does not wish to offend Governor Yuan Shih-kai, but on the other hand the Government is far from being willing to comply with Yuan Shih-kai's wishes. Governor Truppel left to-day with the S.S. *Künigsberg* for the north, in order to consult with the German Minister, Baron Mumm, at Peking.

[As far as we know, one company of the third Marines is stationed with two Maxims at Kaomi and in the city of Kiaochow where barracks have been built for them, and a detachment of about forty cavalry is at present either at Kaomi or even a little further west on the railway.—Ed.]

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Berlin, Sept. 16.

H.R.H. Prince Henry of Prussia has been promoted to be Admiral of the Fleet.

Prince Chun was present at the parade in Dantzig to-day.

The strike of the steel-workmen in the United States of America has come to an end.

The manager of the Gewerbe Bank at Heilbronn has been arrested, being charged with defalcation of three million marks.

Peking, Sept. 17.

The Chinese troops have arrived here to-day in good condition. The Forbidden City was turned over by the Japanese and Americans with suitable ceremonies to the Chinese officials.

Bishop Anzer has arrived here and will remain a short time only in order to consult on different questions with the German Minister.

(FROM THE "VOSTOCHY VESTNIK.")

A TURKEY-BRITISH INCIDENT.

Constantinople, Sept. 8.

The Turkish Porte has been notified that the commander of a British man-of-war refused to permit the Turkish corvette *Shih* to enter Kueita Bay, in the Persian Gulf. The Porte informed the British Foreign Office, stating that the conduct of the British commander was contrary to the friendly relations existing between both countries and protested against it.

From other sources, it is reported that the British commander would not permit the landing of Turkish troops by the corvette at Kueita Bay, fearing that this might cause a disturbance in that place.

The presence of Turkish troops at Kueita was desired by the Bassorah Wali.

BANK OF JAPAN.

BANKING ACCOUNT.

On Saturday, Sept. 21st:—

DR.	Yen.
Share capital fully paid up	30,000,000
Reserve fund and other liabilities to shareholders	16,817,609
Amount of convertible notes issued	182,615,328
Government deposits	11,880,664
General deposits	10,613,614
Exchange liability	27,156
Total	251,957,373

CR.

Discount notes	33,698,254
Foreign discount notes	14,176,750
Treasury loan to Government	22,000,000
Temporary	18,000,000
General loans	35,646,163
Exchange liability	1,866,417
Government bonds	54,337,427
Property	2,301,044
Bullion and Specie	69,840,714
Total	251,957,373

ISSUE ACCOUNT.

Daily average during past week:—	
Amount of convertible notes	182,465,544
Bullion and Specie:—	
Gold	67,478,126
Silver	500,000
Total	67,978,126

Securities:—

Government bonds	32,975,132
Government certificates	39,333,333
Government bills	4,728,998
Commercial notes	37,449,955
Total	114,478,418

These accounts, compared with those of the previous week, show:—

Specie Reserve:—	Increase.	Decrease.
Gold	500,000	—
Silver	—	—
General loans	—	778,018
Government deposits	—	627,655
General deposits	—	862,900

PRINCE CHUN AND THE KAISER.

THE EMPEROR'S SPEECH.

The Emperor William's reception of the Chinese mission of expiation, headed by Prince Chun, which took place on Sept 4th at Potsdam, was marked, according to telegrams in Canadian papers, with all the severity consistent with an audience nominally friendly. The Chinese Imperial envoy, on entering the palace, was not accorded a salute by the Garde du Corps. The Emperor William received him seated. The buttons and epaulettes of His Majesty's white uniform were enveloped in crepe. Prince Chun bowed thrice on entering and leaving. The Emperor William remained seated during the reading of the Chinese address. Afterwards, however, he relaxed his stern demeanor, and welcomed the envoy courteously, and subsequently, accompanied by his adjutant, called upon Prince Chun at the Orangery. Later in the evening, the Emperor, Prince Chun, and a dozen members of the expiatory mission took tea on the island in the Spree.

The following is the text of the letter presented by Prince Chun to the Emperor William:—

"The Great Emperor of the Chinese Empire to His Majesty, the great German Emperor, Greeting.

"Ever since the empires have been mutually represented by permanent legations, we have stood uninterrupted in friendly relationship with one another, especially since the visit of Prince Henry, whom I had the privilege of receiving frequently and treating with on intimate terms. Unfortunately, in the fifth month of last year, the Boxers rebelliously penetrated into Peking, and the soldiers joined them. The result was the murder of Your Majesty's Minister, Baron von Ketteler, a man who, as he occupied his post at Peking, paid careful attention to the interests of our countries, and to whom we are bound to pay our special acknowledgments. We regret most deeply that Baron von Ketteler met so terrible an end. The fact that we were not in a position to take due protective measures was painful to our sense of responsibility. It was this feeling of responsibility which prompted us to erect a monument on the spot, as a sign that the crime should not remain unexpiated. Further, we have sent to Germany with this letter, the Imperial Prince, Tsun Tsai Sung, heading a special mission. Prince Tsun, our own brother, will assure Your Majesty how deeply the events of the past year have grieved us, and how deeply feelings of penitence and shame still animate us. Your Majesty sent your troops from a far distance, put down the Boxers' rebellion, and restored peace, for the welfare of our nation. We have, therefore, commanded Prince Tsun to express personally to Your Majesty our thanks for your efforts in promoting peace. We cherish the hope that Your Majesty's indignation will be replaced by the old friendship. That the relations between our empires will be even more extensive and of a more intimate and beneficial character than hitherto, is our firm assurance."

Prince Chun, in delivering the letter, said: "I am in a position to assure Your Majesty, that the Emperor, my most gracious master, stood aloof from these complications, which brought misfortune upon China, and loss and sorrow upon Germany. Nevertheless, in accordance with the custom of thousands of years, the Emperor of China has taken the blame on his own sacred person. I have, therefore, the task of expressing to Your Majesty the most cordial feelings of the Emperor, my illustrious master, toward Your Imperial Majesty, and the whole Imperial Family. I hope the passing cloud will only intensify the succeeding sunshine and mutual friendship of the two great empires when they understand the value of each other better."

The Emperor William in reply, said: "It is no joyous or festive occasion, nor the fulfilment of a simple act of courtesy which brings Your Imperial Highness to me; but a deeply melancholy and very serious event. My Minister to the Court of the Emperor of China has been slain in the Capital of China by the murderous weapons of Chinese soldiers, acting under superior command—an unheard of crime, which is branded as infamous by internal law and the usages of all nations. From the mouth of Your Imperial Highness, I have just received an expression of the deep regret of the Emperor of China. I readily believe that your Imperial brother personally stood aloof from this crime, and the subsequent acts of violence against the inviolable legations and peaceful foreigners. All the greater the guilt resting on his advisers and Government. The latter must not delude themselves with the belief that they are able to obtain atonement and pardon for their guilt by this expiatory mission alone. They will be judged by their future conduct in accordance with the laws of nations. If the Emperor of China conducts the Government of

his great Empire henceforth strictly in the spirit of these prescriptions then will his hopes be fulfilled, and the results of the complications of the past year will be overcome, and between Germany and China, as formerly, peaceful and friendly relations will again prevail. In the sincere wish that this may be so, I bid Your Imperial Highness welcome."

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE.

From.	Line.	Steamer.	Date.
Europe	A. H. L.	Hamburg	Sa. Sept. 28
America	P. M. Co.	China	Tu. Oct. 1
Tacoma, Wash.	N. P. Co.	Tacoma	Tu. Oct. 1
Hongkong	M. M. Co.	Laos	W. Oct. 2
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of Japan	Th. Oct. 3
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	City of Peking	Th. Oct. 3
Seattle, Wash.	N. Y. K.	Tosa Maru	F. Oct. 4
America	O. & O. Co.	Boric	W. Oct. 6
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Gaelic	F. Oct. 11
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Olympia	Sa. Oct. 13
America	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	W. Oct. 16
Canada, Etc.	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of India	M. Oct. 21
Hongkong	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru	M. Oct. 21

- 1 Left Nagasaki on the 15th inst.
- 2 Left San Francisco on the 16th inst.
- 3 Left Tacoma on the 16th inst.
- 4 Left Hongkong on the 24th inst.
- 5 Left Hongkong on the 25th inst.
- 6 Left Hongkong on the 27th inst.
- 7 Seattle, Wash. on the 17th inst.
- 8 Left San Francisco on the 20th inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES.

To.	Line.	Steamer.	Date.
America	T. K. K.	America Maru	Sa. Sept. 2
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	China	W. Oct. 2
Seattle, Wash.	N. Y. K.	Kiojun Maru	W. Oct. 2
Hongkong	P. N. Co.	Tacoma	W. Oct. 2
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Kosai Maru	Th. Oct. 3
Canada, Etc.	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of Japan	F. Oct. 4
Hongkong	H. A. L.	Hamburg	Sa. Oct. 5
Europe, Etc.	N. Y. K.	Hatata Maru	Sa. Oct. 5
America	P. M. Co.	City of Peking	Sa. Oct. 5
Europe, via S. I. A.	M. M. Co.	Laos	Th. Oct. 10
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Boric	Th. Oct. 11
Australia	N. Y. K.	Yawata Maru	F. Oct. 11
America	O. & O. Co.	Gaelic	Sa. Oct. 13
Tacoma, Wash.	N. P. Co.	Olympia	M. Oct. 16
Hongkong	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	Th. Oct. 17
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of India	M. Oct. 21

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Shimogawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, B. Kon, 20th Sept.—Yokkaichi, 19th Sept., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Saikio Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,653, C. Young, 20th Sept.—Shanghai via ports, 14th Sept., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Duke of Fife, British steamer, 2,416, J. S. Cox, 21st Sept.—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 19th Sept., Mails and General.—Dudwell & Co., Ltd.

Zyrrhus, British steamer, 2,281, J. W. Walker, 21st Sept.—Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 19th Sept., General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Hip Sang, British steamer, 1,040, M. Crockett, 21st Sept.—Hongkong via Hakodate, Sugar.—Jardine Matheson & Co.

Deceit (4), French gunboat, 690, Com. Lamy, 21st Sept.—Kobe, 19th Sept.

Hugo Maru, Japanese steamer, 871, R. Ida, 21st Sept.—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Suminoye Maru, Japanese steamer, 867, S. Yada, 21st Sept.—Bonin Islands, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Brown Inverdale, British steamer, 2,140, H. H. Bridges, 22nd Sept.—New York via Suez Canal and Singapore, Kerosene Oil.—Standard Oil Co.

Tairen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,796, Y. Tanuke, 22nd Sept.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Siraga Maru, Japanese steamer, 447, K. Sato, 22nd Sept.—Yokkaichi, 21st Sept., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hongkong Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,047, W. E. Filmer, 22nd Sept.—San Francisco via Honolulu, 4th Sept., Mails & General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Chinglu, British steamer, 1,459, C. Lindbergh, 23rd Sept.—Hongkong, 15th General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Arco Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,911, N. Trennt, 23rd Sept.—London via ports, and Kobe, 22nd Sept., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Redoubtable, French Flagship, 9,372, Captain Nany, 23rd Sept.—Kobe.

Oturu Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,551, T. Sakai, 23rd Sept.—Kobe, 21st Sept., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Empress of China, British steamer, 3,003, R. Archibald, 23rd Sept.—Vancouver via ports, 9th Sept., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Kagoshima Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,710, K. Kobori, 24th Sept.—Bomby via ports, and Kobe, 22nd Sept., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Clenroy, British steamer, 3,141, F. Selby, 24th Sept.—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 22nd Sept., General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Edgewise, British ship, 2,038, E. Stott, 24th Sept.—New York, 26th Sept., Kerosene Oil.—Standard Oil Co.

Manban, American steamer, 791, D. Mamerto, 24th Sept.—Cebu, P.I., Sugar.—J. Puig.

Hattie E. Smith, British schooner, 141, Cheetham, 24th Sept.—Caroline Islands, Copra.—Browne & Co.

Koenigsberg, German steamer, 3,135, Christiansen, 24th Sept.—Hamburg via ports, and Hongkong, 18th Sept., General.—C. Illies & Co.

Canton, British steamer, 2,164, C. F. Lockstone, 24th Sept.—London via ports, and Kobe, 23rd Sept., General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, T. Kon, 24th Sept.—Yokkaichi 23rd Sept., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 437, Y. Kamoshita, 24th Sept.—Kobe, 22nd Sept., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hiroshima Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,035, T. Murai, 24th Sept.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Charterhouse, British steamer, 1,928, H. W. Field, 25th Sept.—Batoum via Nagasaki, Kerosene Oil.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Barfleur (14), British battleship, 10,500, Capt. G. T. Warrender, 25th Sept.—Kobe, 24th Sept.

Maria Theresa, Austrian flagship, 5,000, Captain Sambuch, 25th Sept.—Hakodate, 23rd Sept.

Trieste, Austrian steamer, 3,203, A. Mitis, 25th Sept.—Trieste via ports, and Hongkong, 19th Sept., Mails and General.—Browne & Co.

Jinsen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,433, I. Higo, 26th Sept.—Kobe, 24th Sept., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

America Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,256, P. H. Giong, 26th Sept.—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 25th Sept., Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Yio Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,538, Y. Yamano-uchi, 26th Sept.—Yaga, Ballast.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sunihove Maru, Japanese steamer, K. Yada, 26th Sept.—Yokkaichi, 25th Sept., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

Oyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,158, Kawano, 20th Sept.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Euma, German steamer, 1,681, J. Samuelson, 20th Sept.—Mojji, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Preussen, German steamer, 3,278, E. Prehn, 21st Sept.—Bremen and Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Coptic, British steamer, 2,744, J. H. Rinder, 21st Sept.—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—O. & O. S. S. Co.

Sanuki Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,782, W. Townsend, 21st Sept.—London and Antwerp via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Duke of Fife, British steamer, 2,416, J. S. Cox, 21st Sept.—Victoria, B.C., and Tacoma, Wash., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, B. Kon, 21st Sept.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Asagao Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,525, J. Campbell, 22nd Sept.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sunihove Maru, Japanese steamer, 867, K. Yada, 22nd Sept.—Yokkaichi via Handa, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Longships, British steamer, 2,843, C. H. Moore, 22nd Sept.—Vew York via ports, and Suez Canal, General.—Jardine Matheson & Co.

Paikak, Russian steamer, 713, P. Kashkin, 23rd Sept.—Petrozavodski via ports, General.—Walsh, Hall & Co.

Santa Maru, Japanese steamer, 447, K. Sato, 23rd Sept.—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tairen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,796, Y. Tamuke, 23rd Sept.—Kobe via Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hip Sang, British steamer, 1,040, M. Crockett, 23rd Sept.—Kobe, Sugar.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Hongkong Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,047, W. F.

Filmer, 24th Sept.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Empress of China, British steamer, 3,003, R. Archibald, 24th Sept.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Sukio Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,652, C. Young, 24th Sept.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer 437, Y. Kamoshita, 25th Sept.—Handa, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Otaru Maru, Japanese steamer 1,551, T. Sakai, 25th Sept.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, B. Kon, 25th Sept.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Antal, French steamer, 2,075, Bouis, 26th Sept.—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M. M. S. S. Co.

Hiroshima Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,035, T. Murai, 26th Sept.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Clenroy, British steamer, 3,141, F. Selby, 26th Sept.—Tacoma, Wash., Ballast.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Japanese steamer *Hongkong Maru*, from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mrs. S. E. Adams, Mr. A. Buschel, Mrs. Buschel, 2 children and 2 servants, Mr. K. Onozuki, Miss Emma Willard, Mr. D. E. Crook, Mrs. Crook, Mr. A. H. Whitney, Mr. O. H. Eddy, Mr. V. L. Ourdan, Mrs. Ourdan, Mr. F. C. Stowell, Mrs. F. L. Strong, Miss M. L. Strong, Mr. M. Morioka and servant, Dr. D. Dupuy, Mr. T. Kurachi, Mr. S. Segawa, Mrs. E. F. Earl, Mr. G. T. Ford, Mrs. Ford, Mr. H. F. Dettan, Mr. E. V. Meeks, Mr. A. Simons, Mr. R. C. Jones, Mr. H. P. Colfelt, Mr. A. L. Young, and Mrs. Masuda and child, in cabin. For Kobe:—Mr. Ed. Schmentenhaus and wife, Mr. F. J. Neill, in cabin. For Shanghai:—Mrs. B. Dunn, Miss A. Hager, Miss E. Hager, Miss Gill, Rev. R. A. Haden, Mrs. Haden and 3 children, Dr. Gertrude Taft, and Mrs. E. de Gann, in cabin. For Hongkong:—Mr. S. D. Bradford, Mrs. H. Burke, infant and maid, Mrs. C. M. Johnston, Mrs. L. Johnstone, Mrs. B. M. Lamont, Mrs. V. Latham, Dr. P. Kreig, Mrs. Kreig, and Mr. J. L. Upham, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Empress of China*, from Vancouver, B.C.:—Mr. L. Buxton, Mr. J. Barclay, Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Miller, Miss Pifer, Mr. H. Watanabe, Mrs. Randall Webb, Miss Woves, Mr. and Mrs. F. Lubnitz and servant, Mr. and Miss Pearson, Rev. E. R. Fulkerson, Rev. and Mrs. Norman, Mrs. S. Fortin and infant, Mr. G. Skipworth, Mr. F. Northern, Messrs. I. and W. Huggins, Mr. J. M. Fraser, Mr. J. R. Mott, Mr. B. St. John, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Hamilton and child, Mr. E. C. Davis, Mr. Jas. Caldwell, M.P., Miss E. Caldwell, Dr. and Mrs. Macdonald, Mrs. and Miss Weir, Mr. J. G. Weir, M.P., Rev. A. D. Gring, Miss J. Bayley, Dr. Cronhyatalka, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Pratt, Messrs. D. L. and L. D. Nathan, Mrs. Nathan, Miss D. Daviss, Mr. F. Matkawa, Mr. K. Sugawa, Mr. and Mrs. Gleeson, Rev. and Mrs. Cate, and 3 children, Mr. Fred. Watson, Miss Worts, and Miss Marion, in cabin. For Kobe:—Mr. E. J. Ezra, in cabin. For Nagasaki:—Rev. and Mrs. Pieters, and 4 children, in cabin. For Shanghai:—Dr. and Mrs. Evans, Miss M. K. Levering, Mr. and Mrs. Wehrung, Mrs. L. J. Davies, Miss A. Terrell, Mr. E. R. Morris, Rev. and Mrs. Ronning, and 4 children, Rev. and Mrs. G. Hudson, and 2 children, Miss Ida C. Groseth, Miss Olive Hoxenfield, Mr. and Mrs. T. Vaughan, Rev. and Mrs. Woodbridge, and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Baldwin and infant, Mr. E. Runge, Mr. C. H. Blake, Mrs. De Gawn, Rev. and Mrs. F. S. Joyce, Miss Taylor, Miss M. King, Mrs. Gribble, Mrs. W. Sutton, Mr. J. C. Hanson, Mr. T. H. Nicholas, and Mr. T. Sims, in cabin. For Hongkong:—Rev. H. G. St. Dalmas, Miss J. E. Fraimham, Rev. and Mrs. R. E. Chambers, Miss K. S. Loader, Miss C. Locke King, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Aiken, Miss May Hinton, Mrs. C. Stanley, Mrs. Twining, Mr. S. Middleton, Mrs. Lammert, General Sir W. Gascoigne, Lady Gascoigne, and 2 servants, Mrs. Milgress, and 2 sons, Rev. and Mrs. A. A. Fulton, and 3 children, Mr. M. R. Healey, Mr. C. E. Marginn, and Dr. J. A. Marginn, in cabin; 13 intermediate; 281 steerage.

Per schooner *Hattie E. Smith*, from Ponape:—Mr. Mauricio Zaiza Hurcas, Mr. Carlos de Binsia, and Mr. Ricarda de Beniganion, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *America Maru*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. Sherrill Babcock, Mrs. E. S. Babcock, Mrs. L. B. Moore, Mr. J. J. M. Carst, Mr. Hara, Mr. L. W. Smith, Mr. Chin Cheuk Chee, Mr. J. Korostovetz, and Mr. H. R. Stockton, in cabin. For San Francisco:—Mr. Chou Y. Kwan, Mr. R. K.

Bonine, Mr. C. D. Tenney, Mr. J. C. Rains, Mr. W. F. Ford, Mr. N. Narcisow, and Mrs. N. Narcisow, in cabin.

DEPARTED.

Per German steamer *Preussen*, for Europe via ports:—Mr. R. L. Beckwith, Mr. Roland Sander, Mr. and Mrs. Schaeffer, Hauptman Wolleisen, Mr. F. Scharien, Mrs. F. M. Jones, Mr. G. Hagmann, Mr. Blumer, Mr. Stempel, Mr. Karl F. Melchers, Mr. A. Hasche, Mr. A. G. Mosle, Mr. Mulkey, Mr. and Mrs. Filalow, Mr. and Mrs. Twentymann and children, Mrs. McNeill, Miss Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. Siebs, Mr. and Mrs. Grun, Dr. and Mrs. Main, Miss Siebs, Miss Heidelberg, Mrs. Mandl and native servant, Mrs. Mordhorst, child and nurse, Miss H. Tripler, Mr. Goetz, Count Joe d'Ouremout, Mr. Edgar Jacobsen, Mr. H. Lewerenz, Mr. and Mrs. Whitney, Mr. W. P. Daniels, Major-General von Trotha, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Marlatt, Rev. T. S. Barbour, Rev. A. E. Isaac, Mrs. F. Donenberg, Mr. K. Ito, Mr. R. Arima, Mr. G. Neuhaus, Mr. Otto Anderson, and Mr. H. Knoop, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Coptic*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. Geo. H. Allen, Mr. Bencke, Mr. J. Benz, Mrs. J. C. Benz and child, Mrs. S. Bonsal, Mr. J. Bernstine, Capt. Castell, Mr. J. H. Cherry, Mr. R. S. Clarke, Mrs. Harriet Gulick Clark, Master Edward Clark, Master Grover H. Clark, Miss Louisa L. Clark, Lieut. Cretus, Mr. W. J. Crighton, Mr. G. C. Dubois, Mr. O. E. Dupue, Capt. O. W. Farenholt, U.S.N., Dr. E. F. Fenollosa, Mrs. E. F. Fenollosa, Mr. A. J. Flaherty, Mr. W. S. Gray, Mr. C. B. Harris, Lieut. Heinrich, Mr. E. B. Holmes, Mr. K. Iwakami and servant, Dr. H. M. McCandless, Mrs. H. M. McCandless, Master Willie McCandless, Miss Ruth McCandless, Master B. McCandless, Mrs. Bessie McGoodwin, Miss McGoodwin, Mr. G. H. McKay, Rev. W. M. Massil, Mr. K. Morimoto, Capt. Neumann, Rev. Dr. Nevin, Mr. O. H. P. Noyes, Mr. J. von Oertzen, Mr. H. C. Paxton, Capt. Potschernick, Mrs. Potschernick, Lieut. C. Reidenhausen, Mr. Chas. Schlessinger, Mr. P. Schmidt, Mrs. Hunter Sharp, Mr. E. Schilasky, Mr. G. H. Squiers, Mrs. G. H. Squiers and 3 children, Mr. J. D. Sterling, Mrs. E. W. Tilden, Mr. H. von Tippelskirch, Capt. F. Tweddell, Mrs. F. Tweddell, Mr. J. Uchida, Mrs. J. Uchida, Mr. Z. H. Volpicelli, and Ensign C. H. Woodward, U.S.N., in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Sanuki Maru*, for London via ports:—Mrs. Robertson and baby, Mr. A. F. Worthington, Mr. T. Iwakiyama, Surgeon Uchimura, and Prof. K. Suzuki, in cabin; Mr. and Mrs. Okamoto, Mr. N. Guba, Mr. N. Mizutani, Mr. K. Miura, Mr. N. Takano, and Mr. T. Tatsuta, in second class; 38, in steerage.

Per British steamer *Empress of China*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mrs. Evans, 2 children and governess, Miss Parkhill, Mrs. Hudson, child, infant and amah, Mr. E. P. Hudson, Mr. G. P. Lammert, Mrs. Hepburn, Mr. A. Wright, Mrs. and Miss Wright, Capt. H. M. Richard, Lieut. C. S. Owen, Dr. Lang, Miss Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Cheetham, 2 children and amah, Mrs. Wedemeyer and 3 children, Lieut. and Mrs. Bagnall Wild, Miss Abell, Mr. Wm. Styles, Mr. A. R. Murphine, Mr. A. E. Rigby, Mr. J. Buchanan, Dr. Lang, Mr. E. Quelch, Mrs. Bruton, daughter and amah, Capt. and Mrs. Pryne, Mr. A. R. Sprenger, Sir John W. Carrington, Miss Carrington, Mr. Jas. Marshall, Mr. A. H. McKay, Mr. H. W. Lea, Mr. W. F. Wenyon, and Mr. M. J. Dayet, in cabin; Mr. H. W. Sayer, and Mr. B. Sayer, in intermediate.

Per Japanese steamer *Hongkong Maru*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. H. W. Andrews, Dr. W. Ashmore, Mrs. W. Ashmore, Mrs. H. Burke and infant, Mrs. G. F. Cooper and child, Mrs. B. Dunn, Mrs. E. de Gann, Miss Gill, Rev. R. A. Haden, Mrs. R. A. Haden and 3 children, Miss A. Hager, Mrs. Eibel Hager, Mrs. C. M. Johnston, Mrs. L. Johnstone, Dr. P. Kreig, Mrs. P. Kreig, Mr. M. Kreig, Mrs. M. Kreig, Mrs. V. Latham, Mrs. R. M. Lamont, Mrs. A. L. Lowell, Mr. W. M. Manuel, Mrs. W. M. Manuel, Mr. F. J. Neill, Mrs. C. J. People, Mr. J. Pisco and servant, Madame Pisco and 2 children, Mr. Oscar Pollak, Mr. Ed. Schuentenhaus, Mrs. Ed. Schuentenhaus, Mr. H. Slade, Dr. Gertrude Taft, Mr. E. J. Tewksbury, Mrs. E. J. Tewksbury, Master Gardner Tewksbury, Master Donald Tewksbury, Mr. J. G. Tewksbury, and Mr. J. L. Upham, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Sukio Maru*, for Shanghai via ports:—Mr. Y. Inai, Mrs. K. Uemura, Mr. M. Uemura, Mr. S. Kido, Mr. and Mrs. Robertson and child, Mrs. Fardel and two children, Mr. Main, Mrs. and Miss Wylie, Miss Byron, Miss Emory Jones, two Chinese, and 1 Chinese woman, in cabin; 38, in steerage.

Per French steamer *Natal*, for Marseilles via ports:—Mr. Ruegg, Mrs. Roudueff, Mrs. Tchigeoff, Mr. H. Motono, Mr. and Mrs. Smeeth, Mr. Ruppert, Mrs. Ruppert, Mr. W. Bayne, Mrs. W. Bayne, Mr. Olmstead, Mr. Valt, Mr. Otsuka, L'Abbe Le Couteur, and Baron Corvisart and son, in cabin.

CARGO.					
Per British steamer <i>Duke of Fife</i> , for Tacoma:—					
TEA.					
	Canada.	Chicago	New York	Pacific	Other
	& West.	& East.	Coast.	Cities.	Packages.
Hongkong ...	554	...	...	288	...
Shanghai ...	...	4,948	...	284	...
Kobe ...	485	415	1,285	...	2,185
Yokohama ...	1,531	150	902	...	2,583
Total ...	2,570	5,513	2,187	572	10,842
SILK.					
	New York.	South	Manchester.	Bales.	Total
Hongkong ...	60	...	...	...	60
Total ...	60	...	...	...	60

SILK SHIPPERS.									
Raw Silk & Waste shipped per steamer <i>Preussen</i> :—									
	RAW.					WASTE.			
	Option.	Italy.	France.	Odessa.	...	Italy.	France.	Austria.	...
Sieber & Co.	130	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sulzer Rudolph & Co. ...	230	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siber, Wolff & Co.	94	...	79	...	34	...	...	...	5
Jardine, Matheson & Co.	102	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Otto Streuli ...	...	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bavien & Co.	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Varenne & Co.	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Klingen & Sux ...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kaitu Gomei Kaisha ...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dell'Oro & Co. ....	...	...	32	...	48	...	...	...	...
Walsh, Hall & Co. ....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cl. Eymard ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	556	113	170	...	66	91	48	...	5

Raw & Waste Silk shipped per steamer <i>Natal</i> :—									
	RAW.					WASTE.			
	France.	Italy.	Russia.	France.	...	France.	...	...	...
Otto Streuli ...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Varenne & Co.	106	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siber, Wolff & Co.	41	...	...	68	...	...	...	...	...
Kaitu Gomei Kaisha ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
P. Dourille ...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
C. Eymard ...	...	...	...	72	...	...	...	...	...
Dell'Oro & Co. ....	...	...	...	48	...	...	...	...	...
Bavien & Co. ....	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	211	...	...	218	...	...	...	...	...

VESSELS TO ARRIVE.					
STEAMERS.					
NAME.	FROM.	REPORTED.			
Agamemnon	Liverpool	Left S'pore	Sept. 16		
Arcadia	New York	Leaves	Aug. 25		
Athesia	New York	Leaves	Sept. 1		
Awa Maru	London	At Kobe	Sept. 18		
Bamberg	Hamburg	Passed Canal	Aug. 28		
Benmohr	London	Leaves Kobe	Sept. 27		
Canton	London	Leaves Kobe	Sept. 22		
Carlisle City	Hongkong	Left	Sept. 12		
Ceylon	London	Left	Aug. 4		
China	San Francisco	Left	Sept. 12		
Claverdale	New York	At Port Said	Aug. 15		
Dardanus	Liverpool	Left	Sept. 6		
Em. of China	Vancouver	Left	Sept. 9		
Freiburg	Hamburg	Left S'pore	Aug. 27		
Glenfarg	London	Left S'hai	Sept. 11		
Hamburg	Hamburg	Left H'kong	Sept. 19		
Hillgren	New York	Leaves	Sept. 10		
Hitachi Maru	London	Left	Sept. 13		
Inaba Maru	London	Left S'pore	Sept. 13		
Indravelli	Hongkong	Left Moji	Sept. 22		
Kagoshima Maru	Bombay	At Kobe	Sept. 18		
Kamakura Maru	Seattle	Leaves	Oct. 1		
Koenigsberg	Hamburg	Left H'kong	Sept. 18		
Lalpoora	Madras	Left Rangoon	Sept. 6		
Langbank	Phila.	At Kobe	Sept. 17		
Laos	Marseilles	Passed Canal	Sept. 2		
Lowther Castle	New York	Leaves	Oct. 5		
M. Bacqueheim	Trieste	Passed Canal	Sept. 2		
Marburg	Hamburg	Passed Canal	Sept. 19		
Moynue	Liverpool	Leaves S'hai	Sept. 18		
Onysay	New York	Leaves	Aug. 15		
Pembrokehire	Sunderland	Left	Aug. 6		
Radnorshire	London	Left H'kong	Sept. 18		
Richmond Castle	New York	Left S'pore	Sept. 7		
Satsuma	New York	Left N'saki	Sept. 18		
Saxonia	Hamburg	Passed Canal	Sept. 15		
Shinano Maru	London	Left Suez	Sept. 12		
Tacoma	Tacoma	Left	Sept. 14		
Trieste	Trieste	Left H'kong	Sept. 19		

Ulysses	Liverpool	Left S'pore	Sept. 14		
Yamaguchi Maru	Bombay	Left	Sept. 17		
Yawata Maru	Melbourne	Left H'kong	Sept. 20		
UNDER SAIL.					
Acme	New York	Aug. 1	Y'hama		
Adelaide	New York	Loading	Y'hama		
Admiral Troude	Cardiff	May 26	N'saki		
Brilliant	New York	July 29	Y'hama		
Charles Goumand	Cardiff	May 24	N'saki		
Dunboyne	Phila.	July 24	N'saki		
Eridan	Cardiff	May 5	Kobe		
Jules Verne	Cardiff	June 28	Y'hama		
King George	Phila.	July 15	Kobe		
La Fontaine	Barry	April 21	N'saki		
Maliere	Barry	June 16	N'saki		
Nymph	New York	June 26	Y'hama		
Reinick	Port Tampa	June 12	Y'hama		
Robert Rickmers	Phila.	May 19	N'saki		
Shenandoah	New York	Loading	Y'hama		
Thekla	Port Tampa	July 6	Y'hama		

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

Business continues to wear a healthy aspect and clearances are maintained.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	PER PIECE.
Grey Shirting—8 1/2 yds, 38 1/2 yds, 39 inches	2.25 to 3.50
Grey Shirting—9 1/2 yds, 45 inches	2.80 to 3.80
Indigo Shirting—24 yards, 14 inches	2.50 to 3.35
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches	3.00 to 5.00
Cotton—Italians and Satteens, Black, 32 inches	0.20 to 0.30

WOOLLENS.

	PER YARD.
Flannels ...	Y. 0.35 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 32 in.	0.30 to 0.45
Mousseline de Laine—Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches	0.16 to 0.33
Cloths—Pilots, 54 to 36 inches	0.50 to 0.95
Cloths—Presidents, 51 to 65 inches	0.90 to 1.00
Cloths—Union, 54 to 56 inches	0.60 to 1.00
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5 lb per lb	0.60 to 0.66
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	9.50 to 12.00
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches	0.90 to 1.80
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0 lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches	1.90 to 2.25
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5 lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches	2.50 to 3.50

COTTON YARN.

	PER BALL.
Nos. 16 24, Singles	Y. 135.00 to 145.00
Nos. 28 32, Singles	155.00 to 165.00
Nos. 38 42, Singles	Nominal
Nos. 32, Doubles	Nominal
Nos. 42, Doubles	Nominal
Nos. 2 60, Plain	160.00 to 170.00
Nos. 2 80, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2 100, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2 60, Gassed	240.00 to 260.00
Nos. 2 80, Gassed	290.00 to 320.00
Nos. 2 100, Gassed	420.00 to 440.00

RAW COTTONS.

American Middling	27.50 to 28.00
Indian Broach	24.00 to 25.00
Chinese	24.50

METALS.

	PER PIECE.
Round and square 1/2 inch and upward	Y. 4.30 to 4.60
Iron Plates, assorted	4.80 to 5.20
Sheet Iron	5.30 to 6.70
Galvanised Iron sheets	10.25 to 11.00
Wire Nails, assorted	6.70 to 7.00
Tin Plates, per box	7.80 to 8.30
Pig Iron, No. 3	2.00 to 2.15
Hoop Iron (1 1/2 to 1 1/2 inch)	5.50 to 6.00

KEROSENE.

A fair business continues.	
There is nothing of note to record.	
American	\$2.79
Russian	2.50
Langkat	2.45

SUGAR.

	PER PICUL.
The market is somewhat dull, business being still slack pending the commencement of autumn operations.	
Brown Takao	Y. 5.20 to 6.25
Brown Manila	6.35 to 7.15
Brown Datong	4.80 to 5.00
Brown Canton	5.00 to 7.10
White Java and Penang	7.20 to 8.00
White Reimel	9.30 to 10.60

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

Dealers ask prices that do not bear comparison with the figures of consumers and business is considerably retarded thereby.

QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra, Fine	970 to	980
Filatures—Extra, Coarse	960 to	970
Filatures—No. 1, Fine	940 to	950
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse	930 to	940
Filatures—No. 1 1/2, Fine	920 to	930
Filatures—No. 1 1/2, Coarse	920 to	930
Filatures—No. 2, Fine	900 to	910
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse	900 to	910
Common—Coarse	...	...
Re-reels—Extra	920 to	930
Re-reels—No. 1	940 to	950
Re-reels—No. 1 1/2	925 to	930
Re-reels—No. 2	890 to	900
Re-reels—No. 3	850 to	865
Kakedas—Extra	910 to	915
Kakedas—No. 1	900 to	910
Kakedas—No. 1 1/2	870 to	875
Kakedas—No. 2	840 to	855
Kakedas—No. 2 1/2	790 to	840

WASTE SILK.

Some business has been transacted but dealers are still inclined to stand out for high prices.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	160 to	165
Noshi—Filatures, Good	150 to	160
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	160 to	165
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	150 to	160
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	...	...
Noshi—Shimshiu, Best	...	...
Noshi—Shimshiu, Good	...	...
Noshi—Bushi, Best	...	...
Noshi—Bushi, Good	...	...
Noshi—Bushi, Medium	...	...
Noshi—Joshui, Best	80 to	90
Noshi—Joshui, Good	70 to	75
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	110 to	125
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	100 to	112
Kibiso—Joshui, Good	70 to	75
Kibiso—Bushi, Fair	...	...

TEA.

There is a steady current business at quotations.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	40 to	upwards
Choice	36 to	40
Fine	34 to	35
Good Medium	30 to	33
Medium	28 to	30
Good Common	26 to	28
Common	24 to	25
	20 to	23

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, September 26.

Silver from London 1/2 lower has not affected local rates, which are unaltered.

London—Bank T.T.	2/0 1/2
— Bills on demand	2/0 1/2
— 4 months' sight	2/0 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight	2/0 1/2
— 6 months' sight	2/1 1/2
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	257
— Private 4 months' sight	262 1/2
— 6 months' sight	264
Hongkong—Bank sight	4 1/2 dis.
— Private 10 days' sight	5 1/2 dis.
Shanghai—Bank sight	76 1/2
— Private 10 days' sight	77 1/2
India—Bank sight	151 1/2
— Private 30 days' sight	155 1/2
America—Bank sight	49 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight	51
Germany—Bank sight	208
— Private 4 months' sight	212
Bar Silver (London)	267 3/4

A. C. HUTTON POTTS

LOCAL SHARE LIST.

Yokohama, September 26.

Kirin Breweries—A few shares are obtainable at yen 140. Grand Hotels, sellers at yen 235. Helms, buyers at yen 45. Club Hotels, buyers at yen 40. Langfeldts, sellers at yen 50. Y. U. Club debentures are obtainable at par.

YEN.

Yokohama E. & I. Works	123 Sales.
Grand Hotel	225 Sellers.
Club Hotel	40 Buyers.
Oriental Hotel	25 Steady.
Langfeldt & Co.	60 Sellers.
Japan Brewery Co.	140 Sales.

TELEGRAPHIC QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong, September 24.

BANKS.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	5602 1/2 Sales.
National Bank of China, Limited	28 Buyers.

MARINE INSURANCES.

China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited	60 Sellers.

Union Insurance Society of Canton Limited 340 Sales.

SHIPPING.
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Company, Limited 34½ Buyers.
Indo-China Steamship Company, Limited 134 Buyers.

MINING.
Punim Mining Company, Limited 5 Sellers.
Raub A'lian Gold Mining Company, Limited 12½ Sellers.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.
Hongkong & W'poa Dock Company, Limited 275 Buyers.
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd. 99 Buyers.

LANDS.
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Company, Limited... 190 Buyers.
Humphrey's Estate and Finance Company, Limited 13 Buyers.

MISCELLANEOUS.
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited 81 Buyers.
Green Island Cement Co., Limited 21 Buyers.

Shanghai, September 24.
Indo-China S. N. Company, Ltd. Tls. 98 Buyers.
S. C. Farnham & Company, Ltd. 240 Buyers.
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company 290 Sales.

Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited 100 Sales.
Shanghai Langkat Tobacco Co. 310 Buyers.
The Astor House Hotel Company, Limited, Shanghai 275 Sales.

A. C. HUTTON POTTS,
Stock and Share Broker,
75, Main Street.

TOKUMIYA.

SHARE AND STOCK BROKER: OFFICIAL CLOSING QUOTATIONS OF TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE.

MORNING.			AFTERNOON.		
Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
—	—	77.00	—	—	77.00
—	—	—	—	—	—
54.6	53.20	53.75	54.70	—	53.50
39.35	38.00	38.55	38.05	38.75	38.45
—	—	53.00	—	53.40	—
47.00	—	52.50	49.50	52.30	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
75.70	76.20	77.5	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
50.75	51.40	51.40	50.35	50.70	51.00
—	—	—	—	—	—
118.20	119.35	120.70	119.40	118.30	120.40
54.22	55.00	55.80	—	54.10	55.00
75.81	76.45	77.40	75.93	76.70	77.70
38.45	38.00	38.50	—	38.50	39.00
39.40	—	39.33	—	39.6	—
41.50	41.80	42.00	41.60	41.70	42.30
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
162.50	162.30	163.10	162.00	163.70	—

Consultation Bureau: Vivanti Buildings.

B. E. GOEPFERT'S

DAILY SHARE REPORT OF THE TOKYO EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Afternoon, September 26.		
Paid up yen.	Sept.	Oct. Nov.
Redemption Loan Bonds	—	—
War Loan Bonds	—	—
Tokio City Loan Bonds	—	—
Nippon Railway	50.00	75.20 71.80
Nippon Railway, new	91.50	91.60 91.70
Sanyo Railway	50.00	50.00 53.50
Kansai Railway	50.00	39.05 38.45
Tanko Railway	50.00	75.15 70.35
Tanko Railway, new	50.00	—
Kiushiu Railway	50.00	57.10
Kiushiu Railway, 1st new	—	40.00
Kiushiu Railway, and new	—	—
Kobe Railway	50.00	—
Tokai Railway	25.00	17.80 18.80
Sobu Railway	50.00	—
Boso Railway	50.00	6.00 6.10
Narita Railway	50.00	98.70 70.20 29.50
Kioto Railway	35.00	50.15 50.70 51.00
Hokuyetsu Railway	50.00	—
Tokio Electric Car	50.00	117.40 118.80 120.40
Tokio Electric Car, new	—	—
Odawara Electric Tram Co.	40.00	—
Nippon Yusen Kaisha	50.00	75.00 75.70 77.70
Toyoko Kisen Kaisha	35.00	— 28.00 29.00
Imperial Commercial Bank	50.00	30.10 —
Kanagafuchi Spinning Co.	50.00	41.00 41.30 42.30
Tokio Rice Exchange	50.00	—
Yokohama Rice Exchange	50.00	71.30 72.50 73.00
Yokohama Exchange	50.00	159.60 161.10 163.70

BISSET AND URE'S SHARE REPORT.

Yokohama, September 26

Engine and Iron Works are steady at yen 123. Grand Hotels—A few shares can be placed at yen 217.50; sellers ask yen 225. Club Hotels are steady at yen 40. Oriental Hotels old shares can be placed at yen 120; founders' shares at yen 450. Helms—A few shares are offering at yen 52.50. Laundries offers for shares are wanted.

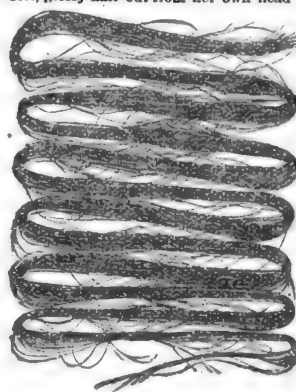
Y. U. Club debentures are obtainable at par.

STOCK.	Number of Shares.	Paid Up	Dividend.	At Working account in last accounts issued.	For term ending.	Closing Quotation.
			Yen.	Yen.	Year.	Yen.
1. Y'hama E. & Iron Works, Ltd.	2,600	50	25%	98,434.63	31.5.1901	123 Sa.
2. Japan Brewery Company, Ltd.	9,000	50	7.50	R've 50,000.00	31.3.1901	140 Sa.
3. Grand Hotel, Limited	2,500	100	9	4,352.53	30.6.1901	217.50 H.
4. Club Hotel, Limited	1,850	100	5	Dr. 372.27	31.3.1900	40 Sa.
5. Oriental Hotel, Ltd.	740	100	5	B'nce to R've ac.	28.2.1901	120 H.
do do Founders	80	12.50	37	...	31.8.1900	450 H.
do do New Issue	750	100	...	...	1st year	110 H.
do do Preference	750	100	...	...	do	103 N.
6. Nagasaki Hotel, Limited	1,300	100	2½%	3,031.32	30.6.1900	60 Sa.
7. Maples Hotel, Ltd.	399	100	None	...	...	Nominal.
do do Preference	350	100	None	...	...	Nominal.
8. North & Rae, Limited	250	100	20	...	y'r 31.12.1900	215 N.
9. Brett & Co., Limited	2,800	10	5%	629.13	y'r 30.6.1900	8.75 N.
10. Langfeldt & Co., Limited	1,500	100	...	5,479.55	30.6.1901	50.50 Sa.
11. Y'hama Steam Laundry, Ltd.	700	50	...	Dr. 15,184.78	...	15 S.
12. Helm Bros., Limited	3,720	50	10%	3,291.12	y'r 31.12.1900	52.50 S.

Debenture Loans.	Amount of Loan.	Face value of debentures.	Rate of Interest.	Interest Payable.	Closing Quotation.
					Yen.
Japan Brewery Co., Ltd.	200,000	100	7 per cent.	1 April and 1 Oct.	102 Sa.
Oriental Hotel, Ltd., First Issue	75,000	100	7 per cent.	1 Jan. and 1 July	100 N.
Oriental Hotel, Ltd., Second Issue	50,000	100	7 per cent.	ditto	Nominal
Brett & Co., Ltd.	11,500	100	7 per cent.	1 June and 1 Dec.	100 S.
Yokohama United Club	250,000	100	7 per cent.	30 June and 31 Dec.	100 S.
Nagasaki Hotel, Ltd.	17,000	100	7 per cent.	1 Jan. and 10 July	100 S.

Hair 55 Inches Long Grown by Cuticura.

MISS B—, of L—, sends us through our British Agents, Messrs. F. NEWBERRY & SONS, 27 and 28, Charterhouse Square, London, E. C., a strand of soft, glossy hair cut from her own head and measuring fifty-five inches in length,



of which the annexed drawing is a photographic fac-simile. She attributes her magnificent head of hair to frequent shampoos with CUTICURA SOAP, followed by light dressings of CUTICURA gently rubbed into the scalp. Previous to the use of CUTICURA, her hair was dry, thin, and lifeless, and came out in handfuls to such an extent that she feared she would lose soon it.

This is but one of many remarkable cases of the preservation and restoration of the hair in seemingly hopeless cases by warm shampoos with CUTICURA SOAP, followed by light dressings of CUTICURA, purest of emollient skin cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, clears the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow on a clean, sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp, when all else fails.

MILLIONS OF WOMEN use CUTICURA SOAP exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour,

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, and humiliating skin, scalp, and blood humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. Aust. Depot: R. TOWNS & CO., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: LEXSON LTD., Cape Town. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," free. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., CUTICURA REMEDIES, Boston, U. S. A.

Milkmaid Milkmaid Milkmaid



TRADE MARK.

BRAND
Milk

As a guarantee of
Quality, see the
MILKMAID
on every Tin.

**LARGEST SALE
in the
WORLD.**



TRADE MARK.

BRAND
Milk

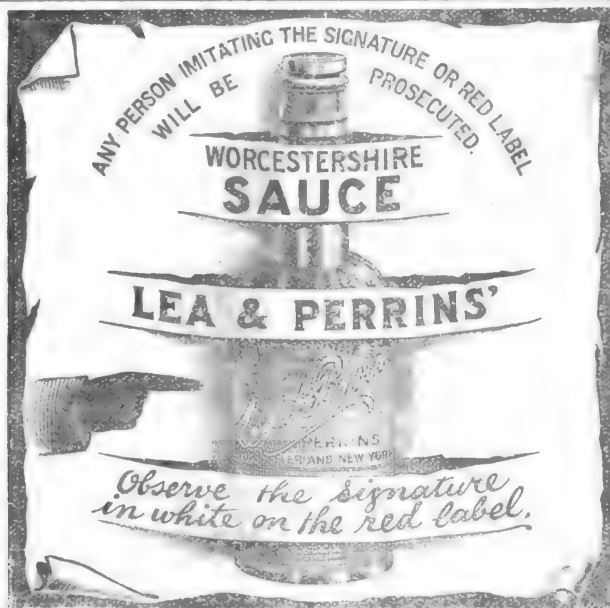


TRADE MARK.

BRAND
Milk

As a guarantee of
Quality, see the
MILKMAID
on every Tin.

**LARGEST SALE
in the
WORLD.**



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Cure Indigestion,
Bile, Sick Headache, Giddiness,
Palpitation,
and all Internal Disorders.

**THESE PILLS
ARE PURELY VEGETABLE;**
they contain no deleterious
matter, and may be taken by
the most delicate.

Made and sold only at 78, New Oxford St. (late 583, Oxford St.)
London. Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

Yokohama Charity Organization.

CLOTHING for the Poor is constantly in
demand, and may be sent to the Hon.
Secretary, to whom also all APPLICATIONS
FOR RELIEF should be referred. The names
of New Subscribers will be, at all times gladly
received by Messrs. JAS. DOBBS, J. C. HARTLAND,
B. C. HOWARD, JAS. MARTIN, or W. F. MITCHELL.

LEASE FORMS.

POWER-OF-ATTORNEY FORMS.

FOR SALE at the OFFICE of the

"JAPAN MAIL," No. 55, Main Street.

TELEPHONE No. 141

(毎土曜日に一回發行)

編輯人 エフ・アラン・ダラー
發行所 東京市 山下町五十五番
發行所 ジャパン・メール・社

UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

MELLIN'S FOOD

For INFANTS and INVALIDS.

When prepared is similar to Breast Milk.

MELLIN'S FOOD WORKS, PERKINS, LONDON, ENGLAND.

DINNEFORDS

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach,
Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations,
Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure
for Gout, Rheumatic
Gout and Gravel; the
safest and most rapid
Medicine for Infants,
Children, Delicate
males, and the So-
briety of Pregnancy.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

Sold Throughout the World.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

The Japan Weekly Mail.

毎土曜日 A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART. 一國發行

No. 14.]

REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O.
AS A NEWSPAPER.

YOKOHAMA, OCT. 5TH, 1901.

明治廿五年三月廿日
第三種郵便物認可

[VOL. XXXVI.]

CONTENTS.

Summary of News	317
Chinese Affairs	318
Korea	318
The Tokyo Barristers and Judicial Reform	319
A "Chinese" Lady Educator	319
The Budget	319
The Venezuela and Colombia Affair	319
Garden Party at the British Legation	319
Mr. Kato on Finance	319
Administrative and Financial Reform	319
The Bank Trouble	319
Delays of the Law	319
Satsuma Faience	319
Anglo-Japanese Readers	319
England and Germany	319
Mr. Na	319
Female Education	319
Boer Methods	319
The Mormon Application	319
German Notes	319
Savings in England and America	319
French Notes	319
Death of Viscount Shishido	319
Notes on Current Events	319
Leading Articles:—	
France and Russia	319
The Question of Foreign Capital	319
Perpetual Leases	319
The Sale of Bonds Abroad	319
Monthly Summary of Japanese Current Literature	319
Literary Notes	319
Ravehall	319
Death of an Old Nagasaki Resident	319
Piracy at Negishi	319
The Last Half-Year's Trade	319
The Marquand Concert	319
Interport Cricket	319
Law Cases	319
The American Maritime Revival	319
Word-Coinage by Living American Authors	319
Sikhism: The Creed of a Militant Race	319
Yokohama Literary Society	319
News of the Week	319
American Notes	319
European Notes	319
Correspondence:—	
The Mormon Creed and its Exponents	319
Educated Men and Christianity	319
Shooting Regulations	319
Yatching	319
Just Once	319
Fires	319
Weather at Shoji	319
The late President McKinley	319
Telegrams	319
English Notes	319
Bank of Japan	319
Latest Shipping	319
Latest Commercial	319

"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5TH, 1901.

MARRIAGE.

On October 2nd, at H.B.M. Legation, Tokyo, and at St. Andrew's Church, Shiba, Tokyo, by the Venerable Archdeacon A. C. Shaw, M.A., Chaplain to H.M. Legation, assisted by the Rev. A. F. King, M.A., EDWARD THOMAS FREDERICK CROWE, of H.B.M. Consular Service, Japan, to FLEANOR, youngest daughter of the late William Hyde Lay, H.M. Consul, Chefoo.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

MR. HENRY STAN, of Kobe, was naturalized in Japan on the 28th ult.

THE first frost of the season is reported at Mori-

oka, Yonezawa, and Hakodate on the morning of the 27th ult.

MR. UGAI IKUJIRO, formerly M.P., for Niigata Prefecture, died on the 27th ult.

THE first snow of the present autumn fell on Fuji on the afternoon of the 26th ult.

THE Emperor has presented *yen* 2,000 to the funds of the Female Normal School.

MR. MOTONO ICHIRO, Japanese Minister to Belgium, left Europe on the 26th ult. for Japan.

THE Hachoji Stock Exchange was ordered by the authorities to dissolve on the 30th Sept.

A VIOLENT earthquake was felt at Tainan, Taichu, and Taipheh, Formosa, on the 27th ult. at 11.21 a.m.

A PROLONGED earthquake was felt in Yokohama at 24 minutes past seven o'clock on Monday evening.

MR. NAKARASHI, President of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, arrived at Nagasaki on the 27th ult. from Keelung on his way to Osaka.

WE learn that the Organ Recital at Christ Church was so successful financially that *yen* 217.80 was realised for the Church Fund.

MR. TANAKA SHOZO, M.P., accompanied by ten residents of Ashio, visited the Home and Financial Departments on the 26th ult.

MR. ASAKA SEIBUN, living at Kayacho, Shitaya, Tokyo, was robbed of a gold and silver *tsuba* and *menuki* valued at over 1,000 *yen* on the night of 27th ult.

THE Osaka Shosen Kaisha steamer *Tairi Maru* which ran on a sand bank in the Yangtze some months ago, was floated on the 28th Sept. She left for Shanghai the following day.

BARON IWASAKI HISAYA, who has been travelling in Europe and America, left London by the *Kumano Maru* on the 26th ult., and is expected to arrive at Kobe in November next.

Six goods cars were derailed between Kikitsu and Okusu on the Kyushu Railway on the afternoon of the 27th ult. Some damage was caused to the freight but no lives were lost.

THE Tokyo Telephone Office while excavating some days ago at Hirokoji, Uyeno found several dolls which had been buried during the great fire of the 3rd year of Meiryaku (1657).

THE Tokyo City Office has contributed *yen* 1,000 towards the funds of the Charity Association at Fukagawa, Tokyo, in connection with a scheme to greatly extend the scope of the society.

THE Government Printing Office has commencing printing a 3 *sen* carmine postage stamp and a 5 *sen* stamp, both memorials of the building of a Shrine to Prince Kitashirakawa in Formosa.

DURING a festival at Shibayamura, Toyotamagori, Tokyo, on Saturday a fracas arose because a farmer defeated a soldier in a wrestling contest. Irritated by the non-success of their comrade some soldiers among the spectators drew

their side-arms and in the disturbance that ensued several persons were injured. The soldiers escaped before the police arrived.

AN engine boiler exploded in the Midori Coal Mine belonging to Mr. Nakanishi Shichitaro, at Yenzagori, Fukuoka Prefecture, on the night of the 26th ult. Seven men were killed and ten injured.

THE British sailing ship *County of Haddington*, 1,865 tons, which left New York for Shanghai on the 2nd February and has not since been heard of, is now quoted in Marine Insurance circles at 90 guineas premium.

THE death recently took place in Singapore of Mrs. Carlotta de Miranda at the ripe age of 82 years. The deceased lady arrived in Singapore from Macao in 1825, never leaving the Colony since, so that her residence there counted 76 years.

M. CAMILLE PELLETAN, the official reporter on the Ministry of Marine's budget, doubts the efficacy of the French submarine boats, and says that the feats of the *Gustave Zede* and the other submarine boats would be impossible in time of war.

A COOLIE named Sakurai Jukichi, living at Nishi Tobemachi, Yokohama, was arrested by the Isezakicho police on the afternoon of the 27th ult., charged with assaulting a former employer, Onuki Hirokichi, at Kita Nakadori, Yokohama.

ISOYA TASHIRO, of Kanagawa, and Kono Kokyo, of Tokyo, were arrested by the Kotobukicho police on the night of the 27th ult. in a house of ill-fame at Yairakuchō, Yokohama, on a charge of having stolen several articles from hotels in Tokyo.

YAMANAKA TAKAICHI, of Yehime Prefecture, attempted to commit suicide by means of poison in a house of ill-fame at Yoshiwara on the 27th ult. He spent over 1,000 *yen* during the past few months. With 150 *yen* received from his father on the 10th ult. he went to Osaka and returned to Tokyo on the 27th. He had only 15 *sen* in his purse.

KAKINUMA KINZABURO, employed in a house at Sagacho, Fukagawa, Tokyo, was arrested by the Honjo police on the evening of the 27th ult. on a charge of having stolen *yen* 250 belonging to his employers on the 24th ult., and having spent the same in a house of ill-fame at Susaki. He had been convicted of stealing on sixteen previous occasions.

A YOUNG man named Nakamura Sakuji, living at Sashigaya-cho, Koishikawa, Tokyo, while under the influence of sake on the night of the 27th ult. was walking near the railway at Ichigaya. He remarked to a friend that he would stop the train and jumping on the line stood before the train. The engineer stopped the train at once but too late to avoid the unfortunate man, who was injured on the head, face, and foot.

A STEAMER which arrived at Hammerfest on Aug. 29th, after having successfully landed the Baldwin-Zeigler Arctic expedition at Camp Zeigler on Alger Island, spoke the Russian ice breaking steamer *Ermak* three weeks previously. Admiral Makaroff, the originator of the idea to reach the pole with the *Ermak*, said his experience had convinced him that it was impossible to force a way through Polar ice. The admiral was then homeward bound. The *Freije* landed the Baldwin-Zeigler party in lat. 80.24 N., and long. 55 E.

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

Saturday, Sept. 28.

The Japanese military force for Shanghai arrived at that place on the 24th instant by the *Sakura Maru* and landed at 1 p.m. on the Yusen Kaisha hatoba. There was a large concourse of people to witness the landing. The troops proceeded at once to the quarters hitherto occupied by the Marines, who are to embark in the same vessel for return to Japan.

Monday, Sept. 30.

Mr. Na Tung, the Chinese Envoy, who is now staying at the Imperial Hotel, is said to have received a telegram sent from Tientsin on the evening of the 25th, to the effect that the illness of Viceroy Li has assumed a serious aspect. Newspapers publishing this news add that Mr. Na does not interpret the message to mean that Li is actually in a dangerous condition.

The gist of a speech delivered by Mr. Komura at a meeting of the Nippon Club on the evening of the 27th instant in the *Kazoku Kaikan*, was that Japanese observations of Chinese affairs are very superficial. He observed that not even the actual conditions in Peking could be ascertained from the writings of Japanese, for while some described it as a beautiful and impressive city—which it certainly is not—others spoke of it as a place where a drive through the streets is a dangerous matter, so terrible are the holes and ruts—which of course is an absurd exaggeration. If even Peking is so inaccurately observed, what must be the case with the huge empire of China. The fact is, Mr. Komura thinks, that all the really valuable books about China in recent times have been written by foreigners, a humiliating circumstance when it is considered how great Japan's material interests in China are.

It is curious to observe how completely the expression "Shanghai Liar" has become proverbial in the West. An American journal, speaking of the Colombia-Venezuela affair, writes:—

The trouble between Colombia and Venezuela is an affair about which no experienced person cares to make any comment. The correspondents who supply us with South American news are close relatives of the "Shanghai liar" and little reliance can be placed upon dispatches in regard to the trouble. Caracas newspapers dated since "war" broke out contain nothing in regard to this alleged event, and while there is no doubt that hostilities of some sort are in progress, the isthmus, our only interest, is in no danger of being blocked, and soon the "war" will pass out of sight as so many of its kind have done before.

Tuesday, Oct. 1.

A telegram to the *Asahi* says that the Chinese Government, being engaged chiefly with the Shinking problem has, for the moment, put the Manchurian question on the shelf. This is a very obscure piece of intelligence. Shinking being a part of Manchuria, the fate of the former can not be separated from the fate of the latter, and we are not aware that any special question relating to Shinking is on the tapis.

The Chinese troops that have entered Peking in succession to the foreign forces are said to be behaving well and to be showing an unwonted spirit of discipline.

It is alleged that preparations have now been completed for the return of the Imperial Court to Peking. A few days will suffice to determine whether the Court really intends to return this year, for if it does not leave Hsian in October, it certainly will not set out in November or December.

Major-General Song, a principal official of Fuhkien province, has arrived at Nagasaki for the purpose of attending the Japanese military manoeuvres in Tochigi Prefecture.

Thursday, Oct. 3.

The latest news about the Chinese Court is that it will really set out without fail on the 6th instant and proceed direct to Peking. It is at least a consolation to know that we shall soon be done with contradictory rumours on this important subject. In three days more the question will be finally answered, the 6th of October, namely, the 24th day of the 8th month according to the Chinese calendar, having been the time fixed some months ago. In connexion with this matter we notice that, according to a Shanghai contemporary, "large sums of money destined for the use of the Empress Dowager—consisting of tribute from certain Viceroys and Governors who owed their respective advancements in official life and wealth to her—whilst en route for Peking in anticipation of the Court's return there, have been stopped by special edict at Tschou, on the borders of Chihli and Shantung. The money is to be taken to K'ai-feng, Honan, to await the disposition of the Empress Dowager. The sums in question aggregate Tls. 6,000,000."

The *North-China Daily News* persists in prefixing to the name of Mr. Na Tung the epithet "ex-Boxer." Does the Envoy deserve that distinction or is it given to him on the strength of idle rumour? He was welcomed in Japan and treated while here in a manner which certainly did not suggest that the Japanese believed him to have been connected with the Boxer rising, and he showed himself during his stay in this country a man of liberal and intelligent views. If he is an "ex-Boxer" he manages to hide his anti-foreign proclivities most successfully.

Friday, Oct. 4.

The *Asahi* has a telegram saying that Viceroy Chang Chih-tung has asked Mr. Odagiri, Japanese Consul in Shanghai, whether any Japanese business man would be willing to take over the cotton weaving factories at Wu-chang which were established some years ago under the auspices of the Viceroy. These factories are said to be splendidly equipped, but it appears that the authorities have never succeeded in procuring a staff of good officials or in getting properly trained workmen. It has therefore occurred to the Viceroy that the best method of keeping the factories going and avoiding the loss they now entail would be to lease them to a Japanese. Mr. Odagiri has communicated the matter to Tokyo, where inquiries are being made.

Mr. Odagiri seems to be a very able official. His work throughout the recent embroglio in China was most useful, for he succeeded in establishing close relations with the Yangtze Viceroys and was thus able to become a valuable medium of communication between them and the Japanese Government. How much influence the Japanese Government was able to exercise through these Viceroys and how greatly that influence contributed to such success as was ultimately achieved, will probably remain among the unwritten pages of history.

A telegram received in Tokyo says that Russia has asked China for a concession to build a railway from a point on her present Trans-Asian line to Maimaichin on the Mongolian frontier. Russia's railway activity in Asia is very striking, especially when one

comes to consider the provenance of the money. She seems to be constantly obliged to have recourse to the French exchequer for the purposes of her home finances, yet she spends immense sums abroad on railways which are not likely to give any adequate return for many years to come. Her energy is certainly very admirable. The man at the front in her case never remains idle for a moment. Every agent, military or diplomatic, that she has abroad, seems to devote his untiring energies to the one business of extending her empire.

KOREA.

Saturday, Sept. 28.

A telegram from Sôul alleges that the Imperial proclamation issued on the 20th instant with respect to Lady Om does not mean that she is elevated to the rank of Empress, as was recently announced, but that preparations are to be made with that object, and that the ceremony will be performed on a lucky day now near at hand. Another telegram says, however, that it is an error to speak of the lady's elevation to an Imperial position. What has happened is that she has received a step of official promotion which is something altogether different from being made Empress. We believe the latter telegram to be correct.

The alleged construction does not properly attach to the directions recently issued from the Foreign Office to the Governors of Prefectures, with regard to removing all obstructions to the voyages of Japanese subjects to China or Korea. The fact is that for some time past such obstructions should not have existed. But it appears that some of the Governors have been enforcing without discrimination the regulations generally applicable to Japanese emigrants, and have been including people bound for China and Korea in the same category with people bound for America and Australia. What has now been done is merely to enjoin the desirability of making a distinction.

Last year the Japanese Representative in Sôul urged the advisability of erecting light-houses along the Korean coast, and offered Japan's assistance in carrying out the work. Korea replied that she intended to do it herself. But of course she did not do it. Russia has now taken up the matter, not in the sense of proposing to build the light-houses herself, but only in the rôle of an adviser that such a measure should not be neglected any longer. Korea's reply is not reported. Were she frank she would doubtless answer that she has no money.

Monday, Sept. 30.

There have been very heavy rains at Yuensan, resulting in the inundation of the settlement and the destruction of some bridges. No serious damage was caused, however. It is stated that only once since Yuensan became an open port have such heavy rains fallen, namely, in 1886.

Tuesday, Oct. 1.

A curious story comes from Korea. It is to the effect that Major-General Wogack, whose presence in Sôul has been already reported, is strongly urging the Korean Government to fortify the coasts of the peninsula. The Major-General indicates as places specially demanding such a measure of defence, Chinghai Bay, Masampho, Koje Island, the Nanhai (southern) district, Deer Island (Cholyong) and Chinnam. Should Korea be unable to provide the necessary

funds — and certainly she is unable —, then the Major-General is said to have declared that Russia would induce France to lend money without interest. We do not think that any implicit reliance is to be placed in this story, but it certainly furnishes an amusing illustration of Far-Eastern notions as to the manner in which Russia is supposed to be exploiting France. To be able to thrust one's hand into a friend's pocket whenever funds are needed for the prosecution of a design of one's own is quite an ideal state of affairs, and that seems to be the interpretation put upon Russia's position with regard to France in Eastern Asia.

Wednesday, Oct. 2.

The Directors of the Sôul-Fusan Railway have placed upon the market a second instalment of shares, numbering three hundred thousand and representing 15 million *yen*. A meeting was held at the Tokyo Imperial Hotel on the 30th ultimo for the purpose of making a statement. Baron Shibusawa, President of the Railway, addressed the meeting. He said that the necessity for building this line had been recognised immediately after the China-Japan War, and the Government had granted special facilities to the projectors. Out of the total of five hundred thousand shares, representing a capital of twenty-five million *yen*, the Authorities had agreed that the Company might be constituted so soon as a hundred thousand shares were taken up; that only one-tenth of the face value of the shares need be subscribed at the outset; that the company might borrow to the extent of ten times the paid up capital, and that the Treasury would guarantee six per cent. interest on all the money invested. On such conditions the line could scarcely fail to become an accomplished fact, and every patriotic Japanese ought to subscribe to it. The foreign trade of Korea now amounts to 16 or 17 million *yen* annually, and the great bulk of it is in Japanese hands. Considering that fact, and considering also that the Sôul-Fusan Railway might one day become the terminal section of the Trans-Siberian and Trans-Manchurian Railways, its prospects must be admitted to be very bright. After Baron Shibusawa's powerful speech, Baron Ozaki Saburo, who had recently returned from Korea, described the ceremony at the official opening of work on the line, and the meeting broke up after partaking of a cold collation.

The progress of this enterprise will be watched with great interest. The first call upon the shares now placed on the market will be only fifteen hundred thousand *yen*. Already the Company has placed a hundred thousand shares and collected a million *yen*, but that sum must have been nearly if not altogether exhausted by this time. It is upon the success of the second issue of shares that the company's future depends. Baron Shibusawa is too clever a financier to have associated himself with any prospect of failure, but if he can to-day obtain fifteen or twenty million *yen* from his countrymen at 6 per cent. interest he will have achieved a feat.

Thursday, Oct. 3.

It is a pity that some economical purse-tender can not be appointed with plenipotentiary authority to manage Korea's finances. She is in a perpetual state of impecuniosity. The five hundred thousand *yen* that she recently borrowed from the First National Bank of Japan has already been expended, it is said. The recent celebrations in commemora-

tion of the Emperor's fiftieth birthday have left a further deficit, for though levies that should have been ample were imposed, a great part of them was stopped *en route*. The memory of the money that might have been obtained some time ago from the Yunnan Syndicate has faded, the rice speculation of Li Yong-ik has ended disastrously, and the proceeds of the new arrangement about ginseng have all been absorbed in removing and repairing imperial palaces. What is to be done now to raise the wind no one seems to know, but whatever it is more or less political commotion will ensue in the Far East. If Korea could be put out of the way, how greatly the peace and tranquillity of Asia would be promoted.

THE TOKYO BARRISTERS AND JUDICIAL REFORM.

Monday, Sept. 30.

A majority of the Tokyo Barristers have decided, in reply to an inquiry addressed to them by the Minister of State for Justice, that there is no occasion for a radical alteration of the Criminal Code. They condemn some of the proposed changes as too sweeping, for example, the discretionary power given to judges and the increased punishments to be inflicted in the case of recidivists. With regard to the Code of Criminal Procedure, they object to the projected increase of the functions assigned to public procurators with a corresponding decrease of the functions of examining magistrates, and they also object to entrusting to the criminal police such large duties in the matter of collecting evidence, their opinion being that abuses are inseparable from such a system. Concerning the great question of allowing counsel to accused persons in the preliminary stage, the barristers not only approve the idea but also complain that the reform is not sufficiently drastic, inasmuch as counsel are not to be suffered to attend during the questioning of an accused person by the examining magistrate. Another point made by the barristers relates to the assignment of counsel at public expense. The present system is that the Court provides counsel for an undetended prisoner charged with a major crime—i.e. a crime punishable by imprisonment for 6 years or over—, but leaves the accused to provide counsel for himself in the case of minor offences. The drafters of the revised code recommend that the Court should not be required to provide counsel unless the imputed crime involves a penalty of imprisonment for life or capital punishment. The barristers strenuously denounce this change.

Tuesday, Oct. 1.

We have already given a brief synopsis of the views adopted by the Committee of the Tokyo Barristers with regard to the Government's proposal for a radical reform of the Criminal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure, and we have explained that the Committee decided in a sense hostile to any sweeping changes at the present time, though they advocated the project of allowing the assistance of counsel to persons undergoing preliminary examination, and urged that even fuller use of counsel under such circumstances should be permitted. It now appears that when this decision of the Committee was submitted to the Tokyo Barristers Association in full conclave on the 28th ultimo, it encountered determined opposition from the younger barristers, who were all in favour of radical alterations. Journalistic reports indicate that the scene was

most animated, and that great excitement prevailed. Propositions and counter-propositions were advanced, and it was finally decided that the Committee should be invited to compile another report, which decision being regarded by the junior barristers as a triumph for their side, they marked the conclusion of the meeting with shouts of *banzai*.

A "CHINESE" LADY EDUCATOR.

Miss Fan, a teacher at the *Daido Jogakko* of Yokohama—which school, as many of our readers doubtless know, was established by Chinese subjects for the instruction of Chinese women—delivered an address at the meeting of the Women's Educational Society in Tokyo on the 30th of September. This was the first instance of a Chinese lady's appearance before the society. Miss Fan spoke with great *aplomb* and in well chosen language. The pith of her discourse was an expression of regret that the condition of the Chinese woman was what it is. From the time when a Chinese girl's intelligence begins to expand, she is taught mainly the duty of obedience and submission to the other sex. Already she has been subjected to the torture of feet binding in order that she may develop personal attractions to captivate her tyrants, and never throughout the whole of her life does she taste the sweets of real freedom. The only hope of raising her to a higher plane seems to lie in education. Miss Fan asserted that Japanese women had much in common with her own countrywomen from that point of view, and that they should sympathise with her in her endeavours. They themselves had already made considerable progress towards a better state of things, and they would surely hold out a helping hand to their struggling sisters in China. She had been obliged to suffer many taunts and reproaches for the line she had adopted, had been called unwomanly and a violator of sacred traditions. But these things did not move her when she reflected that in no part of the world was the condition of women so deplorable as in China. The address is spoken of in laudatory terms by Tokyo journals, and seems to have produced an excellent impression on Miss Fan's audience.

THE BUDGET.

It is alleged—though we can not vouch for the truth of the statement—that the Cabinet, while expunging all new works from the estimates for next year, will preserve the *Seiko-jo* (steel foundry) proposed by the last Cabinet but rejected by the Upper House, and will even devote to its construction a sum of a million *yen* over and above that set down in the Budget for 1901-2. Further, that the establishment of two new universities, one in Sendai and one in Kiushiu, has been negatived on the ground of want of funds, but that, on the other hand, the educational inspectors will not be abolished, the only change with regard to them being that they will be placed under the control of the prefectural authorities. There will also be an extensive reconstruction of the system of collegiate courts and in its sequel the salaries of judicial officials will be increased to the extent of 20 or 30 per cent. Finally, all enterprises requiring the issue of new bonds will be suspended, and only the continuing works which can not be stopped without heavy loss will be prosecuted, funds for the purpose being provided out of the revenue.

THE VENEZUELA AND COLOMBIA AFFAIR.

A telegram to the *Jiji Shimpō* from London says that a severe battle has taken place between the troops of Colombia and Venezuela, with the result that the Venezuelans were badly defeated, losing 600 men in killed and wounded, among the latter being a brother of President Castro. If this news prove correct, it would seem that fortune has followed the lead of justice, for all accounts agree that President Castro is the aggressor; that he aims at becoming the central figure in Latin American politics, and that he has a direct interest in overthrowing the present Government of Colombia. The general belief is that he has been uniformly supporting the Colombian revolutionist General Uribe-Uribe, whereas, on the other hand, it has not been proved by any means that the Venezuelan revolution under General Garberos has had either moral or material aid from the Colombian Government. President Castro is said to have counted on the support of Ecuador and Nicaragua, but he has apparently been disappointed in that respect and has felt himself constrained to take the field alone, the alternative being a dangerous growth of disaffection among his own people who have long regarded him with distrust. We can not clearly identify the place mentioned in the telegram as the scene of the battle: transliteration has obscured the original. But it appears to be the Goajira Peninsula, which projects from the north of Venezuela into the Caribbean Sea. If so it would seem either that the Colombians were seeking to strike at Caracas by a circuitous route on the north, or that the Venezuelans marched into Colombia via the Peninsula. The latest news prior to the receipt of this telegram, showed President Castro with his headquarters, and ten thousand men at San Cristobel, which is near the middle of the boundary line between Colombia and Venezuela, and it was expected that if war commenced, the fighting would all be in the neighbourhood of that place. It may be mentioned here that from 1819 to 1829 the three republics of Venezuela, Ecuador and Colombia were one State under the name of Colombia, but that they subsequently separated for reasons which had no validity so far as their politics and social or racial problems are concerned.

GARDEN PARTY AT THE BRITISH LEGATION.

A garden party was given by Mr. and Mrs. Beethom Whitehead at the British Legation in Tokyo on the 2nd instant to celebrate the wedding of Mr. Crowe and Miss Lay, which took place the same afternoon. Mrs. Whitehead was prevented by indisposition from receiving her guests, and the honours were done by Mrs. Churchill. The guests were very numerous, including a large number of the leading British residents of Yokohama, for whose convenience special railway arrangements had been made. Of course the feature of the party was the departure of the bride and bridegroom, who drove away at a few minutes before five o'clock amid a shower of rice and a chorus of heartily expressed good wishes. The day being beautiful, the grounds of the Legation looking most picturesque, an excellent British naval band performing, and the hospitality leaving nothing to be desired, the success of the party was signal.

MR. KATO ON FINANCE.

Mr. Kato Takaaki, speaking at the last meeting of the Bankers' Club, said that he did not approve either of carrying on the post-bellum works by means of loans raised abroad on any terms, or of suspending them altogether rather than raise such loans. He advocated a middle course, namely continuing such of the works as could be paid for with funds easily obtained, but extending the period for their completion so as to bring the yearly outlays within the limit of available resources. He denounced the idea of selling five-per-cent bonds abroad at any such figure as 90, which was said to be the Cabinet's idea. Considering that Japan's five-per-cent bonds are quoted at par on the London market, it would inflict heavy and unjust loss on their holders to suddenly issue a new batch of the same bonds at a greatly reduced figure. Of course there could be no difficulty in getting 50 millions, or 100 millions, of yen in the Occident if sufficiently tempting terms were offered. But on the whole Mr. Kato does not think that the time is suited for selling bonds abroad. Great injury had been done by Viscount Watanabe's declaration that unless his plans were adopted Japan would become bankrupt, and not a few other incidents had helped to strengthen the unfavourable impression. Japan had better try to be self-supplying for the moment. To enter the market as a borrower would help to lower foreign estimates of her condition. He did not believe that it was impossible to get money at home, and he would offer terms sufficiently tempting to attract it.

Baron Shibusawa, replying to Mr. Kato, said that while it was not to be pretended that Japanese banks could not do something towards taking up a domestic loan, they were not prepared to accept the whole responsibility.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL REFORM.

It appears from statements in Tokyo journals that the present Cabinet does not consider itself called upon to propose any very extensive scheme of administrative and financial reform by the time the Diet meets, whatever it may do at a later period. Five months of preparation can not possibly suffice for elaborating a drastic and far-reaching measure. The main objects contemplated, therefore, will be a sufficient increase of the salaries paid to junior officials in the upper ranks and to all officials of *hannin* grade, as well as to judges and public procurators. There will not, however, be any addition to the budgetary expenditures for that purpose. It is considered possible to effect in the outlays of the various Departments sufficient economies to provide the necessary funds, a certain sum being also obtained by reducing the present staff of officials. But there will not be any sweeping changes, or any such wholesale abolitions and reconstructions as the general public seem to imagine.

Such is the gist of the intention attributed to the Cabinet. Coming down to figures, the statement is that economies to the extent of 3½ millions yen can be achieved, and that the sum appropriated for increasing salaries will be a million.

There is a disposition in certain journalistic quarters to assail the Cabinet in connexion with the dimensions of this scheme, which is described as a mouse born of a mountain in travail. But it appears to

us that these critical journals are themselves responsible for the labour of the mountain. They talked themselves into the belief that big things were coming, and they alone are to blame for the contrast between results and expectations.

THE BANK TROUBLE.

Various expressions of opinion—seven in all—from anonymous banking authorities are published by the *Shogyo Shimpō*. Not one of them defends the action of the 130th Bank. They say that the Russo-Chinese Bank is not very popular but that in this matter public sympathy is with it. At the same time, they assert that some of the methods of compromise proposed suggest doubts as to the entire *bona fides* of the transaction. One of these bankers asserts that if the Russo-Chinese Bank repeats its threat of closing its Kobe branch unless this matter is settled satisfactorily, the public will conclude that it seeks to support its case by the aid of coercion, and will lose confidence in it.

Meanwhile it is confidently asserted that the trouble is on the verge of settlement. Mr. Koyama, President of the Bankers' Union of Osaka, has laboured diligently to bring about an arrangement, and his efforts have been ably seconded by Mr. Yokoyama Magoichiro, President of the Toyokawa Railway, who drew the original bill. The opinion in business circles being entirely in favour of the Russo-Chinese Bank, the 130th Bank has yielded to the pressure brought to bear on it, and will pay 150,000 yen out of the 200,000, the remaining fifty thousand being furnished by the Toyokawa Railway. So soon as the affair is settled, Mr. Yamamoto, President of the 130th Bank, will resign. Such, so far as we can gather, seems to be the present project. It is stated in some quarters, however, that things have not gone quite so far as the above outlines suggest, but that, at any rate, the 130th Bank will have to yield to public opinion.

The trouble between the 130th Bank and the Russo-Chinese Bank not having been amicably settled up to the 2nd instant, which date had been fixed for the first judicial hearing of the matter, the case was opened in the Osaka Chihō Saibansho on that day. Some surprises resulted. In the first place, counsel for the plaintiff—the Russo-Chinese Bank—applied for alteration of the procedure from that followed with regard to bills of exchange to that followed with regard to ordinary notes of hand. Such a change would be very disadvantageous for the Russo-Chinese Bank, inasmuch as it would remove the trial from the summary methods pursued in the case of current commercial obligations to the domain of ordinary civil processes with all their contingent delays. The reason for the application soon became apparent. It appeared that the phraseology of endorsement employed by the 130th Bank had been such as to remove the document effectually from the category of ordinary bills of exchange. The endorsement declared the money payable to *Ro-Shin Shiten On-chiu* (some one in the Russo-Chinese Branch), and refrained altogether from indicating the place of payment. Thus the bill failed to comply with the form prescribed by law, and it became impossible for the Russo-Chinese Bank to expect that a law Court would treat it as a bill of exchange.

The significance of this is that it seems to indicate a deliberately fraudulent intent on the part of the person endorsing the bill.

No one conversant with the rudimentary rules of drafting could have been inadvertently betrayed into such glaringly insufficient phraseology. Thus the action of the agent of the 130th Bank becomes additionally questionable. The officials of the Russo-Chinese Bank also can not be acquitted of carelessness since they accepted a document so strangely defective. In fact the affair grows more and more inexplicable. Nothing is clear except that the effect produced upon the public will be one of bewilderment and loss of confidence. We can only hope that this last phase of the incident may prove to be less shady than the reports published by Japanese journals imply.

It is not to be inferred that the attempts to effect a settlement of this matter out of court have finally failed. They are still in progress, and may be brought to a satisfactory issue before the 9th instant, which is the day fixed for the resumed hearing of the case. Japanese journals allege that the delay is caused by indecision on the part of Mr. Yuan, of the Russo-Chinese Bank, who neither refused nor acceded to the request of the mediator, Mr. Koyama, to suspend legal proceedings pending an amicable arrangement. But it is difficult to see how any blame can justly be laid on Mr. Yuan's shoulders. Whatever adjustments are required, should be effected on the Japanese side. Mr. Koyama's reputation is such that we can not suppose him a party to any project contemplating an abatement of the Russo-Chinese Bank's legitimate claims.

DELAYS OF THE LAW.

The *Jiji Shimpō* has an article complaining of the delays of the law. It says that foreigners have now become convinced that there is no solid ground for their old apprehensions as to the probable partiality of Japanese tribunals where different nationalities are concerned, but that, on the other hand, there is much dissatisfaction on account of the great delays of the law. Our contemporary refers to the assassins of Mr. Hoshi Toru and President McKinley. The former was not brought to trial until 80 days had elapsed from the time of the crime; the latter was condemned on the 21st day. One may be disposed to imagine that the official positions of the victims had something to do with this, but the *Jiji* rejects any such explanation. We think that our contemporary was ill-advised to select the United States for purposes of comparison, for it is a constant complaint there that murderers contrive to postpone the execution of their sentences for immense periods, sometimes years, by taking advantage of all the by-paths of the legal labyrinth. But as to the general fact of great delay in Japan, there can be no doubt. It has come to be recognised by men of business that even a compromise involving a heavy sacrifice is preferable to carrying a case into court, since the loss of interest on the sum in dispute pending a decision annuls all the advantages of a favourable verdict. We have personal knowledge of one case in which suit for trespass was brought in July, 1900, the damages being laid at 16 *yen*. An appeal from the decision of the tribunal of first instant in this paltry matter still awaits hearing. No doubt things will be facilitated by the proposed reforms as to recasting the collegiate courts, but the fact seems to be that the number of Japanese judges is insufficient.

SATSUMA FAIENCE.

The recent exhibition of "furnaced wares" at Uyeno in Tokyo showed that the Satsuma potters have made a new departure. They now produce faience with designs pierced *à jour* in a manner that is at once very beautiful and extraordinarily delicate. Satsuma keramists were never remarkable for such work in former times. It belonged almost solely to the province of the Hirado potters, and they used it solely in a subsidiary role, as for the tops of censers or some trivial part of an alcove statuette. But what the potters have now conceived is pierced decoration constituting the sole ornamentation of a specimen. One is disposed to think that translucent porcelain should be a more natural and much better medium for work of this kind, since faience does not lend itself so readily to the production of sharp edges and clearly chiselled contours. But there can not be a moment's hesitation in choosing between the results of the process in the two materials, faience and porcelain. The former shows softness and grace which can not possibly be obtained with the latter. Chinese keramists understood this well. All their exquisite modelling in relief was done with soft-paste porcelain, and everybody who has had an opportunity of examining their masterpieces in that line can not have failed to appreciate their charm. Chiselling in relief and chiselling *à jour* are different operations, of course, but the decorative features of both are similar, and the quality of ware that lends itself to an admirable result in the case of the one is equally essential for the other. The new Satsuma work is not described exhaustively as decoration *à jour*. Much of it is chiselling in the round, a wholly new departure. One can scarcely speak too highly of the delightful effect produced. It is quite an extraordinary feat of technical skill, possible only in a country where expert labour is satisfied with a very small reward. An interesting fact connected with this new departure is that it was inaugurated by Chin Jukan, a descendant of one of the Korean potters who were brought from the peninsula by Hideyoshi's generals in the sixteenth century. A number of them settled in Satsuma, where their descendants though they have married and intermarried with Japanese, still remain a separate community, retaining in several cases their original Korean names. The well known Higuchi family, whose present representative has attracted much attention by his remarkable reproductions of the Chinese "grains-of-rice" decoration—more than a reproduction, for Higuchi's work has beauties that the Chinese never achieved—is of Korean origin. Chin Jukan showed at the Uyeno Exhibition a vase in the new style to which the Judges very properly awarded a high prize and which was one of the most charming specimens of ceramic work we have ever seen.

ANGLO-JAPANESE READERS.

Mr. Walter Denning has just published the first of a series of Anglo-Japanese Readers. The author's idea in undertaking this work is not merely to furnish to beginners a useful aid to learning English, but also to help them to translate Japanese thoughts into English, which is, of course, the first essential of linguistic capacity. To that end Mr. Denning has chosen his materials entirely from Japanese and Chinese sources, thus bringing together a number of stories which have been thoroughly familiar to the

people of this country for centuries and which will doubtless be welcome in an English form. It appears to us to be a capital plan. A Reader compiled on such lines should be specially attractive to the Japanese and should assist them much more than a book containing foreign matter with which they have no previous acquaintance. The book has interest even for foreigners, since it contains anecdotes and household traditions that help to illustrate the basis of Japanese morality. As for the literary part of the undertaking, it seems to be very well done, the language chosen being simple and direct and the construction of the sentences regular and syntactical. We observe two small slips to which the author will be pleased to have his attention drawn. One is on page 19, where it is said that "the punishment of crime is the sole function of the State," instead of "the function of the State solely;" and the other is on page 88 where "the *Shōgun* Ashikaga" is spoken of, the intention probably being to refer to the *Shōgun* Ashikaga Yashihide.

ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

A wire from London says that at the recent meeting between the Czar and the Kaiser at Dantzig, the exact limitations of the Anglo-German Agreement were defined, and that the Emperor William declared that Germany had no objection to Russia's occupation of Manchuria. It appears to be in conformity with ordinary principles of justice that one party to an agreement should not undertake to interpret it to an outsider without consulting the other party, especially when the interpretation is in direct conflict with the latter's declared understanding of the document. England says that the Agreement was not intended to confer any special rights on Germany in the Yangtze Valley, still less to exclude Manchuria from Chinese territory. Germany says that both things were intended, and German newspapers have shown a disposition to exult over the diplomatic victory gained by their statesmen in persuading England to sign a convention which was to carry a significance quite undecipherable from its language. If German statesmen did that, they have no reason to be proud. We confess ourselves quite unable to decipher this puzzle. The language of the document may be open to dispute, though to ordinary readers it presents no ambiguity. But no German can honestly pretend to think that in signing it England was animated by the purpose which Germany now claims to have understood. No German can really think, first, that, a document explicitly intended to guarantee the integrity of Chinese territory was really intended to leave Germany in full possession of illegal privileges in Shantung, to admit her to England's sphere of influence unreservedly, to assign a large portion of China's territory to Russia, and to secure no *quid pro quo* whatever for England. It is not an act of good faith, not an act consistent with the dignity of a great European Power, to construe an agreement in a sense which could not possibly have been intended by the other party to it, and we can not but think that German journals have misrepresented German statesmen in this matter.

Mr. Uchida, newly appointed Minister to China, who is about to leave Japan for his post toward the end of the month, will be entertained on the Oct. 3rd by Viscount Katsura, the Premier, at an evening party.

MR. NA.

The Chinese Envoy left Tokyo for Nikko on Friday the 27th instant and returned to the capital the following evening. He and his suite were entertained at dinner by Mr. Komura, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, on the 29th instant.

Yesterday (Sunday) the Envoy proceeded to the Palace for a farewell audience. He is to leave Nagasaki on the 6th proximo and proceed direct to Tientsin, not calling at Shanghai.

The *Fiji Shimpō* publishes a telegram to the effect that *The Times* eulogizes the reply made by the Emperor of Japan to the Chinese Envoy, finding it wise from a political point of view and useful in its indications.

Mr. Na Tung was evidently well chosen for his mission to Japan so far as capacity for saying pleasant things is concerned. He has been making himself very agreeable since his apologetic functions were discharged. It is his declared opinion that Japan's progress must be described as astonishing, and that whereas China formerly stood before her in the field of civilization, the places of the two empires have now been reversed. That he admits, is a disgraceful fact from China's point of view, whatever explanations she may find to console herself. Mr. Na further believes that although there is much talk of Japanese impetuosity and of the necessity of obtaining money from abroad, the development of her resources and the operation of her recuperative power will soon place her above the reach of inconvenience in that respect.

The question of conferring an order upon Mr. Na Tung is said to be under official consideration. If it is decided in the affirmative, the newspapers say that the order will probably be the third class of the Rising Sun.

The Emperor has conferred the First Class Order of the Rising Sun on Mr. Na Tung and orders varying from the Third to the Fourth Class on members of his suite. This is something very different from the rumour journalistically circulated that Mr. Na was to receive the Third class of the Sacred Treasure.

Mr. Na Tung, left for China by the 7.25 a.m. train on Oct. 1st. Mr. Komura, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and many other distinguished personages saw him off at Shimbashi Station.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

Miss Hughes, formerly Principal of the Normal College at Cambridge, who is now on a visit to Japan, was entertained by the faculty of the Female University of Tokyo on the 28th ultimo. Fragmentary reports of a speech made by her are given by Japanese newspapers. We gather from them that Miss Hughes strongly approves of the higher education of women and that she advocates the pursuit of that system by the Japanese. She herself is certainly a remarkable example of its success. But she has doubtless observed that what she advises already finds many propagandists in this country, too ardent propagandists, perhaps. The women of Japan seem to see in education a means of raising themselves to the position which has long been denied to them in society, a position of comparative equality with the strong sex. Under the influence of that spur they are already working with more energy than is altogether prudent, and we observe with satisfaction that Miss Hughes,

in her speech at the *Joshi Daigaku*, urged the necessity of paying attention to physique before everything.

BOER METHODS.

There is a paragraph in the *The Times* which deserves reproduction. Some folks labour under the extraordinary delusion that Boer women and children were placed by the British in refuge camps and kept on half rations in order that their sufferings might compel their husbands, brothers and sons to surrender. No one having even a rudimentary knowledge of Englishmen, their thoughts, and their ways, could believe such a story. Here, however, is what the Boers are said to be doing:—

A well-informed correspondent writes to us from the Sutherland district, Cape Colony:—On July 5, 1901, a party of Boers, among them nine local rebels, went to a farm, Zand Kraal, about 30 miles north-east of Sutherland Town, where Mr. Perlman keeps a trading store, and looted the place entirely. From authentic reports received by the Commandant, Captain H. Scott Harden, C.D.F., it has been ascertained that those rebels, after taking everything they could from the store and smashing all they could not remove, sjamboked (a sjambok is a whip made of hide) Mr. and Mrs. Perlman most brutally and flogged the natives. One unfortunate native girl who was about to be confined was thrashed so unmercifully that she gave birth to a child under the lash. The behaviour of these rebels was most cruel and barbarous. Marais, a Boer of the late Orange Free State, was the leader of this party. After finishing their infamous work on this farm they went to a farm, Baylaan's Drift, a short distance from Zand Kraal, where they were entertained by the owner, and sjamboked another girl most shamefully. The reason these barbarians give for thrashing the native men and women is that they impart information against them to the British. This appears to be the course adopted by the commandos now raiding this colony. The above cruelty was carried out by men who have all their lives been in touch with civilization and have received some education, one of the worst of them being enlightened enough to have held the position of a Field Cornet in this district under the British Government, and who joined the rebels about January last. On a British patrol going out on the 16th to bring in Mr. and Mrs. Perlman a party of Boers, said to be about 50 in number, held up a white flag to entice our men from the kopjes, where they had taken cover, after four of their number had been wounded, but fortunately their treachery was discovered and our men drove them off.

THE MORMON APPLICATION.

The application of the Mormons for permission to establish themselves in Japan and propagate their creed has been rejected by the Governor of Kanagawa. It does not follow, however, that permission will not be ultimately given, for this rejection is said to be based not on radical objections but on the failure of the applicants to comply with the forms required by law. We have had several letters on the subject, and all our correspondents agree in thinking that the introduction of Mormonism into this country would be a great misfortune, not because of the question of plural marriages, but because of many other points in the doctrine taught. It is to be assumed that the matter will receive earnest attention at the hands of the Authorities.

GERMAN NOTES.

It is often stated that all the good things in the world have been snapped up and that nothing substantial remains for a Power like Germany which enters the field at the eleventh hour. But there are many opportunities which do not present themselves to superficial observers, and the German scheme of a railway to Baghdad appears to be one of them. Russia regards the construction of such a railway with considerable uneasiness, as it would impair her prestige in the East

and would drive her agricultural produce from the markets of central Europe and the Balkan Peninsula. The *Novoe Vremya* declares that the railway would injure England also. It says:—

"By facilitating Germany's success in this enterprise, England has sacrificed her own interests with the object of dealing Russia a heavy blow; for if, on the one hand, the construction of the Baghdad railway is likely to have the effect of barring Russia from all access to Southern Persia and India, it will, on the other hand, open to German commercial competition those Asiatic markets where the English have been paramount up to the present, and where this competition, as powerful as it is active, will not fail to do them serious harm before long. In the East economic influence is closely allied with political influence, and, consequently, when they have conquered Asiatic Turkey and Southern Persia from the commercial point of view, the Germans will strengthen their political influence there also; and then, when a railway has been built across the South of Persia and Baluchistan, they will commence to advance towards India. This would not leave Great Britain any more tranquil than would an approach of Russia towards that country, for Germany might perhaps begin to realize her dreams of world policy at Great Britain's expense. We do not conceal the fact that the Near East has an enormous importance for us, and that it is indispensable for us in the accomplishment of our historic task; and, as Great Britain knows that perfectly well, it is strange that she did not weigh all the *pros* and *cons* when she entered into a bargain with the Germans with regard to the Baghdad railway."

The Russian organ then goes on to enumerate what it describes as "the vast and precious exclusive advantages in Samoa and China which Germany managed to secure when she made an agreement with England concerning the railway." It concludes:—"If, instead of making such a pact, so disadvantageous to herself, with Germany, Great Britain had decided to grant to Russia alone the first half of what she has given to the Germans, the oft-discussed possibility of an Anglo-Russian understanding might have acquired a real basis, inasmuch as it is perfectly true—as Lord Salisbury has often said, but as British politicians often make the mistake of ignoring or forgetting—that there is quite enough room in Asia for both Great Britain and Russia."

Germany is profoundly excited about the condemnation of a sergeant on the charge of murdering a captain. The sergeant was acquitted by the first court martial that tried him, but on being arraigned before a court martial of second instance he was found guilty and condemned to be executed. That a man should be twice placed in jeopardy of his life is contrary to all English ideas of justice, but that is not the point which evokes most condemnation in Germany: it is the insufficient nature of the evidence. There was not a single item of testimony that really tended to fix the guilt definitely on the accused. The main point relied on by the prosecution was the impossibility of discovering any one else who could have committed the crime.

The Kaiser has caused to be manufactured a magnificent centre piece, an *épergne*, after a design by His Majesty himself. It is for presentation to King Edward. The work is thus described:—

In the centre is an enormous silver gilt bottle-shaped top-piece, one metre in height, with a diameter of 70 centimetres, made after the model of the famous *épergne* of King Frederick the First in the Royal Palace. Round the centre-piece, between chased laurel wreaths, runs a circlet with the inscription in English:—"Emperor William II. to King Edward VII." On both sides of the circlet are heads of lions with rings in their jaws to serve as handles. The base of the centre-piece is beautifully decorated with chased and embossed work, representing acanthus and laurel leaves and festoons as is also the stopper of the decanter, which represents the King's Crown. The centre-piece stands upon a wooden socle adorned with silver-gilt rosettes. The entire piece lies between a curious arrangement of corbels shaped grotesquely with embossed floral ornamentation. Each corbel is of gilded bronze differently cut and ornamented. In the centre of each corbel is a cartouch, upon which are alternately engraved the monogram and arms of King Edward, over which is the Royal Crown. It is stated that since the 13th century no such exquisite and artistic workmanship has been seen in Berlin.

One of the German journals has denied that Count von Waldersee used the words which have evoked so much unfavourable comment:—"Other names have lost their lustre; the German name has mounted high." But the telegraph agency which circulated the original report of the Field Marshal's speech strenuously denies that there can have been any mistake, since the reporter—"an expert short-hand writer and trustworthy reporter"—stood so close to the Field Marshal during the speech that any mistake was out of the question. The *Vossische Zeitung*, commenting on the incident, says that Count von Waldersee "can, when he so desires, prevent all discussion of his person and his intentions: he need only refrain at last from talking—if, indeed, it is possible for him to do so."

An American cartoon represents Germany and Uncle Sam standing on opposite sides of the water. Germany has just discharged a tariff boomerang which, having circled harmlessly round Uncle Sam's head, is returning direct into Germany's face. It seems, none the less, that the new German tariff bill is pretty sure to become law.

The idea of a colonial army does not find any favour in Germany, and doubts are expressed as to whether such a project was ever seriously entertained by the authorities.

When King Edward went to Wilhelmshöhe on the 23rd of August he was met at the station by the Emperor wearing the uniform of a British Admiral. The King remained only 3 hours at Wilhelmshöhe, returning to Homburg at 4 in the afternoon.

The greatest excitement continues to prevail in Germany about the judgment of the Court martial of second instance on the case of the shooting of Captain von Krosigk. Not one newspaper has endorsed the finding of the tribunal. Moreover, a member of the police force has made a declaration which goes to show that the murder was committed not by Sergeant Marten but by a non-commissioned officer who, shortly afterwards, left the regiment to take part in the expedition to China. The policeman was formerly a soldier in the same regiment. It is further alleged that all the members of the court martial have petitioned the Emperor to commute the death penalty into one of imprisonment. [It appears that Captain Von Krosigk was a terrible martinet and that he rendered the service almost intolerable to those placed under his command. The *Cologne Gazette* has taken up this last development with great energy. It demands that the greatest watchfulness should be displayed in order that the authorities may be able to get rid of officers who "by their exaggerated smartness, their capricious tempers and their excessive severity deprive soldiers of all enthusiasm." The Rhenish organ declares that "such officers should be ruthlessly expelled from the army, no matter what their names and their families may be, and whatever excellent military qualities they may otherwise possess." The *Times*' Berlin correspondent, recounting these facts, adds:—"The Rhenish organ deserves the greatest credit for its courage in taking up this question. Cases of ill-treatment of soldiers by officers, more especially by non-commissioned officers, are continually being brought before the military Courts. It has, however, hitherto been left to the *Vorwärts* and other Democratic journals to demand that energetic steps should be taken to prevent and to punish such offences. To admit

the necessity for greater energy and watchfulness in this matter is in no way derogatory to the dignity of the Prussian or other German armies. No impartial observer would refuse to admit that, although such offences are committed, they only occur in isolated cases. Discipline in Germany is strict, but it is not cruel; and, as a rule, the best relations exist between officers and men."

SAVINGS IN ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

"There are some interesting figures in the postal blue book for 1900 just issued by the English Government. The most striking are those showing the surplus earnings of the British postal service, which amount to the sum of \$16,296,765, after deducting a deficit in the telegraph department of more than \$3,000,000. This department deficit indicates that every thing is not so lovely in England as advocates of public ownership expected. By way of comparison the figures showing deposits in the postal savings bank are important. The total deposits during the year were \$202,582,180 and the total due depositors at the end of the year was \$677,748,255. Take the statement of the New York savings banks up to July 1st of this year. The aggregate deposits in these banks was \$987,000,000, an increase of about \$65,500,000 during the year. For the twelve-month the total deposits were \$276,000,000, as against \$264,000,000 for the year before. It must be remembered that these figures are for one State only out of the entire forty-five, while those of the English Post-master-general are for the entire United Kingdom. In view of occasional agitations in America for the adoption of a postal savings bank system these figures are significant reasons," says the *Chicago Post*. "They show that the people of this country have abundant confidence in existing banking arrangements, and that, despite the comparatively low rate of interest paid and the inducements offered for small investments, they still adhere to the savings banks as the best methods of safeguarding and increasing their accumulations."

FRENCH NOTES.

Imperialism does not flourish in France at present. There is a marked split in the ranks of the Imperialists, one section, under M. de Cassagnac, declaring that Prince Victor must be either a candidate for the empire or nothing at all, the other section, headed by Prince Victor himself, avowing that they are ready to bow to a *plébiscite*.

In spite of all predictions to the contrary, the regulations for the enforcement of the Associations Law are not of such a nature as to cause any serious conflict between the French Government and the Vatican. It is admitted that the regulations do not materially aggravate the provisions of the Law, and that they are pretty much what must have been expected. Such a law can not be carried out without some trespass on the rights of the individual.

It seems that France was left in ignorance of a probable visit from the Czar until His Majesty's coming was fully assured. The announcement created much joy, all the keener because the Czar did not visit the Exhibition last year. His Majesty's failure to do so caused great chagrin at the time, and was openly attributed by the Government's foes to the pretence that he had a repugnance to be seen in company with M.

Miller and General André. The initiative of the present visit came from M. Loubet, and although he received an assurance six months ago of the Czar's intention, he avoided making the fact public. Much circumspection was also exercised to conceal any definite information as to the dates of the Czar's movements.

A Reuter's telegram spoke recently of sixteen thousand French troops having been reviewed near Rheims, but, as a matter of fact, the force collected there for purposes of review was nearer 150,000.

We have been told that one result of the Czar's visit to France was a promise on His Majesty's part to support strenuously French aspirations in Southern China, but the French themselves regarded the visit, when it was first announced, as merely a confirmation of the dual alliance which has objects "as pacific as those of the Dreibund itself."

DEATH OF VISCOUNT SHISHIDO.

The death is announced of Viscount Shishido, whose name was much before the public in the early years of the Meiji era, when he held various high posts. His last appointment as an active official was in 1879 when he represented his country at the Chinese Court. Viscount Shishido was a member of the Upper House and a Peer of the "Golden Pheasant Chamber." He was in his 71st year at the time of his death.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

The Emperor has been pleased to confer on Dr. Scriba the Second Class Order of the Sacred Treasure.

The Minister of State for Communications has declined to sanction the much discussed change of an overhead into an ordinary line of railway between Ryogoku and Honjo. Several allusions to this subject have been made in our columns, and the only further comment now suggesting itself is that the various newspapers which occupied themselves attacking the Government and accusing officials of corruption on the hypothesis that they intended to sanction a ground road, must look pretty foolish.

Vice-Admiral Togo, hitherto commander-in-chief of the Standing Squadron, has been appointed to the command of the Maizuru Naval Station, and will be succeeded by Vice-Admiral Tsunoda in the command of the Standing Squadron. A great number of appointments to the Maizuru station are also announced by the *Official Gazette*.

The Department of Agriculture has issued an instruction to the Governors of prefectures with respect to the enforcement of the game laws. This is a subject which has been repeatedly discussed by foreign local journals. What is the use, they have asked, of issuing licenses and interdicting the capture of game in the close season if no attempt is made to check sales of game in the open market? It is impossible for the police to prevent poaching, but it is quite possible for them to superintend the markets in the principal cities. So long as snipe and pheasants find ready purchasers and willing salesmen out of season, so long will they be trapped and otherwise slaughtered in defiance of the game laws. It appears that representations in that sense having been made to the Government, the Department of Agriculture and Commerce has finally taken steps to

instruct local authorities that some steps must be adopted to prevent the sale of game in the close season.

One result of the appeal made by the peasants arraigned last year on a charge of riot, is that judicial officials are to visit the Ashiwo Mine, in order to make a direct inspection of the damage which the peasants allege they have suffered. This action on the part of the Appeal Court is viewed with great satisfaction, as there is a feeling among the people that the inspectors hitherto despatched were more or less prejudiced.

The Department of Education is to send 27 students to Europe and America for purposes of education next year. The distribution is to be: to Germany 11; to Germany, England and France, 2; to Germany and England 3; to Germany and Belgium, 3; to Germany and France, 2; to England, 2; to England, Belgium and France, 1; to Russia, 1; to America, 1 (a lady); to Germany, France and Switzerland, 1.

The continued fine weather has still further improved the prospect of the rice crop. It will be remembered that according to the calculations of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, made a week before the 210th day, the crop was expected to be 36,294,249 *koku*, being 6.9 per cent. more than last year's yield and 10.6 per cent. above the average. The same Department has now received returns indicating that the crop will amount to 37,055,886 *koku*. Naturally the market price of rice is falling, though it is still abnormally high in consequence of shortage of stocks.

Prince Konoye thinks that there ought to be a great opening for Japanese working engineers in connexion with the various industrial enterprises which foreigners are starting in China. The idea sounds good, but are there many Japanese experts of that class whose knowledge of English, French or German is sufficiently accurate to warrant their employment by foreigners in China? We doubt it.

The Minister of Home Affairs, addressing a meeting of police officials, congratulated them on the fact that everything had moved smoothly since the revised treaties went into operation. The comment was timely. There have been two years to try the experiment, and the result is total absence of anything to confirm the pessimistic predictions that used to be so freely uttered by the opponents of revision. We are all living peacefully and comfortably, and if the visits of the tax collector could be eliminated from the day's incidents, we should be happier than we were in the old days, since we can reside where we please and go where we please without asking any one's leave.

It is stated that the Siamese Representatives in Tokyo, who recently returned to Bangkok, will not resume his duties in the Japanese capital, and that he will probably be succeeded by the present Secretary of the Siamese Legation in Paris.

Mr. Taki Kwatei, the celebrated artist, died at Kamakura on the night of the 28th ultimo, in his 72nd year. He was the son of a farmer residing in the outskirts of Tokyo, and his education was received partly from masters of the Shijo School and partly from Chinese painters in Nagasaki. He excelled in the delineation of birds and flowers, and many of his master-pieces remain in the possession of private individuals. He gained many prizes and medals at ex-

hibitions, and he leaves several pupils, some of whom have already become famous.

M. de Giers, who is now on a visit to Japan, left Tokyo for Nikko on the 29th instant, whence he is to return to-day, and will proceed at once to Kyoto to rejoin his family, who are staying in that city. After a sojourn of 4 or 5 days in Kyoto, M. de Giers is to resume his journey to Russia.

The new Chinese Minister to Japan, Mr. Tsai Kin, is to leave Shanghai for Peking on the 2nd instant, and having received his credentials he will at once set out for Japan, arriving in Tokyo about the end of October.

Count Okuma's illness seems to have been more serious than was at first supposed. There were signs of the inflammation spreading to the lungs. Happily that danger is no longer apprehended and recovery is confidently anticipated though the process may be slow.

According to the *Asahi Shimbun* the message conveyed to the Emperor of Japan from the Emperor of Germany by Count Arco Valley, on the occasion of handing the Kaiser's commemorative letter to His Majesty, was to the effect that the Emperor of Germany profoundly admires the courage, loyalty, and discipline of the Japanese army.

Heavy rains and consequent inundations are now the only source of apprehension in Japan. A high barometer prevails throughout the northern regions of the main island, and a comparatively low barometer in the south, and until equilibrium of pressure is restored, sunshine is not likely to return.

Special autumn manœuvres are to be held by the Second and the Eighth Divisions—the Sendai and Aomori garrisons—commencing from the 6th of November and continuing until the 9th. On the 10th there will be a grand review and march past in the presence of the Emperor. It is expected that some fifteen thousand troops will be engaged.

The 1st of October was the day fixed for the official opening of the naval station at Maizuru. Attention has been drawn to this station by European journals as though it was some new undertaking having special significance, but the fact is that the advisability of having a naval station there was recognised as far back as 1886, at which time steps were taken to procure the necessary ground. The work was not actually commenced, indeed, until 10 years later, but though the Diet was asked for an appropriation simultaneously with the passing of the *post-bellum* programme, Maizuru did not really belong to that programme. According to the original plan, the works should have been finished by the end of 1900, but owing to various impediments there has been a delay of nine months.

It was reported in one of our recent issues that the Goto Woollen Factory in the Shinagawa suburb of Tokyo, having contracted debts to the aggregate amount of 2,800,000 *yen*, was likely to be closed in consequence of the demand of Messrs. Findlay, Richardson and Company and Messrs. Illies and Company of Yokohama. The latest news is that the factory will continue its operations, and that its profits will be devoted wholly to paying off the debts. The process will be effected by means of tenders. Thus, if a profit of ten thousand *yen* has to be dealt with, the creditors will bid for the money, which will go to the highest bidder, the

amount of his bid being deducted from the total debt. This appears to us to be a novel method of liquidation. We should think that any one who has confidence in the factory will hold on quietly and refrain from taking any eager share in the tendering.

The *Tokyo Asahi* publishes a strange rumour to the effect that a pirate ship has sailed from Kelung in Formosa under the command of Mr. Okamura, formerly a staff officer in the Army and, until this escapade, head of the branch office of the Okura firm. He is accompanied by about ten Japanese, among them being a former naval officer and some gendarmes and sub-officers of the Navy. One story is that Okumura's intention is to kill the Chinese section of the crew when the junk gets to sea, but the whole tale seems to be quite untrustworthy, though one realizes how possible such an enterprise would be if any men were foolish enough to undertake it.

Various sums have been granted by the Emperor to the families of the officers and men of the Navy who died of wounds or disease in the Chinese Campaign and to thirty-five who were severely wounded. Among the number are Captain Hattori, who perished at the assault of the Taku forts. Apparently Captain Hattori was not married, for the gratuity, 2,040 *yen*, goes to his sister. Another name is that of Captain Suga, to whose parents His Majesty grants a sum of 1,200 *yen*.

Baron Kaneko has been chosen to represent the Kojimachi district of Tokyo in the City Assembly, in succession to the late Mr. Hoshi Toru. This is the choice of the highest tax-payers. The decision rested virtually with the Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Count Okuma's illness has now ceased to cause uneasiness but it is understood that his complete recovery will be a matter of some time. His Excellency has received innumerable visits of condolence.

There has been a rise of ten shillings in Japanese five-per-cent. bonds on the London market. It is certainly interesting that whereas these securities are now quoted above par in London the Japanese Authorities have been unable to dispose of a small number, amounting to only five millions sterling, in New York even at a considerable discount. There is plenty of money in America, but there are also plenty of opportunities to employ it, and the probability is that an American citizen prefers a four-per-cent. investment at home where he knows all about his security and is able to watch the progress of his investment closely, to a five-per-cent. investment in Japan where everything is strange to him. The fact is that putting money into Far-Eastern securities presents itself to the European and American investor in the light of casting his bread upon the waters. He doesn't know when or in what form it will come back to him.

The *Official Gazette* announces the exchange of Ratifications of the Argentine Commercial Treaty and publishes the Treaty. This compact was negotiated by the late Mr. Hoshi Toru when Japanese Representative in Washington.

Li Hung-chang last week, said the *Peking and Tientsin Times* of Sept. 21st received 700,000 rounds of Mauser ammunition in Peking, and immediately forwarded the same to Gen. Ma.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

SOME Japanese observers are evidently growing anxious about the effect that may be produced in the Far East by the relations between France and Russia. They think that if Russia has agreed to assist French enterprise in China in every way in her power, there must be some *quid pro quo* on France's part, and that an indication as to its nature may be gathered from the recent activity of French agents in Korea. But it is not improbable, of course, that the news sent by Reuter about a fresh Russian loan in Paris may explain the *quid pro quo*, in great part, at any rate. Undoubtedly the alliance between France and Russia has become so close that neither country is likely to be found working independently of the other in any part of the world, except perhaps, in such regions of central Asia as lie beyond the range of European political influence and are therefore a free hunting ground for Russian enterprise. There is no longer any possibility of imagining that if the doings of either nation in the Far East provoked the interference of a third Power, the latter would fail to find itself confronted by a solid union of the two former. Many thoughtful Frenchmen must be perplexed to understand how their country's interests are promoted by these incidents and arrangements. France has never derived from colonizing operations or from possessions beyond the sea profit such as would warrant her in paying vast sums for Russia's assistance in founding colonies or acquiring possessions. If she is to give hundreds of millions of francs for the extremely shadowy benefit of Russia's potential aid in South China, she seems to be making a very bad bargain. France has a cool business head though her heart is emotional. She has probably said to herself that the calls made upon her purse by St. Petersburg in the past were compensated by the security which the alliance guarantees in Europe. But if the field of operations is to be extended beyond Europe, if the French have to disburse vast sums for the sake of obtaining Russia's applause as they carry the tri-colour into regions where there is little to be gained but a reputation for restlessness, the cool business brain will begin to work, and Paris will be found less and less responsive to St. Petersburg's proposals. The worst of lending money to an inpecunious friend is that he inevitably resents the kindness at last by becoming an enemy. Nature seems to have made a wise dispensation that the role of borrower shall not eventuate happily under any circumstances outside the sphere of commerce and industry. We have all had a common experience in the loss of friends who made themselves our debtors.

ments, they fell away either through resentment at being asked to pay, or through shame at not being able to pay, or through consciousness of the contempt that their *laches* could not fail to provoke even in the most generous mind. It will be so with France and Russia. The ties that bind them in apparent affection to-day can not long survive the strain to which Russia's pecuniary exigencies are exposing them. But in the meantime the question naturally presents itself, against whom and for what purposes is their alliance to be extended to the Far East, supposing that it is to be so extended. In her operations in Southern China France finds no rival in the field except England, and Great Britain's opposition is not to be apprehended so long as her lawful interests are not imperilled. President LOUBET and M. DELCASSÉ know well that while France maintains the calm, dignified and unaggressive attitude hitherto shown by her in the Far East, she is more likely to receive British support than to encounter British opposition in the prosecution of her legitimate aims. Yet there is no concealing the fact that England is France's sole rival in Southern China, and that if Russia's assistance is to be utilized in that region, it must be utilized against England. On the other hand, if France's assistance is to be utilized by Russia in Northern China, it must be utilized against England and Japan, for Germany has explicitly declared that she will not stretch out a finger to preserve Manchuria from being added to the Russian empire, and if Manchuria's fate does not stir the pulses of the Berlin statesmen, then most assuredly Korea's will leave them unmoved. These are not prophetic utterances in any sense. They are the reflections inevitably suggested by recent developments and recent telegrams. Possibly the snapping of the golden cord that binds France and Russia together may upset all contingent calculations.

THE QUESTION OF FOREIGN CAPITAL.

IT appears that Baron SHIBUSAWA's remarks in connexion with Mr. KATO TAKAAKI's speech at the Bankers' Club were not quite correctly reported. What the Baron said was that although not prepared to declare the impossibility of a domestic loan being taken up by the Japanese Banks, neither was he in a position to affirm the possibility of such a measure. He went on to say that as the question was of great moment for the country, and as some of the points raised by Mr. KATO in the course of his speech had not been fully thought out by him—the Baron—and his friends, it seemed desirable that the whole problem should be taken into serious consideration

with us in watching this matter with keen interest. Evidently an opinion is growing in financial circles that a domestic loan of moderate amount might be raised without great difficulty if a judicious course were followed and if the conditions were made sufficiently favourable. During the last few months the condition of the money market in Japan is said to have considerably improved, and that fact is doubtless responsible in some degree for the growth of the view we have here recorded. At all events it would be erroneous to accept as incontrovertible the opinion expressed in many quarters and echoed journalistically with such insistence, namely, that a domestic loan would be impossible except on terms too onerous to be seriously contemplated. We have always been disposed to think, for our own part, that one of the chief causes of Japan's present suffering is the wholesale fixing of large sums of floating capital that has been going on throughout almost the whole of the *Meiji* period. Until the Chinese indemnity was received, Japan worked entirely with her own capital, building her railways, buying her ships, equipping her army, and spending her money in many different ways. Other countries have sought foreign assistance for such purposes, but Japan declined to have recourse to outside money markets. Her reasons need not be discussed here. The important point is that she has reached a stage where her progress appears to be temporarily checked for want of capital, and it is difficult to avoid the conviction that if she now adopted the course of fixing further portions of such capital as still remain to her, the general embarrassment would be accentuated. On the other hand, however, we have to set the plain fact that the time appears to be highly unfavourable for a foreign loan. Japan's credit is not good at present. Europeans and Americans are in a distrustful mood. They believe, to use a vulgar expression, that she has bitten off more than she can swallow, and, moreover, various incidents have conspired to produce a very evil impression as to the commercial and financial morality of Japanese individuals. Altogether "things Japanese" are not in favour, and it is beyond question that if this country could contrive to adhere to the lines of its *post-bellum* programme, in other words, to carry out without further recourse to foreign aid the enterprises planned in 1896, it would gain much in foreign estimation. Thus the issues to be considered are whether the country's interests would be better consulted by fixing a further quantity of its available capital or by forcing upon the foreign market a loan which can not be obtained without accepting terms onerous and at the same time calculated to injure the financial

It is a problem of the greatest gravity, and we can not but think it fortunate that Mr. Kato has raised his influential voice against the unwisdom of indiscriminating appeals to the foreign market.

PERPETUAL LEASES.

WHEN the Diet last March passed a law providing for the registration of perpetual leases as such, it seemed to many people that the law might have been promulgated at once, and indeed that it ought to be promulgated at once in view of the embarrassing delay that had already taken place with regard to this question. But now that the regulations for the operation of the law are before the public, there is no difficulty in understanding that a considerable time was needed for their elaboration. They are very precise and very clear, nor does there seem to be any possibility of misapprehension in putting them into practice.

One of the points which have doubtless been examined with interest is the language of the law and its appended regulations with reference to buildings erected on lands held under perpetual lease. Many eyes have probably scrutinized the text in order to discover whether it contains anything suggesting that the framers of the law and of the regulations contemplated abandonment of the claim set up by the Japanese Government in the matter of house tax. It is evident that care was taken to avoid anything of the kind. Registration of a right of perpetual lease or of any derivative right is exempted from the payment of a fee. But nothing whatever is said about buildings in that context and the omission is significant. The Japanese Government's original contention was that although land is conventionally guaranteed against any tax other than the rent mentioned in the lease, it is not guaranteed against a charge for registration, since such a charge is essentially different from a tax, being in fact a fee taken for a service rendered. Therefore when it was decided that the fee should be dispensed with, special legislation became necessary. By parity of reasoning, if the Japanese Government considered that houses standing on leased land should be exempted from the payment of registration fee, it would have legislated in that sense. Its omission to do so shows that no such exemption will be granted in the case of houses or other buildings. Land may henceforth be registered without charge, but not so the buildings that stand upon it. They are regarded independently, and thus indirectly information is furnished that the house tax is not to be abandoned. There is no reason why it should be, indeed. To claim that there is, amounts to claiming that when the perpetual leases were origin-

ally granted, the "property" covered by them included something which had no existence at the time, namely, houses not yet erected.

The regulations provide that when a Japanese subject acquires land which is held under a perpetual lease he can become owner of the land by getting the title-deed canceled. He is bound, indeed, to take that step, inasmuch as the laws do not recognise a perpetual lease held by a Japanese subject. This point has been made a basis of complaint by some foreigners. They allege that the value of a perpetual lease is depreciated by such a restriction since the market for it is narrowed. If such an allegation has any validity, it follows that a perpetual lease is more valuable than a title of ownership. The foreign land-holder will scarcely be prepared to make any assertion in that sense. He maintains, rightly or wrongly, that the charge imposed upon land by the provisions of a perpetual lease is higher than the taxes to which it would be liable under a title of ownership, and of course the corollary is that a title of ownership should command a better price in the market than a title of perpetual lease. Hence the value of land is enhanced, not impaired, by the possibility of changing the form of tenure from perpetual lease to ownership.

THE SALE OF BONDS ABROAD.

Thursday, Oct. 3.

IT is now alleged that a syndicate for the purchase of 50 million *yen* worth of Japanese five-per-cent. bonds has been formed in New York and that the transaction may be considered complete. The rate of sale is said to be 90 *yen*, but whether that amount includes commission to the syndicate is not known. Apparently it does not include it. Apparently the syndicate will have to sell the bonds at 92 or 93 in order to recoup itself. Of course this transaction is not viewed with unalloyed satisfaction in Japan. Compared with the fact that the five per cents are selling in the home market for 87, it seems a matter for congratulation that 90 should be obtained for them in America. But quotations in the Japanese market are virtually nominal. An attempt to purchase a million *yen* worth of bonds would immediately rush up the price to 92 or 93, and as for selling ten or twenty millions without seriously depreciating the quotation, every one knows that the thing would be quite impossible. In London the Japanese five per cents are quoted at £103, contrasted with which figure the rate just obtained in New York appears very unsatisfactory. But the four per cents are quoted at only £76, which means that the two classes of securities must be differentiated by some special considerations. The *Fiji Shimpō* explains the matter by saying that whereas the

four per cents. are actually on the market, the Specie Bank having a considerable quantity for sale and being always prepared to sell them, the five per cents. are held by investors and do not find their way to the market except on rare occasions and in very small quantities. Conceding the truth of that explanation, however, it is still evident that if four-per-cent. bonds of the Japanese Government can be sold for 76 in London, five-per-cent. bonds should sell for 95, and, allowing for commission, the Treasury should have obtained 93 in New York. There remains the doubt, however, whether an additional issue of even five millions sterling in London might not cause a fall in the quotation now ruling. That will presently be evident. Meanwhile the only comment to be made is that if the Treasury deemed it essential to procure money for prosecuting its *post-bellum* undertakings in spite of the unfavourable condition of the market, an expensive transaction was inevitable. Count MATSUKATA managed to obtain 86 for a hundred millions worth of 4 per cents in London, whereas only 90 has now been obtained for 50 millions of 5 per cents in New York. Certainly the time was not propitious.

Tokyo newspapers allege that the co-operation of the United States Government was obtained in this transaction. The late President McKinley was approached by Mr. TAKAHIRA and his consent was readily secured. The tragedy that ensued was thought likely to suspend the proceedings, but that apprehension did not prove well founded. From the same source we learn that Marquis Iro was asked to sign the agreement when he reached New York. For none of these particulars do we vouch.

Friday, Oct. 4.

It has now been ascertained that the very circumstantial statements made by Tokyo journals on the 3rd instant with regard to the sale of fifty million *yen* worth of bonds in New York at 90, are to say the least premature. We thought it necessary when reproducing the statements to add a caution that we did not vouch for the correctness of any of the assertions, and we are not surprised now to learn from the same sources that matters have not proceeded by any means so far as was asserted. There has not been any actual failure in the matter of the sale but neither has there been anything like final success. All that can be said is that the negotiations are proceeding tolerably satisfactorily. The *Hochi Shimbun*, nevertheless, having been conspicuous in publishing the original statement, now stands manfully to its guns though they fire blank ammunition. It assures its readers that the transaction has been completed, and it even undertakes to tell them how the proceeds of the sale are to be applied.

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF JAPANESE CURRENT LITERATURE.

In the *Gakuhō*, an organ of the Keiōgijuku, Professor Matsunami publishes a comparison of England and Germany, of which the following is the gist:—An examination of German life and institutions tends to show that there is far more organisation of every kind in Germany than in England. It is seen in their army, their schools, their towns and cities, and their police. The reason of this difference between the two countries is not far to seek. The English being a thoroughly united people with strong traditional and conservative instincts, manage to get on without a multiplicity of rules. But the Germans being a nation that has been formed by the combination of some 28 small states, with rival claims, and much jealousy, it is quite necessary that everything should be settled by rule. There is no such agreement in sentiment, interests and taste as exists in England, hence the necessity of relationships being put on a thoroughly business basis. Mr. Matsunami furnishes some illustrations of the jealousy with which the different sections of the nation regard each other. This is explained on the principle that recently formed unions are never as stable as those that have existed for centuries. The German is well aware that upon the due observance of the minutest regulations peace and order depend. I cannot say, proceeds Mr. Matsunami, that I am at all pleased that we have made Germany our model in the matter of multiplying rules. Following in the wake of China, we had already erred in the direction of over-legislation. Though in outward form England is in no way equal to Germany, in actual attainment and efficiency she occupies a higher place. The Englishman dislikes being bound down by petty regulations. Freedom of action he demands for himself and for others as far as possible. He is practical and usually cares not a straw by what means the end is reached so long as it is reached. And he has no belief in great enterprises being accomplished by mere rule of thumb. He believes in men rather than in written laws. The action of the nation in the Transvaal war has been very striking. At the commencement England met with nothing but reverses. If this had happened to Germany or to Japan, the Cabinet would have been blamed and turned out forthwith. But the English stuck to their Cabinet and trusted them to right matters, which they speedily did in a most marvellous manner. The reverses were all taken in the coolest manner by the nation. Only when the news of the relief of Ladysmith arrived did the English people forget themselves for a little while, for which they were severely reproved by their own moralists. But there was a reason for this rejoicing, as the event was no ordinary one. The gallantry of the little Ladysmith garrison appealed to the hearts of Englishmen in a special way. I was in London at the time, and was there later on when the Transvaal was annexed. As the English were so excited over the relief of Ladysmith, I expected tremendous festivities on the day that the annexation was made public by Royal Proclamation. But nothing whatever took place. A few lines announcing the fact and signed "Victoria" was posted on a notice-board and there the matter ended. No flags were hoisted, no arches made, no illuminations were to be seen. The nation took the event in its normal, undemonstrative fashion, in the light of a foregone conclusion. The Englishman's calm amid events that would cause no end of demonstration elsewhere is full of significance and is something which we Japanese should imitate. And as for the mutual trust that exists in England it is not to be found elsewhere. Once I observed to Mr. Katō Takaaki, our Minister in London, that it was difficult to get people to give receipts for things entrusted to them for repair, such as watches and the like. Mr. Katō, smilingly replied, "Why, that is nothing. I once paid 80 million yen into the Bank of England, and when I asked for a receipt I was told that as the money had been handed over to one of the Bank's responsible officers, no receipt was required." This kind of thing permeates English life. They trust far more to character and to love of conformity

to usage than to written rules and regulations and this difference from Germany is to me fraught with significance.

* * *

Mr. Minakami Umehiko, the translator of Captain Mahan's recent work on Sea Power in the Pacific, has published a book of considerable interest and usefulness entitled *Nichi-Ro Kaigon no shōrai* (The Future of the Japanese and Russian Navies). It covers 236 pages and is issued by the Keiseisha, Uneme-chō, Kyōbashi, Tōkyō. The following short review will convey some idea of the contents of the work:—The future independence of Japan must depend principally on the efficiency of her fleet. When Russia's Siberian Railway is in working order and her connection with the Pacific coast well established, she will most certainly increase her fleet in these waters and make a bid for supremacy. It is reported even now that she proposes to have 61 ships of war at her disposal in the Far East. If she carries out this intention, other European nations will have to follow suit, in order to preserve the balance of power. The chief Powers concerned in the undue growth of Russian influence in the Pacific are England, America and Japan. As yet it cannot be said that our people are thoroughly conscious of the vital importance of increasing the Navy. Mr. Minakami, after dealing with such general questions as those referred to above, settles down to the discussion of certain definite plans and proposals in the following manner:—I. *The Secret of Naval Defence*. In time of war it is usually optional whether a fleet acts on the defence or whether it proceeds to attack. In our war with China we were confident that our fleet was superior to that of the Chinese and so we were the first to attack, with the most satisfactory results. This consciousness of superiority in the point of ships, in the personality of the men, and in general organization and knowledge of tactics is essential to a nation's safety. This then is the secret of successful naval defence. II. *Japan's position as regards other Naval Powers*. When asked whether it is possible for Japan to ally herself with Russia, we unhesitatingly say, no. According to European opinion a conflict between Japan and Russia is hard to be avoided on account of the rival interests of the two countries. However this may be, alliance with Russia is quite out of the question. How about England? From many points of view an alliance with her would be advisable, but as things are now, the interests and circumstances of the two countries are so different that there is little prospect of their uniting in the Far East. It seems to me that four conditions are essential to the effecting of an alliance between the two Powers:—(1) The English and Japanese must be brought into closer friendship with each other. (2) The two countries must each maintain a navy and an army that shall command the confidence and respect of the other party to the alliance. (3) The two Powers must come to an understanding as to what territory each shall defend or attack if necessity arises and they should also be prepared to act together in emergencies. (4) In China they should determine their spheres of interests and enterprise in commerce and make an agreement that on no account shall their nationals trespass on each other's spheres. But at present it is quite evident no such conditions would be agreed to by the two peoples and hence to speak of an Anglo-Japanese alliance is premature. As things are now, it cannot be effected, and it will take time for the situation to alter. If an alliance is to be lasting, it must grow up naturally and be founded on well understood mutual interests. III. *The extent of our Naval power*. We must have a fleet strong enough to defend our shores from any combined attack that may be made by foreign ships. There is no doubt that all the great Western Powers will largely increase their fleets in these waters at no distant date, and we must prepare ourselves for the new situation by furnishing ourselves with a thoroughly efficient fleet. IV. *The increase of the Navy and Finance*. Here statistics are given to show the extent to which all the Naval Powers are increasing their fleets and Mr. Minakami goes on

to show that Japan cannot afford to be left behind in the race. The financial difficulty is not so great as many suppose. The increase should be stretched over the next six years. During that time 150 million yen should be spent on new ships, on docks, and the like. Japan must gradually render herself quite independent of Western Powers in the matter of shipbuilding. V. *Russia's fleet in the East*. The number of ships required by Japan must be determined by Russia's action. Here statistics are given bearing on Russia's probable rate of increase. The book ends with a collection of the opinions of leading Western writers on sea power and the way to preserve it. Mr. Minakami has certainly succeeded in producing a most up-to-date volume on a subject of primary importance.

* * *

The following books have recently been published:—

The *Eibungakushi* (A History of English Literature) by Dr. Tsubouchi Yūzō. This is a very elaborate work covering no less than 900 pages and selling at 2 yen a copy. It is issued by the Waseda Semmon Gakkō. The following notice of the work we find in the *Kokumin Shinbun*. Next to Chinese literature in the influence it has had on our national life stands English literature. Up until now no good history of English literature has existed in the language. Dr. Tsubouchi has succeeded in writing a book that it is a pleasure to read. His manner of relating incidents in the lives of the authors chosen for treatment is most entertaining. The biographical part of the work may be said to be stronger than the historical portion. Dr. Tsubouchi is always clear, and his language is usually happily chosen. The author has spent much labour over the task of showing the connection between English literature and religion, English literature and philosophy and English literature and politics.

The 三音四聲字貫 *San-on Shisei Jikwan* is a most thorough work in its line. The three different modes of pronouncing the Chinese characters known in Japan as the Kan on, the Go on and the Shin on are first treated. Then the four leading tones in use in China are dealt with. The book is printed in Japanese style, covers 1,640 pages, and deals with no less than 44,741 characters. The author, Mr. Takai Shinmei, spent five years in compiling it. Mr. Ho, the Chinese Minister to Japan, contributes a preface to the work, which is issued by the Hakubunkan.

The *Rinrigaku Seigi* (精義) is a translation of an English book on Ethics, by MacKenzie. The translator is Mr. Noguchi Entarō. The work covers 700 pages and sells at the Fuzambō and elsewhere at 1 yen and 40 sen per copy.

The *Kokusaihō Yōron* is a translation of Professor Westlake's work on International Law, Mr. Fukai, the translator, has furnished notes and explanations. The book is published by the Min'yōsha and sells at 1 yen 50 sen per copy.

The *Sekaishi* (Universal History) by Mr. Sakamoto Kenichi is to consist of two volumes, the first of which has appeared. Vol. I. covers no less than 1,100 pages and sells at 1 yen 60 sen at the Hakubunkan.

The *Bushidō Hattatsushi* (A History of the development of the Bushidō), by Mr. Adachi Ritsuyen, contains a preface by Dr. Inoue Tetsujirō. It gives a concise account of ancient Japanese ethics. It is published by the Kaihatsusha, Mitoshirō-chō, Kanda, Tōkyō, and sells at 40 sen per copy.

The *Kokusai Kōhō*, a work on international law, has been prepared by a specialist, Mr. Fujita Rinzaburō, who has lectured in the Naval Academy and the Tōkyō Hōgakuin. It covers 490 pages and sells at 1 yen a copy at the Meihōdō, Kanda, Tōkyō.

The *Kokusai Shina* (China's relation to other Powers) is a translation of what Mr. Arthur Desjardins has written on this subject in various French periodicals. Mr. Fukumoto Sei is the translator and the book sells at 25 sen per copy at the Bunkensha office.

The *Tōkyō Asahi Shinbun* publishes some recent utterances of Count Okuma on Japanese

newspapers, the salient points of which can be stated in a few words as follows:—The columns of newspapers are mostly filled with gossip of the most worthless kind. It is difficult to find a newspaper with strict principles strictly adhered to. The *Niroku Shinbun*, under the editorship of Mr. Akiyama, was doubtless started with the intention of leading the public in the right direction and of protesting against popular abuses, but of late it has grown slack (*taga ga yurumū*) and lost its distinctiveness. And as for the *Mainichi Shinbun*, its old ideal is quite gone and it has fallen to the level of a panderer to low public taste. Its circulation has been greatly reduced and it may be said to be doing no more than holding on. The literary merits of journals show a marked falling off in recent years. Few such articles as were penned years ago by Messrs. Suehiro, Fukuchi, Yano and Fujita are forthcoming to-day. The novelettes that appear daily are of a most inferior type, despite promising titles. Writers with anything like a thorough knowledge of finance, foreign affairs, diplomacy and business are very rare. The press of the country is in every way disappointing and does not repay study.

* * *

The *Kokumin Shinbun*, whose great hobby at the present is Imperialism, has just published an article entitled *Teikoku Shugi to umi* (Imperialism and the Sea) of which the following is the gist. Although in the past Japan has invariably been successful in land warfare, she has by no means been so successful afloat. Her repulsion of the Mongolians was due more to the storm that prevailed at the time than to the skill with which her junks were handled. Towards the close of the Ashikaga era some Japanese junks approached the coast of China and landed men that punished the Chinese severely, but there was little or no sea fighting. When Hideyoshi was at war with Korea our fleet was badly worsted in an encounter with Chinese vessels. So that our success during the war of 1895 may be said to be the first that we have scored on the ocean. Japan's interest in the sea in past centuries cannot be considered great, as her works of art undoubtedly show. It is true that glimpses of the sea appear in the pictures of Sesshū, Tanyū, Motonobu and others, but in these the sea only appears as a kind of set-off to the land and it is a different sea from the ocean of which such writers as Byron discourse so eloquently. The taste of the nation has hitherto not been in the direction of a life afloat and the number of persons dependent on navigation for a living has always been small. Those who have gone on the sea for pleasure have hugged the land or kept to inland waters, and no such battling with the waves for excitement's sake as is so common in the West has been witnessed here. While this aversion to life on the ocean exists it is idle to be talking about Imperialism. Imperialism means an extension of the empire by means of commerce in islands and continents separated from Japan by miles of sea. The *Kokumin* argues in another article that the remedy for the above-named defect is to be found in education. Both in the primary and middle schools more attention should be given to the cultivation of a taste for the sea. Aquatic sports and rowing specially should be more encouraged. All boys should be taught to swim and tales of sea life should be related to the young. Thus gradually the desire to traverse the great outside world at will would grow up in the minds of the rising generation.

* * *

Some little time ago Dr. Takata Sanaye published an article in the *Kyōiku Kōhō* in which it was maintained that radical changes in the whole method of Japanese education are necessary before the nation will be qualified to make use of its opportunities to the full. A writer signing himself "Dokusei Koji" has recently discussed the same subject very thoroughly in the columns of the *Kokumin Shinbun* in four articles, an epitome of which we now proceed to give. The title of the articles is *Anglo-Saxon Misnoku no Kyōiku*. (The education of the Anglo-Saxon race). It is a recognised fact that the Anglo-Saxons are specially adapted for colonisation. They take to it naturally and expect to succeed.

This is no accidental circumstance, but the result of education fundamentally different from that received by Japanese in the land of their birth. We will proceed to enumerate the points of difference between the training of an English lad and a Japanese boy. (1) In Japan children are regarded as existing for the sake of their parents, as their special property, as at their disposal to a very large extent. Every effort is made to keep up the dependence of the child on its parent for as long a time as possible. In England the great object of parents is to make their children, specially their boys, independent as soon as possible. In Japan the parent undoubtedly loves the child, but there is a large element of selfishness in the love. The parent reaps a number of benefits from the service rendered by the child and is quite averse to its acting in an independent manner. (2) In England and America the parent entrusts the boy with responsibility as early as possible, instils into him a sense of duty, develops his individuality to the utmost. Here the opposite is the case. (3) The eyes of the English and American parent are on the future and he tries to convey to his boys some notion of the ways in which they can make positions for themselves in the future. But the Japanese parent is full of the past and never wearies of relating to his children what the good ancestors thought and said and how the sons and daughters of days gone by revered their fathers and mothers and remained subject to them all their days. (4) The Anglo-Saxon parent pays great attention to the physical development of children, sees that they take regular exercise, looks after their food and clothing and watches their habits of life; while in Japan little attention is as a rule paid to these things. (5) The Anglo-Saxon boy is brought into contact early in his life with various lines of life and is given an opportunity of choosing a profession for himself, or he is allowed to try his hand early at some special business. But in Japan in all cases the choice lies with the parent, and the boy is seldom consulted. (6) Among Anglo-Saxons no occupation is despised. Even manual labour is considered sacred. But here occupations are graded and, speaking generally, all kinds of labour are despised and considered beneath the dignity of a gentleman. (7) The object of parents in England and America is to acquaint their children with all the most recent discoveries and inventions and to turn their minds to the application of the great forces of nature and art in new ways. French newspapers are compiled to please and tickle the fancy of the public, but English and American newspapers make it their chief object to instruct the reader. (8) The cases in England and America in which parents assert their authority are very few. Persuasion of a gentle kind and exhortation are chiefly resorted to. But in Japan the opposite is the case. (9) In England and America when once children have been started in life they do not expect their parents to be continually assisting them. They object to be dependent on their parents in any way. But in Japan after marriage even there is constant interference. (10) Here the chief gifts of the parent to the child are money and property. In England and America efficiency in some line of life, the ability to maintain itself is what each right-minded parent seeks to impart to his child. Educated as indicated above, the Anglo-Saxon goes out into the world with self-confidence and courage and does battle with his competitors in a most spirited manner. Compared with the go-ahead Anglo-Saxon youths our young men appear young no longer; their lethargy savours of old age (*genki naku tashiyori no gotoshi*). The great competitors and rivals of the Japanese race are not the Russians who are overrunning Manchuria, but the Anglo-Saxons. It is not war that Japan has to fear, but overpowering Anglo-Saxon business energy. There is nothing for it but to begin at the beginning and educate our people up to the Anglo-Saxon standard of life and thought. The effects are not to be had without setting in motion the cause.

* * *

In the *Tōkei Shinshi* (Statistics) we find some interesting details bearing on the conferring of

degrees in Japan. According to existing regulations the degree of doctor is given for proficiency in 9 distinct subjects, namely: (1) Law. (2) Medicine. (3) Pharmaceutics. (4) Engineering. (5) Literature. (6) Science. (7) Agriculture. (8) Forestry. (9) Veterinary Science. One way of obtaining a degree is for the candidate to send in an application to the University accompanied by an original essay on a special subject; or degrees may be conferred after certain fixed examinations held at the University. There is too what is called a *Hakase-kai*, a Doctor's Association, that has the power to recommend persons to the Minister of Education for a Doctor's degree. The President of the University also has the power to recommend professors of the University for the same degree. According to Statistics published on Aug. 8th last, there were in all 297 gentlemen holding doctors' degrees. The distribution as regards subjects is as follows:—Law, 43. Medicine, 58. Pharmaceutics, 3. Engineering, 91. Literature, 34. Science, 43. Agriculture, 11. Forestry, 6. Veterinary Science, 7. Comparison with a list published at the end of the year 1899 shows an increase of 60 persons in the 2½ years. The total number of persons who have received degrees since the first issue of the Monbushō order bearing on degrees in 1888 is 322; 25 of these having died.

* * *

A strongly worded letter appears in the *Taiyō* signed "Kyukō," advocating a change of policy in this country as regards the adoption of German methods and institutions. The writer maintains that Japan is doing herself harm by making a model of a nation which in many respects is despotically governed, and goes on to cite evidence to show that there is a very strong anti-Oriental feeling throughout Germany. The speeches of the Emperor William on China are quoted and so are the utterances of the *Lokal Anzeiger* on the fire in Peking, which, according to the writer we are quoting, make it quite plain that Asiatics are held in contempt by leading Germans as in every way inferior to themselves. Why does Japan worship a people who fail to recognise her merits and who are intensely narrow-minded and prejudiced? asks this writer. At the present time Germany has gone mad on militarism, and learning no longer occupies the first place in the minds of the people. Not long ago the Emperor in speaking at a University observed that it was not scholars so much as soldiers that Germany needed. The sentiment was applauded on all sides. The German educational system turns out human machines rather than men, and hence Germany is not the country to which we should send the majority of our young men. To think in a groove and act in a mechanical manner are not what our youths need to be taught. The Germany of to-day is not Luther's, Goethe's, and Wagner's Germany, but King William's Germany. Hence it is no suitable training school for our people.

* * *

Dr. Nishimura Shigeki contributes to the *Taiyō* a thoughtful article on the financial condition of the Japanese people, from which we cull the following facts:—According to investigations made by the Bureau of Statistics connected with the Cabinet a short time ago, the total value of the property owned by the Japanese people is 10,414,717,000 yen and the annual proceeds of this is 1,640,764,000 yen. According to investigations carried on by other parties the total value of property is placed at 11,806,000,000 yen, and the annual income realised at 1,525,000,000 yen. This is about 35 yen per head of the population. Comparing these figures with those of the richest and poorest of Western countries, Japan's poverty is made apparent. The total value of property in America is stated to be 163,500,000,000 yen and the annual income therefrom 31,116,000,000 yen, averaging 445 yen per head of the population. In England property is valued at 118,060,000,000 yen and the annual income yielded at 14,230,000,000 yen, or 364 yen per head. Coming to Spain, property is valued at 25,000,000,000 yen, and the income at 2,730,000,000 yen or 155 yen per head. The figures for Portugal are, property, 4,100,000,000 yen, income 640,000,000 yen, that is 136 yen

per head. Taking the taxes paid in various countries in the year 1896, the figures for America were 896,640,000 yen; those for England 1,048,000,000 yen; those for Japan 231,350,000 yen. When the taxes paid by us are compared to our earnings, it at once appears that we are a most heavily taxed people. Were the rate of assessment followed in America followed here, our total taxes would not exceed 19,560,000 yen. If England's rate were to be followed then they would amount to 73,140,000 yen. If Japan's rate of assessment were followed in England and America, England's taxes would run into 2,313,600,000 yen and America's to 2,876,300,000 yen. Yet notwithstanding the disproportion already existing between our earnings and our taxation, our Budgets are growing in bulk year by year. Four years ago local taxes and national taxes together amounted to 296,500,000 yen. If this year's Budget passes the Diet, the figures reached will be 344,600,000 yen. Yet for some time past the Government has been trying to make out that we are lightly taxed compared to other countries. The following table is supposed to demonstrate quite clearly how lightly we are taxed.

COMPARATIVE TAXATION.

	Army and Navy.		Executive.		Diplomatic and Consular Services.		Total.
	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	
Japan	2,210	2,953	0,865				5,839
England ...	10,607	15,999	6,018				25,606
America ...	9,411	8,094	1,278				19,330

This leaves out of account altogether the earnings of the tax-payers and the proportion of the taxes to those earnings. If the average income be taken as a basis then, as the earnings of the English tax-payers are ten times that of the Japanese, where he pays yen 5.839, the Englishman should pay yen 58.390 and the American should pay yen 70.068. In addition to the weight of our taxes, we have to contend with such difficulties as the undue outflow of specie, the excess of imports over exports and a foreign trade that in recent years has been anything but steady and reliable. A foreign loan is recommended by some as the panacea for all our financial trouble, but the exercise of greater economy and thrift and the development of our resources in a more thorough manner is a safer course to follow than to burden the country with a heavy national debt.

LITERARY NOTES.

Mr. Henry Frowde informs us that the whole of the edition of the Oxford University Press Colloquy facsimile of the First Folio Shakespeare was subscribed for within six weeks of the issue of the preliminary prospectus. We understand that the volumes cannot be ready for distribution until the Autumn of 1902.

A marriage will shortly take place between the Rev. Roland Allen, chaplain to the Bishop of North China, youngest son of the late Rev. Charles Fletcher Allen (author of *The Siege of the Peking Legations*, which was recently reviewed in these columns) and Mary Beatrice, elder daughter of the late Admiral Sir John Walter Farleton, K.C.B.

It is reported in Brisbane that Mr. John Edward Courtney Bodley, barrister, political writer, and author of Bodley's *France*, the very best book on the subject in the English language, has been offered the Governorship of Queensland. Mr. Bodley, who is 48 years of age, was private secretary to the President of the Local Government Board (Sir Charles Dilke) from 1882 to 1885, and secretary to the Royal Commission on Housing of the Working Classes in 1884-5. He married in 1891 a daughter of Mr. John Bell, of Rushpool Hall, Yorkshire, and has resided for many years past in France.

A complete pocket edition of Dickens's Works will shortly be issued jointly by Messrs. Chapman & Hall, the owners of the copyright, and Mr. Henry Frowde of the Oxford University Press. It will be printed on the Oxford India Paper and

tions. Upwards of six hundred illustrations will appear, being reproductions from the original drawings by Seymour, "Phiz," Cruikshank, Landseer, Leech, etc. At the beginning of each book a list of the principal characters mentioned in the volume will appear.

Mr. George Moore is the most seriously discussed novelist of the hour. Opinions of his performance differ greatly. Mr. G. S. Street, Mr. William Archer, and Dr. Barry are all enthusiastic about "Sister Teresa," which is compared not unfavourably with the achievements of Tolstoi and Flaubert. Mr. Clement K. Shorter pronounces a contrary opinion in the *Sphere*, and says that Mr. Moore is a man of only moderate talents, whose novels spring less from native ability than from his adoption of many French novels which, it is suggested by Mr. Shorter, he has absorbed and recast.

In his own peculiar way Mr. Bernard Shaw has put on record a tale against the "deserving poor." He gave a copying commission at the British Museum to a well-qualified but destitute schoolmaster, the fee being £2. Having got an advance of 5s., this man sublet it for £1 15., and went back to his books. The second man borrowed 1s. 6d. from the schoolmaster to buy the paper, and in turn sublet the contract for £1 13s. 6d. So the job passed on, until it got into the hands of the least sober and least competent copyist in the room, who, adds Mr. Shaw, "actually did the work for five shillings, and borrowed endless sixpences from me from that time to the day of her death."

BASEBALL.

Y.C. AND A.C. VERSUS COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.

The baseball match on Saturday between teams from the Y.C. and A.C. and the Yokohama Commercial School proved an interesting contest, and the Club only won by 2 runs. The teams were:—Y.A. and A.C.—McChesney, l.f.; Edwards, r.f.; Swan, p.; Blake, 3b.; Merriman, c.f.; Hellyer, 2b.; McGowan, 1b.; Thorne, c.; Kilby, s.s. Commercial School.—Amano, l.f.; Nozaki, s.s.; Kusanawa, 2b.; Furuhashi, p.; Kono, c.f.; Ito, 3b.; Horiuchi, c.; S. Ito, r.f.; Ozaki 1b.

The first innings were barren for both teams, the fielding being smart all round. In the second the Yokohama Commercial School opened their score with three runs, Horiuchi bringing in Ito and Kono, while an error on the part of pitcher enabled the third one to be made. It was not until the 4th innings that the Club knotted a point, Edwards scoring the run, having made two bases off his own hit, then moved to third on catcher's error, and home on a fine strike by Swan. The fifth innings saw another run made for the Club, McGowan being the man to reach the plate: the School were still leading by a point. In the sixth innings the Club romped away with the field and four runs went down on the score sheet to the credit of Edwards, Swan, Blake and Merriman. This substantial lead the school boys were never able to pull down altogether, although they scored a run in the sixth and three in the eighth innings, making them 7. The Club, though they failed to score in the seventh, managed to get two men home (Blake and Merriman) in the eighth and one (McChesney) in the last innings. This left the School two to tie and three to win. The task was beyond them, however, and the game concluded in rapid fashion, three splendid catches being made in succession by Hellyer, Blake, and Edwards, putting out the side in short order. Score by innings:—

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Y. C. & A. C.	0	0	0	1	4	0	2	1	—9
Y. C. S.	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	3	—7

Mr. A. Tanaka was umpire, Mr. H. W. Kilby scorer.

The *Rosetta Maru* made another fast trip down from Japan, said the *Hongkong Telegraph* of Sept. 24th. We congratulate...

DEATH OF AN OLD NAGASAKI RESIDENT.

The funeral of Mr. S. F. Lawrence, for many years constable in H.B.M.'s Consular service, took place at Nagasaki on the 26th ult. It was attended by Mr. R. G. E. Forster, H.B.M.'s Acting-Consul, Mr. E. L. S. Gordon, Assistant, and Mr. G. Kircher, Shipping Clerk at the British Consulate, as well as by a large number of Japanese and Foreign Residents. A detachment of Bluejackets from H.M.S. *Pigmy* was also present. At the conclusion of the opening portion of the service for the Burial of the Dead, which was held at the English Church, the following address was given by Mr. Forster:—

"We are met here this afternoon to pay the last tribute of respect to our departed friend Simeon Frost Lawrence. Many of you present here to-day have doubtless known him longer than I have, but during the fourteen years that I have known him, I have had opportunities of observing his character; opportunities which can only exist between those in the same office and in the same service. Some forty-five years ago, Lawrence enlisted into the old 10th Regiment of Foot and from that time up till two years ago, when he retired on a pension, he served his Queen and Country with that devotion to his duty which characterizes the British soldier and sailor of the highest class. Shortly after joining, Lawrence went with his regiment to India, and was afterwards present at the attack on the Peiho Forts and the occupation of Peking. Later on, the Regiment was moved to Japan, and Lawrence, then a Sergeant, was placed in charge of the guard at the British Legation when Sir Harry Parkes was Minister. Some time after, Lawrence was appointed Constable at the British Consulate at Hakodate and about twenty years ago was transferred to Nagasaki, where he has resided ever since. Throughout his long service he enjoyed the respect and esteem of his superiors for his devotion to his duty. Duty was his watchword and I know that all here present to-day, can testify to the willingness with which he would spend long hours in the office, after the usual closing time, if business was to be transacted. Four years ago, Lawrence attained the age of sixty; the same year in which Her Majesty Queen Victoria celebrated the Sixtieth Anniversary of her Accession to the Throne. I was not in Nagasaki at the time, but I read in the newspapers that Mr. Longford, H.B.M.'s Consul here, invited some of Lawrence's friends round to the Consulate to celebrate what was called 'Lawrence's Jubilee.' Early this year the Sovereign he had served so long passed away, and now, only a few months later, we are gathered round the grave of as faithful a servant as that Gracious Lady ever possessed. I trust it may be some alleviation of the sorrow of his widow to see the respect and esteem in which her husband was held by all classes of the community, as evidenced by the attendance here to-day, and to know that although he is no longer with us, his memory will be affectionately treasured by his many friends. I think I cannot better conclude these few remarks than by quoting some lines addressed by an old General Officer to the sword he had carried throughout his career, and which seem to me specially applicable to our departed friend:

And now, my treasured sword, come forth,
Since time hath marred thy beauty,
I, like thee, by toil am worn,
We both have done our Duty."

A procession was then formed, headed by the Boatmen of the Consulate and the sailors from H.M.S. *Pigmy*, all carrying wreaths. Then followed the coffin draped with the Union Jack and surmounted by a large wreath sent by the Staff of H.B.M.'s Consulate, Nagasaki. The widow and Mr. Massie followed as chief mourners, behind whom were Mr. Forster and the Staff of the Consulate and a large number of foreign residents. On arrival at the Cemetery at Urakami, the coffin was borne to the grave by the

PIRACY AT NEGISHI.

The fisherfolk and other residents of the usually quiet village of Negishi were thrown into a state of considerable excitement on Saturday morning by the discovery that a large fishing boat or junk had, during the previous night, been cut away from her moorings in the Creek just outside Negishi bridge and made away with. At 12 p.m. on Friday night the boat was safe at her moorings but at 1 a.m. on Saturday she was gone. At daylight several fishing boats put out in search of the missing craft and the police being communicated with telegraphed the news to all the coast stations in the neighbourhood. During the same night the mainsail, booms and halyards of a small yacht owned by Mr. J. L. O. Eyton, which was lying at anchor on the beach opposite his house at Negishi—a mile or so this side of the bridge—were carried away, nothing else in the yacht being taken. On Saturday morning a fishing boat on returning to Negishi, reported having seen off Kannonzaki a large fishing boat pursuing a very zig zag course under a foreign style triangular sail, scarcely big enough to give her steering way. It was therefore conjectured that the gang which stole the fishing boat annexed the mainsail of Mr. Eyton's yacht with the view of utilising it in place of the fishing boat's own sail until the characters or number marked on the latter could be cut out and a patch put in, to avoid identification. Of course this is merely a surmise but there appears to be some grounds for its being entertained. According to the Negishi fishermen the fishing craft would require at least five men to man her, while the sail and booms of Mr. Eyton's yacht would be a good load for two men. Probably if the above guess is correct the fishing boat was yulohed or poled round the coast till close up to the spot where the yacht now is lying and a party then waded up to her and carried the latter's rigging aboard the former. Up to Monday morning, we believe, no clue had been found as to the whereabouts of the stolen boat.

THE LAST HALF-YEAR'S TRADE.

In a review of the foreign trade of Japan for the first half of the current year, a Tokyo journal remarks that in January 38,000 bales of raw silk had to be taken over from the previous term—and this following upon a period of great disproportion between exports and imports (with the excess on the side of the latter). The depression in trade which had been felt during the autumn and winter showed every sign of becoming worse, and domestic industries became very dull in consequence of the disturbances in North China. Also there had been a combination of circumstances tending to attract and absorb wealth from European and American centres. The Transvaal war had lasted for nearly a couple of years; no one could see the end of the North China affair; Great Britain had been collecting specie to meet the expenses of her South African campaign; both wars had caused much dislocation in means of communication, and the allied Powers had been compelled to send much gold and silver to North China for the use of their troops. All these conditions combined to intensify the dullness in Japan's trade. There had thus been a natural tendency to shrinkage both in imports and exports; of the former an immense quantity remained in godown; the movement of raw silk was slow and sluggish; money became scarce and many failures were reported. Matters improved after a time, however, and in May it was satisfactory to note that exports exceeded imports by yen 1,351,370.87, the respective values being:—yen 22,796,077.71, and yen 21,444,706.84.

The following table is reproduced:—

	Exports. Yen.	Imports. Yen.	Total. Yen.
January	16,273,551	18,379,529	34,653,080
February	17,759,852	21,165,672	38,925,527
March	19,852,958	25,322,269	45,175,228
April	19,822,374	22,772,777	42,595,151
May	22,796,077	21,444,706	44,240,784
June	18,855,221	21,514,601	40,369,822

Grand total. 115,340,036 130,599,018 245,939,055

At the end of December last the notes issued by the Bank of Japan amounted to yen 288,570,032, of which yen 41,220,000 was extra issue, against reserves of 228,750,032, but towards the close of January the extra issue was reduced to yen 21,964,149, due doubtless in some measure to repayment of loans and advances. We give the following table:—

Date.	Convertible notes issued Million yen.	Reserve in specie. Million yen.	Reserve for insurance. Million yen.	Extra issues. Million yen.
End of Jan.	206	64	141	21
" Feb.	205	62	142	22
" Mar.	187	61	125	5
" Apr.	181	60	126	6
" May	185	61	124	4
" June	197	61	135	15

The reserve fund of specie was decreased by yen 4,960,000 up to March inclusive, but as, at the same time discount diminished also by yen 13,850,000, loans were repaid to the amount of yen 17,540,000. The consequence was that the amount of convertible notes issued contracted and increased the ratio to reserve from 30 per cent. to over 33. In April, not only were the extra issues restored, but the surplus amounted to yen 5,920,000 at one time and yen 4,840,000 at another. Besides the Bank of Japan, the various banks in the provinces also endeavoured to bring about the restoration of loans; the movement of funds became sluggish and trade became generally dull and inactive. There were some who, assuming that the sugar consumption tax law would be put into operation after April, imported goods in expectation of gain; but these were unfortunate and were doomed to disappointment and loss.

THE MARQUARDT CONCERT.

A fair house greeted Madame Breitschuck-Marquardt and Herr Marquardt on their second appearance at the Public Hall, Yokohama, on Tuesday evening, being drawn thither doubtless in large measure by the presence on the programme of several well-known local names, and also of course by the desire to hear and see the professional visitors. We had an opportunity on a former occasion of recording our opinion of Madame Breitschuck-Marquardt's performance on the harp. It may be sufficient therefore to merely state that her contributions to the concert were a solo, "The Chimes of Sydney" succeeded, in response to an insistent recall by a "Cascade" by Zabel; the exquisite "Au rive de la Mer" of Obethuer, similarly followed by a "Mazurka" of Schuecker; and that in addition she accompanied on the harp Mr. Sanford in the song "Tender and True," and took part with Herr Marquardt in a duet consisting of the "Elegy" of Ernst and Sauret's "Le Ruisseau." It is needless to say that she held her audience spell-bound so long as she sat at her instrument. Mrs. Mollison's share in the programme consisted of (a) "Love Song"—MacDowell, and (b) Serenade "La Berceuse" by Gounod, the latter lovely number (which was charmingly sung and accompanied on violin and piano with rare taste by Herr Marquardt and Mr. Richter) being followed, on recall, by Lassen's "All Souls' Day." On each fresh occasion that Mrs. Mollison consents to delight her fellow-residents they seem to find some new beauty in her voice. Mr. Sanford, though perhaps a little more power might have been desirable, gave a very expressive and melodious rendering of "Let all Obey," and was also heard to great advantage in "Tender and True" the accompaniment of which was played on the harp by Madame Breitschuck-Marquardt. Mr. Richter rendered the piano accompaniments with his usual success, and took part with Herr Marquardt and Mr. R. Schmid (cello) in the opening number, a trio in G. Major (adagio and finale) of Haydn which was splendidly rendered. Herr Marquardt's violin solos were listened to with deep attention; being recalled after playing Bach's Prelude and Fugue, he gave a gavotte by the same composer; later in the evening he similarly augmented the programme with a Theme and Variation by Leonard. The concert as a whole was quite a treat to music-lovers and deserved a far larger attendance than was accorded to it.

1. Trio for Piano, Violin and Cello...in G. Major Haydn (Adagio and Finale)
 2. Harp Solo... "The Chimes of Sydney"...Marquardt
 3. Violin SoloPrelude and Fugue.....Bach (Unaccompanied)
 4. Soprano Solo... (a) "Love Song"...MacDowell (b) "Serenade" "La Berceuse" Gounod (Violin obligato) Mrs. J. P. MOLLISON.
 5. Violin Solo... (a) "Romance"...Beethoven (b) Scherzo Fantastique "Hologoblin dance"...Bazzini
- INTERMISSION.
6. Harp Solo... "Au rive de la Mer"...Obethuer
 7. Violin Solo (Andante and Finale) "Concert" Mendelssohn
 8. Baritone Solo "Let all obey"...Leach Mr. SANFORD.
 9. Violin and Harp Duet... (a) "Elegy"...Ernst Argument.—Ernst, the famous Violinist and Composer, sung for the hand of his first love, was refused by her father who was rich and arrogant. He said, "Go into the world, make your name, then ask." Ernst returned with much renown, but found his sweetheart had died of a broken heart. Hence the celebrated "Elegy." (b) "Le Ruisseau" (The Brook)...Sauret

On Wednesday evening Herr Marquardt and Madame Breitschuck-Marquardt gave a concert at the Hotel Metropole, Tokyo.

INTERPORT CRICKET.

NOTES AND ANTICIPATIONS.

The Interport Cricket Matches between Yokohama and Kobe have been arranged for Tuesday, Oct. 15th, Wednesday, Oct. 16th, and Thursday, Oct. 17th. A friend who is deeply interested in cricket matters generally sends us the following notes regarding the "probables" for the home eleven, with the remark that Yokohama players must take a more genuine and active interest in their cricket during the next few days if they hope to have any success against Kobe.

A. F. Cratford.—Although perhaps not in such good form as last year (when unfortunately he could not play) is good enough for all purposes. Is perhaps our most dependable bat. If he has a fault it is that he is too modest regarding his bowling powers.

C. M. Duff.—The veteran of the band. Is in much better form behind the stumps than he was last year.

E. B. S. Edwards.—Made a poor show last year but had practised little owing to trouble with his eyes. Rapidly returning to his old aggressive style. We want more "forcing bats," as some one remarked the other day. In bowling has lost some of the "vim" he formerly had.

E. G. Fraughtley.—Our best fast bowler without a doubt, and on his day most difficult to play. Would be a fair bat if he would only lose a portion of the unaccountable nervousness he shows when first going to the wicket. Several kind friends have, however, undertaken that he shall have a "small bottle" before each innings and confidently expect huge results.

E. H. Kilby.—Little has been seen of this player this season. Rumour says that he is busy, which is no doubt true. Unkind friends say that he is avoiding all exercise in order to put on sufficient beef to become an oarsman. Let us hope he will turn out at his best on the day.

H. H. Kilby.—Began the season by playing a much freer game than heretofore with considerable success, but has now returned to his old style. A player with his knowledge of the game (to say nothing of an accurate eye) should not always play a merely defensive game. Often has chances to score which are utterly disregarded although perfectly safe; to a worse player they might not be safe, to him they are. Has improved vastly as a bowler.

F. Lammert.—His first season here. Has nice easy action as a bowler and his natural ball is a good one. Too impatient to take wickets and on that account inclined to give a loose one occasionally. Should stick to his length. As a batsman can hit and will always make runs if not too impatient.

E. W. Maitland.—A China veteran who has

not shirked practice, consequently has got into very fair form. As a bowler has done well, bowling mostly "off theory." A little apt to get tired if kept on too long. Has a safe pair of "saucers" attached to his wrists.

F. O. Stuart.—Has been diligent but still "streaky" as a batsman. A slow bowler, straight but fairly easy. Useful man against batsmen of medium calibre but "hae me doots" regarding his success against real cricketers.

E. W. Townsend.—Another slow bowler with a natural break. Tricky and might do well with good wicket-keeping.

Has style as a batsman but seems far more at home with fast bowling than slow; in fact cannot play the latter. Is worth watching.

S. Wheeler.—Played in last year's team. Is a bit of a stickler and not really easy to get. A fair change, but only fair, and should be far more spry in the field.

F. E. Wilkinson.—On form of two years ago would be one of the first picked. Now,—well I don't know, but there is still time. All would be pleased to see him take the game more seriously. A little more energy is all that is required.

F. E. White.—Has been away most of the season but that need not count, as practically no cricket was played during his absence. This was partly his fault, partly the fault of others. In good form with the ball—quite up to the old standard—but wants a lot more practice in batting to attain anything like his old form.

VETERAN.

LAW CASES.

The three gentlemen, Messrs. Suzuki, Kimura and Kurobe, who were apprehended at Mr. Ito Hei's villa in Kanagawa—where Mr. Kimura resides—on a charge of gambling, were brought up for trial on the 30th ultimo, and having been found guilty, were sentenced to 2 months' major imprisonment and a fine of 20 *yen*. They immediately appealed against this sentence, which, indeed, seems very severe. There must have been specially aggravating circumstances, for the general punishment for gambling is a month's imprisonment and 5 *yen* fine.

In the Yokohama Chihō Saibansho on Friday, Judge Kano gave judgment for defendant in the suit brought by Mr. A. M. Weale, of Messrs. Cornes & Co., against Mr. Kobayashi Keisuke, of Otamachi Ichome. The plaintiff's case was that on May 8th, 1900, he received an order from defendant to import 100 piculs of zinc powder. Half arrived on September 2nd and the remainder on Oct. 15th, and the fact was notified to defendant in both cases. The latter, however, refused to take delivery of the goods, on the ground that the quality of the article was inferior to sample, and proposed the cancelling of the contract. Plaintiff, therefore, prayed the Court to order defendant to take delivery of the goods or otherwise claimed payment of *yen* 2,344.48 with interest at the rate of 12 per cent. during the time he failed to take delivery, as provided by the contract.

The hearing was resumed in the Yokohama Chihō Saibansho on Saturday before Judge Yasuda, of the case instituted by Messrs. James Martin and C. K. Marshall-Martin against J. H. Ranger, claiming payment of *yen* 372.50 with interest of 5 per cent. from March 1st, 1900, until the execution of judgment. Plaintiffs produced an exhibit to the Court to prove that defendant must pay the claim on the ground that he received 350 shares from the Maples Hotel at the time of the re-organization of the Hotel to meet liabilities. Defendant contended that he simply got the shares by way of reward, claims of creditors having been paid by money invested by partners of the hotel. Mr. P. B. Clarke, examined as a witness, said that defendant entered into a contract to meet the liabilities of the hotel until April 30th, 1900, and stated that the shares had not been given to defendant as a reward.

would be better to see the contract form made between defendant and the partners of the hotel. The case was adjourned.

In the Yokohama Chihō Saibansho on Saturday the hearing was resumed of the suit brought by Mr. T. Kern, of Messrs. Silber, Wolff & Co., against Mr. Okawa Sahei, drug merchant of Otamachi Nichome. Plaintiff claimed from defendant payment of a promissory note for *yen* 1,380, payable on the 28th July last. Judgment was reserved.

In the Yokohama Chihō Saibansho judgment was given by Judge Yasuda for plaintiff in the action brought by M. Loire, of Lyons, France, against Mr. J. F. Wagen. The Court ordered defendant to pay plaintiff *yen* 501.90, the price of cotton antiseptic bandages supplied by plaintiff, with interest of 6 per cent. per annum from April 1st to Nov. 30th, 1896, and also the costs of the Court.

In the Yokohama Chihō Saibansho on Monday, the hearing was resumed of the case in which Mr. Tom Thomas seeks to secure payment from Ting Shon-kang of the sums of *yen* 8,000 and *yen* 4,000 due on two promissory notes. The first note was dated November 23rd, 1899, the second, Feb. 9th, 1900. They were each to run for a year, but neither had been redeemed at maturity. Defendant, while admitting having received loans from plaintiff, pleaded that the money thus obtained was not upon promissory notes, and that in the promissory note loan he was only jointly liable with another Chinaman. The hearing was again adjourned.

The case in which Mr. Arai Kildolye seeks to recover from Messrs. Ahrens and Co. the balance of the purchase money, etc., of the Phoenix Saw Mill, was advanced a stage on Monday in the Yokohama Chihō Saibansho, a witness being called to depose to the delivery of certain timber at the mill in 1898.

Two Japanese are to be prosecuted on a charge of stealing *yen* 280 worth of oil-cake from the C.M.S.N. Co.'s steamer *Yungtze* in Yokohama harbour on Sept. 10th.

Arguments of Counsel were heard on Wednesday in the Yokohama Chihō Saibansho, before Judge Yasuda, in the case in which Messrs. Carl Rhole and Co., sue for the delivery of 800 cases of Swedish iron by Mr. Okagi Naotaro, which said iron they claim has been fraudulently made over by him to Yamada Tatsuzo by a fictitious commercial transaction. Judgment will be given on the 7th inst.

A claim for the payment of *yen* 1,225.60, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from the 1st of August, brought by Mr. Esabhyoy against a Mr. Lloyd, was called in the Yokohama Chihō Saibansho on Wednesday, but was postponed at the request of plaintiff who wished to make farther investigations into the legal status of the defendant.

In Kobe the McGlew divorce case came up again on Monday and applications were made for the calling of various witnesses and the production of an American expert who could depose as to the conditions governing divorce cases in the State whence appellant came.

It is understood that the Public Procurator in Yokohama has dismissed the charge of assault preferred by Mrs. Frances Carroll against a waiter employed at the Yokohama railway station restaurant, and a Japanese policeman, on the ground of insufficient evidence.

The case in which Messrs. Lowder and Akiyama sued Messrs. M. N. Gobhai and Co. to recover *yen* 200, and *yen* 13.44 costs, a legal fee for demanding payment of a promissory note, was decided in favour of the plaintiffs in the Yokohama Chihō on Thursday. One-fifth of the costs were taxed to the plaintiffs.

In the Yokohama Chihō Saibansho on Thurs-

only recognised *yen* 25 as being borrowed from plaintiff, the rest was a loss incurred in a business transaction which plaintiff should wholly assume. Neither party were present in Court and the case was adjourned to the 8th October.

The case in which Mr. Tom Thomas seeks to recover payment of two promissory notes given by a Chinaman, was again called on in the Yokohama Chihō Saibansho on Thursday. Defendant admitted payment of monthly interest on both notes but he urged that the case should not legally have been brought against him. The case was again adjourned.

THE AMERICAN MARITIME REVIVAL.

Lieut. Carlyon Bellairs, R.N., who will be remembered by many cricketers in Yokohama for the excellent game he always played, has now turned into a "man of letters." We find him writing to the *Commercial Intelligence* as follows:—

The attention drawn in *Commercial Intelligence* to the revival of the American mercantile marine is my excuse for sending the following extracts from Presidential messages, showing that it is only the outcome of a policy long advocated by the greatest men in America. The decay of the American mercantile marine had begun prior to the American Civil War, and the process of decay was undoubtedly accelerated by that war, not only through the operations of the *Alabama* and her consorts, but also by the withdrawal of over one million tons, representing 600 vessels and 70,000 men from the mercantile marine for the purposes of the most successful and greatest commercial blockade in history. The decisive factors however, were not so much the war, but, as you point out, the more remunerative outlets for the capital that railways and internal expansion afforded, and the inability to compete for some time with the better organised resources which England possessed for iron and steel shipbuilding. It is probable that these conditions have now passed away. In order to show how close at heart the American Governments held this question, I propose to quote in succession from the Messages of Presidents Grant, Arthur, and Cleveland. We can take as our starting point the Message on December 4, 1854, of President Pierce to the Senate and the House of Representatives, that "the United States foreign commerce has reached a magnitude and extent nearly equal to that of the first Maritime Power of the earth, and exceeding that of any other." We may note in passing that the first subsidy to steam ships was one granted by the United Kingdom to the Cunard Company for £81,000 in 1838. The United States established subsidies for the carriage of mails in 1847, so that by 1852 the subsidies paid by the United States Exchequer to American steamships amounted to \$2,000,000 per annum for mail services alone. It was at this time that Congress put an end to the mail subsidy, which was not revived again until 1891, since which time the subsidies have been increased without at first meeting with any corresponding increase in the American mercantile marine:—

"It is a national humiliation that we are now compelled to pay from 20 to 30 million dollars annually (exclusive of passage money, which we should share with vessels of other nations) to foreigners for doing the work which should be done by American vessels, American built, American owned, and American manned. This is a direct drain upon the resources of the country of just so much money, equal to casting it into the sea, so far as this nation is concerned.

"I regard it of such grave importance, affecting every interest of the country to so great an extent that any method which will gain the end will secure a rich national blessing."

(President Grant's Message to Congress. "Messages and Papers of the Presidents." Vol. vii., p. 54.)

"The continuing decline of the merchant marine of the United States is greatly to be deplored.

"There must be some peculiar hindrance to the development of this interest, or the enterprise and energy of American mechanics and capitalists would have kept this country at least abreast of our rivals.

"The substitution of iron for wood and of

not have been adverse to America if we had given to our navigation interests a portion of the aid and protection which have been so wisely bestowed upon our manufactures. I commend the whole subject to the wisdom of Congress, with the suggestion that no question of greater magnitude or further reaching importance can engage their attention."

(President Arthur's Annual Message, December 6, 1881, "Messages and Papers of the Presidents," Vol. viii., p. 63.)

"The Secretary forcibly depicts the intimate connection and interdependence of the Navy and the commercial marine, and invites attention to the continual decadence of the latter and the corresponding transfer of our growing commerce to foreign bottoms. This subject is one of the utmost importance to the national welfare. Methods of reviving American shipbuilding, and of restoring the United States flag in the ocean carrying trade should receive the immediate attention of Congress. We have mechanical skill and abundant material for the manufacture of modern iron steamships in fair competition with our commercial rivals. Our disadvantage in building ships is the greater cost of labour, and in sailing them, higher taxes, and greater interest on capital, while the ocean highways are already monopolised by our formidable rivals. These obstacles should in some way be overcome, and for our rapid communication with foreign lands we should not continue to depend wholly upon vessels built in the yards of other countries, and sailing under foreign flags. With no United States steamers on the principal ocean lines or in any foreign ports, our facilities for extending our commerce are greatly restricted, while the nations which build and sail the ships and carry the mails and passengers obtain thereby conspicuous advantages in increasing their trade."

(Annual Message of President Lincoln, Dec. 4, 1862. "Messages and Papers of the Presidents," Vol. viii., p. 140.)

"Shipbuilding, which has been protected to strangulation, should be revived by the prospect of profitable employment for ships when built, and the American sailor should be resurrected and again take his place—a sturdy and industrious citizen in time of peace and a patriotic and safe defender of American interests in the day of conflict."

"The ancient provision of our law denying American registry to ships built abroad and owned by Americans appears in the light of present conditions not only to be a failure for good at every point, but to be nearer a relic of barbarism than anything that exists under the permission of a statute of the United States. I earnestly recommend its prompt repeal."

(President Cleveland's Annual Message, 1894. "Messages and Papers of the Presidents," Vol. ix., pp. 552-553.)

This last message is a fitting commentary on the whole history. Up to the time of the repeal of the Navigation Acts, British shipping was "protected to strangulation." Capital gravitated only into those branches of shipping where it was protected. To-day we stand as the first maritime power on earth, although we afford freedom of port to the whole world. The position of British shipping as a whole, apart from individual interests, is being undermined by protection organised by great and powerful shipping rings. So it is with American shipping. Protected in a home market, so that none but an American vessel can carry cargo from New York to San Francisco, American capital has hitherto refused to venture into channels where there is open competition.

WORD-COINAGE BY LIVING AMERICAN AUTHORS.

The English language continues to grow. Most of us can remember when the number of words as recorded in "Webster's Unabridged" first reached the hundred thousand mark. Now some of the dictionaries include over 300,000, and to keep near that number they are compelled to discard 200,000 words because they are no longer "alive," or are ultra-technical, or for some other reason. Most of this growth has been, of course, in the line of technical words. Many of the new words come from the streets, where they are called slang until some reputable speaker or author gives them countenance and they pass into the language as duly credentialled additions. Others are minted by our poets and essayists and novelist striving to express some shade of meaning or some appearance of nature in a single word.

Mr. Leon Mead has been conducting an in-

vestigation in regard to the last form of additions to the language, and he has secured communications from a number of living authors. "Some of the most facile as well as the boldest writers in the guild of American letters to-day," he writes in *The Chautauquan* (August) "have never coined any words; they do not believe in such experiments; they say that the English language of Shakespeare, Burke, Ruskin, and Washington Irving is good enough for them." But Mr. Mead regards this as the purist's point of view, and thinks that if all men assumed that inflexible attitude our language would be at a standstill. Indeed, he discovers that some of the purists have themselves sinned, if coining words be a sin, for he finds evidence of it in their published works in spite of their disinclination openly to father new words. Some of those who have disclaimed or do not remember having coined any words are: Theodore Roosevelt, Lew Wallace, D. C. Gilman, Prof. Walter A. Wyckoff, Richard Henry Stoddard, F. Marion Crawford, Henry James, W. D. Howells, Charles Dudley Warner, John Burroughs, Owen Wister, Frederick J. Stimson, Donald G. Mitchell, Oscar Fay Adams, Mrs. Amelia E. Barr, Mrs. Margaret Deland, Mrs. M. E. W. Sherwood, Mrs. Margaret E. Sangster, Kate Douglas Wiggin, Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox, and Margaret Sutton Briscoe.

The list of self-confessed "coiners," however, is equally strong, numerically and otherwise. Edmund Clarence Stedman "has a distinct recollection of only one of his 'coinages'—*lyronym*, an assumed name under which a poet may write." Thomas Wentworth Higginson likewise owns up to using one new word when he wrote, "As the spring comes on and the *densening* outlines of the elm give daily a new design for a Grecian urn." Prof. Henry A. Beers, of Yale, once used the noun *chumlock*, in analogy to wedlock, and the word *sphinxxy*, dealing in riddles. Somewhere he employed also the verb *troll*, to ride on a trolley-car. He pleads in extenuation that these were all playful suggestions. Thomas Dunn English once said in an oration that the French people "form a *metropoliarchy*." Clinton Scollard wrote of "The tiny king-cup that upon the floor of emerald meads *unurns* its ample gold," has had something to say about "bold *warfarers*," and has told of something that happened or didn't happen "on a morning *moany*." Edgar Saltus believes evidently in free coinage. He can not recall all his own new words, but he admits that "there are a lot of them." His most recent achievements are *monopolian* and *automobilically*. Mrs. Gertrude Atherton's confessed coinages are *littelist*, as descriptive of the would be realist, and *United Statesman*, in lieu of American, the latter being "a descriptive term to which all North and South Americans have an equal right." Ernest Ingersoll recalls only *quoted*, to designate a paragraph marked as quoted by the use of quotation marks. Prof. J. H. Hyslop has coined *conferentia* in contrast with *differentia*; *vellqity*, for the lowest kind of desire; *univulism*, the "theory of volition that denies alternative choice," and *kakistocracy* as the antonym of aristocracy. Captain Alfred T. Mahan once used *erentless*. Henry Van Dyke says, "There was once a little river that could not be described by any other adjective than *water-fally*, and a bird whose song seemed to me *wild-florery*." Lloyd Milfin has placed thistle finch "on the mullen's *tipmost* top." Joel Benton also has forgotten most of his verbal coinages, but remembers *hypethral*, in the sense (adjectively) of out-of-doors; *dendral*, for woody growths; and *poethood*, analogous to priesthood. Richard Burton acknowledges *cynophiles* to characterize lovers of dogs. *Vieapoint*, *watchpoint*, and *guide*—in place of "guidance"—are words which Edgar Fawcett is willing to father, and Robert Burns Wilson "stands for" *unimpressed* and for *brif*, which, he says (and he ought to know), means grating harshness.—*Literary Digest*.

Ishida Sadashichi, living at Takata, Nara Prefecture, has been arrested on a charge of forging 24 shares issued by six railway companies, Hoshu, Sanyo, Hankaku, Bantan, Nankai, and Nara.

SIKHISM: THE CREED OF A MILLITANT RACE.

Sikhism, the faith of the hardy race who disputed the sovereignty of the Punjab in India with the English during the first half of the past century, contains much that has proved attractive to students of religious development. Some facts about it are given by Sir Lepel Griffin, for many years connected with the Indian civil service. It had its origin, he points out, in a passionate revolt against the chains of form and priestly caste which its founders believed had been fastened by Brahmanism about the feet and hands of every Hindu. Singularly enough, Nanak, the founder of this East Indian Protestantism, was a contemporary of Martin Luther, having been born in 1469. Although Brahmanism is in its essential philosophy a tolerant and all-embracing religion, with elements of theism, polytheism, and pantheism, and while to the elect, Sir Lepel remarks, it provides conceptions of Deity "as noble and exalted as those to be found in any religion of East and West," yet like many other high faiths its common exoteric form had become encrusted with many superstitious and grievous burdens. For the mass of the Hindus, philosophical and ethical ideals counted for little or nothing, says the writer, and the strict observance of the rules of caste, with the Brahman or priest as the head of the social pyramid, was everything. "The greedy Brahman demanded his fees at birth and marriage and death, and to feed Brahmins," says Sir Lepel, "was a virtue far above devotion to mercy, truth, and justice." We quote further:

"It was against this privileged hierarchy that Nanak directed his attack; and, although he did not preach the abolition of caste, as was subsequently done by Govind Singh, his writings are filled with acknowledgments of the brotherhood and equality of man, and he admitted all classes as his disciples. Nor did his gentle and quietist nature attempt a direct assault on the Brahman class, other than by the denunciation of the idol worship on the profits of which they lived. He even allowed and approved the use of Brahmins as private and domestic priests, to perform such ceremonials as was unobjectionable; though he rejected their teachings, together with the doctrine of Vedas and Puranas, the Hindu sacred books."

The Sikh gospel, known as the *Adi Granth*, forms an enormous volume written in exceedingly obscure Gurmukhi. It has been translated into English by a German professor, Dr. Ernest Trunpp, who spent seven years of labour upon it. Sir Lepel speaks of its contents as follows:—

"There are, it is true, many puerilities and vain repetitions from which the books of no Eastern religion are free; but it is scarcely possible to turn a single page without being struck by the beauty and originality of the images and the enlightened devotion of its language. No Catholic ascetic has ever been more absorbed in the contemplation of the Deity than was the prophet Nanak when giving utterance to his rhapsodies."

"The monotheism of Nanak is often not to be distinguished from Pantheism; and unless a creed be provided with a personal and anthropomorphic deity, it is always difficult to draw the line between the two. Sometimes Nanak represents God as a self-conscious spirit protecting the creatures He has made; an ever-present Providence, who can be approached through the Guru, the heaven-appointed teacher, and ready to bless and emancipate the soul which worships sincerely and humbly. At other times, man and the universe and all that exists are but a part of and an emanation from God, who produces all things out of Himself and to whom all finally return. In the same way, it would seem that Nanak in no way denied the existence of the lower deities of the Hindu mythology; for the poetic pantheism on which his belief in the one supreme God was based could hardly exist without the symbolism which inspired all nature with life, and found a spiritual force behind and within every manifestation of natural energy. Yet all such deities he asserted to be indifferent and unworthy of regard, much as the early preachers of Christianity treated the gods of Greece and

Rome, in whose existence they believed, but whose dominion was to be overthrown by Christ. Idolatry he condemned, and the service pleasing to the Deity was that of the heart: neither vain ceremonies nor the austerities which the Hindu ascetics had been wont to consider as the key which unlocked the highest and most secret mysteries, but a pure, unselfish life, a faith in God revealed through the instrumentality of the appointed Guru or spiritual guide. Charity and good works were commendable and the worthy fruits of an unselfish life; but they were not of themselves sufficient to release the soul from its bondage to sense and illusion, or to save it from transmigration, the ever-present dread of the Hindu, or to insure its reunion with God. These results could only be attained by meditation on God and through the saving grace of His name. . . .

"He was a true prophet, and accomplished worthily an exalted mission. His system, like all systems, had many imperfections; and chief of them were those which equally belonged to Calvinism, in the substitution of one tyranny for another, and the over-shadowing of all human joy by a predestined lot which no faith or virtue could modify. But the good far outweighed the evil. Nanak taught the wisdom and omnipotence of one Supreme God, and the equality of all men, of whatever race or creed, in His sight; purity of life, charity, humility, and temperance. He enjoined kindness to animals, and forbade both female infanticide and the burning of widows. He condemned idolatry and asceticism, and preached the wholesome doctrine that the state of the worker and householder was the most honourable condition, and that, to find God and serve Him, it was not necessary to practise austerities or retire from active life."

After Nanak's death, about 1538, other leaders of inferior capacity arose, but in spite of this Sikhism made great progress, and the famous city of Amritsar was founded, with the Golden Temple, which forms a centre for the Sikh worship. Sir Lepel appears to think, however, that its period of growth has ceased. A spirit of laxity of faith has followed the restless vigor of its militant period, and it seems likely that the old sacerdotal spirit of Brahmanism will reabsorb Sikhism. The recuperative power of Brahmanism is very great, the writer points out: "History records how it overthrew and expelled the creed of Buddhism for Hindustan, and it seems likely to repeat the process with Sikhism."

YOKOHAMA LITERARY SOCIETY.

SECRETARY'S REPORT: SEASON 1900-1901.

During the past Season, the Society has lost the usual number of Members through departure and other causes, but this loss has been more than balanced by the addition of new Members, who number 41, bringing the present membership up to 252 and nine families, of which total, however, 42 are at present absent.

In the programmes presented to the Society, the past Season has been equally successful with preceding ones, and we have been favoured with some particularly interesting papers and readings, amongst which may be mentioned Admiral Beardslee's personal reminiscences of "Young Japan and Her Early History," and Miss Ackerman's description of her journey across Iceland. Another pleasing novelty was an entire evening devoted to Shakespeare.

From the Treasurer's Report, it will be seen that the Society is in a more prosperous condition than ever. A projecting lantern, accessories, and lime-light apparatus have been added to the assets, with the consent of the members, at an expense of yen 366, and the Committee hope to have the pleasure of exhibiting it, in conjunction with a lecture, at an early date. It might also be as well to here mention that it is the intention to hire the lantern and apparatus to any lecturer or individual who may have need of one, and so reimburse ourselves, in a measure, for its cost. The main object of its purchase, however, was to ensure our being in a position to exhibit under the most favorable conditions, lantern slides illustrative of lectures on distant countries or subjects which we may have the opportunity of securing,

instead of as in the past having to rely entirely upon whatever lantern we could, at the moment obtain in Tokio or elsewhere, which in most cases have been unsatisfactory.

With the approbation of the members present at the last Annual Meeting, it was decided to do away with one of the old features of the Society, to wit the Refreshments, the Membership having expanded to such proportions that it was found all but impossible to keep up this institution, established originally when the "Yokohama Literary Society" was merely a social gathering of but 15 or 20 members. In spite of some feeling of dissatisfaction expressed at the outset, the innovation does not appear to have in any way affected the membership or attendance.

The following is a summary of Papers and Lectures given before the Society during the Season:

1900.		
Nov. 2nd	"Meteors"	Mr. J. I. Plummer, M.A., F.R.A.S.
Nov. 16th	"Common Sense in Education and Education in Common Sense"	Miss Alice M. Bacon.
Nov. 28th	"Young Japan and her early history"	Rear-Admiral Beardslee, U.S.N. Cox.
Dec. 14th	"Hedging and Ditching"	Prof. W. D. Cox.
Dec. 28th	"Recitations"	Miss Schereschewsky.
1901.		
Jan. 11th	"Japan in 1800 and 1900"	Prof. E. W. Clement.
Feb. 2nd	"Personal Reminiscences of the Tonkin Campaign of 1883-4"	Mr. A. W. Quinton.
Feb. 22nd	"Woman in Literature"	Miss Edith Wilkinson.
	"Woman in the Professions"	Mrs. E. C. Jellows.
	"Woman in Philanthropy"	Mrs. W. K. Wilson.
Mar. 8th	"Notes on Shakespeare's Life"	Mr. N. G. Maitland.
Mar. 22nd	"Music: its Origin and Influence"	Mr. W. K. Vincent, Mus. Bac.
Apr. 12th	"Eight Hundred Miles on Horse-back over Iceland"	Miss Jessie Ackerman.
Apr. 26th	"Burmah and Her People"	Mrs. A. M. Apcar.

The hearty thanks of the Society are due to the numerous ladies and gentlemen who have so kindly assisted in both musical and literary capacities throughout the season.

O. M. POOLE.

Hon. Secretary.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT, SEASON 1900-1901.

	Yen.	
To Balance from last Session	296.21	
To Members Subscriptions—		Yen.
110 Gentlemen at yen 3	330.00	
101 Ladies at yen 2	202.00	
9 Families at yen 10	90.00	
To Interest on Current Deposit Account	4.52	
	922.73	
EXPENDITURE.		
By Postages, Coolie Hire, &c.	51.31	
By Piano, tuning, &c.	25.00	
By Printing, Stationary and Advertising	121.55	
By Commission for Collecting Subscriptions	4.00	
By Expenses of Lectures, Lantern, &c.	27.65	
By Rent, of Van Schaick Hall	120.00	
By Rent, of Public Hall (28 Nov.) ..	10.00	
By Cost of Two Music Stands	16.00	
By Cost of New Lantern and Accessories	366.50	
By Balance with the Chartered Bank of I. A. & C.	180.72	
	922.73	

E. & O. E.

Yokohama, September 30th, 1901.

N. G. MAITLAND,

Hon. Treasurer.

Examined with vouchers and found correct.

H. A. POOLE.

Dr. Kikuchi, Minister of the Educational Department, accompanied by other officials, visited the Aoyama Normal School at 10 a.m. on Oct. 2nd. On the 3rd he paid a visit to the Koishikawa Girl's Normal School.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

A great improvement in the health of Count Okuma is reported.

Princesses Tsune and Kane visited the Palace on the morning of the 30th.

The famous actor Bando Shucho died on the morning of the 29th Sept. in hospital at Kōzu.

Baron Kodama, the Minister for War, paid a visit to General Yamagata at his villa in Mejiro, Tokyo, at 8 a.m. on the 1st inst.

It is now probable that the Interport Cricket Match with Kobe will be played in Yokohama on the 14th, 15th and 16th of this month.

His Imperial Majesty has presented the sum of 1,500 yen to the bereaved family of the late Viscount Shishido.

Mr. Kato Masakiyo, Vice-President of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, will leave Nagasaki for South China by the French mail on the 29th inst.

The new Hongo Industrial and Commercial Supplementary School was opened on Oct. 1st, and the work of the institution will begin on the 3rd.

Mr. Nerii Kikuma has been appointed chief of the Yokohama Post and Telegraph Office in succession to Mr. Aoki Daizaburo, who has been ordered abroad.

A private letter received in Kobe states that Sir Claude MacDonald will return to Japan by the *Empress of India*. She arrives in Yokohama on the 21st prox.

The 15th infantry regiment, 5 officers and 200 men, arrived at Shimlashi station by the 1 p.m. train on their way to Takasaki barracks. They have just come back from Formosa.

The funeral of the late Baron Shishido will be held at Somei according to *Shinto* rites on the 5th inst. The procession will leave his residence at Sugamo at 1 p.m. the same day.

According to news from Amiens, Jules Verne, the famous author, has become completely blind. His eyesight had been failing for some time, and now has completely disappeared.

Suzuki Kamejiro (16), employed in a weaving shop at Tenjincho, Hongo, Tokyo, stole from his employers several rolls of silk, valued at over 255 yen, on the 26th inst., and disappeared.

Leo XIII. is 91. Three Popes have lived longer: Agabus, died in 683 A.D., aged 107 (probably not correct); Gregory IV., died in 1242, aged 99, as stated; and Celestine III., died 1198, aged 92.

The daughter of a waste-paper dealer at No. 17 Shinfukuicho, Asakusa, Tokyo, found seven 10, and seven one yen notes while sorting waste paper on Sept. 28th. She reported the matter to the police.

Mr. E. H. Burrows has resigned the post of Registrar and Magistrate of H.B.M. Supreme Court for China, and accepted the appointment of Assistant Secretary of the Great Northern Railway in London.

Viscount Katsura, Prime Minister, was received in audience by the Emperor at 11.30 a.m. on the 1st inst. After reporting matters of importance to His Majesty, he took his leave and proceeded to the Cabinet office.

The meetings of chiefs of police from various parts of the country were concluded on Oct. 2nd; but previous to returning to their posts they will attend a garden party given by the Minister of the Home Department on the 3rd.

On the 30th of last month at 7.20 p.m., a violent earthquake was felt in the Mutsu provinces and considerable loss was sustained by the Nippon Railway Company. The permanent way sank some two inches over a distance of 37.3 miles between Ichinohe and Fukuoka; but the

damage was immediately repaired and traffic was maintained. The stations at Shiraiuchi and Hachinohe and several residences of officials were much shaken.

Perhaps the most interesting article in the *Saturday Review* of August 17th is a sketch "The Moors," to which is appended a name well-known in Japan—Alexander Innes Shand.

The Kobe Foreign Traders' Association has presented its views to the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, concerning the sending of commercial students and inspectors to foreign countries from Japan.

A smoking concert was given on Saturday evening at the Public Hall by the members of the Reliance Wheelmen. It was largely attended by members and their friends and a capital programme was gone through.

An armed burglar entered a temple known as Hoshoji, Hizuremura, Tsukugori, Kanagawa Prefecture, on the night of the 26th inst. and stole several articles of money. Afterwards he attempted to assault a woman but was discovered and killed by the temple-keeper and his wife.

Asagawa Kyutaro, living at Tobe Sanchoke, Yokohama, attempted to commit suicide on the railway on the morning of the 26th inst. He waited until a train left the station and then lay down on the rail. The engineer saw him, however, and, stopping the train, handed the man over to the police.

We are indebted to the courtesy of the Secretaries of the Shanghai Race Club and the Nippon Race Club for copies of the programmes of their respective autumn meetings. The Yokohama Races take place on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, Nov. 4th, 5th and 6th. The Shanghai races begin on the Tuesday in the same week.

Two foreigners dressed as sailors, who hired bicycles from Mr. McGill, No. 81, Yamashita-cho on Monday morning, have been arrested on a charge of stealing the wheels. They have confessed that one was lost and one left with a hotel at Kamakura as security for a bill of yen 3. The missing bicycle was found on the Recreation Ground a day or two ago and handed back to Mr. McGill.

A *jirikisha* man named Suzuki Tomekichi (age 50) living at Sueyoshi-cho, found a purse containing 102 yen on the road in Yamashita-cho, Yokohama, at 6 p.m. on the 1st of this month. On reporting the matter to the Kaga-cho police, he was informed that it belonged to a man named Suzuki Hirozo living near the place where it was picked up. The possessor gave 10 yen by way of reward to the *jirikisha* man.

A good story is being told about Lord Marcus Beresford which, if not true, at least deserves to be, says the *Road* (Aug. 10.) It appears that some time ago Sir Ernest Cassel asked him what he should have painted on his horse-boxes. "Should it be Sir Ernest Cassel or Sir Ernest Cassel, K.C.M.G.?" "Oh!" replied Lord Marcus, "I should put Sir Ernest Cassel, K.C.M., outside and put the G. inside."

The British battleship *Goliath* will be here on Oct. 3rd or 4th, and will remain in Yokohama until the 23rd when both the *Barfleur* and the *Goliath* go to Kobe to meet the *Glory* with the Admiral on board. The three battleships then come here for the Emperor's birthday on 3rd Nov., and remain over the Races. H.M.S. *Dido* leaves Nagasaki to-day for Yokohama direct.

The C.P.R. is building a fourth *Empress* boat to place on the Pacific line. It is understood, says the *Shanghai Mercury*, that endeavours are being made to unite the Canadian Pacific Mail and the Imperial German mail lines into a combination which will result in a regular weekly fast mail service across the Pacific. We learn that the German lines interested are now building light new fast steamers on lines approaching those of the *Prinz Heinrich* for the Indian ocean route, and that the fine new steamers lately placed

on this run will be put on the Pacific route in the near future.

A nurse named Yasui Tenru, of Fukui, in the trained nurse section of the medical college, Imperial University, was attacked with hysteria on the 25th inst. She used a morphine injection to relieve her pain, but, taking too much, died the same night.

The British Customs collections for the fiscal year, 1900-01, (according to a statement published in London on Aug. 31st) were £26,270,959. This is £3,227,487 more than for 1889-1900, and £2,650,959 more than the Budget estimate. The Inland Revenues collected by the Customs were £7,227,977, an increase over those of 1889-1900 of £942,081. The principal Customs increases were:—Tobacco, £1,952,656, and tea, £1,635,569.

A young priest named Kobayashi Kashitaro, living in a temple at Yamado-cho, Yokohama, picked up a purse containing eight yen and a key in Nigiwaicho street, Yokohama, on the 11th inst. He did not report the matter to the police, however, but bought cakes and sweets with the money. On the evening of the 25th inst. while cleaning up the garden of the temple he dropped the purse, and the temple-keeper, catching sight of it, made enquiries, whereupon the lad confessed.

Since the end of the Japan-China War, no less than 200 Chinese youths have come over to this country to prosecute their studies. The majority of these have entered the Seijō Gakkō (Military Preparatory School), the Military Boys' School, and the Military Academy. Others are studying at the Imperial University and in various private institutions: and only one student devotes himself to the study of jurisprudence.

The Alpine Club has issued the following statistics relative to fatal accidents in the Alps:—In 1895 nineteen people lost their lives, while the following year saw twenty-four victims. Again, in 1897, the number increased to thirty-four; to thirty-seven in 1898; to forty-seven in 1899, and last year the record was reached with forty-eight fatal accidents. Unfortunately this year points to an increase of victims, as up to date a higher percentage of accidents has been attained than in former years.

On Thursday evening, Sept. 21, at the Masonic Hall, Shanghai, the four several bodies of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry for the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States of America were consecrated. The officers were installed by Ill. Bro. J. T. Griffin of Yokohama, the Deputy Plenipotentiary of the Legate for the Grand Consistory of Japan, Dr. Stuart Eldridge, 33°. Ill. Bro. Eldridge left Yokohama on his way to Shanghai to perform these ceremonies, but was taken seriously ill before reaching Kobe and was compelled to leave the vessel at that point and entrust the performance of those duties to his Deputy, who most impressively worked the 32nd degree and consecrated and installed the office-bearers.—*Shanghai Mercury*.

It is presumed that recent affrays between sailors at Nagasaki have called forth the following order, which was issued from Division Headquarters on Sept. 14th at Manila:—"Under instructions contained in endorsement from the War Department, dated Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D.C., July 20, 1901, discharged civilian employees and discharged soldiers, entitled to transportation from the Philippine Islands to the United States, will not be permitted to land from any transport in the harbour of Nagasaki, Japan. The chief quartermaster of the Division will cause a copy of this order to be placed in the hands of quartermasters of all transports before departure for the United States."

Mr. Miyoshi Taizo, Chairman of the Tokyo Barristers Association, has appointed the following twenty gentlemen, in conformity with the resolution passed on the 28th of last month, to act as a committee to investigate the present penal code: Messrs. Kurosu Ryutaro, Okamoto Ko, Haneda

Hikoshiro, Miura Daigoro, Hirooka Uichiro, Koide Goro, Makino Mitsuyasu, Maruyama Masana, Miyata Shihachi, Serizawa Kotaro, Seki Naohiko, Kawashima Kamero, Sasaki Mosaburo, Moriya Konosuke, Uzawa Somei, Ryokado Hikokuro, Asakura Tomotetsu, Hiraoka Manjiro, Sakurai Kumataro, and Ishii Tamekichi.

The London *Globe* announces that H.M.S. *Glory*, the new flagship on the China Station, has already developed defects in her boilers, six of these being disabled owing to leaky condensers.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha steamer *Inaba Maru*, which left Hongkong on Sept. 27th for this, brings with her from England five stallions and sixteen bulls and cows, all of which have been specially selected by experts. The *Inaba Maru* struck the South-West monsoon just outside Socotra and carried it with her for several hundred miles, to the discomfort of the valuable animals aboard. This shipment, says the *Times of Ceylon*, somewhat inaccurately, is one of the first which has so far been made from the United Kingdom to Japan, but other consignments will follow in due time. When the *Inaba Maru* arrives in Japan the animals will be landed at Yokohama and Kobe, and these ports will be used as distributing centres for the various studs which the Government has organised in different parts of the country.

The following is the list of the names of, and the amount of tax paid by, the candidates in Yokohama for the Upper House of the Diet, as investigated by the City Hall preparatory to the election to supply vacant seats:—

Names.	Yen.
Watanabe Fukuasaburo.....	2,567
Hiranuma Senzo	2,024
Otani Kahei	1,999
Ono Kohel	1,793
Kimura Ruyemon	1,544
Higuchi Tokujiro	1,330
Takashima Kahei	1,264
Asada Masashichi	1,230
Hiranuma Nohjiro	1,227
Wakao Ikuzo.....	1,160
Soda Kinsaku.....	1,130
Ishikawa Tokumemon	965
Hiraki Sennosuke	731
Nishimura Kisaburo	586
Takase Saburo	548

Mrs. Russell, wife of a planter in Ceylon, is out on police bail of rupees 500, on a charge of assaulting a *jirikisha* coolie. It appears that the lady, while riding in 'rikisha on her way to the races, opposite Galle Face Hotel, asked the coolie to go faster, but the man refused to do so. Asked again, he refused a second time and became cheeky, when she, it is said, gave him two blows on the head from a cane with a silver handle which she was holding, and the man fell down. Then the lady got into another 'rikisha and rode away. The man gave information to the police, and, as he was severely wounded, he was removed to the hospital. The medical authorities found his skull fractured, and a piece of bone embedded in the brain. An operation was performed by Dr. Chalmers, and as the man was in danger of his life, information was sent to the judicial authorities and the additional magistrate, Mr. Cooke, visited the hospital and took down the man's depositions. Mrs. Russell voluntarily appeared before the police and the enquiry has been adjourned.

The evils due to the presence of professional gamblers on the big transatlantic steamers have grown so acute recently that the captains are considering the adoption of drastic measures to put down the cause of complaint. These professionals travel across the ocean for the sole purpose of fleecing unwary passengers whom they inveigle into card games. Captain Albers, of the Hamburg-American steamer *Deutschland*, announces that he has taken precautions to prevent gamblers from obtaining berths on his steamer hereafter. Should they succeed in getting tickets they will not be permitted to play. Captain Albers has further announced his intention of establishing a "rogues' gallery" on board by exhibiting in the card and smoking rooms photographs of those who are known to be professional gamblers.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

In is announced that Professor Fiske's death will not delay the publication of his "History of the Two Americas," to which his last few years had been devoted. He had already finished reading the proofs of the first two volumes, entitled severally "The Colonization of the New World" and "The Independence of the New World." The third volume, "The Modern Development of the New World," was also completed by him with the exception of the index. These volumes form part of a series of twenty-four volumes entitled "A History of All Nations," by various authors, under the editorship of Professor Wright, of Harvard University. The whole series will be published together this autumn.

"An interesting trend of affairs," says *The Railway and Engineering Journal*, "is emphasized by the fact that the Massachusetts Institute of Technology has had enough applications for admission from students in England to warrant it in announcing that it will hold entrance examinations in London this year. This is probably due, not to any high appreciation of American methods in engineering education *per se*, but to a desire to find out the whys and wherefores of the success of American manufactures and engineering in foreign countries. Then, too, it is generally recognized in England that this is the country of opportunities for young men; and many of those who are coming here to study probably expect to remain here and enter business life."

Practically all the newspapers that attempted at the beginning of September to predict how the steel strike would end expressed the belief that the strikers had lost the battle. The trust was gradually but steadily starting mill after mill with non-union labour, and had rejected the offer to settle the strike by arbitration. The Amalgamated Association started the fight with a much smaller force and with smaller resources than had been commonly supposed; and *The Labour World* of Pittsburgh called for the impeachment of President Shaffer "for plunging the Amalgamated into a strike that was unwarranted," and declares that "the fight against the steel trust is lost." The secrets of the membership and the receipts and expenses for the past twenty-five years have leaked out, with the result that it is now known that when the Amalgamated Association entered upon its present warfare it had but 160 active subordinate lodges with a total of 13,892 members and a balance of only \$74,898 in its treasury. Yet with this pitiful showing of strength, the infatuated leaders rushed into a war with the strongest and ablest managed corporation in the world. Small as the army was, all the force could not be controlled, and of the 9,302 employed by the steel trust probably not over 8,000 have gone out, though in all some 80,000 or 90,000 labourers were made idle.

According to recent reports, Mexico is gradually becoming Americanized. American capitalists are investing large sums of money in Mexican mines, railroads, factories, and steamship lines, while American business methods and machinery are steadily coming into use in that country. Says the *Philadelphia Bulletin*:—"It is strange that Mexico was not largely Americanized long ago. Here is a country which stands in the very front rank in the matter of mineral resources. In her soil can be found in abundance silver, gold, copper, iron, coal, and, indeed, practically every desirable mineral that can be found in the United States. Mexico has a population of about 13,000,000, more than that of the Philippines, Hawaii, Guam, Porto Rico, and Cuba combined; her political institutions are, nominally at least, much like our own; person and property are reasonably secure within her borders and her people are steady increasing in intelligence. Yet this inviting field, which lies at our very doors, was almost completely neglected for years. We have been of late expending a vast amount of money in the hope of tranquillizing and developing a group of islands, with a semi-civilized population, on the other side of the globe. Mexican exports

and imports amount to as much in one year as the exports and imports of the Philippines do in seven. It is gratifying to note that there is now a disposition on this side of the border to make up for this neglect. The more American capital there is invested in Mexico the closer the two republics will be drawn together. Whether this may result ultimately in political annexation is a problem for the future to solve, but it can hardly fail to make for the prosperity and advancement of both nations."

A copy of the first folio Shakespeare was sold in London last month for the record-breaking price of £1,720. *The Sun* (New York) gives the following table of prices from the date of publication down to the present day:—

Date and Name of Sale.	Price.
1628.—Now the Sheldon copy; owned by the Baroness Burdett-Contts.....	£ 3 15s.
1787.—Dr. Wright's copy	10
1790.—Duke of Roxburghe paid	35 14s.
1799.—Thomas Allen's copy	40 19s.
1812.—Roxburghe's copy, now the Duke of Devonshire's (13½ inches high)	100
1818.—Saunders's copy (Blindin said: "The highest price ever likely to be given")	121 16s.
1847.—Wilks's copy (the Hilbert copy)	155
1854.—Gardner's copy (from the Wilks and Hilbert sales, now in the Alfred H. Huth collection) ..	250
1864.—Daniel's copy (the Moore, Booth and Rokewood copy; cost Daniel £150; now in the library of the Baroness Burdett-Contts)	716 2s.
1884.—Copy purchased by Mrs. Dope (cost her £795 9s. 6d., with commission and expenses) ..	750
1888.—Copy sold privately by Quaritch (now Mr. Church's)	1,200
1891.—Ives's (the Fite, Robinson, and Cooke copy, now Mr. White's) ..	\$ 4,200
1899.—Copy discovered in Belgium, 12½ x 8½ inches (now Mac-George's)	£1,700
1199.—Toovey's copy (now Mr. Morgan's)	1,000
1900.—Daly's copy (now Mr. Ellisworth's)	\$ 5,400
1900.—Copy purchased by the younger Quaritch	£ 1,720

More good copies of the first folio says *The Sun*, are now to be found in New York than in any other city of the world.

EUROPEAN TOPICS.

The Austro-Hungarian manoeuvres in Croatia this year are expected to be of greater interest than any that have taken place for some considerable time. The interest will be chiefly concentrated on the field-firing exercises, which will take place in the neighbourhood of Fünfkirchen, in the course of which the new guns will be finally experimented with, and bridging manoeuvres will be carried out on the River Drave.

The great international cycling race from Paris to Brest and back ended on Sunday, August 18th, in a victory for Garin, who covered the whole course (750 miles) in 52hr. 11min., and the last kilometre in 2min. 10sec. Riviere was second, almost two hours behind, and Antouric and Frederick arrived almost together about forty minutes later. Miller was fifth, making the best time for the final kilometre, which he covered in 1min. 25 4-5sec.

Rear-Admiral Sir Bouvier F. Clark, R.N., the officer to whom Great Britain is indebted for the able manner in which the Army Corps were despatched to Table Bay at the commencement of the present campaign, is about to retire from the post of Director of Transports. He has held the appointment for five years. His predecessor therein (the late Admiral Sir William Mends) was permitted to occupy it for just four times this period.

The extraordinary development of the German mania for picture postcards is attested by the total number of cards which passed through the

post in 1900, no fewer than 736,000,000. In a single week of the holiday session the daily average posted of these souvenir cards amounted to nearly a million and a half. Though this form of memento has been for some time introduced in England, it happily does not seem to be likely to gain anything like its Teutonic popularity. Most of the cards which deck the shop-windows are purchased by the foreign consumer on a visit.

Few people other than miners have any idea of the quantity of explosives used in coal mines. From the latest report it appears that in the South Wales coalfield, which employs over one-fifth of the mining population of this country, rather more than 1,000,000lbs. of explosives were used in 1900, of which almost one-half was ordinary gunpowder, one-seventh bull-dog gunpowder, one-tenth anvis, the rest consisting, in order of quantity, of carbonite, bellite, gelnite, and ammonite. More than 2,000,000 shots were fired during the year, half of them by ordinary safety fuse, and the other half by other methods, chiefly electricity.

Mr. R. W. Perks, M.P., who tells the story of the Wesleyan Twentieth Century Fund in the *Mail*, calls it "a triumph of organisation." And so it is. At the moment the million guineas have very nearly all been promised, more than half the amount has been paid, and no less a sum than £600,000 has come in guineas from individual donors. "A penny a week and a shilling a quarter," said Wesley when he founded his early Methodist societies. "One person one guinea," said Mr. Perks, who has, we believe, the honour to be the originator of the latest Methodist fund. Herein, with a united body, lies the secret of the "triumph," and it is a striking tribute alike to the sincerity and the generosity of the Methodist rank and file.

Next year the young King of Spain will be sixteen years old and take the reins of government into his own hand. According to a recent visitor to Madrid, Alfonso XIII. has greatly developed in the course of the last year. He is very tall for his age, and bears a striking resemblance to his mother. Unlike the former Spanish kings, who from the age of five years have always worn a field marshal's uniform, the young King only wears a plain military uniform, "since I am only a learner," as he puts it. Just now the King and the Queen-Regent are again at Miramar, their beautiful castle by the sea, living in the simplest possible style and going about the little Basque village of San Sebastian, snap-shooting like any tourist or tripper, and enjoying every moment of their well earned holiday.

The new book upon Russia which Mr. Henry Norman, M.P., author of *People and Politics of the Far East*, *The Real Japan*, &c., has been preparing for some time, will be published in October by Mr. Heinemann in England, and by Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons in New York. It will be entitled *All the Russias*, and will contain travel sketches and studies of contemporary conditions and prospects in European Russia, Finland, Siberia, the Caucasus, and Central Asia. The volume will be lavishly illustrated, chiefly from the author's own photographs, and will contain several maps specially drawn to illustrate railway and national development. Mr. Norman has visited Russia four times during the last two years to collect his material, and during one visit alone he travelled more than 20,000 miles. He had previously visited Eastern Siberia while travelling in the Far East. He was afforded every assistance by the highest Russian authorities, extending to such courtesies as a special train, and on another occasion to a personal escort of Cossacks. Mr. Norman paid special attention to such important questions of the day as the commercial and industrial development of Russia, her financial situation, and the employment of foreign capital in Russian enterprises.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE MORMON CREED AND ITS EXPONENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—During my absence in the country you published at the request of "American" a two column article regarding the Mormon people from the pen of Gen. John Eaton. I shall be pleased to have you, in the interest of fair play and justice, publish my reply, which I hope the Japanese papers will copy. Many of the statements of Mr. Eaton I know to be false, and will, therefore, be sure to deceive his readers regarding the true status of affairs in Utah.

The gentleman who signs himself "American," for the reason, no doubt, that he prefers to hide himself behind that name, or is ashamed of his own, takes it upon himself to refer to our people as the "dangerous Mormon plague." We are accustomed to abuse, but abuse is not argument. Our reputation, because of falsehoods told regarding us, may be bad, but thank heaven the character of the Latter-day Saints is good. The reputation of our Saviour was bad among the religious people of His day, and at their solicitation He was nailed to the cross, but His character and His teachings were above reproach and will live forever. He said:—"By their fruits ye shall know them. Do men gather grapes of thorns or figs of thistles? Can an impure fountain send forth pure water?" We are at the defiance of the world to judge the Mormons by the standard given by our Saviour and not be under the necessity of according to them the highest character for honesty, industry, and virtue.

"American" gives Mr. Eaton a very fine character. I have no one here to do the same for me, and being desirous that your readers should have a good opinion of me so that they will give attention to my refutation of Mr. Eaton's statements, I respectfully ask you to publish extracts from letters "To whom it may concern":—from Utah's two United States Senators, Mr. John Claffin, Pres. of the H. B. Claffin Co., the largest wholesale dry goods house in New York, also from W. S. McCormick and John E. Dooly prominent bankers in Salt Lake City. All of these gentlemen are non-Mormons. Senator Joseph L. Rawlins says:—"I have had the pleasure of the acquaintance, at times intimate, of Mr. Heber J. Grant, during most of his life time and know him to be a man of integrity, intelligence, and great force of character. His standing in the community has always been of the best. I earnestly commend him as worthy the confidence, esteem and kindly consideration of all with whom he may come in contact. Senator Thomas Kearns says:—"The bearer of this letter, Mr. Heber J. Grant, is an old and respected citizen of the State of Utah. I have been intimately acquainted with him for twenty years and take pleasure in recommending him as an honest, upright, sober, straightforward; and trusty gentleman."

Mr. Claffin says:—"We have known Heber J. Grant for a long time, and have had business relations with him involving at times very large sums of money. We have found Mr. Grant in every way trustworthy and reliable, and we should have no hesitation in placing important matters in his charge." Mr. McCormick says:—"I have been intimately acquainted with Mr. Heber J. Grant for the last twenty-eight years. During said time I have had a large amount of business with him, all of which has been most satisfactory. Mr. Grant has been actively engaged in different kinds of business in Utah during the last twenty years; he is a man of unquestioned honesty and integrity; his word is as good as his bond, than whom Utah has no better citizen."

Mr. Dooly, of Wells, Fargo & Co., says:—"During the past ten years he (Grant) has transacted a large portion of his business at this bank, and it affords me pleasure to state that he is a gentleman of unquestioned integrity."

What was the object to be gained by Mr. Eaton in writing his article? I feel that any one with the least particle of discernment can see only too plainly that it is for the purpose of securing money for the Christian schools in Utah. I do not in the least blame the gentleman for trying to obtain funds for this purpose, but I most emphatically object to his maligning an entire community in his efforts to do so. He never seems to forget the "main chance," that of securing funds. After a full quarter of a column regarding Asia, Africa, etc., all of which is so much slush, he very appropriately says:—"This condition furnishes the added reasons for those who are raising twentieth-century funds, to safeguard the future with institutions for Christian education." No doubt it was the natural modesty of the man, which modesty by the way, is very plainly(?) shown throughout his entire article, which prevented him from adding, "The Sheldon Jackson College, of which I have the honour to be President, will be pleased to receive as much of these funds as possible."

"There is not space here to rehearse the so familiar history of the Mormons, from their origin in

the arch-impostor, Joe Smith; through their migrations from Palmyra, N.Y., first to Kirtland, Ohio, then to Nauvoo, Illinois, where Smith was shot; and finally under Brigham Young to the valley of Salt Lake, Utah." One would think that a gentleman who has space for two columns, in small type, of abuse and falsehoods regarding an entire community might have found space to state a few facts, but facts would not secure money for his school, and so he passes them by. I cannot blame him for not wanting to relate anything about the history of the "Mormons," and their drivings and persecutions and finally their expulsion from the United States, after their prophet had been murdered with his brother Hyrum, in cold blood, while under a pledge of protection from the Governor of the State of Illinois. The history of our people is a good thing to leave untold, by all those who dare not tell the truth. Mr. Eaton, however, finds time to refer to the prophet Joseph Smith, as that "arch-impostor Joe Smith." Mr. Josiah Quincy, in his "Figures of the Past," says that Joseph Smith "is not to be disposed of by pelling his memory with unsavory epithets." I give the opinion of Mr. Quincy regarding Joseph Smith, and place it against that of Mr. Eaton. He was an author, educator, lawyer, statesman, and philanthropist, and fully as great a man as the President of a College which has graduated "One Scholar" during the past four years. Mr. Quincy says:—

"It is by no means improbable that some future text-book, for the use of generations yet unborn, will contain a question something like this:—What historical American of the 19th century has exerted the most powerful influence upon the destinies of his countrymen? And it is by no means improbable that the answer to that interrogatory may be thus written: Joseph Smith, the Mormon Prophet."

"And the reply, absurd as it doubtless seems to most men now living, may be an obvious commonplace to their descendants. History deals in surprises and paradoxes quite as startling as this. The man who established a religion in this age of free debate, who was, and is to-day, accepted by hundreds of thousands as a direct emissary from the Most High, such a rare human being is not to be disposed of by pelling his memory with unsavory epithets. Fanatic, impostor, charlatan, he may have been, but these hard names furnish no solution to the problem he presents to us. Fanatics and impostors are living and dying every day and their memory is buried with them; but the wonderful influence that this founder of a religion exerted and still exerts throws him into relief, not as a rogue to be criminated, but as a phenomenon to be explained. The most vital questions Americans are asking each other to-day have to do with this man and what he has left us."

Joseph Smith, claiming to be an inspired teacher faced adversity such as few men have been called to meet, enjoyed a brief season of prosperity such as few men have ever attained, and, finally, forty-three days after I saw him, went cheerfully to a martyr's death.

"A fine looking man, is what the passer-by would have instinctively murmured upon meeting the remarkable individual who had fashioned the mould which was to shape the feelings of so many thousands of his fellow mortals. But Smith was more than this, and one could not resist the impression that capacity and resource were natural to this stalwart person."

"Of all men I have met, these two (Elisha R. Porter of Rhode Island and Joseph Smith) seemed best endowed with that kingly faculty which directs, as by intrinsic right, the feeble or confused souls who are looking for guidance. 'This it is just to say with emphasis.'"

"He (Brigham Young) was at one time Governor of the Territory and Indian Agent and yet was well known to encourage, to the utmost, disloyalty to the flag. His treatment of the military expedition which he forced to winter at Fort Bridger cannot be forgotten. Perhaps the one Mormon act that gave greatest shock to the public was the Mountain Meadow Massacre."

Mr. Eaton simply tells a number of falsehoods in the above statement. When the "Mormons" were coming to Utah, after twenty thousand of them had been driven from Nauvoo, Ill., part of them in the dead of winter, a call was made upon them by the Government for five hundred men to fight in the Mexican war, and Brigham Young said:—"You shall have your battalion," and in three days these exiled patriots furnished a force of five hundred and forty-nine souls. The history of the world does not furnish a parallel. Think of a people, driven and stripped of their all and expelled from their homes and country, furnishing a battalion to fight the battles of the country from which they were being driven! The history of this incident, the hoisting of the United States flag on Ensign Peak by Brigham Young and the Pioneers as soon as they reached Utah and taking possession of the land, then Mexican soil, in the name of the United States, give the lie to all such slanderers as Mr. Eaton. As to the military expedition which was forced to winter at Fort Bridger, I am not surprised that this also was passed by without giving an account

of it and stating why the army was kept there until the final settlement of the matter. I will give the history which has been omitted. The army was sent to Utah because of the false charge made by Judge Drummond and his associate Federal officials, to the effect that the United States Court records had been destroyed by the "Mormons." Our people knowing the charge to be absolutely false; having suffered because of falsehoods in the past; having been expelled from Nauvoo, Ill.; and fearing a repetition of former outrages, detained the army until an investigation could be had. Col. Thos. L. Kane, having been sent from Washington, D.C., as the representative of the Government, upon his arrival in Utah found the records intact, and the charge, therefore, without foundation. No more dastardly thing on earth could a man do than to charge that terrible crime of the Mountain Meadow massacre to the "Mormon" people and their leaders, for the reason that the Court records in Utah shows the very opposite. It would be equally as proper for the "Mormons" to charge the people of the United States with the terrible slaughter at Haun's Mill, one of the places in Missouri from which they were expelled, and with many other crimes committed in that state; and finally for their expulsion from Nauvoo, Illinois, and the killing of their Prophet and Patriarch. Mr. Eaton's charges are a direct thrust at the Government and its officials, and carry the lie on their face, because if the guilty parties were not brought to justice the Government was responsible, as it had its own officials in Utah and all the machinery of the Courts in its hands. I again give the facts, for which Mr. Eaton seemed to lack space, and these facts brand him with the outrageous attempt to fasten a terrible and heinous crime on an innocent community.

John D. Lee was convicted of this crime on "Mormon" testimony and a verdict of guilty was brought in by a "Mormon" jury. Sumner Howard, Ex-Chief Justice of Arizona, and the United States Prosecuting Attorney at the second trial of John D. Lee, repeated again what he had said at a former trial, that he had come for the purpose of trying John D. Lee, because the evidence led and pointed to him as the main instigator and leader of the Mountain Meadow Massacre, and he had given the jury unanswerable documentary evidence, proving that the authorities of the "Mormon" Church knew nothing of the butchery until after it was committed, and that Lee in his letter to President Young a few weeks later, had knowingly misrepresented the actual facts relative to the massacre, seeking to keep him still in the dark and in ignorance. He had received all the assistance any United States official could ask on earth in any case. Nothing had been kept back and he was determined to clear the calendar of every indictment against any and every actual guilty participant in the massacre.

Mr. Eaton's talk of the "Danites," "Avenging Angels," etc., is simply a lot of falsehoods pure and simple. Nothing of the kind ever existed in Utah, and such a charge is on a par with the claim that Brigham Young was responsible for the Mountain Meadow Massacre and can be classed, therefore, with all charges that are absolutely without foundation and without proof.

We plead guilty to having High Priests, Seventies, Elders, Deacons, and other officers working with energy for the Church of Christ; also to having Sunday Schools, with 120,000 enrolled in that good cause. We also plead guilty to having thousands of "little tots" in our Primary Associations, where they are taught, the pure principles of the Gospel of our Lord and Master Jesus Christ. We also plead guilty to having over 50,000 young men and young ladies in our Mutual Improvement Associations, all of whom are studying the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ, and a great majority of whom, both young ladies and young gentlemen, would be perfectly willing to meet Mr. Eaton or any of his highly educated Christian friends and discuss either of the following propositions: "The Gospel of Jesus Christ as taught by the Latter-day Saints can be substantiated by the Bible," or contrariwise; "The doctrines of so-called Christians cannot be substantiated by the Bible," and I will guarantee that Mr. Eaton or his friends will be "knocked out," if you will please pardon the expression, by thousands of these boys and girls.

"Methodists, Episcopalians, Congregationalists, Baptists, Presbyterians, Christians, unite in one deplorable testimony. The preaching of the Word found little encouragement among the adult Mormons. After all the hard work and all the money which has been raised time and time again to reform the dreadful "Mormons" it almost makes me sad to read this "united" and "deplorable testimony."

"It was sad, it was pitiful,
Near a whole city full,
Friends she (they) had none."

That which follows the above "deplorable testimony" plainly shows that Mr. Eaton does not lose sight of the "main chance" by stating some excuse for the securing of funds. He therefore adds, "but the children, the growing youth, could be reached and so

schools were added." I brand it as a cowardly thing after admitting that they can do nothing with the adult "Mormons," for our Christian friends to try and steal our children from us and break up families, yet I have not the slightest fear of their success, but expect to read in years to come another "deplorable testimony" in which they will all unite in saying they have had no encouragement among the children as well as the adult "Mormons." Those fearful institutions, the Sunday School, the Primary, The Improvement Associations, which are among the Mormons, will do their work and prevent any success attending their efforts with our children.

It is a part of my duty when at home to meet with and give instructions to the missionaries who are going to preach the gospel and I have never failed to instruct them that they were not, under any circumstances, to baptize a child without the free and full consent of its parents, and never a woman without the consent of her husband. We Mormons are willing to do our preaching by appealing to the Bible and to men's reason, and have no necessity to try and steal children from the faith of their parents.

"Know this, that every soul is free
To choose his life and what he'll be
For this eternal truth is given;
That God will force no man to heaven.
He'll call, persuade, direct aright,
And bless with wisdom, love and light;
In nameless ways, be good and kind,
But never force the human mind.
Freedom and reason make us men,
Take these away, what are we then?
Mere animals, and just as well,
The beasts may think of heaven or hell."

Mr. Roberts was not elected by polygamists, but after being regularly nominated by the Democratic party, was elected by that party, and received as high, and in some places, higher majorities in precincts where the non-Mormons were in the majority. No attempt was made to introduce a law in the legislature to protect polygamy; the State Constitution prohibits polygamy. A law was introduced simply to protect the men who had more than one wife prior to statehood, from a hired informer who was trying to make them trouble. The Governor vetoed the bill to prevent just such men as Mr. Eaton from mis-stating the law and its effects. Non-Mormons on the floor of the Legislature proclaimed themselves decidedly in favor of the law, but said they voted against it for the very reason that they knew it would be misused by men, whose stock in trade and only hope to secure money was by misrepresenting the "Mormon" people. "The Mormons wished it understood that they had given up polygamy. The secrecy of marriages rendered proof difficult. Plural marriages have been given up, and a non-Mormon paper in Utah, published a standing card offering a reward for proof of a single plural marriage as an off-set to the libel that the "Mormons" were not true to their promise that there should be no more plural marriages. No one claimed the reward.

We are much obliged to Mr. Eaton for telling that the Governor of Idaho testifies of the excellence of our people as citizens. There are some men, (who do not have funds to raise for schools), who are willing to tell the truth about us. Not only does the Governor of Idaho speak well of us, but I am pleased to give the testimony of the Governor of Arizona: "All concede that we need an energetic, industrious, economical, and self-relying people to subdue and bring into use the vast unproductive lands of Arizona. These Mormons fill every one of the above requirements. Tea, coffee, tobacco, and spirituous liquors they do not use. They are spoken of by those living nearest to them as the kindest of neighbours, and all strangers receive a hearty welcome among them. They have a splendid robust looking lot of children, and are very desirous of having schools."

It may be interesting to know that the Governor of Wyoming also has a good opinion of the "Mormon" people and at present there are a very large number of them making settlements in the Big Horn country in that State, and they are doing so at the special request of his Excellency. Not only do the Governors of three States want our people as citizens, but the officials of Canada have gladly welcomed us, and gentlemen from there have come to Salt Lake a number of times and solicited colonists. A month or so prior to my departure for this land one of our Apostles visited the City of Mexico, and was welcomed kindly by President. Diaz, who spoke in the highest possible terms of our people located in that Republic, and hoped we would send more settlers. It is an absurdity that men like the Governors of three States, President of the Mexican Republic, and officials of Canada would be wanting men as settlers from a class like Mr. Eaton would make the "Mormons" out to be. If we were "Danites" and approved of horrible crimes like the "Mountain Meadow Massacre," we would not be sought after as citizens. Facts stamp Mr. Eaton's attempt to

blacken our character as beneath the contempt of honest men, and were it not that the facts are not known in this land I would not take so much time to refute what he has said.

There are some men who have laboured as missionaries in Utah who are honest and have been willing to tell the truth about our people. I quote from Bishop Daniel S. Tuttle of Saint Louis, who for many years was an Episcopal clergyman in Salt Lake City. He says: "I know that the people of the east have obtained the most unfavourable opinion of them (the 'Mormons') and have judged them unjustly. They have many traits that are worthy of admiration, and they believe with a fervent faith that their religion is a direct revelation from God. We of the east are accustomed to look upon the Mormons as either a licentious, arrogant or rebellious mob, bent only on defying the United States Government and deriding the faith of the Christians. This is not so. I know them to be honest, faithful, prayerful workers, and earnest in their faith that heaven will bless the Church of the Latter-day Saints."

As to the ten reasons that have been adopted by the "Presbytery of Utah" why we Mormons can not be received as Christians, and which said resolutions have been adopted by "several other evangelical bodies," I am reminded of a story. A man once said: "It is a good thing that we do not all see alike or everybody would want my Sarah Jane for a wife." "Yes," responded his friend, "it is a good thing, because if all saw as I do no one on earth would have her, and she would have to die in single blessedness."

It will be time enough for our friends to reject us when we make application for admission to their fold. As to our aspirations in this direction I quote the words of the Savior to the Prophet Joseph Smith at the time of his (Smith's) first vision, to show that we have none:—

"When the light rested upon me, I saw two personages, whose brightness and glory defy all description, standing above me in the air. One of them spake unto me, calling me by name, and said (pointing to the other): This is my Beloved Son, hear him."

"My object in going to enquire of the Lord, was to know which of all the sects was right, that I might know which to join. No sooner, therefore, did I get possession of myself, so as to be able to speak, than I asked the personages who stood above me in the light, which of all the sects was right (for at this time it had never entered into my heart that all were wrong), and which I should join. I was answered that I must join none of them, for they were all wrong, and the personage who addressed me said that all their creeds were an abomination in his sight."

Mr. Eaton says the "Mormons" have in their hands the system of State Courts, the police and the schools from the smallest district organization to the University. All of the Supreme Court Judges are non-Mormons and have been from the day we secured Statehood. The President of the State University and a majority of the professors are non-Mormons.

"They have one vote in the national House of Representatives, three in the Presidential College, and two in the Senate." The Representative in Congress and both United States Senators are non-Mormons, and the "Mormons" do not have three votes in the Presidential College. Such glaring mis-statements as the above brand Mr. Eaton as one whose other statements are unworthy of respect from honest men.

"The resident Christian missionaries may be expected to see things as they are," but others who have business with the "Mormons" and learn to know by contact and from experience as to their honesty are in the opinion of Mr. Eaton "unfitted to receive the truth." Following the above libel on the non-Mormons of Utah, who testify of the honesty and integrity of the "Mormons" from actual knowledge, it is well for Mr. Eaton not to lose sight of the "main chance" and so he tells of the graduation of "One Student" from his (Shelden Jackson) College. O that mighty one! who was graduated at the end of four years. It almost makes me tremble to think of the consequences to "Mormonism" because of his graduation. We have very many Church academies in Utah, Arizona, Mexico, Canada, Idaho, and Colorado, and one University and two Colleges in Utah that are strictly "Mormon" and are supported by "Mormons" without one dollar from outside sources and we have thousands in attendance at these temples of learning. Therefore, the "One Student" which Mr. Eaton's College has had the honor of graduating does not frighten us very badly, as we have graduated hundreds in our Church schools during the same period, to say nothing of the fact that while we have not the President and a majority of the professors in the State University, we do have a majority of the students and graduates.

"Their use of terms means one thing to them and another to their Christian hearers. One of their tracts, which happens to be before me, is filled with Bible quotations and declares that the 'first' step toward salvation is to believe in the Lord Jesus Christ;

the second step is to repent and turn from sin; the third is to be baptized by immersion for the remission of sins; the fourth is to receive the Holy Ghost through the laying on of hands by those having the authority to confer it. Thus step by step, those who go with them are led on until they are completely in the hands of those who claim to have the right to confer the Holy Ghost.

Our tracts mean just what they say, and we plead guilty to all of the above, word for word, and we do have divine authority to bestow the Priesthood, as Joseph Smith was ordained an Apostle under the hands of Peter, James and John, the Apostles of our Lord Jesus Christ.

Following the above quotation Mr. Eaton says, "This self surrender is not to God but to the Priesthood. We claim that the surrender is to God, and our people prove their devotion to God and the gospel of His Son Jesus Christ by leaving family, friends and business and going without money and without price and at their own expense to the ends of the earth to proclaim its truths. We do have respect for the men who hold the Priesthood which has again been restored to the earth. This priesthood, according to a prophecy of Joseph Smith, should only be used as follows:— "No power or influence can or ought to be maintained by virtue of the Priesthood, only by persuasion, by long suffering, by gentleness, and meekness, and by love unfeigned; by kindness and pure knowledge, which shall greatly enlarge the soul without hypocrisy, and without guile."

Mr. Eaton tells that the "Mormons" see their operations going on in Canada, Mexico and all over the United States. Yes, we do, and they will be going on when Mr. Eaton has passed away. "Fanatics and imposters are living and dying every day, and their memory is buried with them."

"Truth dreads no scrutiny, shields herself behind no breast-work of established custom, but proudly stands upon her own merits."

Yours respectfully,

HEBER J. GRANT.

EDUCATED MEN AND CHRISTIANITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—Statements are frequently made in this country to the effect that in Western lands it is only the ill-educated and ill-informed that nowadays hold the Christian faith, and that almost all men of thought and education have given up belief in that and every other form of religion. And many of the Japanese, especially of the student class, accept these statements as true, having no means of disproving them, and naturally conclude that there is no call for them to spend time in examining the claims of Christianity. The accompanying letter, lately received from Sir G. G. Stokes, Lucasian Professor of Mathematics in the University of Cambridge, and sometime President of the Royal Society, will, I think, be of interest to many of your readers, and may help to steady the faith of some both amongst Foreigners and Japanese whose religious convictions have been shaken by assertions of the kind referred to above.

Yours faithfully,

P. K. FYSON, Bishop.

Hakodate, September 26th, 1901.

My position in the University, and in the Royal Society of London and other scientific bodies has of course brought me into contact more or less closely with a large number of scientific men both of my own country and of others. Naturally our intercourse for the most part related to matters of science. It is only with those that one knows well that one is, or may be disposed to speak about one's inmost convictions relating to religious matters. Yet even without this, according to the proverb, "A straw shows how the wind blows," little things, incidental remarks, &c., leave one who himself accepts the Christian Faith no reasonable doubt as to whether the other accepts it or rejects it. However these "little things" come out incidentally in an acquaintance extending over some time.

In expressing my belief as to the opinions of others on this subject, I will confine myself to my own countrymen, though in some few cases I happen to know the opinions of foreigners. From motives of delicacy I will refrain from speaking of men still living, and for a different reason from speaking of those who lived many years before me, namely, because in their case I have no means of forming an opinion beyond what is open to the public. Still under the limitations of confining myself to well-known scientific men who were my own contemporaries, whom I personally knew, and in several cases was intimately acquainted with, there are a good number with respect to whom I can form a judgement. I have no hesitation in expressing my conviction that the great bulk of them sincerely accepted the Christian Faith, that if any rejected it they formed rare exceptions to the general rule.

My own studies have brought me more into contact with scientific men in the department of mathematics and physics than that of biology. I will name four of first-rate eminence whom I knew very well, they

were Faraday, Cayley, Adams, and Clark Maxwell. I know they were all believers in the Christian Faith.

I believe what I have said as to the opinion of first-rate scientific men applies to those in the biological department, with which I am not myself so well acquainted. There is, however, one eminent man on that side who is supposed by many to have been a rejecter of Christianity, whom I knew very well, and loved and respected, I mean Huxley. He was undoubtedly a theist, but his attitude as to Christianity I should rather suppose to have been that of an agnostic, neither accepting nor rejecting, but waiting for further light. His friend and ardent admirer, the late Kitchen Parker, went, I knew, to great lengths in the way of evolution. I did not at first know whether he was even a theist. One day when we were together in the tea room of the Royal Society I made some remark to him calculated to draw him out in case he felt so inclined, and found that at any rate he was a theist. He expressed himself somewhat in this way:—"For my own part I cannot do without a personal God: I look on evolution as God's mode of working. Man makes a poker or a shovel, but God's way of working is so different, with all the forces at His command." Some time later in a letter to me he expressed himself in a way which showed that he was not merely a theist but a believer in Christianity.

My long connection with scientific bodies, especially the Royal Society, of which I was for 31 years President, combined with the fact that I can at the same time sympathize with Christianity and with science, gives me I think rather exceptional opportunities of forming a judgment (at least so far as my own country is concerned) as to what amount of truth there is in the assertion not unfrequently made in non-Christian countries that scientific men generally reject Christianity.

SHOOTING REGULATIONS.

As the shooting season will commence on October 15th, the following police regulations will be put in force on and after that date:—

I.—Persons who shoot game without having a government license will be prosecuted by the police.

II.—Persons who shoot game out of season will be punished according to the nature of the infringement. The season commences on the 15th October and lasts till the 15th of April in the following year, (except in Hokkaido where it begins on the 15th of September); but the shooting of pheasants is prohibited from the 1st of March to the 31st of October.

III.—Localities will be selected by the authorities where shooting may be engaged in.

IV.—Privileges in connection with shooting shall be extended to none; school teachers who without paying tax engage in shooting under the pretence that they do so in the cause of education by collecting specimens of birds, shall not be exempt from the above rule.

V.—Protected birds must not be caught, or bought or sold.

VI.—Traps, pitfalls, explosives, or poisonous substances are strictly prohibited in the catching of birds.

YACHTING.

The 39-raters had a race to the Quarantine Buoy off Nagahama *via* the Lightship and Widow Buoy on Saturday with the following result:—

	Finish.	Club Alliance.	Corrected.
	h.m.s.	m.s.	h.m.s.
Mary	4:38:55	—	4:38:55
Havilee	4:47:30	—	4:47:30
Kingfisher	4:44:00	—	4:44:00
Maid Marion	gave up	4:18	—
Golden Hind	4:46:20	4:18	4:42:02
Spray	gave up	9:06	—

Mary was thus first and had 2 record points, Golden Hind being second with one point.

The cruising class went over the usual course and the times were:—

	Finish.	Handicap.	Corrected.
	h.m.s.	h.m.s.	h.m.s.
Seanhild	4:25:35	—	4:25:35
Dainyo	4:29:00	—	4:29:00
Mosquito	4:40:20	25	4:15:20
Surprise	4:59:50	28	4:31:15
Asagao	4:31:10	15	4:16:10

Mosquito thus won first prize and Asagao second, the latter taking two record points and Seanhild one.

JUST ONCE.

"Just once to gaze on English landscape fair—
Through deep, green-shadowed lanes to stray;
Just once to breathe the soft-sea-laden air,—
In hallowed English fanes to pray;
Just once to touch the people's ancient life,
Where yet it lingers far from toil and strife."

Thus oft we crave—we of the English race,
Our souls deep-rooted in the past—
Not loving less our own abiding-place—
The young land where our lot is cast—
Our heritage—a good land fair to see.
Through all the years still this her glory be—
Unbroken faith—unshaken loyalty.

Toronto. M. ALGON KIRBY in the *Spectator*.

FIRES.

Fire occurred in a house occupied by Kimura Jintaro, at Naito Shinjiku, Tokyo, shortly after one o'clock in the morning of the 27th inst. Thirteen houses were destroyed and four damaged. One fireman was killed.

An extensive fire occurred at Takamori-machi, Asogori, Kumamoto Prefecture, on the morning of the 27th ult. Twenty-eight streets were visited and one hundred and fourteen houses were destroyed.

The Governor of Kumamoto Prefecture, reporting to the Home Department, states that a big fire occurred at Takamori, Asogori, on the night of the 25th inst. One hundred and fifty houses were destroyed and one man hurt.

WEATHER AT SHOJI.

Below will be found the weather report compiled at the Hotel, Shoji, last week:—

		Air	Temp.	State of	Remarks in
		Max.	Min.	Lake.	General.
Sunday, 22nd	.....	71°	61°	72°	Fine....
Monday, 23rd	.....	72°	59°	72°	Fine....
Tuesday, 24th	.....	73°	59°	72°	Fine.... Tuesday night
Wednesday, 25th	.....	71°	58°	71°	Fine.... first snow on
Thursday, 26th	.....	64°	56°	71°	Cloudy Fuji and rain
Friday, 27th	.....	64°	56°	76°	Cloudy here.
Saturday, 28th	.....	65°	58°	69°	Cloudy

THE LATE PRESIDENT MCKINLEY.

The citizens of the United States residing in Sendai held a Memorial Service, Sunday, 22nd September at which prominent Japanese, including the Governor and Mayor as well as many ladies, were present to the full capacity of the Tohoku Gakuin Hall. The services were in English, followed by an address of thanks in Japanese to the distinguished guests for such an expression of sympathy. The Governor, in behalf of the audience read a message of condolence. The sermon was as follows:—

"How are the mighty fallen!" and Sam. i. 19.—A great sob breaks forth from the human heart when one of the mighty falls. If he falls in battle, shedding his blood for some noble cause, the feeling of sorrow is tempered by the consolation that the blood of the hero is spilt for righteousness' sake, and that the victory is sure. But when the mighty one falls by the base hand of treachery, as far and wide as the deed is known, so far and wide, regardless of differences of nationality or race, is profound sorrow mingled with unutterable regret at the insane act.

We, a few citizens of the United States, meet today in this foreign, but friendly land of Japan, and in the especially sympathetic city of Sendai, to join with our fellow citizens all over the world in honouring the memory of our beloved President William McKinley, and to contemplate his lofty spirit of courage and hope, faith and love. We need not tarry over the steps by which he became prominent, first as a soldier then as a lawyer, and later on as a trusted statesman, whose influence is now felt in every land. Our words shall be few, and shall attempt only to state how this great and good man, in whose memory we hold this service, was a product of, and a representative of, the ideals and spirit of our nation.

Our minds turn first of all to the home training he received. He was started right in life in a home where was deep faith in God. A profoundly religious atmosphere surrounded his early days, and as he grew into manhood there developed in his heart, naturally and with force, a faith in God that was the dominant principle of all his after life. At the early age of sixteen he had those strong religious convictions that are of infinite value to a young man, and he

publicly manifested his faith in Christ by uniting with the Methodist Church.

Knowing by experience the priceless value of the Christian home, when the time came to make his own, he found in Miss Ida Saxton, not only a woman of rare culture, but a wife of like religious convictions with himself. Everything seemed to promise an ideal home. A child was born, as if to gladden the hearts of these young parents, but its death brought them their first great sorrow. Another child was born, as if to make good the first loss, but this too was taken. More than that the wife was left an invalid for life. In the words of another:—"He saw before him the tragic vision of a childless life and the companionship of an incurable invalid. Yet no man ever accepted such a situation with more cheerful abnegation. He made himself the faithful and skillful nurse of his unfortunate wife, and gave her every hour he could spare to lighten her sorrows and cheer her broken life."

Ah, here is the ideal husband. It is such men that exalt our American homes and keep them absolutely pure and holy. It is such homes that save our mixed society from abiding corruption, and that make our beloved land a trusted power among the nations of the world. It is in these homes that we glory, and for which we give God ceaseless praise.

But to return to the early days of the President, his first school was his home with its positive Christian influences. His collegiate life was broken off by his enlistment as a private soldier, when that terrible civil war broke out—a war that brought extreme and prolonged peril to the very existence of the Republic. Although only eighteen years old, he had strong convictions as to the wrongs of slavery, so that his four years of soldier-life were to him the great school, the university wherein, amid hardships and battles, he thought deeply on far-reaching moral and national problems, and thus laid the foundation for becoming, not a politician, seeking selfish ends, but a statesman of principle and purity and experience, who knew how to work for the good of society, and for the lasting honour of our nation.

We need not here consider his fourteen years of unsullied life and active effort in Congress; nor his two terms as Governor of the State of Ohio; nor his election five years ago to the highest office—of President of the Republic; nor his re-election last year to the same exalted position. But we would take a few moments of this sacred hour in contemplating the fact that the spirit of the people of the United States is signally manifested in the life of our martyred President. Just what this spirit is may be difficult to state satisfactorily in words, but it surely means love of individual liberty and individual responsibility based on faith in God; it means Representative Government, "Government of the people, by the people, and for the people"; it emphasizes universal education, for "free schools make free men"; it stands also for wide international justice.

This spirit our President fostered and magnified. It is sometimes said that Americans worship the almighty dollar, but we point with pride to our noble line of twenty-four presidents among whom has been no millionaire. Rather men like Lincoln and Garfield and Grant and McKinley, men born even in poverty, but rising by force of character, and embodying the spirit of the fathers of the nation;—so long as such men as these are elected to the Presidency of the United States, no base spirit of materialism shall ruin our ideals.

To be sure we are a nation of vast resources, but we believe that these are entrusted to us for the sake of humanity—just as we believe that the far more priceless treasures of liberty and knowledge and respect for man and national power are given of God in his infinite goodness and wisdom that they may be used for the good of the whole world. For example, the recent war with Spain was to deliver Cuba from the barbarous cruelty of Spain. Just as soon as that was done, our President had a thousand Cuban teachers invited to the halls of Harvard University at Government expense, that the future teachers of Cubans might drink in the spirit of liberty and self-government and of wide learning, that has been such a blessing to us. And one of the last acts under his administration was the sending to the Philippines of five hundred and fifty graduates of our colleges and universities as teachers to prepare the people as soon as possible for the largest measure of self-government and progress. The spirit of Americans is not one of conquest and self-aggrandizement, but it would extend the light and blessings of true liberty and justice as widely as God in his providence may direct.

On this occasion it is preeminently fitting that we emphasize what has already been alluded to—the religious nature of the President. I do not say the religious side of his nature, as though his great heart were divided into sections, only one of which could be labeled religious, but his whole nature was dominated by an unwavering faith in God. Not in any narrow or bigoted sense, but in an all round completeness. From his youth up he knew the deep moral power and the wide intellectual vision that come from faith in God.

So when this busy President accepted the invitation of the students of the University of Pennsylvania to address them, he forcibly told them how the first official act of the first President, Washington, was his "fervent supplication to the Almighty Being who rules the universe." Then he added:—"Never should we forget the great moral and religious principles of the fathers of our nation. Never should we abandon faith in Almighty God as recognized by Washington and the first Congress."

Our beloved President well knew the value of faith in God for the young, and his words at the Christian Endeavour Convention in California were such as these mottoes here on these walls: "He who serves the Master best serves man best. He who serves truth serves civilization." And his lofty idea of patriotism is that of moral and spiritual help to those about us:—"When you are serving man by helping him to be better and nobler, you are serving your country."

His speeches also to the people, and his official messages are marked with this faith in the living God. It was no mere form with him when at his recent inauguration he laid his hands reverently on the Bible and told the assembled thousands that he, "invoked for his guidance the direction and favour of God." His heart always throbbled with full and strong religious affections. When three thousand missionaries, representatives of all the missionary societies of the world, met in New York, our President again left the duties of his high office for a day to give on behalf of a Christian nation a welcome to these men and women. We here to-day cannot but feel a renewed responsibility to realize his ideal of the missionary, unworthy though we are of the generous praise set forth in these words of his:—"The missionary, of whatever church or ecclesiastical body, who devotes his life to the service of the Master and of men, teaching the truth of the common Fatherhood of God and Brotherhood of Man, deserves the gratitude, the support, and the homage of mankind. The noble, self-effacing, willing ministers of peace and good-will should be classed with the world's heroes. The missionary contribution to the onward and upward march of humanity is beyond all calculation." When a man with a religious nature like this faces death, in the blessed hope of eternal life, it is not surprising that his last words were:—"Good by all, good by. It is God's way. His will be done."

We believe that this deep religious nature of our martyred President is representative of the religious nature of the Republic. The very fact that these dying words have been cabled to every nation is a proof that the people share in the faith that prompted their utterance. We know, also, that there are grievous evils in our great cities; that there are those who have no lofty ideals, but are selfish, seeking mainly for money and the power it gives; that there are corrupt politicians. There are sometimes assassins of the great and good. But none the less do we gratefully and humbly believe that the spirit in which our nation was founded, the spirit in which its Government has been carried on, the controlling spirit of its universal education, and of society, is the Christian spirit, which is so nobly exemplified in the life and death of our martyred President.

A closing thought is this:—A nation of seventy-five millions mourns this tragic death. Yet even this manner of death shall not be without its compensations. True, the hands of misguided and morally insane men have slain three of our noblest Presidents. No nation is absolutely safe from such tragedies. The value we set upon personal liberty in our land and the confidence we feel in man, make assassinations possible anywhere and as easy to effect as hand-shaking. But the blood of these martyrs has brought out all the more impressively and powerfully the exalted character and moral worth of their lives, and has enthroned them forever in the affections of the people. The blood of great men, is, in the Providence of God, one of the most potent agencies for the reformation of society, for the exaltation of the noblest moral motives, and for uniting the hearts and efforts of the best people in the world. Our Christ was the first to clearly enunciate this universal principle—"I, if I be lifted up on the cross will draw all men unto me." It is sacrifice, even if accomplished by wicked and worthless men, it is the sacrifice that is exalted and forever remembered.

It is also a source of great comfort to us to-day to have the sympathy of other nations in this national calamity. Of course, we expect it from the nations to whom we are historically related, but it is an exceptional satisfaction to have this nation of Japan send its Imperial message of condolence, and the various Chambers of Commerce also cable their regrets, on this occasion of mourning. Twice this year, once when the universally beloved Queen Victoria passed away, and now when our lamented President McKinley falls, have these national messages of condolence been sent from the Far East. God grant that the bonds of brotherhood, will that are bringing the whole world and blessed

until justice and righteousness shall be universally exalted, and until there shall be no people nor tribe, no kingdom nor island, that shall not be a part of the kingdom of God.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

A BOER DECLARATION.

Shanghai, Sept. 27.

The Boer officials on the Continent declare that the Cape rebels number 15,000 and that Botha's force is 5,000.

INTERNATIONAL ATHLETICS.

The Harvard and Yale athletes have beaten the Oxford and Cambridge team in New York by six events to three.

GERMAN MINES IN SHANTUNG.

Fifty German miners engaged for the German mines in Shantung are to sail for China on November 1st.

THE ASSASSIN'S PUNISHMENT.

The murderer of President McKinley has been sentenced to be electrocuted.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND THE BOERS.

The *Chronicle's* correspondent at Washington telegraphs that President Roosevelt has determined to maintain absolute neutrality and that he will refuse to receive any Boer mission officially.

THE AMERICA CUP RACES.

Shanghai, Sept. 28.

Yesterday the race for the "America Cup" which was sailed over an outward course of 15 miles and return, was unfinished, the wind having fallen. The *Columbia* rounded the mark half a mile ahead, and finally led by upwards of one mile.

THE BOER WAR.

Yesterday King Edward had a long and serious conversation with the Right Hon. St. J. Brodrick, Secretary of State for War, with reference to the situation in South Africa, and also on matters concerning the recruiting and the Yeomanry.

LORD KITCHENER AND THE WAR.

The *Pall Mall* learns on the best authority, that Lord Kitchener finds his hand tied, and is seriously reconsidering his position. He desires that the rebels shall suffer capital punishment. He also advocates the employment of better seasoned recruits and the establishment of martial law throughout Cape Colony.

NEWS FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

Shanghai, September 29.

The garrisons at the forts of Itala and Prospect, on the Zululand border, have gallantly repulsed an attack by Botha in force, inflicting heavy losses.

THE AMERICA CUP RACES.

Shanghai, Sept. 30.

In the yacht race for the America Cup, with a beat of 15 miles out and home, the *Columbia* crossed the line 37 seconds a head of *Shamrock II.*, thus winning even without her time allowance.

TROUBLE IN THE PERSIAN GULF.

Shanghai, Oct. 1.

A British Naval Force is concentrating in the Persian Gulf.

Turkey is reported to be massing troops at Bassale (? Bassorah) with the supposed intention of seizing Koweit (Koweit).

[Note.—Koweit is situated at the head of the Persian Gulf on the west coast. It is in Asiatic Turkey.—Ed. J.M.]

SOUTH AFRICAN NEWS.

Groblaar, with 1,500 men, made an

attack upon Fort Prospect during the whole of the 26th of September. He reattacked the place on the 27th. The Boers admit that 19 were killed in the attack.

Later.

Concerning the attack upon Fort Itala, the casualties among the defenders were, Kane, of the South Lancashires, and 11 men killed; 5 officers, including Commandant Chapman, of the Dublins, and 38 men wounded; and 63 missing, whereof many are known to have been killed or wounded; 153 horses and 82 mules killed.

THE FIGHT AT ITALA.

Shanghai, Oct. 2.

Reuter's agent telegraphing from Eshowe says that the Boers left 305 on the field at Itala Fort.

Reuter's correspondent telegraphing from Ladysmith, says that 200 of the enemy were killed at Itala, and that over 300 wounded were captured.

THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Later.

Sir Frank Swettenham has been gazetted Governor of the Straits Settlements.

THE ITALA CASUALTIES.

Commandants Potgeiter, Schalk, and Opperman were killed at Itala.

Delarey and Hemp attacked General Kekewich in the camp to the westward of Magatopan (?) in force on the 30th but were repulsed.

THE AMERICA CUP RACES.

Yesterday's yacht race in the America Cup contest was unfinished owing to there being no wind.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Lord Kitchener reports that the Boers were removing their dead and wounded during the 26th and 27th ult., round Itala Fort, and that the fighting lasted 19 hours.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Shanghai, October 3.

A strong force of Boers surprised a Volunteer post at Talana Hill on the 26th September.

JOCKEY WARNED OFF NEW-MARKET HEATH.

The license of Lester Reiff, the rider of the winner of this year's Derby, has been withdrawn. He has been warned off the New-market course.

PRINCE CHUN.

Prince Chun has sailed from Genoa for home.

FIGHTING IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Lord Kitchener reports that a night attack was made on General Kekewich's camp by the enemy who were 1,000 strong. They were repulsed with considerable loss. Two officers and 31 men were killed; 14 officers and 114 men wounded. General Kekewich was slightly wounded.

(RECEIVED AT THE LEGATION OF FRANCE.) LEGION OF HONOUR PROMOTION.

Saigon, Sept. 27.

General Florentin has just been made Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honour.

GENERAL VOYRON'S RECEPTION.

General Voyron has arrived at Marseilles, where a solemn reception was given him. M. de Lanessan, Minister of Marine, the civil and military authorities and the members of the municipality, proceeded to the quay to receive him. In his answer to M. de Lanessan, General Voyron attributed all the praises of which he was the

first in China, and he strongly praised M. Doumer. The crowd, which was enormous, cheered the General. The town was decorated with flags.

THE LATE PRINCE HENRI.

Saigon, Sept. 29.
The late Prince Henri of Orleans has been buried at Dreux.

PLAGUE AT NAPLES.

Some quarters of Naples have been attacked by plague.

TURKEY AND FRANCE.

A speedy settlement of the difficulties between France and Italy is expected and this will be followed by the resumption of diplomatic relations.

THE PERSIAN GULF.

Saigon, Oct. 2.
The English are sending ships into the Persian Gulf. They desire to occupy Rovret (?). The Turks are massing troops to prevent the occupation.

(RECEIVED IN TOKYO.)

ARMY STATISTICS.

The total number of men in hospital in China belonging to the Fifth Division and to the other troops sent to Chili in June, was 69 on the 31st of August. This extraordinarily favourable state of affairs is not paralleled by the record of any other forces. The detailed numbers were 13 in Tientsin, in Peking 29, and in other hospitals 25.

The sufferers from contagious diseases—typhoid and dysentery—were only 13. The ratio of sick for Japanese troops in Japan during August averages 18 per cent., whereas the ratio in Chili was only 16. Even when the invalids in the Hiroshima Hospital are added the per-centage does not exceed 25.

KOREAN NEWS.

Various alarmist rumours have been circulated with reference to the doings of an United States citizen, Mr. W. H. Crumb, who is now travelling in Korea with a companion and several Korean attendants. His party has 10 horses carrying provisions and they never enter an inn but always camp out in tents. These exceptional proceedings have led to the circulation of statements that the party is endeavouring to stir up sedition, but its real purpose seems to be prospecting for mines.

(RECEIVED AT THE NAVAL DEPARTMENT.)

The British ship *Hipsan* (?), which left Yokohama for Kobe on the 23rd of September, ran on a rock the afternoon of the same day near the second fort at the entrance of Tokyo Bay. A steam-launch was immediately sent from Yokosuka to communicate with the Master, who expressed great thankfulness and begged for assistance. Accordingly when the tide was making three vessels were despatched from Yokosuka. At the request of the master of the ship, the Japanese officer took charge, and the vessel was pulled off at midnight. She had not suffered any damage, and she proceeded on her voyage the next morning.

(FROM THE "N.-C. DAILY NEWS.")

THE H. & S. BANK ROBBERY.

Hongkong, Sept. 26.
The Bank note robbery trial at Singapore lasted eleven days. Two of the accused were sentenced to seven years, and four were acquitted. It was a memorable trial, the Court being packed.

Singapore, Sept. 26.

In the Hongkong Bank note robbery case six of the accused were found guilty on all charges.

Abdul Kader and Nuia Mahomed were sentenced to seven years' imprisonment; Hajitydin to four years; Singaram, Mutukumaren and Anamoonipilly to three years. Haila, Kupensis, Noor Mahomed, and Abubakar were acquitted. There was great excitement in the Court when the verdict was known. The acquittal of the last three accused was by a majority of six to one.

(FROM THE "OSTASIATISCHE LLOYD.")
NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

Peking, Sept. 23.

The Italian Minister, Marquis Salvago Raggi, left Peking to-day for Europe via Kalgan and Kiachta.

Captain Truppel has arrived here in order to present himself to the German Minister, Baron von Mumm, after his appointment as Governor of Kiaochow. He will remain here several days visiting the places of interest about Peking.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Berlin, Sept. 23.

The Tsar and the Tsarina have again arrived at Kiel.

The *Reichsanzeiger* to-night publishes the notification conferring the Grand Cross of the Red-Eagle upon Prince Chun.

A new strike of the dock-labourers has broken out at San Francisco.

The special auditing committee appointed to investigate the state of the "Pommersche Hypothekbank" at Berlin reports a loss of 20,428,745 Marks.

PRINCE CHUN.

Berlin, Sept. 26.

Prince Chun has visited during the last few days several large mines in Germany. He will arrive on the 29th inst. at Genoa, from whence he will sail for China.

PLAGUE AT NAPLES.

Twelve cases of plague have been reported at Naples.

GERMAN TROOPS FROM CHINA.

The German troops returning from China via Austria, have met with an enthusiastic reception both at Trieste and Vienna.

GENERAL VOYRON.

General Voyron has arrived in France.

ENGLISH NOTES.

The Corporation of Lincoln recently invited tenders for a boring 2,176ft. deep, lined with 30in. tubes for a depth of 400ft., and terminating not less than 12in. diameter. Seven tenders were received for the work, and the Corporation, on the advice of the engineer, have accepted that of a Salford firm, amounting to £14,605. The time allowed for the completion of the work is four years, but it is anticipated that a shorter period will suffice.

The death of the Empress Frederick has caused a very large amount of leasehold property in England to fall into the hands of the freeholders. The life of the Empress, as Princess Royal, was put into a great number of leases during the forties, as was then a common practice, and in most of these she was the last survivor of the original three lives. It is understood that the leases of very considerable properties belonging to St. Cross Hospital, at Winchester, have thus reverted to the trustees of that charity, the income of which will therefore be much augmented.

The Great Northern Railway Company are the owners of an express engine which is believed to own the world's record for the number of miles run. This is No. 1, stationed at Peterborough and employed daily on express trains between Peterborough and London, or Peterborough and Doncaster. The engine, which belongs to the single driving wheel type, was built at Doncaster in 1870, being the first to be fitted with outside cylinders. From careful calculations made the engine has just recently completed its four millionth mile. The engine still runs on its original wheels and is capable of holding its own against the newest con-

structed. In its long life No. 1 has not met with an accident of any serious nature.

Dr. Monson, the Dairy Commissioner for the State of Colorado, has volunteered to subject himself to the infection of animal tuberculosis with a view to settling the controversy over Dr. Koch's theory recently put forth in London, that animal tuberculosis cannot be communicated to human beings. Dr. Monson makes as a condition of his experiment that a satisfactory annuity be provided for his family in the event of the infection being fatal.

While trolling on Loch Garve last month (says a correspondent of the *Scotsman*) I was fortunate enough to hook and land a 10lb. pike. As the abdominal development seemed to me to be very abnormal, I had the fish opened, and found inside a large rat, measuring about 6in. This had been swallowed absolutely intact. The head and neck were slightly lacerated, evidently done in order to kill it. I have from time to time heard of, and seen, tackle taken out of pike, but nothing of such a large order as a rat.

In pursuance of the provisions of the Finance Act, the Institute of London Underwriters has now formulated the following continuation clause:—"Should the vessel at the expiration of this policy be at sea, or in distress, or at a port of refuge or of call, she shall, provided that previous notice be given to the underwriters, be held covered, at a pro-rata monthly premium, to her port of destination." It will be observed that whereas previously the continuation clause only provided for a vessel at sea on the expiration of the policy, it now provides for vessels in other positions which, although perhaps within the spirit of the old clause, were not within its letter.

BANK OF JAPAN.

BANKING ACCOUNT.

On Saturday, Sept. 28th:—

Dr.	Yen.
Share capital fully paid up	30,000,000
Reserve fund and other liabilities to shareholders	16,940,887
Amount of convertible notes issued	188,390,381
Government deposits	11,203,039
General deposits	10,159,949
Exchange liability	15,205
Total	256,709,522
CR.	
Discount notes	33,933,078
Foreign discount notes	14,676,497
Treasury loan to Government	22,000,000
Temporary " "	21,000,000
General loans	35,242,971
Exchange liability	2,851,106
Government bonds	54,237,427
Property	12,391,644
Bullion and Specie	70,376,738
Total	256,709,522

ISSUE ACCOUNT.

Daily average during past week:—

Amount of convertible notes	185,176,039
Bullion and Specie:—	
Gold	68,418,000
Silver	500,000
Total	68,918,222
Securities:—	
Government bonds	33,922,465
Government certificates	41,800,000
Government bills	4,240,998
Commercial notes	36,244,334
Total	116,257,817

These accounts, compared with those of the previous week, show:—

Specie Reserve:—	Increase.	Decrease.
Gold	940,096	—
Silver	—	—
General loans	—	403,102
Government deposits	—	577,629
General deposits	—	553,605

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line	Steamer	Date
America	O & O Co.	Doric	W. Oct. 4
Canada	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar	W. Oct. 9
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Olympia	Th. Oct. 10
Hongkong	O & O Co.	Gaelic	F. Oct. 11
Europe	A. H. L.	Sachsen	Sa. Oct. 12
America	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	W. Oct. 16
Hongkong	M. M. Co.	—	W. Oct. 16
Canada, &c.	C. P. R. Co.	Kim of India	M. Oct. 17
Hongkong	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru	M. Oct. 17
Tacoma, Wash.	N. P. Co.	Braemar	Tu. Oct. 22
America	P. M. Co.	Peru	Th. Oct. 24
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	China	M. Oct. 28
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Kim of China	Th. Oct. 31

- 1 Left San Francisco on the 26th ult.
 2 Left Vancouver on the 24th ult.
 3 Left Hongkong on the 2nd inst.
 4 Left Hongkong on the 1st inst.
 5 Left San Francisco on the 27th ult.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer	Date
Hongkong	H. A. L.	Hamburg	Sa. Oct. 5
Hongkong	P. N. Co.	Tacoma	Sa. Oct. 5
Europe, &c.	N. Y. K.	Ha'ta Maru	Sa. Oct. 5
America	P. M. Co.	City of Peking	Sa. Oct. 5
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar	W. Oct. 9
Europe, via S. Lat.	M. M. Co.	Laos	Th. Oct. 10
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Hakata Maru	Th. Oct. 10
Hongkong	O & O Co.	Doric	Th. Oct. 11
Australia	N. Y. K.	Yawata Maru	F. Oct. 11
Tacoma, Wash.	N. P. Co.	Olympia	F. Oct. 11
America	O & O Co.	Gaelic	Sa. Oct. 12
Seattle, Wash.	N. Y. K.	Idzumi Maru	W. Oct. 16
Hongkong	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	Th. Oct. 17
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Kim of India	M. Oct. 21
America	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru	Tu. Oct. 22
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Peru	F. Oct. 25
Canada, &c.	C. P. R. Co.	Kim of China	F. Nov. 1

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Indravelli, British steamer, 3,152, Wm. E. Craven, 27th Sept.,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 27th Sept., General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
Kobe Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,645, R. Swain, 27th Sept.,—Shanghai via ports, 21st Sept., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Matsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,959, De La Lande, 27th Sept.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Higo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, T. Torao, 27th Sept.,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Mayne, British steamer, 3,016, Campbell, 27th Sept.,—Liverpool via ports, Kobe, 26th Sept., General.—W. M. Strachan & Co.
Tatei Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,606, K. Yamamoto, 28th Sept.,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Piscat (14), French cruiser, 4,000, Captain Nicol, 28th Sept.,—Shanghai.
E. B. Sutton, American ship, 1,639, J. P. Butman, 18th Sept.,—Tsintau, 14th Sept., Ballast.—Simon Evers & Co.
Hamburg, German steamer, 6,596, H. Magin, 29th Sept.,—Hamburg and Bremen via ports, and Kobe 28th Sept., Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nuchf.
Benmohr, British steamer, 1,935, A. Wallace, 29th Sept.,—London via ports, and Kobe, 27th Sept., General.—Cormes & Co.
Tairen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,796, Y. Tamuke, 29th Sept.,—Kobe, 27th Sept., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, T. Kon, 29th Sept.,—Yokkaichi 28th Sept., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 437, Y. Kamoshita, 29th Sept.,—Handa, 28th Sept., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Carlisle City, British steamer, 1,894, Alf. L. Peterson, 29th Sept.,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 27th Sept., General.—Butterfield & Swire.
Yacata Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,364, A. E. Moses, 29th Sept.,—Melbourne and Sydney via ports, and Kobe, 28th Sept., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Riojun Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,972, N. Ohno, 29th Sept.,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 28th Sept., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Fushiki Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,110, N. Nielsen, 29th Sept.,—Kobe, 27th Sept., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Ulysses, British steamer, 2,281, J. Edmondson, 2nd Oct.,—Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield and Swire.

Satsuma, British steamer, 2,690, W. Chubb, 30th Sept.,—New York via ports, and Kobe, 28th Sept., General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
China, American steamer, 2,422, W. B. Seabury, 1st Oct.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, 12th Sept., Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.
Totomi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,396, H. Sakimoto, 1st Oct.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Ise Maru, Japanese steamer, 772, S. Wada, 1st Oct.,—Kobe, 29th Sept., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Endymion (12), British cruiser, 7,350, Capt. A. W. Paget, 2nd Oct.,—Hankow.
Hiroshima Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,035, T. Murai, 2nd Oct.,—Kobe, 30th Sept., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Laos, French steamer, 2,331, Riquier, 2nd Oct.,—Marseilles via ports, and Kobe, 1st Oct., Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.
Rodnorshire, British steamer, 1,889, R. Bindlos, 3rd Oct.,—London via ports, and Kobe, 1st Oct., General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, B. Kon, 3rd Oct.,—Yokkaichi, Oct. 2nd, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tosa Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,592, S. J. G. Parsons, 3rd Oct.,—Seattle, Wash., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
City of Peking, American steamer, 3,128, J. T. Smith, 3rd Oct.,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 2nd Oct., Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.
Empress of Japan, British steamer, 3,003, H. Pybus, 3rd Oct.,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 2nd Oct., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.
Asago Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,525, J. Campbell, 3rd Oct.,—Kobe, 2nd Oct., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

Chingtu, British steamer, 1,459, C. Lindbergh, 27th Sept.,—Australia and New Zealand via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
Trieste, Austrian steamer, 3,203, A. Mitas, 27th Sept.,—Trieste via ports, General.—Browne & Co.
Kaiserin Augusta (30), German cruiser, 6,331, Capt. Stein, 27th Sept.,—Kobe.
Awa Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,911, Christiansen, 28th Sept.,—Mojji, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
America Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,256, P. H. Going, 28th Sept.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.
Kagoshima Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,710, K. Kobori, 28th Sept.,—Bombay via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Jinsen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,433, I. Higo, 28th Sept.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Yajima Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,538, Y. Yamano-uchi, 28th Sept.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Mitsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,959, De La Lande, 20th Sept.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Higo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, T. Torao, 28th Sept.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tatei Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,606, K. Yamamoto, 29th Sept.,—Hakodate via Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Koenigsberg, German steamer, 3,135, Christiansen, 29th Sept.,—Havre, Hamburg and Bremen via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.
Indravelli, British steamer, 3,152, Wm. E. Craven, 29th Sept.,—Portland, Oregon, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
Canlon, British steamer, 2,164, C. F. Lockstone, 30th Sept.,—London via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.
Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, B. Kon, 30th Sept.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Pyrrhus, British steamer, 2,281, J. W. Walker, 1st Oct.,—London and Glasgow via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
Mayne, British steamer, 3,016, Campbell, 1st Oct.,—Seattle, Washington, General.—W. M. Strachan & Co.
Tairen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,796, Y. Tamuke, 1st Oct.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 437, Y. Kamoshita, 1st Oct.,—Handa, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Carlisle City, British steamer, 1,894, Alf. L. Peterson, 1st Oct.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and

Ulysses, British steamer, 2,281, J. Edmondson, 2nd Oct.,—Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield and Swire.
Benmohr, British steamer, 1,935, A. Wallace, 2nd Oct.,—Mojji, Ballast.—Cormes & Co.
China, American steamer, 2,422, W. B. Seabury, 2nd Oct.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.
Riojun Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,972, N. Ohno, 2nd Oct.,—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Fushiki Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,110, N. Nielsen, 2nd Oct.,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Totomi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,396, H. Sakimoto, 2nd Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Kosai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,419, J. Nagao, 2nd Oct.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Charterhouse, British steamer, 1,928, H. W. Field, 3rd Oct.,—Kuchinotsu, Ballast.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Satsuma, British steamer, 2,690, W. Chubb, 3rd Oct.,—New York via ports, General.—Dodwell and Co., Ltd.
Tenshin Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,706, T. Tibballs, 2nd Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Higo Maru, Japanese steamer, 871, R. Ida, 2nd Oct.,—Ballast.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Japanese steamer *Kobe Maru*, from Shanghai via ports:—Mr. J. T. Griffin, Mr. W. S. Worden, Mr. Russell Leeds, Mrs. C. Umasaki, Miss Lay, Miss W. Lay, Mr. A. N. Hansell, Lieut. H. Yamada, Mr. Geo. McGregor, Mr. M. Thomsen, Mr. R. A. F. Pensove, Mr. R. Takeda, and Mr. Winckels, in cabin; Mr. S. Katsumada, and Mr. Laj Chee, in second class; 36 in steerage.
 Per German steamer *Hamburg*, from Europe via ports:—Mr. J. F. Fernandez, Mr. Strasser, Mr. O. Rithausen, Mr. Chapsal, Capt. Ansaldo, Mr. Mercenaro, Mr. and Mrs. Little, Mr. S. Isaacs, Capt. P. A. Jensen, Mr. Horstmann, Mr. G. Thomas, Mr. H. Raspe, Mr. and Mrs. Schaeffer, Mr. Holstein, Mr. G. Blundell, and Mr. Kuhn, in cabin; Mr. Heinmann, Miss Boehmer, and Mr. Francis McCulloch, in second class; 4 Japanese, and 2 Chinese, in steerage.
 Per Japanese steamer *Yacata Maru*, from Melbourne via ports:—Mr. A. J. Wooley, Dr. Hocken, Mrs. Hocken, Miss Hocken, Miss Hocken, Miss Smith, Mr. J. F. Clapperton, Mrs. Clapperton, Dr. Wiseman, Mrs. Inglis, Miss Inglis, Mr. P. Ryan, Capt. Tokisawa, Lieut. Mier, Mrs. Mier, Mr. G. M. Swindle, Mr. F. J. Hogan, Capt. W. M. Wright, Mrs. Wright and child, General M. J. Ludington, and Mrs. Ludington, in cabin; Mr. M. Gorry, Mr. T. T. Barry, Mr. Shanks, Mr. E. Kirchhoff, Mr. S. Kirchhoff, Mr. Y. Ishikawa, Miss E. Guason, Miss S. Sudzuki, Mr. and Mrs. Y. Yano and child, Mr. and Mrs. S. Takahashi and child, and 2 Chinese, in second class; 21 in steerage.
 Per Japanese steamer *Riojun Maru*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. E. B. Soure, in cabin; 39, in steerage.
 Per American steamer *China*, from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Dr. E. Aoyagi, Rev. H. G. Appenzeller, Rev. and Mrs. W. D. Cunningham, Mr. J. C. Dowson, Miss M. Elliott, Mr. J. J. Fox, Mr. P. E. Ferguson, Mr. J. H. Ferguson, Mr. Y. Isobe, Miss R. L. Kuhn, Miss E. Kuhn, Mr. and Mrs. H. North, Miss Mary Peters, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Woodward Smith, Mr. T. Takebe, Mr. C. J. Biegel, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Batcheller, Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Chaffee, Master Fred Chaffee, Miss Alice Chaffee, Miss Charlotte Chaffee, Miss C. Gibson, Mr. Frank A. Howe, Mr. W. B. Jones, Mr. A. B. Machay, Mr. M. de Montille, Mr. T. Ofiji, Prince C. de Schwartzberg, Mr. Tong Bong, Mrs. C. W. Van Patten, and Mr. and Mrs. J. H. White, in cabin. For Kobe:—Mr. Marshall Smith, Dr. T. C. Thorncraft, Mr. M. Gallagher, and Rev. G. E. Finlay, in cabin. For Nagasaki:—Miss M. Knowles, in cabin. For Shanghai:—Miss O. Alexander, Miss T. Anderson, Miss C. Anderson, Miss N. Dougherty, Rev. and Mrs. C. A. Fuessle and child, Mr. N. Gist Gee, Rev. T. D. Holmes, Dr. and Mrs. E. H. Hart and 4 children, Miss Hyde, Miss M. Parmenter, Dr. Juliet N. Stevens, Miss C. E. Steger, Mr. D. M. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. White, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Bland, Miss M. B. Bomar, Dr. and Mrs. H. L. Canright and 4 children, Miss Elgie, Rev. and Mrs. M. Ekvall, Mrs. J. Gailher, Rev. and Mrs. T. A. Hearn and 2 children, Miss Kelly, Miss J. Nicholson, Mrs. J. M. Ragsdale, Miss E. Ragsdale, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Venable, Mr. R. J. Wilson, and Miss M. C. White, in cabin. For Hongkong:—Mrs. Lt.-Com. Holmes and daughter, Miss J. Torrence, Mr. W. F. Park, Mr. A. E. Baughman, Dr. Sam-

Per French steamer *Laos*, from Marseilles via ports:—Mr. Matsudaira, Mr. Laroche, Mr. Simon, Mr. Wilson, Mrs. Serrurier, Mr. Gabriel, Mr. M. F. Handler, Mr. Tamburini, Mr. Carpentier, Mr. Ostapenko, Mr. Rugg, Mr. J. N. Shibuya, and Mr. J. Kitchin, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Empress of Japan*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. D. D. Ihesania and servant, Mr. Choy Chee Tong and servant, Mr. C. H. Dale, Mrs. Dickson and 3 children, governess and amah, Mr. E. T. Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Fraser, Mr. Henderson, Mrs. E. Osborne and child, Mrs. Smyth child and amah, Mr. and Mrs. A. Turner, Major Watson, Mrs. Watson, Miss Watson, Mr. T. W. McIlraith, Mr. S. Moutrie, Mr. J. F. Watts and servants, Mr. R. L. Warren, Mr. M. Bagdall, Mr. Cabellu, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Dudgeon, Mrs. Hoover, Miss J. Henry, Mr. and Mrs. Kirkwood, Mrs. Thwaites, infant and amah, Miss Thornborough, and Dr. S. H. Wainwright, in cabin; Mr. Tsuda, in intermediate. For Vancouver:—Mr. G. Balloch, Count Bene Rendoff, Mr. A. Campbell, Mr. G. A. Derrick, Mr. W. Eckert, Mr. H. D. Hutchison, Mr. B. Matsuki, Col. Perrot, Capt. J. H. Potter, Mr. D. S. Perrin, Mrs. Perrin, Miss Perrin, Mr. F. H. Preble and Mr. Thebaud in cabin; Mr. Bentley, Mrs. Ah Wong, Mrs. Lao Lee, Mr. Lee Ree, Mrs. Mann, Mr. Hurri, Mr. Chung Yung Wing, Mr. Chu Li, and Mr. Okumura in intermediate; 2 Japanese and 374 Chinese, in steerage.

DEPARTED.

Per Japanese steamer *America Maru*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mrs. S. E. Adams, Mr. John F. Balfour, Mr. R. K. Bonine, Mr. Aoki and servant, Lt. Com. Wm. Braunerseuth, Mrs. Wm. Braunerseuth, Dr. D. B. Brower, Mr. D. S. Buckley, Miss Mary Cowen, Miss Dorothy Cowen, Mrs. M. Falise, Mr. W. F. Ford, Mr. H. Gimes, Mrs. H. Gimes, Field Postmaster Hagedorn, Miss Helen Hyde, Mr. W. F. Wenyon, Mr. Chow Yu Kwan, Rev. J. A. McKee, Mrs. J. A. McKee, Mr. K. Kodera, Dr. W. M. Mostin, Mr. N. Narcisow, Mrs. N. Narcisow, Mr. J. C. Rains, Dr. U. Senn, Mr. M. Shibata, Mr. L. W. Smith, Miss C. H. Spencer, Mr. C. D. Tenney, Major de la Terrasse, Mr. S. Togo and servant, Lt. von Versen, and Baron Wangell, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Canton*, for London via ports: Mr. C. Abulool, Mr. F. R. Smith, Mr. R. F. Wrench, Mr. C. Hagberg, and Mr. T. H. Box, in cabin.

Per American steamer *China*, for Hongkong via ports:—Miss O. Alexander, Miss I. Anderson, Miss C. Anderson, Miss H. G. Apenzeller, Rev. Wm. Ashmore, Major C. R. Bartlett, Mr. A. F. Baughman, Mr. John Becker, Mr. J. P. Bland, Mrs. J. P. Bland, Miss M. B. Bomar, Mr. H. H. Bristow, Mr. H. Burke, Mrs. H. Burke, Dr. H. L. Cauright, Mrs. H. L. Cauright and 4 children, Mr. Crowley, Mrs. Crowley, Miss N. Dougherty, Mr. R. J. Eastwood, Rev. M. Ekvall, Mrs. M. Ekvall, Miss H. Elgie, Miss M. Elliott, Rev. G. E. Finlay, Mr. E. H. Fraser, Mrs. E. H. Fraser and infant, Miss C. Fraser, Rev. C. A. Fussle, Mrs. C. A. Fussle and child, Mrs. J. Gaither, Mr. M. Gallagher, Sir Wm. Geary, Mr. N. G. Gee, Mr. J. H. Hall, Dr. E. H. Hart, Mrs. E. H. Hart and 4 children, Capt. C. S. Hatch, U.S.M.C., Rev. T. A. Hearn, Mrs. T. A. Hearn and 2 children, Mr. T. F. Hobby, Rev. T. D. Holmes, Mrs. L. Com. Holmes, Miss Holmes, Miss J. J. Horan, Miss H. Hyde, Mrs. A. I. Jeffery, Miss W. H. Kelly, Miss M. Knowles, Mr. W. H. Lane, Mr. W. B. Lennox Simpson, Mrs. Kuni Nakamura, Miss J. Nicholson, Dr. Daniel B. Nye, Mrs. Daniel B. Nye, Mr. W. F. Peck, Miss M. Pargenter, Mrs. C. J. People, Mr. J. W. Ragsdale, Mrs. J. W. Ragsdale, Miss Ragsdale, Mr. H. A. Seth, Mrs. S. A. Skelton, Mr. D. M. Smith, Mr. Marshall Smith, Miss C. E. Steger, Dr. Miss Juliet N. Stevens, Dr. T. C. Thormcraft, Mr. W. H. Venable, Mrs. W. H. Venable, Mr. E. Weiss, Miss M. C. White, Mr. F. J. White, Mrs. F. J. White, Mr. A. H. White, Mrs. A. H. White, and Mr. R. T. Wilson, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Kasai Maru*, for Shanghai via ports:—Mr. M. Teruki, Mr. J. Konoal, Mr. C. Hensex, Mr. and Mrs. Chan Haw Sei, Major T. Ishii, Mr. Sie Sei Gen, Mr. Mei Tow San, Mr. Chew Bun Chi, Mr. G. Geddie, Mr. Chang Chow, Mr. J. E. Foley, Paymaster Kaneko, I.J.N., and Mr. and Mrs. J. Marquardt in cabin; Mr. T. Mura, Mr. S. Takesaki, 4 Chinese, Mr. T. Miura, Mr. S. Nagai and Mr. K. Inouye in second class; 60 passengers in steerage.

CARGO.

Tea and Silk, per steamer *Indravelli*, for Portland, Oregon:—

	TEA.				
	Canada & West.	Chicago New York Pacific Other	Total		
Kobe	250	260	1,497	1,243	1,497
Yokohama	250	260	612	123	1,243
Total	250	260	2,109	123	2,742
		SILK.			
	New York.	South Manchester.	Total		
Hongkong	25		25		25
Total	25		25		25

SILK SHIPPERS.

Per British steamer *Canton*, for London via ports:—Raw Silk for Europe, 100 bales; Waste Silk for Europe, 173 bales.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

Little doing in gassed yarns but 16/24's have been selling in fair volume to arrive January-December. Both grey and white shirtings have been moving, but dealers are very cautious. Small business in fancy cottons and woollens.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

Grey Shirting—8 1/2 lb, 38 1/2 yds, 39 inches V. 2.85 to 3.50
Grey Shirting—9 lb, 31 1/2 yds, 45 inches 2.80 to 3.80
Indigo Shirtings—24 yards, 14 inches 2.50 to 3.35
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches 3.00 to 5.00
Cotton—Italians and Sateens, Black, 32 inches 0.30 to 0.30

WOOLLENS.

Flannels ... V. 0.35 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 32 in ... 0.30 to 0.45
Mousseline de Laine,—Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches ... 0.16 to 0.33
Cloths—Pilots, 54 @ 36 inches ... 0.50 to 0.95
Cloths—Presidents, 51 @ 65 inches ... 0.90 to 1.00
Cloths—Union, 54 @ 56 inches ... 0.60 to 1.00
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5 lb per lb ... 0.60 to 0.66
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches ... 9.50 to 12.80
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches ... 0.90 to 1.80
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0 lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches ... 1.90 to 2.25
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5 lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches ... 2.50 to 3.50

COTTON YARN.

Nos. 16/24, Singles ... V. 135.00 to 145.00
Nos. 28/32, Singles ... 155.00 to 165.00
Nos. 38/42, Singles ... Nominal
Nos. 32, Doubles ... Nominal
Nos. 42, Doubles ... Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Plain ... 160.00 to 170.00
Nos. 2/80, Plain ... Nominal
Nos. 2/100, Plain ... Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Gassed ... 240.00 to 260.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed ... 290.00 to 320.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed ... 420.00 to 440.00

RAW COTTONS.

American Middling ... 27.50 to 28.00
Indian Broach ... 24.00 to 25.00
Chinese ... 24.50

METALS.

A moderate business continues.

Round and square 1/2 inch and upward ... V. 4.30 to 4.60
Iron Plates, assorted ... 4.80 to 5.20
Sheet Iron ... 5.30 to 6.70
Galvanised iron sheets ... 10.25 to 11.00
Wire Nails, assorted ... 6.70 to 7.00
Tin Plates, per box ... 7.80 to 8.30
Pig Iron, No. 3 ... 2.00 to 2.15
Hoop Iron (5/8 to 1 1/2 inch) ... 5.50 to 6.00

KEROSENE.

There is an improved demand at unchanged prices. The increased duty came into effect on Oct. 1st with, in at least one case, considerable inconvenience and loss to the importer in consequence of a belated cargo. From July 1st to Sept. 30th imports were: American, 621,450 cases; Russian, 200,720 cases; Borneo, 233,152 cases.

American ... \$2.79
Russian ... 2.50
Langkat ... 2.45

SUGAR.

There is a good demand for Hongkong Refined, and small business has been done at higher rates. No further imports can arrive under the duty and the course of trade may reasonably be expected to be more regular.

Brown Takao ... V. 5.90 to 6.55
Brown Manila ... 6.35 to 7.30
Brown Daitong ... 4.80 to 5.00
Brown Canton ... 5.00 to 7.40
White Java and Penang ... 7.60 to 9.10
White Refined ... 9.50 to 10.95

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

There has been a brisk demand and prices have advanced and close firm. Total settlements from July 1st to 28th Sept. last (including 4,760 bales shipped direct by Japanese) were 20,500 piculs against 12,623 for the corresponding period last season. Stocks at Sept. 30th were 10,000 piculs against 14,900 piculs last year.

QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra, Fine	Y.	—
Filatures—Extra, Coarse	950 to	980
Filatures—No. 1, Fine	940 to	950
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse	940 to	950
Filatures—No. 1 1/2, Fine	930 to	940
Filatures—No. 1 1/2, Coarse	920 to	930
Filatures—No. 2, Fine	900 to	910
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse	900 to	910
Common—Coarse	890 to	900
Re-reels—Extra	—	—
Re-reels—No. 1	920 to	930
Re-reels—No. 1 1/2	900 to	910
Re-reels—No. 2	890 to	900
Re-reels—No. 3	850 to	865
Kakedas—Extra	880 to	920
Kakedas—No. 1	850 to	870
Kakedas—No. 1 1/2	—	—
Kakedas—No. 2	820 to	830
Kakedas—No. 2 1/2	790 to	840

WASTE SILK.

There has been a weaker demand and prices are easier.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	160 to	165
Noshi—Filatures, Good	150 to	160
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	160 to	165
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	150 to	160
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	—	—
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best	—	—
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	—	—
Noshi—Bushi, Best	—	—
Noshi—Bushi, Good	—	—
Noshi—Bushi, Medium	—	—
Noshi—Joshi, Best	70 to	100
Noshi—Joshi, Good	70 to	75
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	—	—
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	—	—
Kibiso—Joshi, Good	—	—
Kibiso—Lushu, Fair	30 to	50

TEA.

There has been a good business but the quality on offer has fallen off.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	—	—
Choice	—	—
Finest	—	—
Fine	—	—
Good Medium	29 to	33
Medium	26 to	29
Good Common	24 to	26
Common	21 to	24

FISH OIL.

Some transactions are reported at slightly enhanced prices.

COPPER.

Reports from home markets indicate lower prices. Shipments continue in fulfillment of former contracts.

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, October 3.

No change in silver from London, China sterling quotations 1/2 lower and local rates steadier at the following quotations for the outgoing mails per steamers *Empress of Japan* and *City of Peking*.

London—Bank T.T.	2/0 3/4
— Bills on demand	2/0 1/4
— 4 months' sight	2/0 1/4
— Private 4 months' sight	2/0 3/4
— 6 months' sight	2/1
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	256 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight	261 3/4 @ 2
— 6 months' sight	263
Hongkong—Bank sight	4 1/2 % dis.
— Private to days' sight	6 % dis.
Shanghai—Bank sight	76 1/2
— Private to days' sight	77 1/2
India—Bank sight	151 1/2
— Private 30 days' sight	155 1/2
America—Bank sight	49 1/4
— Private 4 months' sight	50 1/4
Germany—Bank sight	207 1/4
— Private 4 months' sight	212
Bar Silver (London)	26 3/4

TEA MARKET.

Yokohama, October 3

Arrivals of new Tea—330 boxes.
Purchases of Tea—30,100 lbs.
Tea in Stock—656,000 lbs.

RICE MARKET.

Fukagawa Godowns, Tokyo, Oct. 2.

Sold, Japanese rice 8,743 hyo; arrived Japanese 937 hyo; in stock, Japanese, 142,019.
Retail per 100—First quality 5 sho 1 go; second, 5 sho 3 go; third, 5 sho 6 go; fourth, 5 sho 9 go; fifth, 6 sho 3 go.

A. C. HUTTON POTTS

LOCAL SHARE LIST.

Yokohama, October 3.

Kirin Breweries have buyers at yen 137.50. Grand Hotels, sellers at yen 225. Langfeldts, sellers at yen 50. Club Hotels, buyers at yen 40, offers of shares wanted. Engine and Iron Works sellers at yen 123. Y. U. Club debentures are obtainable at par. Oriental Hotels old shares, buyers at yen 130. New ordinary shares at yen 123.

YEN.

Yokohama E. & I. Works 123 Sales.
Grand Hotel 225 Sellers.
Club Hotel 40 Buyers.
Oriental Hotel 130 Buyers.
Langfeldt & Co. 50 Sellers.
Japan Brewery Co. 140 Sales.

RAUB MINES.

Singapore wires me that during the month of September 3,200 tons of stone were crushed, yielding 2,117 ounces smelted gold. Buyers at \$14.

TOKUMIYA.

SHARE AND STOCK BROKER: OFFICIAL CLOSING QUOTATIONS OF TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, October 3.

MORNING.			AFTERNOON.		
Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
71.30	—	77.95	Nippon Railway ..	71.10	71.90
—	—	—	Nippon Rail., new	—	71.30
—	—	53.00	Sanyo Railway ..	53.05	53.50
38.40	38.00	39.45	Kansai Railway ..	38.60	31.00
—	—	—	Kiushu Railway ..	—	54.50
—	—	54.00	Kiushu Rail., 1st.	—	53.00
—	—	—	Kiushu Rail., 2nd	—	17.95
76.50	77.15	78.35	Tanko Railway ..	75.05	76.70
—	—	—	Toku Railway ..	—	—
—	—	—	Sobu Railway ..	—	—
—	—	—	Kobu Railway ..	—	—
—	—	—	Boso Railway ..	—	—
—	—	—	Narita Railway ..	—	—
83.90	84.20	85.30	Kioto Railway ..	84.60	84.34
—	—	—	Hokuyetsu Rail.	—	—
121.70	121.50	118.30	Tokyo Electric Ra.	121.10	122.60
55.50	56.30	55.70	Tokyo El. R. new	—	5.73
76.35	74.00	75.00	Nippon Yusen ..	76.40	74.25
29.60	29.35	29.75	Toyo Kisen ..	—	29.60
31.70	31.94	32.30	Teikoku Shogio Bk.	—	31.10
41.40	41.90	43.64	Kanagafuchi Sp'ng	42.50	41.45
—	—	—	Tokyo Rice Ex.	—	—
—	—	—	Tokyo Produce Ex.	71.10	71.82
165.97	168.30	171.10	Tokyo Stock Ex.	168.02	169.90
—	—	—	Tokio Gas Works.	—	—

Consultation Bureau: Vivanti Buildings.

Telephone No. 889.

B. E. GOEPFERTS

DAILY SHARE REPORT OF THE TOKIO EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Afternoon, October 3.

Redemption Loan Bonds	Paid up yen.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
War Loan Bonds	—	—	—	—
Tokio City Loan Bonds	—	—	—	—
Nippon Railway	50.00	71.10	71.90	72.30
Nippon Railway, new	—	—	—	—
Sanyo Railway	50.00	51.05	51.00	—
Kansai Railway	50.00	38.60	39.00	39.45
Tanko Railway	5.00	—	—	—
Tanko Railway, new	50.00	—	—	—
Kobu Railway	50.00	—	—	—
Toku Railway	25.00	—	—	—
Sobu Railway	50.00	58.60	—	60.00
Boso Railway	50.00	—	—	—
Narita Railway	60.00	—	—	3.00
Kioto Railway	35.00	24.90	25.30	24.70
Hokuyetsu Railway	50.00	—	—	—
Kiushu Railway	50.00	—	5.80	54.50
Kiushu Railway, 1st new	—	—	53.90	53.05
Kiushu Railway, 2nd new	—	37.75	18.00	—
Tokio Electric Car	50.00	121.10	122.60	125.50
Tokio Electric Car, new	—	—	—	15.70
Odawara Electric Tram Co.	0.00	—	—	—
Nippon Yusen Kaisha	50.00	76.40	74.25	75.25
Toyo Kisen Kaisha	35.00	—	20.60	20.24
Imperial Commercial Bank	35.00	—	31.10	32.00
Kanagafuchi Spinning Co.	50.00	42.50	41.45	43.50
Tokio Rice Exchange	50.00	—	—	—
Tokio Produce Exchange	25.00	71.10	71.82	71.00
Tokio Stock Exchange	50.00	168.02	169.90	172.00

SILK REPORT.

Yokohama, October 2

Arrivals of Raw Silk—Filature 480, and Re-reels 57 packages.

Purchases of Raw Silk and Waste—394 packages.

* Double of Waste Silk—Noshi 22, Kishu 80 and

BISSET AND URE'S SHARE REPORT.

Yokohama, October 3.

Kirin Breweries are steady at yen 137.50. Engine and Iron Works are steady at yen 123. Grand Hotels can be placed at yen 217.50; sellers ask yen 225. Club Hotels have buyers at yen 40. Oriental Hotels old shares have buyers at yen 125; new ordinary shares are steady at yen 110; founders' shares can be placed at yen 475. Laundries, offers for shares are wanted.

Y. U. Club debentures are obtainable at par.

STOCK.	Number of Shares.	Paid Up	Divid. count in last ac- end.	At Working ac- counts issued.	For term ending.	Closing Quotation.
1. Y'hama E. & Iron Works, Ltd.	2,600	50	25%	Yen. 98,434.63	Year. 31.5.1901	Yen. 123 Sa.
2. Japan Brewery Company, Ltd.	9,000	50	7.50 R'rve	50,000.00	31.3.1901	137.50 Sa.
3. Grand Hotel, Limited	2,500	100	9	4,352.53	1/2 30.6.1901	217.50 B.
4. Club Hotel, Limited	1,850	100	5	Dr. 372.27	1/2 31.3.1900	40 B.
5. Oriental Hotel, Ltd.	740	100	5	B'nce to R'rve ac.	1/2 28.2.1901	135 S.
do do Founders...	80	12.50	37	...	1/2 31.8.1900	475 B.
do do New Issue	750	100	...	...	1st year	110 Sa.
do do Preference	750	100	...	...	do	103 N.
6. Nagasaki Hotel, Limited	1,300	100	2 1/2%	3,031.32	1/2 30.6.1900	60 Sa.
7. Maples Hotel, Ltd.	399	100	None	...	...	Nominal.
do do Preference	350	100	None	...	...	Nominal.
8. North & Rae, Limited	250	100	20	...	Y'r 31.12.1900	215 N.
9. Brett & Co., Limited	2,800	10	5%	629.13	Y'r 30.6.1900	8.75 N.
10. Langfeldt & Co., Limited	1,500	100	...	5,479.55	1/2 30.6.1901	50 S.
11. Y'hama Steam Laundry, Ltd.	700	50	...	Dr. 15,184.78	...	13 S.
12. Helm Bros., Limited	3,720	50	10%	3,291.12	Y'r 31.12.1900	52.50 S.

Debenture Loans.	Amount of Loan.	Face value of debentures.	Rate of Interest.	Interest Payable.	Closing Quotation.
Japan Brewery Co., Ltd.	200,000	100	7 per cent.	1 April and 1 Oct.	Yen. 102 Sa.
Oriental Hotel, Ltd., First Issue	75,000	100	7 per cent.	1 Jan. and 1 July	100 N.
Oriental Hotel, Ltd., Second issue	50,000	100	7 per cent.	ditto.	Nominal
Brett & Co., Ltd.	11,500	100	7 per cent.	1 June and 1 Dec.	100 Sa.
Yokohama United Club	250,000	100	7 per cent.	30 June and 31 Dec.	100 S.
Nagasaki Hotel, Ltd.	17,000	100	7 per cent.	1 Jan. and 1 July	100 S.

CUTICURA

REMEDIES

THE SET

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin, CUTICURA Ointment, to heal the skin, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool the blood, is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring skin, scalp, and blood humours, rashes, itchings, and irritations, with loss of hair, when the best physicians, and all other remedies fail.

Millions of Women Use Cuticura Soap

Exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and chaffs, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICULA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odours. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap, the most

Milkmaid Milkmaid Milkmaid



TRADE MARK.

BRAND
Milk

As a guarantee of
Quality, see the
MILKMAID
on every Tin.

**LARGEST SALE
in the
WORLD.**



TRADE MARK.

BRAND
Milk



TRADE MARK.

BRAND
Milk

As a guarantee of
Quality, see the
MILKMAID
on every Tin.

**LARGEST SALE
in the
WORLD.**

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

SIGNATURE IN WHITE ON RED LABEL

ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE.

UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

MELLIN'S FOOD

For INFANTS and INVALIDS.

When prepared is similar to Breast Milk.

MELLIN'S FOOD WORKS, ST. MARTIN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

DINNEFORD'S

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel; the safest and most gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.

MAGNESIA

Sold Throughout the World.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

IS A HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY

It cures Rheumatism, Sciatica,
Stiff Joints,
Glandular Swellings,
Sore Throat, Quinsy, Mumps,
Burns, Piles, Fistulas, &c.

AND EVERY
FORM OF SKIN DISEASE.

Manufactured only at 78, New Oxford St. (late 553, Oxford St.), London. Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

LEASE FORMS.

POWER-OF-ATTORNEY FORMS.

FOR SALE at the Office of the
"JAPAN MAIL," No. 55, Main Street.

TELEPHONE No. 144.

Yokohama Charity Organization.

CLOTHING for the Poor is constantly in demand, and may be sent to the Hon. Secretary, to whom also all APPLICATIONS FOR RELIEF should be referred. The names of New Subscribers will be at all times gladly received by Messrs. JAS. DODDS, J. C. HARTLAND, B. C. HOWARD, JAS. MARTIN, or W. F. MITCHELL.

(毎土曜日一回發行)

編輯人 エフ プラントラー
發行兼印刷人 ユービー プラント
發行所 { 横浜市 山下町五十五番
ジャパマンターナル新聞社

The Japan Weekly Mail.

毎土曜日 A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART. 一回發行

No. 15.]

REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O.
AS A NEWSPAPER.

YOKOHAMA, OCT. 12TH, 1901.

明治廿五年三月廿日
第三種郵便物認可

[Vol. XXXVI.]

CONTENTS.

Summary of News	365
Chinese Affairs	366
Korea	367
The Progressists and the Cabinet	368
The "Niho Ni hi Shimlun"	368
The Little Prince Imperial	368
Russia and Japan	368
British ships	368
Post Office Savings Banks	369
The Hawaiian Affair	369
Prices of Art Objects	369
The Cabinet and the House of Peers	370
Mr. Koyama Kinosuke	370
Death of Mr. Nakamigawa	370
The Death of Akbar Rahman	370
Death of a Kobe Cricketer	370
The English Language	371
German Notes	371
The Bank Trouble	371
A Political Waveller	371
The Movement and the Women of Japan	371
The Weather	371
A New York Journal on Japan	371
A Police Incident	371
French Notes	371
The Diet	371
Notes on Current Events	371
The Alien Newspapers of New York	371
Union Church	371
To a Tindler Tune	371
Yokohama Literary Society	371
Death of Mr. M. M. Kuhn	371
Leading Articles	371
The "America Cup"	371
The Chinese Court	371
Racial Antipathy	371
Cricket	371
Yachting	371
American Topics	371
Monthly Summary of the Religious Press	371
Law Reports	371
Literary Notes	371
News of the Week	371
Correspondence—Anglo-Japanese Readers	371
Sir Thomas Lipton	371
Shooting	371
The Brown Man	371
Telegrams	371
Bank of Japan	371
The Loss of the "Cobra"	371
Latest Shipping	371
Latest Commercial	371

"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12TH, 1901.

BIRTH.

At Tokyo, on the 6th inst., the wife of EDWIN DUN, of a Son.

DEATH.

At No. 57, Yamashita-cho, on Wednesday, the 9th inst., M. M. KUHN, aged 69 years.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THIRTY Government bills will be brought before the Diet during the coming session.

MR. KAYETSU NOBUYUKI, ex-M.P., of Kumamoto Prefecture, died on the 2nd inst.

THE damage caused by the last inundations in Hokkaido are estimated at some 140,000 yen.

VISCOUNT KATSURA, the Prime Minister, visited Hayama on the morning of the 6th of October.

THE Governor of Kanagawa has issued a notification prohibiting fishing in Yokosuka harbour.

SOME 122,790 salted salmon were imported into Yokohama on the 5th of Oct. from Saghalien.

THE opening of the Maidzumi Admiralty Office will be held on Nov. 3rd, the Emperor's Birthday.

MR. HAYAKAWA SENKICHI is to take Mr. Na

Mr. NA TUNG and suite paid a visit to the Osaka Mint on the 5th of Oct. and then proceeded to Kobe.

JAPANESE emigrants to Hawaii for the future must only take passage by regularly recognised mail steamers.

MR. YAMADA TAKESHI, M.P. for Tochigi Prefecture, died at the Red Cross Hospital on the night of the 6th inst.

MR. CHINDA, Minister to Russia, is said to have started for home on Oct. 5th, having been recalled by the Foreign Office.

A GREAT archery meeting will be held in the grounds of the Hachiman shrine at Kanakura on Sunday, the 12th inst.

TWO hundred Chinese residents gave an entertainment to the new Chinese Minister at Kobe on the evening of the 5th inst.

GENERAL KODAMA, Governor-General of Formosa, is to start for Formosa in the *Tainan Maru* from Kobe on Oct. 10th.

THE manoeuvres which are to take place in the north-eastern provinces in November will be under the command of the Emperor in person.

THE new building for a Middle School at Toyoura, Yamaguchi Prefecture, was destroyed by the storm on the morning of the 8th inst.

VISCOUNT MATSUDAIRA NORIYORI, who has been travelling for some time in Europe, arrived at Shimbashi by the 9.9 a.m. train on Oct. 3rd.

COUNT INOUE proceeded to Hakodate on the 6th of Oct. to inspect some reclamation work there. He will stay some time in the North.

HIRANUMA station, which will for the future be the place of departure for Yokohama passengers to Kobe, was opened for traffic on the 10th Oct.

AN explosion of fire-damp occurred in No. 2nd Komatsu coal mine, at Tagawa-gori, Fukuoka Prefecture, on the 3rd inst. Two men were badly injured.

MR. NA TUNG, the Chinese Envoy of Apology, received for travelling expenses 30,000 taels. The sum was remitted through the Mitsui Bussan Kwaisha.

THE seven years' official term of Marquis Kuroda, Vice-President of the House of Lords, having expired on Oct. 6th, he has been re-appointed to the post.

CAPTAIN SPENCER V. V. de HORSEY, so well-known on the China Station as a lieutenant and lieutenant-commander, is appointed to command H.M.S. *Iphigenia*.

TWELVE miles of railway between Kumagaya and Yorii, Musashi Province, on the Jobu railway was recently finished and officially opened to traffic on the 7th of Oct.

AN explosion of fire-damp occurred in a coal mine at Komatsu, Yugeta-mura, Tagawa-gori, Fukuoka Prefecture, on the 9th inst. Two coolies were badly injured.

PRINCESS KITASHIRAKAWA and suite will leave Tokyo by train on the morning of the 20th inst. for Yokohama and thence proceed on board the war-vessel *Asama* for Formosa.

DURING the heavy rain on the 28th and 30th ult. several rivers overflowed their banks in Miyagi Prefecture and ten houses were washed away in Oginohama; ten landslips occurred, one

away, and several houses damaged in Ayukawa-mura.

THE Tokyo Coast Defence Artillery Corps will engage in manoeuvres in the vicinity of Takamaru, Miuragori, Kanagawa Prefecture, during three days beginning on the 9th of Oct.

JAPANESE papers report that the Tokyo banks are very chary these days in making advances, and so no inconsiderable amount of capital is lying idle, to the detriment of trade generally.

THREE young women of Nagasaki were arrested by the Isezaki-cho police on the 2nd inst. at Yokohama railway station charged with attempting to smuggle out of the country to Penang.

A MAN living at Iizakamachi, Kahogori, Fukuoka Prefecture, murdered his mother, his wife, and badly injured another man on the night of the 7th inst. He afterwards committed suicide.

MR. KOIKE, former secretary to the Foreign Minister, is to be succeeded by Mr. Honda Kumataro, attaché in the Japanese Legation in Belgium, who has consequently been ordered home by the Government.

THE foreign department of the Yokohama Post and Telegraph Office was transferred to the new premises, in Yamashitacho, on the 6th of Oct. Postal money orders will be dealt with as before at the principal office.

THE number of law cases brought in the courts of Japan during August of this year stood at 66,461 civil, 942 more than the previous year; and 24,981 penal, showing an increase of 1,179 as compared with the previous year.

THE flagship *Hatsuse*, with Vice-Admiral Tsunoda, the newly appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Standing Squadron on board, has left Yokosuka with other men-of-war, on a cruise to Nagasaki, Saseho, and Kagoshima.

THE funeral of the famous actor Bando Shucho, took place in the Buddhist temple, Ryu Kokuji, at Kita Inari-machi, Shitaya, Tokyo, on the morning of the 4th inst. Over 500 actors and others were present. Danjuro and Kikugoro sent representatives.

AN extensive fire occurred in the town office at Iizodo-machi, Nishikanbara-gori, Niigata Prefecture, shortly before twelve o'clock on the night of the 5th inst. It was extinguished at five o'clock the following morning. Eight houses were destroyed.

THE Osaka Shosen Kaisha steamer *Tenryukawa Maru* lost her propeller early on the morning of the 3rd inst. in Takamatsu bay. The company on receiving information at once sent the *Buko Maru* in her place. The *Tenryukawa Maru* returned to Osaka the following night for repairs.

TO the surprise of everybody, Mr. Otani, President of the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce, has presented his resignation. In answer to some friends who visited him at his villa to ascertain his motives, Mr. Otani said that his resignation had no political significance, but was purely personal.

MR. EGI TASUKU, a Councillor of the Kanagawa Prefectural Government, and Mr. Minoda Chozaburo, of Yokohama, have been decorated with the Fourth Order of the Red Eagle, and Mr. Takagi Kaku, Assistant Municipal Official, and Mr. Kato Naoyuki, a Technical Official, with the Fourth Order of the Crown, by the German Emperor, as reward for their services in connection with the building of the German

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

Saturday, Oct. 5.

The delay in the setting out of the Chinese court for Peking is now said to be reduced to two or three days. Everything is ready for the return but owing to indisposition on the part of the Empress Dowager there is to be a brief interval. Such is the latest intelligence. The Court will also make a sojourn of 10 days *en route*.

A rising of the Triad Society is reported from the neighbourhood of Canton. The rioters burned a church and the missionaries escaped to Hongkong *via* Swatow.

The Chinese Government has appointed Mr. Sheng to represent it in the negotiations for the revision of the commercial treaties. He will be assisted by Messrs. A. E. Hippisley and F. E. Taylor, of the Imperial Maritime Customs. Viceroy Li, Chang, Liu and Tau will form a board of reference. Shanghai will be the scene of the negotiations and they will be conducted by the Powers independently.

The *Fiji Shimpo* publishes a telegram to the effect that Count Lamsdorff recently informed a certain Foreign Representative that the Manchurian question is between China and Russia alone, and that no other State will be allowed to interfere. That would certainly be a very convenient arrangement for Russia, but events have shown that the other Powers are not inclined to sit with folded hands.

It is stated that the Japanese Government will reduce its troops in Chili to the lowest possible number compatible with guarding the positions assigned to them, and that Major-General Yamane, now in command, will be relieved by Colonel Akiyama of the Cavalry. Japan's proximity to the scene renders this course feasible, and its advisability from every point of view can not be questioned.

Japanese newspapers declare that keen satisfaction is felt by the Japanese residents of Shanghai in consequence of the Government's resolve to station a force in that settlement. It is thought that when England, Germany, and France are strongly represented in a military sense, the balance of power in China would be palpably disturbed unless Japan also had a place in the arena. The sentiments of the Japanese in this matter can be easily appreciated. What does China think of it all, we wonder. The Yangtze Viceroy might justly object that after they had completely succeeded in preserving order throughout the Boxer crisis, it is but a poor reward that a big garrison consisting of the troops of four States should be planted in their midst. China's independence is becoming more and more illusory. The seizure of Kiaochow was the beginning of the end.

Monday, Oct. 7.

It appears that the *China Gazette* is responsible for the story that Russia is seeking to purchase from China—not to sell to her, as was stated in our last issue—three cruisers and three torpedo-destroyers now under construction in England, the cost price of the vessels being 30 million *yen* and the sum offered by Russia 10 millions. The *China Gazette* wants to know why Japan does not step in to avail herself of the opportunity to get a bargain. But of course it must be obvious that the tale is a canard, in the main at any rate. We do not know of any three second-class crui-

sers and three torpedo-destroyers that would cost three millions sterling, and supposing that China has really ordered such vessels and is unable to take delivery, how would the financial situation be eased for her by selling the ships for ten million *yen* and remaining herself liable for the remaining twenty million without anything to show for the money.

Major-General Song, who has come to Japan to witness the autumn manoeuvres, has a retinue of over thirty persons. He commands the Chinese forces in Fuhkien, which, he says, consist of 13 battalions, each 140 men strong; namely, 10 battalions of infantry, 2 of artillery and one of engineers. He also speaks of another force of 18 battalions, mustering in all 3,000 men. France, he thinks, used to have her eyes fixed on Fuhkien, but has turned her attention further south since America took the Philippines. At Amoy the American Consul is always opposed to his French colleague, and the Japanese Consul is opposed to the American. General Song does not offer any explanation of this latter relation.

The Tientsin correspondent of the *Asahi* telegraphs that on the 7th instant there is to be a meeting of the Foreign Representatives and the Chinese Plenipotentiaries for the purpose of discussing the Tientsin and the Manchurian questions. Russia, however, is not at all likely to bring the Manchurian problem before any such tribunal for solution. She will simply "sit tight" until the very unlikely conjuncture of an united protest from all the Powers. Assured of France's cooperation and Germany's tacit acquiescence, she can afford to await the trend of events with quiet confidence.

In the *Yomiuri Shimbun* we find a leading article the gist of which is that so long as the Manchurian question remains unsettled Japan can not sell her bonds abroad at a profitable figure or obtain foreign capital on reasonable terms, the belief in the West being that the Manchurian problem will involve her in a quarrel with Russia. Our contemporary is persuaded that the matter could be disposed of in such a manner as not to injure the interests of either Japan or Russia, and it urges that no time should be lost in effecting a settlement.

The great activity shown by France in Southern China is about to take the form of laying lines of telegraph from Kwan-chow Bay to Amoy on the one hand and to Canton on the other. Will France make a success we wonder of this new outburst of colonizing enthusiasm? It does not appear that French citizens are emigrating to China for the purpose of utilizing the opportunities provided for them by their Government.

Tuesday, Oct. 8.

The Viceroy telegraphs from Canton that the place of the recently reported outrage was Hin-ming and that the building destroyed was a German church. The Triads subsequently attacked the town and killed about a hundred of the inhabitants. Troops have been sent against them, and they are under assault from two directions. It seems that there is never to be an end of these outrages in China.

News from China says that Mr. Sheng has been appointed Minister of Customs, and Viceroy Chang and Liu have been nominated chief councillors. With what reform these changes are connected we do not know. Previous intelligence showed that Sheng was to have charge of the negotiations relating

to the new commercial treaty, but the names of the offices now mentioned appear to indicate quite different duties.

Wednesday, Oct. 9.

The Chinese court did actually leave Hsian on the 6th instant "as advertised." There is to be a sojourn of some days at Kai-fong. Perhaps it may be extended into several months, but that is not likely. We can only repeat that the Court deserves great credit. It is giving a signal proof of its confidence in the *bona fides* of the Powers.

Concerning the departure of the Court the *Asahi* has a telegram which says that the Emperor and Empress Mother set out in the forenoon, and were followed in the afternoon by the Empress Dowager, the Prince Imperial, and the Ministers of State. The Imperial Party is travelling in great state, large sums being lavished *en route*. Apparently that means that a triumphal character is being given to the Court's progress. Such, at least, is the light in which a great display will naturally be interpreted by the Chinese under the circumstances. On the other hand, we can easily conceive that Their Majesties are unwilling to create the impression of returning to their capital in a manner suggesting humiliation or defeat.

It appears that Mr. Na Tung was not able to land at Nagasaki owing to the very stormy weather that prevailed at the time of his arrival, and that he was to proceed direct from that place to Tientsin so soon as the gale moderated. He says that he has been ordered to go to Peking, there to await the return of the Court, and he adds that he will never forget the kindness of the reception given to him in Japan.

It is alleged that Governor Yuan Shih-kai has been nominated Viceroy of Chili, though the appointment has not yet been published. Li Hung-chang at present holds the Viceroyalty. It may be presumed, therefore, that he has asked to be relieved on the ground of broken health.

Thursday, Oct. 10.

Governor Yuan is at last setting out for Peking. It is confidently affirmed that he is to be the new Viceroy of Chili but that his appointment will not be announced until after the Court reaches Peking. He is certainly the man of the hour, for not merely as Viceroy of the Metropolitan province but also as commander-in-chief of the troops that guard the Court and the capital his power will be very great. Li Hung-chang held just such a position fifteen years ago, both men being similarly circumstanced even in the matter of having enemies at Court. Telegrams say that Prince Ching and Viceroy Li have wired a message of hearty congratulation to the Emperor and Empress Dowager in connexion with the return to Peking, and that they represent all Chinese subjects as anxious to see the Court in its old place; also that Her Majesty's birthday is to be celebrated after her return. But there must be a large section of officialdom to whom this news is very unwelcome. Wang Wen-shiao, Prince Twan, General Tung and many others have disappeared temporarily from the stage, but are behind the scenes all the while, ready to emerge at any moment.

Rumour now finds material at Kai-fong. That is the new point of uncertainty. It is alleged that their Majesties propose to spend the winter there and that Prince Ching and Viceroy Chang are proceeding thither to urge the immediate continuation

of the journey to the capital. Viceroy Li, in consideration of his enfeebled condition, has been excused from attending at Kai-fong.

It is stated that Russia has agreed to surrender the Newchwang Railway to China. Her tenure of this line has been a subject of just remonstrance from the British Government. The line is virtually the property of British capitalists and no valid or even plausible reason could be alleged for its seizure by Russia. The Blue Book recently issued in London stops short of reference to any definite arrangement of this matter, and *The Times*, commenting on this section of the Blue Book, says:—

It brings the history of the portion of that line within the Great Wall down to Count von Waldersee's official intimation to General Gaselee that this section would be handed over by the Russians to the Germans and by the Germans to us, on January 13. This arrangement, we know, was carried out, although, by a characteristic omission, the Foreign Office have forgotten to say so. But the correspondence closes without recording any similar settlement about the portion of the line beyond the Great Wall, the portion, namely, which lies between Shan-kai-kwan and Niu-chwang. Lord Lansdowne stated the views of the Government on this subject with clearness, firmness, and dignity so far back as last November, but, although the Bluebook comes down to May, it leaves that section, with much of the rolling stock, still in possession of the Russians. The Russian military authorities, who, as Lord Salisbury observes, seem habitually to have paid but little attention to the avowed policy of their Government, boldly asserted that they held the whole line to Niu-chwang "by right of conquest"—an assertion, as Lord Lansdowne notes, in flagrant contradiction with the repeated assurances of the St. Petersburg Foreign Office that Russia would refrain from territorial encroachments on China. Count Lamsdorff disclaimed any intention of permanently retaining the line, but he refused to restore the section beyond the Wall to its "rightful owners," as Lord Lansdowne calls them, until Russia had been repaid all her expenditure for repairing and working the entire line from Peking to Niu-chwang. This refusal, the Foreign Secretary very justly observes, might easily involve an almost indefinite postponement of that restoration. It has in fact involved such a postponement to the present time. This section, as Lord Lansdowne remarks, was constructed with British capital, and its earnings are included in the security of the British bondholders. The interests of the bondholders have been already seriously injured, that they should be still further injured by the retention in Russian hands of this part of their security. The subject is, no doubt, not free from difficulties, but the country will rely upon the union of decision and patience shown by Lord Lansdowne to see that this acknowledged injustice is redressed within a reasonable time.

The attitude of the Russian Foreign Office throughout the negotiations is not encouraging to the Englishmen who cherish hopes that we may one day effect a comprehensive settlement with our great Asiatic neighbour, satisfactory both to her and to us. Sir Charles Scott's despatches, it is true, abound in testimony to the amiable and conciliatory tone of Count Lamsdorff and to the very friendly character of his conversations. But, notwithstanding their friendliness, they are not calculated to instil into the British Government and the British people that confidence in Russian good faith which alone could form the foundation of a permanent understanding between the two States. Satisfactory assurances Sir Charles Scott obtained for the asking, but as Lord Salisbury at an early stage reminded the British representative in St. Petersburg, the conduct and language of Russian officers in the Far East and the way in which the Russian military authorities dealt with the property of British subjects were quite incompatible with these suave statements, and "caused much perplexity to Her Majesty's Government." The tactics adopted were rudimentary in the extreme. Sometimes, as in the cases of the burglary of the railway company's safes when in Russian custody and of the seizure of a quantity of railway material owned by a British firm, our complaints were ignored. In other instances, as in regard to the painting of the locomotives on the railway in the distinctive colours used on the Siberian line, our statements were boldly denied. The fact of the burglary by skilled operators, while the safes were under the charge of the Russians, and before the fire which destroyed the railway offices, is proved by the statement of Mr. Kinder, the chief engineer, and by Mr. Bruce, the chief accountant of the company. The loss is serious, as the safes contained not only money and private securities, but some of the title-deeds of the

blocks of land seized by the Russians in Tien-tsin. Lord Salisbury instructed Mr. Hardinge in October that the Russian authorities must be held responsible for that loss, but the compensation for it does not seem to have been yet made. When the question of the repainting of the rolling stock was pressed, Count Lamsdorff calmly remarked that the story was "evidently an invention," as he was informed that the colour had not been changed. Lord Salisbury did not accept this "decisive" refutation, as the Russian Minister termed it, and he sent Mr. Hardinge a later telegram from Shanghai fully confirming the fact. Another favourite device of the Russian Foreign Office is to shuffle off its responsibilities on to the War Office or to the Russian authorities in China. Occasional misunderstandings between the servants of an autocratic Government are intelligible, but when, like the misunderstandings between Mr. Spenslow and Mr. Jorkins, they invariably enure to the profit of the firm, they naturally excite suspicion in the most ingenious of diplomatists.

The pretext on which the Russians seized the Tien-tsin-Peking portion of the line is also characteristic. A majority of the Admirals had decided, against the votes of their British and American colleagues, that the Tongku-Tientsin section should be temporarily handed over to them. On the strength of this decision they proceeded to seize the other section, which had not been assigned to them at all, and they were supported as to part of that section by Count von Waldersee, notwithstanding the protest of General Gaselee, who was again supported by General Yamaguchi, the Japanese General, and General Chaffee, the American. The Russian General even lodged a protest against the action of the British and Japanese in repairing part of the road which had been built by British capital. The Russians gladly recognized the authority of the German Commander-in-Chief when it was exercised in their favour, as on this and other occasions, of which one deserves mention. Only a few weeks after the signature of the Anglo-German Agreement that officer took it upon himself to enter into an arrangement with the engineer of the Peking-Hankau line, to which the Russian, but not the English, General was a party. That arrangement, as Lord Lansdowne observes in a despatch to Sir Frank Lascelles, was very imperfectly described in the communication made by the German Foreign Office to our Ambassador. It closely affected the interests of the British bondholders, and the Foreign Secretary instructed His Excellency to point out to the German Government that, in the view of Ministers, it should not have been made without consultation with the representatives of the bondholders or previous communication with Her Majesty's Government. But when, on the other hand, as in the Tientsin incident, Count von Waldersee intervened in a sense disagreeable to Russia, she had no hesitation in flinging over his authority as Commander-in-Chief. Count Lamsdorff explained to Sir Charles Scott that the authority of the German Field Marshal "did not extend to the small Russian detachments left in Pechili, but only to the troops actually operating in that province." "When all else fails, the Russians have recourse to a general explanation. That which they issued in the present controversy caused His Majesty's Government to record their regret at the publication of a document so inaccurate in detail and so misleading in its general tendency." Nobody who takes the trouble to peruse it, with Lord Lansdowne's comments, will feel surprise that it had this effect.

A telegram to the *Jiji Shimpō* says that Russia is working for a special settlement in Shanghai. One does not see clearly who would live there, but at any rate the speculation might be profitable. Of course no Power is taking advantage of the present situation to acquire territorial advantages in China. All are in just such an excellently virtuous mood as that of Mr. Pecksniff when Tigg Montague tempted him in the Dragon. Settlements are not territorial acquisitions in the sense usually attached to the term. They are only landed property obtained for commercial purposes and forming the basis of many claims in the future. They never revert to their original owner and they may be extended though they are never contracted. But they have nothing to do with aggression, and really Russia must be beginning to feel a little out of it when she sees what a fine figure France and Germany are cutting in Shanghai.

KOREA.

Saturday, Oct. 5.

The Korean Customs have engaged three Japanese graduates of the High Commercial School to serve in the capacity of clerks. This idea is said to have originated with Mr. McLeavy Brown but it is probable that Mr. Gubbins had much to say to it.

Monday, Oct. 7.

A telegram from Sōul says that the Wolmi-Island complication has been settled, the Korean Government having paid bargain money on account of the repurchase of the Island. Wolmi was bought, some two years ago, by a Japanese subject, who, failing to obtain possession of his property or to arrive at any practical understanding with the Korean Government which had undertaken to buy back the Island, recently had recourse to the device of expelling the stubborn tenants. These latter appealed to Sōul, and the upshot of the trouble is that the Korean Authorities have handed over bargain money and undertaken to complete the repurchase in due time.

Tokyo newspapers publish a statement to the effect that Russia has found a new means of opposing obstacles to the progress of the Sōul-Fusan Railway. In the original charter it is provided that the shares of the line may not be sold to any persons except subjects of Korea and Japan or the Governments of the two empires. That restriction was inserted in view of the projectors' idea that the best plan would be to make very small calls on the shareholders and raise the bulk of the necessary funds by means of debentures. Subsequently, however, it was deemed more advantageous to sell the shares to foreigners, and application was made to the Korean Government to have the charter altered in that sense. Russia, however, apprehending that the only foreign shareholders would be British, and that a community of material interests would thus be created in Korea between England and Japan, brought pressure to bear in Sōul against the change desired by Japan, and the result is that the Korean Government has not yet made any answer to the directors' request. If this story be true, Russia's obstructiveness is not particularly astute, for it is evident that the Korean Government can not be held to an internationally illiberal policy merely for the sake of Russian convenience.

Thursday, Oct. 10.

Rumours so persistent as those recently circulated about Russian activity in Korea can not be altogether without foundation. The latest of them is that she is pressing the Korean Government to construct a line of telegraph between Kyōng-sōng and the Tūmēn River, and that she threatens to build it herself unless Korea does so speedily. Speaking generally, there is no plausible reason why Russia should make herself conspicuous in promoting railway or telegraph construction in Korea. Her commercial interests there are scarcely worth considering. She must be prepared, therefore, and doubtless is prepared, to find that a sinister significance attaches to her doings. But if she is justified in agitating for any telegraph, it certainly is for a telegraph to the Tūmēn, where her own subjects and the Koreans come into direct contact, and where incidents of cardinal importance may occur at any moment. Korea is gradually going the way of China. She appears to think that a State has the right of option, now-a-

itself with the paraphernalia of civilization. An Occidental State may have that option but assuredly an Oriental State has not. An Oriental State has got to hustle along, the alternative being to "march to its own funeral."

THE PROGRESSISTS AND THE CABINET.

There have been rumours lately of an alliance between the present Cabinet and the Progressists. Rumours of unions or disruptions have constantly floated in the political atmosphere for the past half dozen years, and sober-minded people have learned to pay little attention to them. With regard to this last tale the *Fiji Shimpō* quotes, without endorsing, an explanation given by an anonymous politician. He says that the rumour probably had its origin in a meeting between Mr. Yuan of the Russo-Chinese Bank, and Mr. Inugai Ki, who, after Count Okuma, is the most prominent figure in the Progressist Party. They happened to come together at the residence of Marquis Ito and on their way back conversed about the Chinese problem, Mr. Yuan expressing great satisfaction at the attitude of the Progressists and the Domei-kai, whom he regarded as an unit on the subject of the preservation of China's integrity. At the same time he confessed surprise that a leading politician of the *Seiyūkai* should have openly advocated an understanding between Japan and Russia on the lines of a Korea-Manchuria exchange, since that would be distinctly a partition of China. Mr. Inugai replied that the irresponsible statements of politicians were not to be taken too seriously. Men spoke very differently when in office and when out of it. There was not much agreement between Marquis Ito and the Progressists, yet he ventured to affirm that Marquis Ito does not advocate the partition of China and the same is true of the present Cabinet.

It is difficult to find in these remarks any basis for an idea that the Progressists and the Cabinet are about to join hands, but small grains of sand suffice to build mountains of rumour.

The *Jimmin* declares frankly that the Progressist leaders, Messrs. Inugai and Oishi, proposed an alliance with the Cabinet, but that their overtures were politely rejected, the Cabinet replying that it had no objection to their support but that it purposed standing severely aloof from all connexion with political parties. The article containing this news has for heading the proverb, "wasps sting a crying face," or misfortunes never come singly, but we do not think that the *Jimmin's* statements on such a subject may be taken without large reserve.

On the other side, the *Niroku Shimbun* gives publicity to a vehement denial said to emanate from a Progressist politician. He avers that a Party like the Progressists, who make the people the basis of their policy, can not be reasonably suspected of seeking to ally themselves with a Ministry which had its origin in nothing particular; a Ministry born nobody knows of what, whether the earth, the sky, or the fork of a tree. This affirmation goes a little too far. It smacks of chagrin.

THE "NICHU NICHU SHIMBUN."

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* celebrated the publication of its nine-thousandth number by an issue of 128 pages, profusely illustrated, and accompanied by a fine map of the Japanese empire. A newspaper of such extraordinary dimensions is indeed a

rarity, and we can not but complement our contemporary on its remarkable enterprise. It is to be congratulated too on the profusion of advertisements secured for this jubilee number; no less than 53 pages. The illustrations represent the present members of the Cabinet, three celebrated Russians of the present day, the prominent leaders in politics and business, the greatest painters and technical artists of the time—in short nearly all the celebrities of the era. The conception of the issue is excellent and the manner of working it is good, though we can not say that all the portraits are speaking likenesses. Much as the courage of such an undertaking must be admired, it presents to our mind a certain incongruity, for the newspaper is of all forms of literature the least convenient for voluminous issues. The labour of unfolding sixteen journals of eight pages each is more than the ordinary mortal can be expected to undertake in these busy times. Besides, what is to be the limit of competition on such lines? If the *Nichi Nichi* sets the example of celebrating a jubilee by issuing 128 pages, we may expect the *Fiji Shimpō* and the *Asahi* to do something still bigger by way of rivalry.

Among the many interesting matters published in this colossal issue of the *Nichi Nichi* there is an interview with Viscount Katsura in which that distinguished officer compares Germany and Japan, pointing out that the really progressive eras of the two countries are nearly synchronous in many respects, but that in military matters Japan may be said to have entered the field nearly 30 years later than Germany, since the Franco-Prussian war did for Germany what the China-Japan war did for Japan. The Viscount recalled how, at the beginning of the *Meiji* era, the affairs of the Army and the Navy were managed by one Department, the Hyobusho, which had an allowance of thirty thousand *koku* of rice, or about 1½ millions *yen* for both services. Thereafter separate Departments were organized with a total appropriation of about 4 millions of *yen*, and in 1885 the allowance for the War Department alone was six millions. But after the war with China the War Office grant suddenly sprang up to 32 millions and the Naval Department's to 12 millions. What is now wanted before everything is education. The army is short of non-commissioned officers, and the fact is due to the insufficient education of recruits. Germany has given the world a lesson in this matter, and her example is now beginning to be followed. It is not for military purposes alone that education is needed in Japan. The great wealth-producing factor now-a-days is a system of instruction such as shall turn out not what may be called staff officers for the industrial and manufacturing army, but non-commissioned officers.

THE LITTLE PRINCE IMPERIAL.

The 28th of August was the 120th day after the birth of the little Prince Imperial. That day is celebrated in Japanese households as the *hashizume no itadaki*, or first using of chopsticks, which means that the baby is allowed to eat rice for the first time. As, however, the little prince was absent in Nikko from the latter part of July, it was decided that the fete should be postponed until the 5th of October. After the ceremony, the Prince was taken first to the Imperial Palace to see the Emperor and Empress and subsequently to the Aoyama Palace to meet his parents. He is said to be remarkably healthy.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

Russia and Japan are compared by the *Fiji Shimpō* to a loafer and a man of property, respectively. It need hardly be said that our contemporary does not intend any discourtesy to the Great Northern Power in making this comparison. The reference is solely to the relative positions that the two States would occupy in the event of war. Russia has practically nothing to lose. Even supposing that she were defeated, might lose Kiu-shiu, or Hokkaido or Shikoku. It is the *Fiji's* opinion that the *vacuus viator* among nations is always ready to fight, whereas the country with large material interests is careful to avoid a quarrel, just as is the case with the loafer and the gentleman meeting on a highway. For that reason England is always peacefully disposed. As the wealthiest country in Europe with the largest and most extensively ramified material interests, even victory is not altogether a gain to her; whereas a comparatively poor State like Russia or Germany draws the sword readily enough, hoping to take ample advantage of success and having little to apprehend from defeat. Russia is circumspect enough in Europe where her interests are seriously involved, but in the East she occupies, especially towards England and Japan, a position which may be compared with that of the loafer *vis-à-vis* the man of property. From that point of view the *Fiji* welcomes the announcement recently made by Mr. de Witte that Russia intends to devote 20 or 25 million roubles yearly to the development of Siberia. The more she spends there, the less disposed will she be to risk the losses of war.

BRITISH SHIPS.

Mr. Poultney Bigelow, writing in the *Independent*, describes a trip recently taken by him from Newhaven to Caen in the steamer *Calvados*, which is "the property of one of the greatest railway companies in England, a twin-screw modern craft comparing favourably with the average cross-channel passenger steamer." One rubs one's eyes in astonishment on reading his account. The vessel was advertised to sail on the evening of a certain day, but when Mr. Bigelow arrived at Newhaven he found that she would not sail that night and probably not the next morning, as the Tuesday of her intended sailing was the day after a bank holiday and all wage-earners were recovering from their "drunk" on Monday. Unable to procure any accommodation in the steamer and not even allowed to leave his baggage on board until the cargo was cleared out, which operation promised to be very long as the pier-hands preferred going and getting drunk to working even at a shilling an hour, the traveller betook himself to the town and sought a meal at a hotel which had enjoyed the honour of entertaining Louis Philippe in 1848. His description of the reception he found there is ugly reading, but has a strong smack of truth. The only hot dish he could obtain was fried ham and eggs, and the few persons that entered the coffee-room while he was there behaved as though to hold any converse with a solitary stranger would have assured for them damnation in the world to come. Then Mr. Bigelow went back to the steamer to pass the night. He

for sheets and pillows, but the steward "had never heard of such strange luxuries," and it ended in his sleeping on the cushions of the cabin with a ship's rug over him and a handkerchief round his head. When he awoke in the morning, he found that several ladies were taking their breakfast "in the stuffy cabin wherein men were sleeping in various stages of undress and not even protected by a curtain from the general public." Tea and coffee seem to have been the only refreshments obtainable on board, and they were both execrable. Mr. Bigelow's comment is:—"What I write is merely to indicate the strange atrophy of British enterprise, that curious lack of imagination, that extraordinary dullness of natural spirit which permits British commerce and manufacture to lag many years behind the age, while Germany and the United States march forward to new industrial victories."

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.

The total deposits in Japanese postal savings banks at the close of 1899 were 23,455,065 *yen*, having increased to that figure from 19,514,844 *yen* in 10 years. The corresponding figure for Great Britain and Ireland is now to hand. It is £137,549,636. In Japan's case we have 23 millions of *yen*; in Great Britain's, 1,375 millions, or nearly sixty times as much.

It is an interesting fact that the people of Ireland use the postal savings banks more than the people of Scotland. In each country one person in every 13 deposits money, but whereas each Irish depositor has £21 2s. 1d. in the banks, each Scotch depositor has only £13 15s., the consequence being that Ireland's total deposits are eight million pounds sterling against five millions for Scotland. In England and Wales one person in every five deposits, their average being £15 18s. 5d., and their total 122 millions.

The number of mail packages dealt with by Japanese post offices in 1900 was 8,462,990; the corresponding number in Great Britain and Ireland was 3,723,817,000. In other words 440 times as much matter passes through the post offices in the United Kingdom as through those in Japan.

THE HAWAIIAN AFFAIR.

Probably in reply to the comment published on the 7th instant by several newspapers to the effect that undue delay is taking place in the settlement of the Hawaiian affair, the *Jiji Shimpō* writes that, according to intelligence received from Mr. Takahira, the *pourparlers* are proceeding most satisfactorily, and an arrangement will be speedily effected.

This incident gives prominence to a special feature of Japanese journalism, namely, the use of news agencies. There are two or three organizations in Tokyo, and they supply items of news to various journals at a fixed monthly charge. It is a poor business. The income collected by an agency can not possibly suffice to procure the services of really good reporters, and the consequence is that many of the items of intelligence furnished by the agencies are of the flimsiest and least trustworthy character. That is bad enough. But much worse is the fact that the subscribing newspapers refrain carefully from stating the source of the intelligence.

not only assume full responsibility

ordinary weight and importance are given to an item by its simultaneous publication in the columns of several journals, the impression inevitably produced upon the public mind being that the news is already widely bruited abroad and generally credited. No such misapprehension would be created if the item were openly accredited to its *provenance*, for then, in however so many journals it appeared, readers would know that its origin was an ordinary news agency. The only apparent explanation of this strange procedure on the part of the journals is that they desire to palm off the intelligence as their own, a feat which is doubtless frequently successful, since the average Tokyo resident subscribes for not more than one vernacular newspaper and is therefore unable to compare its contents with those of another.

PRICES OF ART OBJECTS.

Three thousand three hundred and fifty pounds for an oval gold snuff-box, 3¼ by 1¼ inches, sounds an almost incredible price. Yet that is the figure obtained for "the Heckscher," a Louis XV. snuff-box, recently sold at one of the London auctions. It cost originally £1,500. We read in an American magazine that at the head of all London sales for the past two years stands that of a pair of pieces of decorative furniture of the Louis XV. period signed by the *ebéniste* Joseph with mounts executed by Caffieri. "They are of oak, veneered with king and tulip-wood, the latter inlaid parqueterie-wise in the panels, forming a background for the branches of floral ornaments that decorate the front and sides, the whole most elaborately mounted with chased ormolu, and each being 51½ in. wide, 24½ in. deep, and 35 in. high." These two articles were sold in June last for £15,000. Mr. Roberts, writing in the *National Review*, says:—

"Within the last few years the demand for portraits of pretty women has developed into a perfect craze, and prices out of all proportion to artistic merit have been paid, season after season. Male portraits by the same artists, and of far higher corresponding artistic value, have excited very little attention, and realize ridiculously smaller prices. This is one of the many curious anomalies which prevail in the sale-room; it can not be explained in a tangible and logical manner, but the fact remains. For a time the supply of Reynolds, Gainsborough, and Romney portraits of pretty women—it would perhaps be ungallant to say the portraits of women whom these and other artists have immortalized as beautiful—seems to have almost given out. The natural consequence of this is that collectors are satisfying themselves with the next best articles. A few years ago four or five figures for a Hoppner or Raeburn would have been regarded as almost beyond the range of sanity. But the absurdities of one generation become the religious faith of the next. In the case of Romney, one of the pictures in the list I am about to give realized nearly as much as the artist earned in three of his best years of hard work! Even when his charges were highest, Romney appears to have received only about twenty guineas or twenty-five guineas for a head and shoulders, and about forty guineas for a half-length. One would willingly risk even the possible change of fashion in the near future, and gladly lay in a stock of Romneys at these figures. Romney's charges appear to have been less than Sir Joshua Reynolds', but they may be taken as being about the prices at that time paid."

During the present year portraits of women by Hoppner, Raeburn and Romney brought, respectively, 14,050 guineas, 2,000 guineas, and 5,600 guineas. But there are some lucky bargains, as witness the purchase of a genuine Reynolds this season by two Americans. The story is told in *Harper's*:—"The two visitors [at Christies'] wandered around, catalogue in hand, somewhat oppressed with the dullness of the occasion, and finally paused in front of No. 71, 'Portrait of Dr. Johnson, by Sir Joshua

Reynolds.' This they promptly repudiated as a copy, and a mighty poor copy, too. The next number in the catalogue, 72, read, 'Reynolds (unframed) Robinetta.' It was a most unprepossessing canvas, black, grimy, and sooty in aspect, an uncared-for, frameless outcast among a multitude of characterless associates. The face of a young girl could be discerned, very dimly, and through the veil of dirt it seemed to be illuminated by light reflected from an arm bared to the sunshine. Then presently the eyes seemed to reveal themselves, and after a long hard look one of the transatlantic visitors said to the other, 'That's a scandalous-looking thing, but I've got to have it!'"

He did get it for £5, and it turned out to have been misnamed, the real Robinetta being in the National Gallery. This was a picture entitled "The laughing Girl" and its fortunate purchaser has since refused £5,000 for it.

THE CABINET AND THE HOUSE OF PEERS.

Tuesday, Oct. 8.

On the evening of the 7th instant, the Prime Minister entertained at dinner representatives of the six sections of the House of Peers, for the purpose of submitting to them a statement of the Budget as proposed by the Government for next year. This action of the Premier's is applauded by the press. It is claimed that when a party in the House of Peers sought information from Marquis Ito of a similar nature, the Marquis declined to discuss the details of the Budget with any private association, and in that way provoked the hostility of the House, but there can not be any doubt that had the House been desirous of supporting the Ito Cabinet, such an incident would not have rendered it anti-pathetic.

Nothing is yet publicly known of the details submitted by the Premier to his guests, but there is an apparently well founded rumour to the effect that the Budget shows a surplus of 21 million *yen*, which, together with the regular sinking fund of 10 millions, will be applied to reduce the national debt. Provision is also to be made for an increase of pay to junior officials of the judiciary and other branches of the Administration and to soldiers, the funds for that purpose being obtained by economies effected in various directions.

Thursday, Oct. 10.

Tokyo journals report the result of the meeting at the residence of the Prime Minister on the 7th instant, when representatives of the six sections of the House of Peers were invited by Viscount Katsura to hear a statement of the Government's financial programme for next year. It appears from what they were told that the Ministry intends to ask the Diet for 6½ million *yen* as a fund for constructing a steel factory at Kure, which project was submitted in parliament by the Ito Cabinet but rejected. A sum of 4 million *yen* will also be requisitioned for building barracks in Formosa. It has long ago been recognised that such a work is of paramount importance, the troops being at present quartered in old temples or other buildings equally unsuitable and palpably deficient as to sanitary facilities. There is further to be a supplementary budget of 3 million *yen* for the Iron Foundry at Wakamatsu, an enterprise which seems destined to cost a very large sum before it begins to be really productive. Altogether the expenditures will exceed those of last year by from 15 to 20

million *yen*, and the total on the site of outlays will be 260 millions. There will not, however, be any sensible addition to the ordinary expenditures. Concerning administrative reform, the Cabinet does not yet find itself in a position to make any announcement of a comprehensive nature. But it has decided to effect an increase of salaries in accordance with long evident needs. The projected increases have already been outlined; namely, raising the salaries of junior judicial officials from 600 *yen* annually to 800 *yen*; those of local head-men from 600 to 900; those of junior officials of the Central Government by a little over 21 per cent. (every 33 *yen* becoming 40), and those of junior local officials by over 32 per cent. (every 18½ *yen* becoming 24½). These increases will amount to three million *yen*, which sum will be attained by economies effected in the contingent allowances of the various Departments, *i.e.* the allowances for fuel, lighting, travelling expenses, stationary, &c. Thus the gist of the financial policy is that only unavoidable enterprises will be carried out; that expenses connected with administrative reform will be confined within the limits of the "fixed expenditures," and that there will not yet be any extensive reconstruction of the official machine. It does not appear that the representatives of the House of Peers made any comment on this programme or raised any objection to it. They simply listened and then went to dinner with their official hosts. Of course Opposition journals are endeavouring to prove that the Government had no intention of satisfying the curiosity of the Peers, whose real desire was to find out something about the financial and administrative reforms so long talked-of by the nation and so earnestly contemplated by the last Cabinet. But truly it seems to us that the Peers have obtained all the information they can reasonably expect. They have been told exactly what the official financial programme is, and they have been told that in the matter of administrative reform the Government intends to confine itself for the present to making a much needed increase of official salaries in the junior ranks. It is certainly true that the programme announced at the Prime Minister's house on Monday does not contain much which can be placed to the credit of *saiei seiri* and *giyosai seiri*, as the people have been led to conceive of those measures. But it is a prominent feature of politics, and has been a prominent feature for the past ten years, that everybody in office and out of office has talked magniloquently of financial reform and administrative reform, but that no one out of office or in office has ever been able to draft an intelligible or considerable programme.

MR. KOYAMA KIUNOSUKE.

The death is announced of Mr. Koyama Kiunosuke, who attained extraordinary notoriety three years ago by instituting legal proceedings to recover on a promissory note which he acknowledged to have received as a bribe in the Lower House of the Diet, and who openly advocated the doctrine that it is right to take bribes from one's political enemies and then to disappoint them by not carrying out the purpose of the bribe. Mr. Koyama died of a malignant ulcer in the throat. It appears also that his teacher, Mr. Nakaye Tokusuke, is declared by physicians to have only a year and a half to live, and Tokyo journals somewhat heartlessly comment on the fact that while the stalwart pupil has gone the way of all flesh, the old master has still 18 months before

him. It may be mentioned here that when Mr. Nakaye's sentence was pronounced by his medical advisers, he compiled and published a political brochure called *Ichi-nen Yu-han*, in which he delivered his opinions on present-day politics and their representatives with a degree of freedom prompted by his outlook. The book nevertheless indicated a straightforward, well balanced mind, and showed that the intemperate life led by its author must not be taken as a proof of his moral condition. Nakaye is commonly called the Rousseau of Japan.

DEATH OF MR. NAKAMIGAWA.

We greatly regret to announce the death of Mr. Nakamigawa, Manager of the Mitsui Bank, which took place at his Nagata-cho residence on the 7th inst. His illness developed very serious symptoms in the forenoon but ultimately yielded to the remedies applied, and hope had begun to be again entertained when at 1 p.m. a crisis came and death followed quickly. Mr. Nakamigawa was only in his 48th year and until quite recently he appeared to be in robust health. A nephew of Mr. Fukuzawa, he received his education at the Keio-gijiku, and subsequently spent some years in England, obtaining an appointment in the Foreign Office after his return. It may be said that he first became known to the public as one of the editors of the *Fiji Shimpō* in the early days of its prosperous career. From the office of the leading journal he passed to the service of the Mitsui, and soon afterwards received the appointment of Manager of the Mitsui Bank, in which position he showed himself an able man of business. His loss will be keenly felt by the great firm and mourned by a wide circle of friends. The funeral leaves his residence in Nagatacho on the 10th inst. at 1 p.m. and proceeds to Aoyama Cemetery. The family begs that no flowers will be sent.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha presented *yen* 500 towards the funeral expenses of the late Mr. Nakamigawa, and ordered all the vessels of the company to fly at half-mast on the 10th inst.

THE DEATH OF ABDUR RAHMAN.

The death of the Amir of Afghanistan may involve some unpleasant complications. It happens at an inopportune time, when England's attention is pretty fully engaged elsewhere, and if Russia chooses to take advantage of the occasion, it is in her power to cause trouble. Curiously enough, Lord Curzon, whose views about the Afghan problem are so lucid and resolute, happens to be Viceroy of India precisely when this crisis arises. His words on the subject in "Russia in Central Asia," have vivid interest to-day:—

Without recapitulating ancient history, it may briefly be stated that our relations with Afghanistan in the forty years between 1838 and 1878 were successively those of blundering interference and of unmasterly (I have always supposed it to be a *lapsus calami* to write 'masterly') inactivity. The first period, which is perhaps the darkest page in English history, culminated with the restoration of Dost Mohammed, the sovereign whom we had forcibly deposed and defeated, but who ended by forcing his recognition upon us. The policy of the second period found some slight justification during his life-time—for an abler ruler never controlled a tribal federation—but was foolishly prolonged after his death into a very different era, when rival chieftains were contending for a supremacy, which we did nothing whatever to decide, and when finally Shir Ali, the successful combatant,

already estranged from England by a course of neglect, was known to be lending an ear to honeyed words from Russia. Then the policy of unmasterly inactivity broke down with a crash. The second Afghan war ensued; and after the now familiar display of mingled valour and incapacity, which might have been directly modelled upon the pattern of 1841, England, having enthroned a new Amir, found herself confronted with the question, what was to be the character of the new *regime*. Lord Beaconsfield, it is known, favoured the adoption of an advanced or scientific Indian frontier, committing the border passes to British custody; and despairing of another Dost Mohammed, leaned towards a partition of Afghanistan among separate chieftains; while he is even said (though such shortsightedness is scarcely conceivable) to have meditated the surrender of Herat to Persia. Mr. Gladstone, coming into power in 1880, before the close of the war, declined to endorse so forward a policy, and an alternative suggestion was required. No one had a word to say for the old unmasterly inactivity, which was buried without a sigh, and over whose gravestone, as above the nameless friar in Worcester cloisters, might be written the epitaph "Misericordia." The new theory of a Buffer Afghanistan, independent though subsidised and friendly though strong, was evolved. The British retired; Kandahar was surrendered; and Abdur Rahman was left to carve out his own fortune. Accident has produced in him the very man for the purpose, the sole type of character that could give stability to so precarious a structure, and endow a stunted figure with the semblance of life.

Cruel, vindictive, overweeningly proud, but of inflexible purpose, fearless heart, and indomitable energy, he has spent a reign of nine years in incessant fighting, has broken down and drenched in blood every revolt of his mutinous subjects, has extended his dominions over all and more than the lands ruled by Dost Mohammed, and has even established his power in the difficult regions of the upper Oxus, in Badakshan, Wakhan, Shighnan, and Roshan. He has never been friendly to Russia since his return from Samarkand in 1880; and, though suspicious of English interference, and loth to see foreigners in his country, has given the British Government no reason to question his loyalty. The actual dependence of Abdur Rahman upon England and his increasing willingness to admit it to his subjects, were significantly illustrated during the Ghalzai rebellion in August, 1887, when a royal proclamation was posted in the Bazaar at Kandahar, to the effect that the British were holding in reserve six infantry divisions (of nine regiments each), as well as cavalry and artillery, ready to march into Afghanistan to assist the Amir against his enemies. There was of course not a grain of truth in the assertion.

So long as Abdur Rahman lives, a Buffer Afghanistan may continue to figure in the list of independent states. His health is, however, extremely precarious: whilst at any time a ruler thus feared, and in parts detested, is exposed to the danger, which he recently so providentially escaped, of assassination. His two sons are not of royal blood, and would therefore not appeal to the loyalty of the Afghan tribes: nor has either of them shown any capacity to succeed his father. Upon the death of the latter it is to be feared that a time of trouble will again recur, more critical than any of its predecessors, inasmuch as Russia notoriously looks to such an emergency as providing an excuse for her next advance. Rival candidates for the throne will at once be forthcoming—Is-hak Khan from Samarkand, possibly Ayub Khan from India, and very likely some other claimant in the country or from the Afghan army—and in the state of civil war thus engendered, it will not be Russia's fault if she does not pull some chestnuts out of the fire.

DEATH OF A KOBE CRICKETER.

It is with very deep regret that the *Kobe Herald* records the death of Mr. Campbell Lucas. The sad event occurred in California on the 2nd, it is believed (the telegram was passed on from London on the evening of the 2nd). The news naturally cast a shadow over local cricketing circles, in which the deceased gentleman was deservedly held in high esteem. As a mark of respect the week's fixtures for cricket and baseball were cancelled and the Canoe and Dinghey Club (of which, Mr. C. Lucas was a popular member) postponed the race set down for Saturday. While it is not definitely known, it is supposed that consumption was the cause of death. Mr. Campbell Lucas left Kobe for California for his health's sake some months ago—he had previously made a journey thither as well as to Australia, without gaining full relief—and late letters received by the members of his family

encouraged the hope of an ultimate recovery. The melancholy tidings now to hand is therefore a cruel blow to the relatives, for whom sincere sympathy will be felt.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Mr. Julian Ralph says in *Harper's Magazine*, with reference to differences between English as spoken in England and English as spoken in America:—

"If you ask a guest at your home in England whether he likes his meat rare, he asks what you said, because he does not understand you. He calls meat underdone when it is not thoroughly cooked. If you tell him you fear the asparagus is canned, he is at a loss again, because he would have said it was tinned. To ask him to pass the powdered sugar will again set him wondering, for he calls it icing sugar, though he knows that it is sometimes called castor or sifted sugar. And if you have candy on the table you may not call it so without betraying your foreign origin, for he calls candy 'sweets,' abbreviated from 'sweetmeats,' and used to designate all preserves, puddings, pies, candies, and jams.

"To go farther along the eccentricities of English at the dining-table, most persons know, I suppose, that the beet is called beet-root, cornstarch is corn flour, corned beef (or a particular cut of it) is called 'silverides of beef,' and napkins are serviettes.

"If in a shop I say, 'I want a paper of pins,' the clerk says, 'Thank you. A great many Americans in London, now, aren't there?' 'Oh yes,' I say: 'I meant a packet of pins.' To ask for a spool of cotton is to set a clerk to staring at you, and to speak of baby-carriage is to speak of the unknown, because spools of cotton or silk are called reels, and baby-carriages are known as perambulators—shortened to 'prams' in the speech of millions."

It is strange to be told that "rare" is not applied to underdone meat in England, and as for the term "icing sugar," it sounds very novel in our ears: "crushed" or "powdered" seems to us the common form of speech. Who again, unless it be some very affected person, talks of a "napkin" as a "serviette," and what Englishman would be at all perplexed to understand the expression "a spool of cotton"? It appears to us either that the manner of speaking English must have changed recently in England, or that Mr. Ralph's experience has been singular.

GERMAN NOTES.

It is noted by German journals that the Czar's visit to Danzig was in consequence of an invitation from the Kaiser which could not have been refused without some suggestion of unfriendliness. It thus follows that the visit does not constitute any evidence of Russian acquiescence in the tariff changes proposed by Germany.

The Czar's attendance at the German naval manoeuvres was on the same day as the King of England's visit to the Kaiser at Wilhelmshöhe. This is taken as signifying that amicable relations with England need not impair Germany's relations with Russia. Prince Bismarck, it is added, did not desire to make a choice between the two Powers but to cultivate the goodwill of both equally. Unfortunately recent events in China have clearly showed that wherever there is occasion to choose, Germany selects Russia in preference to England. And, indeed, that is very natural. Russia is within easy striking distance of Germany whereas England is practically beyond reach. Russia is a constant military menace to Germany; England is merely a commercial rival.

The *Times'* Berlin correspondent sends the following interesting telegram:—

Dr. von Miquel, the former Minister of Finance, declared in an interview to-day that the present financial system of Germany is monstrous.

Treasury. Furthermore he thinks that Imperial finance should be raised by Imperial taxation. Dr. von Miquel points out that at present a German subject pays only five marks direct taxation, while a Frenchman pays 72. He believes that the fault in the system is partly due to the factions in the Reichstag. The former Finance Minister sees in all this a want of true Imperial feeling throughout Germany.

There has been a curious libel case in Germany. During the debate on the Boer war last December in the Reichstag, professor Hasse alleged that the *Cologne Gazette* had opened its columns to the influence of the De Beers Company, because it did not join the pro-Boer outcry. His utterances in parliament being privileged, no legal measures could be taken, and it was found impossible to get him to repeat his words outside the Reichstag. Mr. Liman, however, the Berlin correspondent of the Pan-German and Anglophobe *Leipziger Neueste Nachrichten*, alleged that a secret balance-sheet of the De Beers Company contained an item of £60,000 for "agitating purposes" in Cologne, and added "comment is superfluous." There could be no doubt that this was intended as an insinuation that the *Cologne Gazette* had been bribed, and indeed he subsequently declared that the *Cologne Gazette* would be disgraced for ever if it did not proceed against him. But the *Cologne Gazette* saw that such a vague accusation could not form the text of an action for libel, and so it adopted the expedient of publishing a series of attacks on Dr. Liman to show how untrustworthy his statements were. Thereupon the doctor himself instituted proceedings and the *Cologne Gazette* pleaded justifiable self-defence. But Liman went into the witness box and swore solemnly that he had never intended to refer to the *Cologne Gazette* at all. No one believed him, but the Court was bound to accept his testimony. Accordingly the editor and another member of the *Cologne Gazette's* staff were condemned to nominal penalties for libel. They appealed but the appeals were unsuccessful. Incidentally, however, the accusation against the newspaper fell to the ground for no attempt was made by Dr. Liman to substantiate his statement.

Under the will of the Empress Frederick, Friedrichshof Castle is bequeathed to her Majesty's youngest daughter, Princess Frederick Charles of Hesse. The personal fortune of the late Empress is divided equally among her six children, each of whom, including the Emperor, receives 1,000,000 marks. Legacies have been bequeathed to Count von Söckendorff and many other members of her Majesty's household. It is stated that the only letters and other documents which have been destroyed are such as were of a strictly private character. The others will be incorporated in the library of Friedrichshof Castle.

At the time of the accession of the present Emperor of Germany, his country did not possess a single first-class battle-ship, but in 1916 she will have 38 first-class battle-ships and 72 cruisers on which she is to spend 73 million pounds sterling. Mr. H. W. Wilson, writing in *Harper's Magazine*, says:—

Turning from the fleet as it is to be to the fleet as it is, the German ships are excellent in design and workmanlike in appearance. The battle-ships built and building fall into four groups: in the first are five new triple-screw ships, all on the stocks, of 12,000 tons, each; in the second, five rather small ships of the Kaiser Friedrich III. class, with triple screws, of which two are now complete. These ten ships are practically homogeneous, and all agree in their armament, which is of exceptional power. The big gun has been deliberated

weapons. This is a terrific battery, though hardly so powerful as that of the newest American ships of the same class. The armour protection is about the same as that given in American ships. Thirdly come four ships of the *Brandenburg* class, now on the China station. They are unique in carrying six heavy 11-inch guns in three barbettes. They are fair sea-boats, and gave no trouble on their voyage to the Far East. In the fourth group are eight small but modern coast-defence ships of the *Siegfried* class, heavily armed, which are now being cut in two and lengthened by twenty-three feet; four old ironclads of the *Baden* class, all reconstructed, and a similar but smaller ship, the *Oldenburg*. These last thirteen vessels are designed for service in the Baltic, not in the open sea. Besides these there are three old ironclads of small value. The cruiser list includes three modern armoured cruisers, the best of which, the *Bismarck*, is virtually a fast battle-ship; the other two are building; five fine protected cruisers of moderate size, with powerful batteries behind thin armour—the *Freya* class; and twelve other modern cruisers, of which the *Kaiserin Augusta*, a triple-screw ship of twenty-one knots, and the *Gefion*, of twenty knots, are the best known. There are eight torpedo gun-boats, twenty-four destroyers, and ninety-six first-class torpedo-boats. In the construction of these ships wood has been practically eliminated, and in the newer type every conceivable improvement has been introduced.

The personnel of the German navy is admirable in every respect. It is well organized, excellently instructed. The officers are in professional capacity second to none, combining in the happiest manner theory and practice. Then they are young: the age for a vice-admiral's retirement in England is sixty-five; in Germany it is fifty-six. Captains are retired in England at fifty-five; in Germany at fifty.

The German strategy will be the offensive at all costs. Any success gained by the fleet, which will attack resolutely and furiously, will be followed up by the magnificent army. Even an invasion of England is considered by von der Goltz to be perfectly practicable. The army is being steadily trained to act in combination with the navy. Year by year a number of military officers embark for a period of service afloat, so that they may gain a grip of the practical difficulties with which the seaman has to contend. Year by year the navy is, in exchange, to send selected officers to serve with the army.

All these points enhance the apparently insignificant strength of the German navy. Unless her rivals copy or improve upon Germany's organization, they are likely to experience some unpleasant surprises in war. The Anglo-Saxon race in this generation, in this hour of common danger, is still content to entrust the administration of its fleet to politicians, who possess no specialist knowledge of the engine which they have to control. They are confronted by a navy which has been made, organized, and controlled by experts. If there is anything in Pericles' famous saying, "Naval science is not a thing to be cultivated at chance moments or odd times; it is a mistress jealous of every other pursuit," then, indeed, Germany has a signal advantage over us, which she will use to the utmost.

It has been found that whereas the entire purchases and sales made by the United States in South America for the last fiscal year amounted to 155 millions of dollars, Germany's purchases and sales in six of the South-American States out of the 13, reached an equally large figure. The *Boston Herald*, quoting these figures, observes that in the event of certain international complications Germany might easily contend that the United States have not the least right to interfere with the natural development of German trade.

A British Blue Book just issued contains a report on trade conditions in Germany by the British Consul General at Frankfurt. It includes the following remarks:—

Germany has become the land of syndicates. Though some of the giant trusts in the United States may enjoy greater power than single trusts in Germany, there can be no doubt that syndicates in Germany are more numerous than elsewhere. There hardly remains a branch of trade the members of which have not combined for the regulation of prices or even for the regulation of the quantity of their output, which, of course, is only a means whereby syndicates endeavour to dictate their own prices. This system of excluding foreign competition is rendered even more perfect by the fact that the members of the syndicates undertake to strike out of their list of cus-

supply from members of the syndicate find themselves boycotted. But even here the present German system is carried further. Two or more syndicates combine for this purpose of boycotting, e. g., the "wire rod" (Walzdraht) syndicate refuses to supply all those manufacturers of wire tacks (Drahtsift) who are not members of the wire tack syndicate. Thus the man of business is considerably limited in the choice of his source of supply, and the importer thereby finds himself further handicapped; nor must it be forgotten that the very serious policy of maintaining high prices at home is effected by throwing the goods which find no purchaser at home on the foreign market at a low or even any price that can be obtained.

THE BANK TROUBLE.

Mr. Koyama has declined to continue his services as mediator in the trouble between the 130th and the Russo-Chinese Bank. His alleged reason is that matters have been carried by the Russo-Chinese Bank beyond the region of compromise or conciliation, and that it is impossible to discuss the terms of a friendly understanding while proceedings in a court of law are actually in progress. We do not follow that line of reasoning. Many a case has been settled out of court after the inauguration of proceedings. There remains a slender possibility of Mr. Koyama's reconsidering his decision, inasmuch as he has not yet reduced it to writing, but his view of the matter is said to be that unless the Russo-Chinese Bank takes the initiative in asking him to renew his mediatory efforts he must stand aside altogether.

The Osaka Court has decided in favour of the Russo-Chinese Bank. It orders the 130th Bank to pay the amount of the disputed note, namely, two hundred thousand yen, with interest at 6 per cent. from the 22nd of August to the day of payment, and also to pay the costs of the Court. The main pleas of the 130th Bank were that Mr. Kondo, manager of its Kyoto branch, who endorsed the note, did not act in the capacity of the Bank's duly accredited agent, and that, as the money did not pass through the hands of the Bank but was paid direct to the Toyokawa Railway, the Bank could not be held liable. As to the former point, the Court ruled that the entry of the profits of the transaction in the books of the Bank constituted a complete answer, and as to the latter, it decided that no proof had been furnished. There was still a point with reference to the place of payment of the note, but we can not clearly follow the reasoning of the Court as reported by the telegram. At any rate it was merely a matter of jurisdiction, and the Court decided in favour of the plaintiff. The paltry attempts made by the defendant's counsel to have the document invalidated on the ground that the foreign Manager of the Russo-Chinese Bank figured in two characters, as an individual and as the representative of a company, and that his name had been variously transliterated—these attempts were treated by the Court with the contempt they deserved.

After the decision of the Court had been given, the directors of the 130th Bank held a meeting, and decided that although there were grounds of appeal, it would be better, in the interests of banking economy in general, to pay the money at once. They accordingly telegraphed in that sense to the Russo-Chinese Bank. The only pity is that they did not take this course sooner. They never had a leg to stand on, and it seems wonderful that sober men of business should have allowed themselves to be betrayed into such suicidal procedure.

It appears that various efforts were made

to induce the Manager of the Russo-Chinese Bank to apply for a brief postponement of the public trial in order that some kind of compromise might be arranged, but Mr. Benedickter remained obdurate—wisely as we think, for truly one can not see where any reason for compromise presented itself.

A telegram says that this affair produced a run upon the Kobe branch of the Specie Bank, many foreigners drawing out their deposits, in the belief that the loss suffered by the 130th Bank would affect the Specie Bank also. They must be singularly timid persons who imagined that the stability of the Specie Bank could be influenced by such an event.

A POLITICAL WAVELET.

In the somewhat monotonous calm that broods over the face of the political sea at present the newspapers are glad to welcome, and do what they can to swell, a wavelet that has appeared in an unlooked for quarter. It seems that a pamphlet compiled by a Russian Minister of State setting forth the evils of representative government, has been translated into Japanese, printed at an office which is under the control of the Home Department and circulated with the latter's sanction, a laudatory preface being added by the printing office. The pamphlet is a scathing criticism of party cabinets and parliamentary institutions. It marshals their abuses and disadvantages in powerful language—not a difficult task in truth—and it is altogether eminently calculated to render the representative system unpopular. Naturally the political parties do not like to be, thus assailed. Several journals descant upon the incident, and it has been brought up at a meeting of the *Seiyukai's* general committee, with what result we do not yet know. There can scarcely be any second opinion, we think, that officialdom goes outside its proper course when it undertakes the printing and circulation of such literature in a country where parliamentary government exists by virtue of an Imperial Constitution. Some one has erred and some one will have to be sacrificed. But of course so paltry an event can not be construed into a ground of complaint against the Cabinet *en masse*.

THE MORMONS AND THE WOMEN OF JAPAN.

A petition has been presented to the authorities against allowing the Mormons to propagate their creed in Japan. The petitioners are the three principal societies for the reform of customs with regard to women, namely, the *Nippon Fujin Kyofu-kai*, the *Tokyo Fujin Kyofu-kai* and the *Yokohama Fujin Kyofu-kai*. They set forth various reasons. In the first place they allege that when the Mormons publicly announce abandonment of the doctrine of plural marriage, they are guided merely by political considerations, and that in fact they continue to practise the doctrine though they profess to have eschewed it. In the second place, the petitioners charge the Mormons with holding an extreme form of the principle that the end justifies the means, and say that the history of the propagandism of the creed is disfigured by shocking deeds. In the third place, the Mormon organization is declared to be subversive of submission to legally constituted authorities, for at their head are elders and a prophet whose com-

obey implicitly. In the fourth place, their method is to remove to their own settlement at Utah all proselytes who are prevented by the laws of the country in which they live from yielding unqualified obedience to the Elders and the Prophet. The petitioners claim that any one of these four reasons is sufficient to condemn the Mormons, and that the cumulative effect of the four is overwhelming. They add that the authorities are understood to be taking steps for the control of evil sects at home, and that no hesitation should be shown in refusing admission to an evil sect from abroad. They conclude with the proverb *wakabi no uchi ni tsumazareba ono zao mochuru kui aran* (unless the sapling be plucked up the axe will have to be used at last).

THE WEATHER.

Tuesday, Oct. 8.

With regard to the weather there is a difference of opinion which will probably be resolved before these words are in print. Some authorities hold that we are about to be visited by a severe storm; others that although a storm is coming, its violence will be comparatively insignificant. What is certain is that on the 6th instant a gale of wind and rain swept over Shimosaki, and if it intends to travel northward, it should be at our doors on the 8th at latest. This has been altogether an exceptional year. In no one instance have the forecasts of the Meteorological Department been verified by events, though they generally prove trustworthy in nine cases out of ten. At the present moment—Monday morning—while all the Japanese newspapers with the exception of the *Jiji Shimpō*, are predicting a blow of great violence, the glass in Tokyo and Yokohama shows no marked downward tendency, and none of the indications that usually precede a typhoon are visible.

Wednesday, Oct. 9.

The path of the storm is now tolerably clearly defined. On the 5th, the centre reached Formosa; on the 6th, it was at the Riukiu Islands, and the morning of the 7th, it arrived at the South of Kiushu, thence travelling up the westerly coast. The prediction now is that it will be at Yokohama and Tokyo on the 9th at latest. The whole country has been warned by the Meteorological Bureau and the market price of rice has leaped upward, though one storm is not likely to effect any appreciable damage at the present time.

Thursday, Oct. 10.

The storm did great damage in Fukuoka Prefecture on the 8th instant. It reached that district on the night of the 7th, and left in its track many houses injured, bridges broken and roads devastated. Kagoshima also seems to have suffered severely. The strange thing is that Hitachi and Shizuoka also telegraph the advent of the gale, whereas Tokyo and Yokohama remained immune. The idea on the morning of the 8th was that the storm had divided into two branches at Shikoku, one branch travelling towards Korea and the other moving up the east coast of Japan, in which case Yokohama and Tokyo should have felt its full brunt on the forenoon of the 9th. But after a blustery night and a squally morning, during which the temperature rose considerably, in Yokohama, and after a quiet steady downpour in Tokyo, the weather cleared at noon-day, and the afternoon was bright and sunny. All appearances seem to indicate that the storm has

left more southerly regions unscathed. Its progress was remarkably slow throughout, only 8 miles an hour.

Friday, Oct. 11.

The storm is now seen to have divided into two, as was reported in our last, one centre travelling into the Pacific, the other crossing the South of Japan and emerging at Sado Bay. Kiushiu suffered most, not the south however, but the north of the island. The rice crop is little damaged.

What seems to have been the fringe of a severe depression passed over Yokohama in the twenty-four hours ending about 4 a.m. on Thursday morning. The weather was exceedingly unsettled and rainy on Wednesday morning, but by mid-day had cleared up and a great deal of blue sky was visible, the glass remaining stationary. Towards evening, however, another change set in and about eleven a heavy blow and thunderstorm began. The lighting was for hours appallingly vivid, and the thunder-peals were frequent, the din at times being tremendous. Indeed persons qualified to speak declare that in violence the electric part of the affair surpassed anything experienced in Yokohama during recent years. Rain fell very heavily in the course of the night and the wind blew at times with great force.

A NEW YORK JOURNAL ON JAPAN.

A monthly newspaper called *Japan and America* is now published in New York. The first number appeared in July. The proprietor and publisher is a Mr. Hoshi Hajime; Mr. Stanhope Sams is the foreign editor, and his staff consists of four "associate editors" called Anraku Yeichi, Kinoshita Yetarō, Matsuo Otojiro and Omura Shigeru. It appears on the 1st of each month and sells at 10 cents a copy or \$1 a year. The printing is first-class and the few illustrations that are inserted are well executed. This is about all that can be said in praise of the new literary enterprise, for a paper more carefully edited, more prejudiced and more ill-informed it would be hard to find. It consists of two parts, one written in English and the other in Romaji Japanese. We have looked through the first two numbers and find them full of such statements as the following:—"Yale University will confer the degree of L.L.D. upon Marquis Hirobumi Ito, Vice-Secretary of Finance, Inaziro Taziri, and the Honorable Kazuo Hatoyama." "We have done far more than any other people to make Japan Western in its ideas and its civilization." Taking the authorised statistics of the foreign residents in this country and assuming that every Occidental resident exercises considerable influence on the Japanese, is it true to say that America is ahead of every other nation? "As *Japan and America* takes up the work of this tremendously important reform in the writing and printing of Japanese, it may greet its first readers with the characteristic Japanese salutation 'Ohayō! it is honourably early.'"

Speaking of Japanese who have studied in America *Japan and America* informs its readers that Mr. Toyama, A.M., is the Dean of the Faculty of Literature in the Imperial University and that Mr. Yatabe is in charge of the Botanical Department both of

of the article makes the following astounding statements: "The Japanese have one great advantage in studying a foreign language. Their own tongue is so exceedingly difficult that the mastery of English or even Russian, seems no very formidable task. . . . It may be astonishing to many, who have not looked into the matter, to learn how rapidly the Japanese are mastering the English language. It has been made the subject of careful estimate, and it is thought that at least 100,000 Japanese in the empire can speak and write English with fluency. A half million more can read it well and make themselves understood sufficiently to get along. Besides these there are about three million Japanese who can read the Romanized Japanese." Both in the English and the Japanese part anti-English bias is very marked and there is much spread-eagleism everywhere. A Japanese article comparing England and America opens thus: *Ei-koku no ryūsei wa sudeni sono chōjō ni tasshite, ima yōyaya kudari-zaka ni oru no sugata ga aru. Kore ni han shite Bei-koku wa jitsu ni hinode no ikioi wo motte chiyaku-chiyaku sasekai no shōken too shuwaku sen to shite oru.* The gist of which is that England has passed its zenith and is on the decline, but that America is on the upward path—her sun having only just risen. It is a great pity that the Romaji part of the new journal should be printed in such a slovenly and ignorant manner. Diacritical marks are seldom used, but when they are resorted to they are repeatedly put over the wrong letters, and as for the division of the words and the use of hyphens they follow no system whatever. A few specimens will show what we mean: *Bei-koku no Keigai-kai wa izure no hōnen yori mite no sukoburu kōtsugō de aru. Saku nen do ni okeru, etc. Sate Roma-jin no uchi ni mo Virgil oyobi cecero yō na shijin ga atta, keredomo. Italy-jin, etc. "The Fourth of July wa Gasshū-koku no dokuritsusai de Chōdo Nihon-jin ga Tencho-setsu wo iwau gotoku, etc. Robert Syōgun—Lord Robert. One title is Kane-muchi to Rōde-kuniji, the latter term being put for Rōdō-kuniai. One of the serious statements of the Japanese part of the journal is to the effect that the British Government is in the greatest state of alarm owing to the popularity of the pro-Boer speakers in London. What with the misprints and what with the unintelligible division of the words some passages convey no meaning at all to any but the adept in riddle-reading. An instance: *Bunshō wa bokotoba tai nitsuruka, jirai no bunshō tai ni suru ka wa, ōi ni kenkyū subeki mono de aru to shingi masu.* But we have said enough to show the character of this new departure in literature. The paper contains some useful information but as a whole will certainly meet with little support in New York or elsewhere. Judging from their writing the Associate editors must be very young men.*

A POLICE INCIDENT.

Japanese papers say that on the 8th inst. 39 men went ashore without leave from British and American men-of-war in harbour. Twenty-three of them were arrested and returned to their ships the same evening, but when the police, learning that some were in the Yokohama Imperial Billiard Rooms, proceeded thither to effect their

FRENCH NOTES.

The enthusiasm awakened in France by the coming of the Czar was most significant. It is plain that all the talk circulated some time ago about the French having begun to tire of their *exigant* ally was wide of the mark. France values the Russian alliance as much as she ever did. The incident has also enhanced M. Loubet's popularity and prestige to an extraordinary degree. His receptions by the crowds wherever he went subsequently to the announcement of the Czar's visit were boisterously demonstrative.

It is worth nothing that, as in 1895, so in 1901, sentinels were placed at 20 metres distance from each other all along the railway from Dunkirk to Compeigne and from Compeigne to Rheims, when the train carrying the Czar passed while a large force of police commissaires was brought together from all parts of France.

In the context of these precautions it is appropriate to quote the manifesto issued by the Socialists' General Committee, though little political importance was attached to the document in France:—

"With whatever colours they are decked out, and whatever their shade, all Governments are alike under a capitalist *régime*. All are inevitably the defenders of the interests and aspirations of the class that they represent. After the Méline Government, the Ministry of Republican defence, on the very morrow of the atrocious repressions which have decimated the manual and intellectual proletariat of Russia, invites the Czar to come and pass in review men who are being trained for future massacres. Cynically oblivious of the promises of The Hague, the Czar has eagerly agreed to figure in this apotheosis of war. At a time when Republican France is being thus disgraced, it is the duty of the General Committee to utter its protest against what it considers a challenge to the ideas of progress and humanity which will one day unite the peoples in a fraternal union. It emphatically affirms its sentiments of sympathy with all the victims of the odious Czarist tyranny, and invites militant Socialists to hold aloof from all the humiliating demonstrations of which the arrival of the Russian despot will be the occasion. It calls upon the Socialist representation of the people to refuse all credits for his reception on pain of losing all caste with the revolutionary proletariat."

The French authorities are showing much solicitude about the comfort of the travelling public. The issue of strict regulations against smoking in ordinary carriages was reported in one of our recent numbers, and a further decree now prohibits smoking in waiting rooms or compartments not marked *fumeurs*, as also spitting except into spittoons. What a blessing it would be if these regulations could be enforced everywhere.

The effects of the Congregations Law are beginning to show themselves in France. At first there was talk of the Jesuits opening a college in Tunis, but that project has been abandoned. The Lourdes Carmelites have decided to make Scotland their asylum and the Versailles Clarists have chosen Holland. Thus far the Dominicans alone seem disposed to apply for authorization under the provisions of the Law.

Happily seldom do such terrible tragedies occur in the life of any one as that of which M. de Braz, the "poet of Brittany," was the victim. M. de Braz arrived at Treguier on the 20th of August to join his family, and there learned that his father, his mother, his two daughters and his sister-in-law had just lost their lives with nine other persons

have landed her in a deficit of fourteen million francs, and she cut them down by 55 per cent. from the beginning of September.

The French and the Germans are beginning to engage in friendly rivalries which should contribute to the complete burying of the hatchet. There have been two rowing matches between Paris and Frankfurt. The second took place on the 25th of August at Courbevoie, and ended in a victory for Paris by two lengths.

The exodus of religious Orders from France continues. No one supposed that female religious Orders would be refused authorization under the new Law, but the members of the Orders do not themselves share that confidence. The Dominican nuns at Oullins, near Lyons, are about to move to Amsterdam, and the Dames de Nazareth are going to Switzerland. The nuns of Jésus Marie de Lyons will take refuge in England.

England will receive some others also of the religious Orders whom the Congregations Law drives from France. The Assumptionist Father Bailly has accepted Cardinal Vaughan's invitation to take charge of a parish in London and some of the Benedictines are going to England, which Father Bailly describes as a country of toleration and liberty eager to give them hospitality, and yet others will cross to the Isle of Wight.

Even the artistic French have succumbed to that most inartistic proclivity of the age, self-praise. General André, in a speech at Toulouse, descanted on the part taken by French troops in China, and declared that "by their fearlessness, their discipline, and their gallantry they won the admiration of the foreign contingents." Very likely they did, but how incomparably more graceful it would be if the General left some other national to say so!

France is inclined to regard the visit of the Czar as due to M. Loubet's influence. But in Germany there is an idea that to M. Delcassé belongs the chief credit. The French Minister of Foreign Affairs is said by the *Cologne Gazette* to have made a very good impression on the occasion of his recent visit to St. Petersburg, and to have removed any prejudices that lingered in the Czar's mind. The same journal predicted that the full effect of M. Delcassé's journey to St. Petersburg would not be appreciated until Count Lamsdorff returned his visit. That forecast seems to have been verified.

According to Leroy-Beaulieu there is room for 53 millions of people in France and her population is only 38 millions. He urges that foreigners should be induced to settle since the French themselves are unprolific.

In five years the French garrisons in Algiers have increased by 40,000 men.

It is a curious fact that although the press of Europe outside Russia had been discussing for several days the projected visit of the Czar to France, the Russian press preserved absolute silence. The explanation is that an old order exists forbidding Russian newspapers to make reference to any journey or act of the Imperial family before an official announcement is made. The consequence was that many of the Russians remained ignorant of their Sovereign's projected journey though all other nations were fully informed.

When the Russian press became free to

speak of the Czar's visit, one of its chief comments was on the unmistakable *rapprochement* that has recently been taking place between France and Germany. The *Novosti* writes thus:—"We must take this *rapprochement* into account in considering the present situation in Europe and the impending political interviews. The situation is not only clear and definite, but also highly gratifying. Russia, Germany, and France, all three alike desire a peace based upon the maintenance of the *status quo* and upon respect for their mutual interests. The visits to Danzig and France are very closely connected with each other, and we have the best ground for expecting that both will be attended with beneficial results in the incontestable consolidation of European peace."

There is a not unimportant movement in France in favour of granting an amnesty to the political exiles among are whom M. Déroulède and Marcel Habert. The former declares, however, that even such an act of clemency would have no effect on his enmity to M. Loubet, and to the Republic.

THE DIET.

It is stated that the Diet will meet for its 16th session on the 23rd of December. No official announcement of the fact has been made, but the Cabinet is believed to have decided in that sense. If so, the Diet will not transact any business this year. The 23rd and 24th will have to be devoted to internal organization, and the official opening will be on the 25th, which is the regular day of rising for the New Year's recess.

This Diet will not be influenced in its attitude by any apprehension of dissolution, for in the regular course of things a general election must take place next summer.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

A very remarkable discussion has been going on in the correspondence columns of *The Times* with regard to the military force required by England for purposes of defence against invasion. The discussion was started in connexion with the very large scheme of army expansion proposed by the War Office. Some critics support the scheme and some condemn it, and it is to the arguments of the latter that interest chiefly attaches. The gist of their contention is that so long as England has command of the sea, or so long as her navy is not defeated and disabled, the greatest force that could be thrown upon her shores—and to despatch any force at all under such circumstances would be an act of desperate rashness—the greatest force would be five thousand men. It is indeed very doubtful whether even so many could be sent, but at any rate that would be the maximum. If the British fleet were destroyed or crippled, however, then the fall of the British empire might be regarded as an accomplished fact and no military force on shore could save the situation. Such is the line of argument. South Africa seems to furnish an answer. Great Britain had the complete command of the sea for the purposes of the South African campaign. Yet it has taken her two years to subdue the Boers, if indeed they can be said to be subdued. Did the Powers of Europe know that by crushing the British fleet they would have the United Kingdom immediately at their mercy, the situation would certainly be more perilous than it is now.

Her Imperial Highness Princess Tomi, relict of the late Prince Shirakawa who lost his life in Formosa, is to proceed to that island on the 20th instant, for the purpose of attending a memorial service at the shrine erected in memory of her husband. The Princess will travel by the *Asama*, and will be attended by a large suite.

The Divisions taking part in the special manoeuvres next month will be commanded by their own officers, as a full General is not nominated for that purpose unless three or more Divisions are engaged. Field Marshal Marquis Oyama is to be umpire in chief, and General Baron Sakuma will act as assistant. There will be larger facilities than usual for spectators, but those applying for permission to view the manoeuvres are warned that they must not expect to be luxuriously provided for, and that they had better take with them bedding and other necessities.

One of the features of the manoeuvres will be the trial of a device for tapping the enemy's telegraphic messages. If wireless telegraphy is employed that will be easy enough, as was shown during the recent British naval manoeuvres.

Viscount de Bondy, Secretary of the Legation of France in Tokyo, has been appointed Consul at Hanoi and will proceed to his post in about two months. Hanoi is now one of the most important centres of French influence in the Far East, and as, further, the emoluments of the office are very good, Viscount de Bondy is to be congratulated, as also is his country on having such a capable official for a position so cardinal. But the departure of the Viscount and Madame de Bondy from Tokyo will be sad news for a very wide circle of friends.

In connexion with the collision between the *Isu Maru* and *Calanda*, which occurred on the 22nd of September last year as the *Isu Maru* was leaving Nagasaki harbour for Shanghai, the owners of the *Calanda* have instituted proceedings in the Tokyo Local Court against the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the damages claimed being 330,000 yen. The Company declines to recognise any responsibility and will probably bring a countersuit, it is thought.

The *Hochi Shimbun* thinks that England is gradually losing her influence in the Far East. Some years ago it might have been truly said that the whole of the Far East was her sphere of influence, but she has allowed herself to be displaced by Germany, Russia and France, working in combination. A most signal proof is furnished by Shanghai. There, if anywhere in China, Great Britain was bound to assert her supremacy, and upon her devolved the prime duty of preserving peace. Yet she has allowed France and Germany to place troops in Shanghai and convert the settlement into a military station. These things offer a striking contrast to the state of affairs that formerly existed.

According to the scheme said to have been adopted by the Cabinet, the salaries of junior judges and public procurators are to be increased from 600 yen annually to 800, and the salaries of local headmen from 600 yen to 900 yen. On the average, the proposed increase of official salaries will convert every 37 yen of present payments into 40 yen. The money required for this purpose will be obtained by economizing the contingent expenditures of the various Departments and by reducing the number of

officials. The latter step is to be on the lines of a twenty per cent. diminution of numbers, but as very few of the Departments have now their full complement of officials, the actual reductions will be small.

Marquis Ito and his party arrived at Seattle by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's steamer *Kaga Maru* on the 28th ult. The telegraph says that they received a most hearty welcome and that the Marquis' malady of the throat is well, but we should imagine that the latter assertion is slightly optimistic.

During the Satsuma rebellion the rebels managed to steal a considerable sum in Government paper-notes. Recently it was whispered abroad that five hundred thousand *yen* worth of these notes had remained concealed in the house of a certain wealthy man of Satsuma, who was negotiating for their sale at a very reasonable figure—fifty thousand *yen*. Then came news that a sanguine individual has proceeded to Kiusshu to effect the purchase, and that, after he had paid bargain money to the extent of twenty-three thousand *yen*, the alleged holder of the obsolete notes absconded. With regard to this wonderful yarn it is now stated that, inasmuch as the notes had long ceased to be exchangeable, the hopelessness of presenting them in a Japanese name was recognised. Therefore the services of a foreigner—an American citizen whose name we refrain from re-producing—were enlisted, and had the notes been obtained, they would have been carried to the Treasury by this individual. But what an incredible yarn it is! Conceive the idea of keeping half a million of *yen* concealed for 24 years, and allowing the notes to lose all exchangeable value. Nevertheless the proverbial grain of truth is not wanting for somebody has been arrested, the absconder, it is said. Truly if the story of the notes was a fraud, its victims deserve to suffer.

The beautiful shrine of Yasukuni in Kudan Park has at length been completed. It has been for a long time under construction, and as it is dedicated to the spirits of military and naval men whose lives on service, large contributions to the building fund were expected from the public. But the total subscribed was only 3,643 *yen*, whereas the shrine has cost 178,500 *yen*. There is to be a festival of consecration on the 1st of November, and a sum of fifteen thousand *yen* has been set apart to meet expenses. General Viscount Nozu will be the principal to officiate at the ceremony.

Marquis Saigo and Count Itagaki have founded a society called the *Fuzoku Kairyokai* (Society for the Improvement of Manners), by which a number of excellent rules have been issued; for example, that hours of calling should be limited; that calls should always be short; that at business visits the conversation should be confined to business; that tea and cake should not be given to callers on ordinary occasions; that every caller should send in his card, whether he gains admittance or not; that cards should be without ornamentation of any kind; that in passing along the road the left side should always be taken; that if people stop to talk to each other in the street they should withdraw from the throng of way-farers; that every possible attention should be paid to promote the convenience of women and children in public conveyances; that no one should undress in a railway carriage or take up space so as to incommode others, or scatter parcels about,

and so on through a list of most useful reforms. We wish this society every possible success.

Detailed Regulations for the operation of the new election law have been promulgated. The law goes into force next year, when the first general elections under the new system will take place.

The British and other European as well as the American residents of Hongkong have subscribed a sum of thirty thousand dollars towards a memorial to her late Majesty Queen Victoria, and the Chinese community have contributed thirty-five thousand dollars for the same purpose. The monument ought to be something very handsome.

The Mormons have amended their application and presented it again to the Prefectural Authorities of Kanagawa. Their first application was in English and it failed in some other respects to comply with the requirements of law. Its rejection, therefore, was not on the merits of the case but merely because of technicalities. Christianity is becoming a many-mansioned institution in this country. For our own part we trust that technical blunders may long impede the inception of Mormon propagandism.

Some amusement has been caused in Tokyo journalistic circles by a rumour as to the contents of the Mormons' application for permission to propagate their creed in Japan. They ask leave to erect tabernacles, to preach by the way-side, and to visit at least one hundred houses daily. The "at least" (*hiakken ijo*) is a quaint ebullition of zealous energy. It appears that the Later Day Saints intend to be very busy, which goes to the credit of their earnestness, but the citizens of Tokyo and other towns may be excused if they look forward with some trepidation to this vehement invasion of their domiciles. A Saint with a contract on hand to visit at least a hundred houses daily, and preach or pray in each one of them, must be as smart as a gale of wind and will not be much more welcome.

Recently Japanese journals confidently asserted that a sale of fifty million *yen* worth of bonds had been effected in America. They even went so far as to name the selling price and to institute various comparisons between that figure and ruling quotations of previously floated bonds. They are now equally confident that the whole attempt to dispose of bonds has proved a failure, that the Cabinet has virtually given up hope, and that official opinion is turning in the direction of a domestic loan.

Mr. Uchida, Japan's new Representative in Peking, is to leave Japan on the 28th instant for his post. He will be accompanied by Mr. Konoike, hitherto Private Secretary in the Foreign Office but now nominated Secretary of Legation in Peking. These two officials will be a great loss to the Foreign Office in Tokyo, where they are among the most zealous and competent officials. Mr. Uchida will have important business to discharge in connexion with the revision of the Commercial treaty and the collection of the indemnity. The newspapers say that he is to be accompanied by Mrs. Uchida.

Judges of the Court of Appeal have proceeded to Tochigi Prefecture for the purpose of conducting an examination *in loco* into the damage inflicted on arable land by the working of the Ashiwo Mine. On the 6th instant these Judges and their assistant clerks, &c., numbering about twenty, held a Court in the open air under heavy rain. They

wore overcoats and sheltered themselves with umbrellas, and the audience were protected by waterproofs and straw mantles. The only business done was to summon experts and commission them on oath to conduct such investigations as would enable them to answer certain questions which the Judges formulated.

This action of the Appeal Court has caused much satisfaction. The people think that they are now certain to have their complaints honestly and impartially considered, and the extent of their sufferings clearly defined.

Under the heading of "fashionable local weddings," an English journal announces the marriage of Mr. W. R. Coleridge Beadon, eldest son of Mr. Robert J. Beadon, who formerly resided in Tokyo as legal adviser to the Japanese Government, and Miss C. L. Maude Onslow, daughter of Mr. Douglas A. Onslow. There was a numerously attended reception at the house of the bride's father after the wedding, and the happy couple went off in an electric coupe, kindly placed at their disposal by Mr. Paris Singer. The list of presents occupies the greater part of a column. Many in Japan send the best of wishes to the son of their old friend and to his bride.

The *Jiji Shimpō* represents the *Seiyu-kai* as being in a somewhat divided condition. One section opposes the Cabinet and the other supports it. The former is said to be in a minority. Our contemporary gives various details, but the broad fact will probably be sufficient for our readers.

There is trouble in the Tokyo City council. A vote of want of confidence is to be introduced against Mr. Urata, one of the Council's officers. The grounds are not stated, but it is understood to be another instance of the scandals which recently disgraced the Municipality. Mr. Urata is recommended to resign, but is reported as declining to do so in the absence of any definite charge; a not unnatural attitude. Mr. Urata is a paid official and holds office for 6 years. Public report associates his name with the purchase of a kerosene well under shady circumstances, but it is all very vague.

The Judicial officials who are engaged inspecting the scene of the damage caused by the Ashiwo Mine, have hard luck. All their journeyings to and fro seem to be taking place amid deluges of rain, and to crown the discomfort they were upset from a boat when crossing the Akiyama River. No serious harm resulted, but their honours had a bad ducking, which probably contributed not a little to the desolation of the scene they are said to have visited.

Torpedo-destroyer No. 15 was launched in England on the 1st instant and called the *Shirā-kumo* (white cloud).

Mr. Komura, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, made a most practical speech at the meeting of the Political-Economic Society on the afternoon of the 8th instant. He invited the Society to consider by what means the trade of Japan with China might be increased, and he suggested that the question might well form the subject of a prize essay. In the military operations in Chili, Japan had won the approval of foreign Powers and although it did not become him to speak of diplomacy, he thought that she might fairly claim to have discharged her duties. But the problem of trade development remained unsolved, and unless trade development followed in the

THE "AMERICA" CUP.

THE result of the races for the *America* Cup, which is now to hand, cannot fail to disappoint those who hoped that at last a change would vary the apparently endless monotony of these contests. In previous matches people were usually content to assign the cause to superiority of American design, but it is difficult to find any such reason in the present instance. A very interesting article by Mr. HENDERSON in *Outing* for August, while setting forth the influence of the *America* Cup on the art of designing, takes a great deal of credit which, we should imagine, British yacht designers will in some degree accord reluctantly. But Mr. HENDERSON'S *resumé* of the various efforts made to win and to defend the Cup is quite readable. We learn from this that it was not till 1885 that the designing of yachts to fight for the Cup really began. Then there came Sir RICHARD SUTTON'S challenge for the *Genesta* and the preparations to meet her. It may be taken for granted that the Americans learned a useful lesson from the Scotch cutter *Madge*, which arrived on the deck of an Anchor line steamer in 1881. *Puritan*, which met *Genesta*, opposed to the extreme type (*Genesta* was 81 feet long, 15 feet beam and 13 feet draught) some of the best ideas of the cutter rig. She had less beam, her draught was lowered and she used outside ballast to a large extent. It is unnecessary to dwell upon the gradual development which brought the two types together so far that now *Shamrock II.*'s measurements may almost be taken as those of her opponent. The principal measurements of *Shamrock II.* may be seen at a glance in the following table:—

Length on the water line	89.9 feet
Length over all	137 feet
Extreme beam	25 feet 6 inches
Extreme draught	21 feet 4 inches
Forward overhang	21 feet 4 inches
After overhang	25 feet 3 inches
Bowsprit outboard	33 feet
Mast from upper side of the main to the topsail halliard block	146 feet 2 inches
Extreme length of mast	158 feet 8 inches
Length from forward side of mast to the forward point of measurement	75 feet
Length of main boom	112 feet
Length of gaff	69 feet
Length of topmast	70 feet
Excess of gull over 80 per cent. of topmast	13 feet
Sail area	14,741 square feet
Square root of sail area	121.39 feet
Racing length	105.65 feet

A glance at one of the sketches giving the dimensions of *Shamrock II.* and *Columbia* shows the former to have a tremendous spread of sail as compared with the American yacht, her water line being 89.9 feet with 21 feet draught as against *Columbia*'s 89½ feet water line.

It seems indeed to have been largely a question of sailing. Capt. BARR, of the *Columbia*, enjoys a reputation, to which people are not slow to attribute *Constitution*'s rejection, and personally we had not heard much of Capt. SYCAMORE till he assumed command of *Shamrock II.*

As every one interested in the subject knows, the race really first began to figure in

yachting history in 1851, when the *America*, a schooner-rigged yacht, carried off at Cowes a cup presented by the Royal Yacht Squadron for open competition. After adorning the winner's side-board for many years, it was eventually given by this patriotic American to the New York Yacht Club as a perpetual challenge for friendly rivalry between foreign countries; and America has managed to retain it, as the following record shows:—

- 1870.—*Magic* (winner), American, Schooner rig, 98 tons, owned by Mr. F. Osgood; *Cambria* (challenger), British schooner, 198, Mr. J. Ashbury.
 1871.—*Columbia* and *Sappho* (winners), American schooners, 220 and 310, Mr. F. Osgood, and Mr. W. P. Douglas; *Leonia* (challenger), British schooner, 280, J. Ashbury.
 1875.—*Madeline* (winner), American schooner, 155, Mr. J. Dickerson; *Countess of Dufferin* (challenger), Canadian schooner, 139, C. Grefford.
 1881.—*Mischief* (winner), American, sloop, 79, Mr. J. R. Busk; *Athalia* (challenger), Canadian sloop, 84, Mr. A. Cuthbert.
 1885.—*Puritan* (winner), American Cutter, 140, Mr. Forbes; *Genesta* (challenger), British cutter, 80, Sir R. Sutton.
 1886.—*Mayflower* (winner), American cutter, 161, General Payne; *Galatea* (challenger), British cutter, 90, Lieut. W. Henn, R.N.
 1887.—*Volunteer* (winner), American cutter, 152, General Payne; *Thistle* (challenger), British cutter, 149, Mr. J. Bell.
 1893.—*Vigilant* (winner), American cutter, 178, Mr. Morgan; *Valkyrie II* (challenger), British cutter, 155, Lord Dunraven.
 1895.—*Defender* (winner), American cutter, 202, Mr. Iselin; *Valkyrie III* (challenger) British cutter, 210, Lord Dunraven.
 1899.—*Columbia* beat *Shamrock I.*
 1901.—*Columbia* beat *Shamrock II.*

THE CHINESE COURT.

A TELEGRAM from Shanghai says that Hsian intelligence reports the Court as on the verge of setting out for Peking, the day of departure from Hsian being that originally fixed, namely, the 6th of October. The same telegram adds that Viceroy CHANG CHIH-TUNG has been absolved from the necessity of going out to meet the Court in transit. This intelligence, it will be observed, does not show that the Court has actually set out, but it does indicate that the intention of setting out has not undergone any of the changes recently recounted by rumour. Every one interested in the peace of the East must hope that the news will prove well founded, for the Court's return to Peking would be a trustworthy indication of sincere intention to carry out all China's newly made engagements and to re-establish friendly relations with the outer world. It is difficult to think that an European Court would take such a step under similar circumstances. With his metropolitan province and his metropolis itself virtually in the hands of foreign forces, a SOVEREIGN might be excused did he decide to take up his residence elsewhere. The Chinese Court will deserve great credit if it returns to Peking, and will show a degree of confidence in foreign good faith very largely in excess of any confidence reposed in the Chinese Government by foreigners.

RACIAL ANTIPATHY.

"A DULL, unconquerable unmitigated distaste of Asiatics for white men" is the ultimate and basic reason assigned by Mr. Townsend for the impossibility of any final fusion between Europe and Asia. Mr. Townsend is the gentleman whose wonderfully erroneous ideas about Japan have often been exposed by the English local press of this settlement. He possesses unfortunately a most attractive manner of expressing himself. The reader follows him through all his pin-points of fact and mountains of inference without perceiving the flagrant discrepancy between data and deduction, Mr. TOWNSEND'S easy, graceful style acting as a species of lubricator which makes the wheels of thought run smoothly over the most rugged paths of psychology. He has worked a great deal of mischief. So far as it is in the power of any one man labouring with nothing mightier than the pen, he has contributed materially to dig deeper and wider that gulf between East and West which he now applies himself to prove unbridgeable. In the columns of the *Spectator*, the *Contemporary Review*, the *National Review* and other periodicals, he has obtained currency for opinions which smack so much of earnest philosophy and are presented in such agreeable guise that probably many tens of thousands of people have learned to regard in his company the Asiatic as a being outside the pale of genuinely civilized potentialities and doomed ultimately either to crush the Occident or to be crushed by it. Now we would ask any of our readers who have passed, say, two decades of their lives in the East, to frankly answer the question, first having calmly reflected on their reply, whether "a dull unconquerable unmitigated distaste of Asiatics for white men" is truly the fundamental cause of the partition between the West and the East. Is it not at least equally true that the "dull unconquerable unmitigated distaste" for brown men is on the side of the white? Our own observation, thirty-five years of it, teaches us that the aloofness, the disdain, the dislike, are mainly on the side of the European. If an European associates with an Oriental it is on sufferance. He believes that he is performing an act of charitable condescension, and that the practice of that virtue averts the degradation which the act itself would otherwise entail. This is not true of the missionary. It is one of the beautiful traits of the missionary's disposition that he has laid aside racial prejudice completely, and that he adopts in spirit as well as in practice the grand doctrine of the Nazarene, "all men are brethren." But it is true of the average layman. There are but two classes of Europeans in this country, for example. The one includes ninety-nine out of every hundred foreign residents; the other, the remaining fraction. In the eyes and life of the former class everything genuinely Japanese is genuinely faulty and disagreeable. If there be a redeeming quality it is so partial and insignificant as to be scarcely worthy of a place in the account. The other

class, the one per cent., consists of men who avowedly regard the country and its people with warm friendship, but who condemn it and them in sweeping terms. They save their own reputation for perspicacity by sacrificing the reality of their good will. Whether all this be justified or not is not the point now. The point is that such sentiments prevail widely and demonstratively, and that their obvious prevalence renders it palpably unjust to assign "a dull, unconquerable, unmitigated distaste of Asiatics for white men" as the chief cause of the division between East and West.

CRICKET.

MR. BUGBIRD'S FIFTEEN VERSUS MR. WHITE'S ELEVEN.

Lord Bacon, in one of his immortal essays, declares that punctuality is the courtesy of great princes. We fain would have the members of the V.C. and A.C. bear this in mind, for we think it would result in their showing a greater courtesy than that now prevailing among them towards the men who labour to arrange their matches. Saturday's game fairly demonstrated what can be lost by unpunctuality, for instead of play beginning at 1.30 as the Captains desired, the teams did not start in to work until 2 o'clock. This wasted half hour was never made-up and in the end the game had to be abandoned for want of light when only 16 runs were required to win. There can be no excuse for this sort of thing.

Saturday was a hot, moist day, the temperature not falling very much even when the sun retired behind a bank of heavy grey clouds, and players felt the inconvenience somewhat. A very fair muster of ladies gathered, the presence of the fine band of H.M.S. *Burford* no doubt being the attraction, while the lower portion of the Pavilion also had a crowd at times.

THE GAME.

Play began at 2 o'clock, Mr. F. H. Bugbird's fifteen going in to bat; P. B. Clarke and F. E. Wilkinson facing the bowling of Lammert and Fradgley, Duff being behind the wicket, in his old position. A leg bye from Lammert, first ball, opened proceedings; and Clarke got him away for a single to leg with the last delivery of the over. With the second ball of Fradgley's initial over P. B. Clarke, with his favourite stroke, sent the leather to the fence for 4. But the next ball saw this batsman caught by Firth at square-leg—6-1-5. Wilkinson now received Com. Hickley as partner and the new-comer began with a single off Fradgley with the first ball sent down to him. Wilkinson punished the last ball of the over for 4, to the fence, and 10 was hoisted. A maiden by Lammert followed; then with the fourth ball of Fradgley's over Wilkinson was prettily held by H. W. Kilby, in the slips, close to the ground—11-2-4. P. R. Scott played out the over. The second ball from Lammert found Hickley, an old Somersetshire county man, of whom something was expected, l.b.w.—11-3-1. Arthur Kingdon took his place and made two pretty cuts, which were smartly fielded and resulted in nothing, ere the over closed. Then Fradgley had a maiden over, after which Kingdon broke his duck with Lammert's second delivery. A single by Kingdon off Fradgley was followed by Scott giving a chance in the slips, which was missed, and 2 resulted. He followed this with another couple next ball, the last of the over. For a while things were very slow, two maiden overs going down on the score-sheet, and one leg-bye. Then Maitland took over the trundling from Fradgley, and Scott making a couple off his second ball, 20 was hoisted. Play had lasted 27 minutes. At the change of over Stuart went on to bowl in place of Lammert and Scott knotted a single off him with the fifth delivery. A 4 by Scott off Maitland was the only feature to record in the next over. Then Kingdon skied the second ball

sent down by Stuart, which Lammert held—25-4-3. Upon Cornabe joining Scott runs came a little more quickly and 30 was hoisted, and soon after 40, Cornabe contributing one 5 to this total. At 45, Edwards relieved Maitland at the trundling, but Scott seemed fairly set, and a maiden over was sent down by the new-comer. Stuart also went off, Edward Kilby taking over the leather from him. His first ball was played by Cornabe for 2, but the rest of the over produced nothing. Scott making 3 off Edwards, 50 was hoisted. A leg-bye from Kilby cost 3 and the same bowler sent down a wide two balls later. The partnership continued to make additions to the score, and at 56, Harry Kilby relieved his brother. Cornabe lifted his fourth ball over the fence for 5, but with the following, Kilby found Scott's middle stump—63-5-28. The retiring bat's score reads—2, 2, 1, 1, 4, 3, 3, 2, 4, 1, 1, 1, 3; he made the best stand of the day.

With the entry of E. C. Smith, two naval men were partnered and a maiden over by Edwards resulted in the sequel of careful play. Then Smith was given a life by Crawford at short leg, only to lose his partner, Cornabe, next ball, caught by Crawford off a similar stroke to the last—64-6-14. Brady filled the vacancy and almost lost the number of his mess at the outset; he was saved by the bungling of the field, the ball being badly returned and unaccountably missed. The score slowly mounted by singles, but at 68, Edwards dismissed Brady with a yorker—68-7-2. The next to bat was Pumfrett. He opened promisingly with a single off Edwards, but his stay proved very short, for putting up Kilby's third ball he was held by Crawford—69-8-1. Libeaud now partnered Smith, and was cleaned bowled by Kilby before breaking his duck—69-9-0. Kilby had taken two wickets in this over for none. Upon Strome joining Smith, the latter made a single off Edwards and 70 went up on the telegraph. With the last ball of the over Smith stole a run, and a little later he was badly missed by Stuart in the long field. After this Fradgley relieved Edwards and sent down a leg-bye with his first delivery; Strome broke his duck with a single off this bowler ere the over closed. A maiden by Kilby followed. At a quarter to 4 o'clock 80 went up on the board, Smith having made most of the last ten runs. Then Lammert went on to bowl again at the Pavilion end, relieving H. W. Kilby, and Firth took over the leather from Fradgley. The change soon proved productive, for Strome was held at mid-on by Fradgley off Firth's fifth ball—88-10-2. The next man in, Philip, walked out only to return first ball, cleaned bowled by Firth—88-11-0. The twelfth to bat was Bugbird and he lost Smith directly upon joining him, the visitor being caught in the slips very neatly by Fradgley, off Lammert—88-12-10. Lieut. Kennedy was the last man to go in, and he had the melancholy luck of seeing Bugbird at once dismissed by Lammert—88-13-0. Score—

MR. BUGBIRD'S FIFTEEN.

P. B. Clarke, c. Firth, b. Fradgley	5
F. E. Wilkinson, c. H. W. Kilby, b. Fradgley	4
Com. Hickley, l.b.w., b. Lammert	1
P. R. Scott, b. H. W. Kilby	28
A. Kingdon, c. Lammert, b. Stuart	3
W. E. Cornabe, c. Crawford, b. H. W. Kilby	14
E. C. Smith, c. Fradgley, b. Lammert	19
G. G. Brady, b. Edwards	2
A. J. Pumfrett, c. Crawford, b. H. W. Kilby	1
C. E. Libeaud, b. H. W. Kilby	0
O. Strome, c. Fradgley, b. Firth	0
G. Philip, b. Firth	0
F. H. Bugbird, b. Lammert	0
Lieut. E. C. Kennedy, not out	0
b. 3, l.b. 5, w. 1	9

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	b.	r.	m.	w.	ide.
F. Lammert	45	3	3	3	—
E. G. Fradgley	42	23	2	2	—
E. W. Maitland	26	13	—	—	—
F. O. Stuart	23	13	—	1	—
H. W. Kilby	12	3	—	1	—
H. W. Kilby	42	9	3	4	—
E. B. S. Edwards	48	10	2	1	—
A. R. Firth	6	5	—	2	—

Mr. White's eleven began to bat at five minutes

past four o'clock, A. R. Firth and S. Wheeler facing the bowling of P. B. Clarke and Kennedy, with Cornabe wicket-keeping. The first over was a maiden, and then with the fourth ball of Kennedy's, Firth got him away for 4. S. Wheeler began his score with 3 off Clarke. At 8, Kennedy found Firth's wicket, the ball glancing off the batsman's pads—8-1-4. E. W. Kilby now partnered Wheeler, and he began with a 3 off Kennedy, only to lose Wheeler next over with a full pitch from Clarke—12-2-3. The new-comer was Stuart. With the second ball from Kennedy, Kilby made 3 to the fence, but nothing further resulted in the over. Then Kilby made a single off Clarke, and Stuart followed suit two deliveries later, followed by another single by Kilby with the last ball of the over. At 18 Kilby was held by Libeaud in the slips, off Kennedy—18-3-9. Edwards went to bat but lost Stuart at once, clean bowled by Kennedy—18-4-1. Then Crawford partnered Edwards and the latter opened with a 4 off Kennedy's fifth delivery; and Crawford at last got his opportunity and made a single off him. After this Kingdon took the leather from Clarke and sent down a leg-bye first ball. Edwards made a single off Kennedy next over. Crawford making a couple off Kennedy, and following it with a single, 30 went up. A leg-bye sent down by Kingdon cost a couple; then in the following over Edwards made 3 off Kennedy, and this was followed by a boundary by Crawford for 4. Edwards next got a single off a full pitch by Kingdon and 40 went up. At 43, Bugbird went on to bowl in place of Kennedy and Edwards got him away for 2 first ball. The third delivery saw Edwards dismissed, being caught by Kennedy at long slips—45-5-14. Duff filled the vacancy and opened with a single to leg off Bugbird. Then Clarke went on to bowl again and Duff sent his last ball away to the fence for 3. A chance given by Crawford to Libeaud, off Clarke, was missed at a cost of 2 and 50 was signalled. It was now 5 o'clock, and the light rapidly growing bad. After a single by Duff, a bye for 2 was followed by another for 2, both being sent down by Bugbird. A single by Duff off Clarke preceded a 3 by Crawford, and this was followed by a single by Duff off the last ball of the over. Bugbird had a single made off him by Duff next over. Then Brady went on to bowl and Duff made 3 off his first ball. At the Pavilion end Pumfrett took over the trundling from Bugbird and sent down a maiden. At 5.15, 70 was hoisted, Crawford punishing Brady for 4. At 7.3 the game was abandoned, five wickets having fallen, two men carrying out their bats, and four still having to go in. Score—

MR. WHITE'S TEAM.

A. R. Firth, b. Kennedy	4
S. Wheeler, b. P. B. Clarke	3
E. W. Kilby, c. Libeaud, b. Kennedy	9
F. O. Stuart, b. Kennedy	1
E. B. S. Edwards, c. Kennedy, b. Bugbird	14
K. F. Crawford not out	21
C. M. Duff not out	12
E. W. Maitland	—
H. W. Kilby	—
E. G. Fradgley	—
F. Lammert	—
b. 9	9
	73

V.C. AND A.C. VERSUS THE FLEET.

This match, played in glorious weather on Thursday afternoon, was somewhat of a disappointment, the Naval visitors not being in a position to put in a very strong team. Still the game afforded some much needed practise for the Inter-port team and for that reason is not to be despised.

THE GAME.

Play began fairly punctually, W. E. Cornabe and E. C. Smith going out for the Navy, opposed to the bowling of F. E. White and F. Lammert. Cornabe opened proceedings by snicking White's sixth ball for one. In the next over, Smith made a single off Lammert, and another with the last ball of the over. With the first delivery from White in the fifth over Smith was dismissed—4-1-4. G. L. Browne took his place and soon lost his partner, Cornabe, who was bowled by White with the score standing at 5. McKinlay, who filled the vacancy, stayed a very short time,

White sending down a ball which beat him and disturbed the bats—5-3-0. The incoming bat made a single off White and then was bowled by Lammert—6-4-1. Soon after Lynes joined Browne, the latter was given a life by Fradgley, who was playing in the slips, and three balls later the new comer made a couple off White. With the last ball from Lammert, Browne got the leather away for a couple, and 10 was hoisted. Browne retired at 14, being caught by Fradgley off White—14-5-3. Haycock now partnered Lynes, and White sent down a leg-bye with the last ball of the over. Fradgley at this point took over the trundling from Lammert and with his first ball dismissed Haycock—15-6-0. The visitors continued to treat the bowling very gingerly and runs came slowly, even with the help of a bye or two. At 16 Lynes was dismissed by Fradgley, the ball breaking in from the off—16-7-5. It was now five minutes to 2 o'clock, and the play so far must be described as tame. Rawlings, who joined Coleridge, began his score with a single off Fradgley's last delivery, and made another single, off White, in the following over, but with the second ball of Fradgley's third over, this batsman retired—18-8-2. The vacant place was taken by Allen, who had but a short life, being bowled by Fradgley with the third ball of the over—18-9-0. The tenth man to go in was Longhurst, at 5 minutes past 2 o'clock. White now went off, being relieved of the leather by Maitland. Coleridge got him away for three with the third ball of the over, and in the next over the same bat made the first boundary hit of the match off Fradgley. The next ball saw him sent back to the Pavilion by this bowler—25-10-7. The last man in was Tatham, and he saw Longhurst caught by White at point, off Maitland, before a chance presented of breaking his duck—27-11-0. Score:—

THE NAVY.

W. E. Cornabe, b. F. E. White.....	4
E. C. Smith, b. F. E. White.....	1
G. L. Browne, c. Fradgley, b. F. E. White...	3
W. A. McKinlay, b. F. E. White.....	0
A. Harper, b. Lammert.....	1
G. Lynes, b. Fradgley.....	5
C. C. Haycock, b. Fradgley.....	0
G. L. Coleridge, b. Fradgley.....	7
C. Rawlings, b. Fradgley.....	2
H. C. Allen, b. Fradgley.....	0
G. Longhurst, c. White, b. Maitland.....	0
N. Tatham, not out.....	0
b. 4.....	4
	27

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
F. E. White.....	72	4	8	4
F. Lammert.....	48	11	4	1
E. G. Fradgley.....	32	5	3	5
E. W. Maitland.....	12	3	1	1

The home side went out at half past two, E. W. Maitland and P. B. Clarke facing the bowling of McKinlay and Rawlings, Cornabe being behind the wicket. Clarke got McKinlay away, in the first over, fourth ball, for a single, and he punished Rawlings for 3 next over, following this with a single. Maitland opened with a couple off McKinlay. Rawlings was hit by Clarke for a couple, and 10 was reached a moment later, Clarke making the stroke. Clarke continued to score freely and eventually punished Rawlings for 4. In Rawlings' next over he sent down a wide, which cost 2; then Maitland cut McKinlay for a couple. At 19, Coleridge relieved Rawlings and Clarke put him away for a couple, second ball. Twenty went up at ten minutes to three. The partnership continued to produce runs and at five minutes to 3, Maitland, making a three, brought the total to 28, thus beating the visitors' score. Coleridge eventually secured a separation; Maitland, putting up the first ball of his third over, was held by Lynes at point—34-1-7. E. W. Kilby went in to bat and began with a single off Coleridge, Clarke followed suit two deliveries later. A boundary by Clarke for 4, off McKinlay, was the next event of interest, and 40 went up. Runs came fast from Clarke, who was once badly missed by the field, until at 55, Kilby was caught by Browne in the long field off Haycock—55-2-7. Crawford partnered Clarke, who had been hitting out freely, but his career was draw-

ing to a close, for trying to take a delivery from Haycock he pulled the ball on to his own wicket—55-3-37. Crawford began with a single off Haycock, upon White joining him; then White made a couple, followed by another single by Crawford, off the same bowler. A maiden by Rawlings next went down on the score sheet, after which White made a four off Haycock and 60 was telegraphed.

At twenty minutes to 4, 70 went up, and Allen went on to bowl, relieving Haycock. He sent down a maiden to start with, after which E. C. Smith took over the trundling at the other end. A leg bye was sent down first ball; White made a single off the second, and the last ball of the over was cut by Crawford for one. Mostly by singles the score mounted till 80 was reached at 7 minutes to 4. A boundary by Crawford for 4 was followed next ball by the dismissal of White, caught by Browne at cover-point off Smith—90-4-19. Edwards partnered Crawford and began with a single off Smith. Nothing more was made that over. Edwards got Allen's fifth delivery away for 4, next over, and two balls later gave a hot chance in the slips which was declined. Two more lives were given to Edwards in the next over, and then he punished Allen to the corner fence for 4, allowing the century to be hoisted. At 103 Crawford was cleverly caught by Rawlings, off Smith's fifth delivery—103-5-15. The incoming bat was Lammert. He played the last ball of the over, and then McKinlay went on again at trundling in place of Allen. Edwards made three off his third ball. At the change of over, Edwards made a single off Smith, then Lammert opened his score with a boundary hit for 4, and Edwards punished the next delivery for 2, following this with a single next ball—a costly over. Another change in bowlers was now resorted to, Coleridge relieving Smith. But runs still continued to be made by Edwards, and 120 appeared on the board. At 124 Lammert was clean bowled by McKinlay—124-6-5. Fradgley partnered Edwards, and at the change of over Longhurst took over the bowling at the Settlement end. Edwards snicked his first delivery for 3, and Fradgley made 2 off the next ball. This was followed by a couple by Edwards, and then by a 4—another expensive over. To vary things a bit, McKinlay sent down a maiden. A couple by Fradgley, a single by Edwards, and another single by Fradgley were made off Longhurst next over. With the first ball of McKinlay's over, Edwards made a 4 to the off. This batsman continued to score, and Allen went on to bowl bats again. Edwards made a single off the second and Fradgley one off the third. Nothing more was made that over. McKinlay was punished by Edwards for 3, first ball, and 150 went up. Cornabe, going on to bowl at the Pavilion end, was sent to the fence for 3 by Edwards and soon 160 was reached. The shadow of the Pavilion was now stretching far across the pitch, but the light remained fairly good, and Edwards and Fradgley continued to pile up the runs, though several changes of bowlers were made. With the score at 190, Fradgley was dismissed by Haycock, first ball of the over—190-7-25. Kingdon now joined Edwards—who had compiled 59 by judicious hitting—and began with a single, off Browne, which Edwards followed up with a 4. Then Kingdon was bowled by Haycock—197-8-1. The light was failing fast when Moss joined Edwards. He began with a couple and then made a hit for a single which brought the score up to an even 200. At a quarter past 5 Edwards was held by Harper off Haycock—213-9-74. The new comer was Brady. He saw Moss depart—214-10-6 but making a boundary himself the game concluded for 218.

V. C. AND A. C.

E. W. Maitland, c. Lynes, b. Coleridge.....	7
P. B. Clarke, b. Haycock.....	37
E. W. Kilby, c. Browne, b. Haycock.....	7
K. F. Crawford, c. Rawlings, b. Smith.....	15
F. E. White, c. Browne, b. Smith.....	19
E. B. S. Edwards, c. Harper, b. Haycock.....	74
F. Lammert, b. McKinlay.....	5
E. G. Fradgley, b. Haycock.....	25
A. Kingdon, b. Haycock.....	1
W. S. Moss, c. McKinlay.....	6

G. G. Brady, not out.....	4
G. Philip, did not bat.....	—
b. 10, l.b. 3, w. 2, n.b. 2.....	17

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.	WIDES.
McKinlay.....	102	38	3	1	—
Rawlings.....	58	26	2	1	2 no balls
Coleridge.....	48	23	—	1	1
Haycock.....	60	32	2	5	—
Allen.....	30	12	1	0	—
Smith.....	54	34	1	2	—
Longhurst.....	18	15	0	—	—
Cornabe.....	18	13	0	0	—

The cricket eleven selected to meet Kobe next week is composed of Messrs. H. W. Kilby, E. W. Kilby, K. F. Crawford, C. M. Duff, F. E. White, E. B. S. Edwards, E. C. Fradgley, F. Lammert, E. W. Maitland, P. B. Clark and F. E. Wilkinson.

The following have been selected for the Kobe Team:—Messrs. F. J. Abbott, A. J. Buckley, W. Braess, W. D. S. Edwards, A. H. Gillingham, H. Hancock, C. H. Lightfoot, G. C. Murray, C. E. Stephens, H. S. Thompson, J. P. Warren. The 12th man is Mr. P. L. Spence.

YACHTING.

Two races were set down on the programme of the Yokohama Yacht Club, one for 21-raters and the other for 12-raters.

The 21-raters started at p. m. and after a rather unexciting race finished as follows:—

	Finish.	Time.	Cor'cted Time.
	h.m.s.	m.s.	h.m.s.
Edna.....	4:10.35	—	4:10.35
Vixen.....	4:05.30	4:58	4:00.32
Viggo.....	4:29.15	3:12	4:26.03
Saleska.....	4:35.05	4:58	4:30.07
Abnail.....	4:29.05	4:58	4:24.07

Vixen therefore won the first prize with two record points, Edna was second with one point.

Three twelve raters started and the result was that *Titania* came in first and gained two record points, *Folly* being second with one record point, *Madeline* which got home first being disqualified for fouling a mark.

A private race took place on Saturday afternoon starting at 2.15.00 in which the ordinary cruiser class participated with the addition of *Molly* and *Undine*, the latter of which, we observe, is now being raffled off. They started pretty well together with a good strong southerly breeze and *Undine* on the reach out to the Lightship seemed to be doing very well, having passed all but *Scamhill*. Soon after she got round the Lightship, however, and hauled on a wind she had trouble with her mainsail and finally had to return. *Dainyo* and *Scamhill* made a close match of it in the windward work to the Widow Buoy, which was rounded by *Dainyo* first as the result of a judicious piece of tacking in shore. *Scamhill* overhauled her on the trip back with sheets checked, and they rounded the Lightship together. Reaching in to the harbour entrance *Scamhill* forged away and at the harbour entrance she was 45 seconds ahead. But in the tacking *Dainyo* held on to the leader except at the very close when, 100 yards from the starting line, they crossed tacks. *Scamhill* on the starboard tack had two courses open to her: she could stand on, crossing the line at a very prolonged angle or she could tack. But both courses meant slow business, while *Dainyo*, even after bearing away to comply with the rules, was going faster over a shorter course for the line. *Scamhill* elected to tack and before she had gathered way after staying *Dainyo* was crossing the line, having made a half board for the purpose.

The times were:—

	Finish.	Handicap.	Corrected.
	h.m.s.	m.s.	h.m.s.
Scamhill.....	4:25.45	—	4:25.45
Dainyo.....	4:25.40	—	4:25.40
Undine.....	—	—	—
Angao.....	4:35.20	10	4:25.00
Molly.....	4:45.20	15	4:30.20
Mosquito.....	4:41.40	18	4:23.40
Surprise.....	4:53.30	23	4:30.30

Six more of the cattle in quarantine on the *Papenburg*, outside Nagasaki harbour, were discovered suffering from disease on Thursday morning, says the *Press*, and were consequently destroyed by the authorities the same afternoon. A total of 32 cases have occurred since the animals were landed on the island from the *Samoa*. The cattle now in quarantine number 93.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

Mr. T. P. Mowbray, of the New York *Evening Post*, offers the following explanation of lynching:—

I was in a scattered community in Georgia when a lynching was proposed. I happened to be at an out-of-the-way shanty boarding-house in a district where I was prospecting some pine lands, and I had the opportunity to see how the lynching proposition worked. Well, gentlemen, it worked a good deal like an approaching circus with a brass band, spotted horses, and a fairy rope-walker. The men didn't ask what the Nigger had done—they wanted to know where the show was, and they wanted front seats. They dropped their tools and gave up their jobs and got together in knots. It promised just the kind of excitement that their dull, imbruted natures could thrill at. It's a fact gentlemen. Even the Niggers and the women felt the thrill of it. Why, two years before, when I was in Texas, and a lynching was in progress, proof came from some of the officials that a mistake had been made in the man, but rather than disappoint the crowd they burnt the wrong Nigger first, and then started in to catch the right one. Now, I don't think that the kind of animals I saw ever wasted as much time in defending the honour of their families as would an ordinary alligator. And they enjoyed the fun. Yes, sir, I don't discount the words. They enjoyed it, and they let the children see it.

One of the latest instances of newspaper enterprise is that of the New York *Herald*, which publishes shipping news obtained by wireless telegraphy. It is now beginning to be discussed whether the system can not be used so as to establish a continuous patrol of the Atlantic all the way from New York to Liverpool. There is hope that it can, in which case no ship in distress will call for help in vain nor will any be lost without a report of any kind coming to hand. "In a few years every vessel going to sea will be properly equipped, and when in trouble instead of waiting for some vessel to heave in sight will simply scour the ocean by telegram for a hundred miles in search of aid. Also it is promised that in time it will be impossible for collisions to take place by reason of automatic signals which will announce the approach of any vessel, and communications can be established."

The prosperity of the new South is indicated in the fact that the State of Mississippi has a surplus of \$1,000,000 in its treasury this year.

The Agricultural College of Connecticut has evidently run to seed, remarks a local journal, for, with a faculty drawing \$25,000 a year from the State, there is no entering class in sight. The college opened in September without a freshman class.

There is, perhaps, no part of the United States which has been so little explored as the Great Dismal Swamp, unless it be the everglades of Florida. This great body of land, covered with forests growing in six to ten feet of water, extends over an area of about 2,400 square miles, its greatest width being forty miles and its greatest length 60 miles.

The *Boston Globe*, in reviewing the early organization of labor unions in Massachusetts, notes that in 1849, during the first strike on record at Lowell, the women were as vigorous as the men, and states that a girl only 11 years old was characterized as the "ringleader." That case might be truly classified as a part of the infancy of strikes.

Records of executions occupy some space in Manila papers. The first white man to suffer hanging in the Philippines is to be an American ex-soldier, who will suffer the extreme penalty of the law on the 27th inst. the respite asked for by his lawyer having been refused. An American negro soldier, who indiscriminately opened fire on several Filipino boys, killing one and wounding three, was hung on the 20th ult., at Fort Malate, Manila.

The statistics of imports and exports to and

from the Philippines show an enormous increase of trade since the American occupation. The average value of imports for 10 years prior to 1895 was \$22,237,507 and of exports \$28,722,592. Since the American occupation, the average statistics are—Imports, \$48,258,419; Exports, \$45,987,793. Of course, this increase of trade has sent up the shipping tonnage statistics enormously. If the Filipinos would only accept this lesson and settle down to work, their general prosperity would soon produce contentment.

The Philippines Constabulary are to be armed with .45 Remington double-barreled shot-guns. These guns are said to be more effective for the purposes required than rifles.

It is said that the late President McKinley carried from \$100,000 to \$200,000 of insurance on his life. One big new New York company is said to have a single policy for \$50,000. Mrs. McKinley is understood to be the beneficiary named in all the policies.

Galveston has recovered from the disaster which the hurricane of a year ago produced, and, strange to say, all the vessels which were stranded on that occasion have been saved and are again engaged in traffic.

A sea-going suction dredge has been specially constructed at Richmond, Va., for use in the southwest pass of the Mississippi river. The craft is able to steam at the rate of ten knots an hour. If it can be operated in rough water, which no dredger yet invented has been able to do, it may solve the problem of reaching the gold-bearing sands underlying the ocean off Cape Nome.

The new Gathman gun, on which the U.S. Government has spent a mint of money, will soon be tested at Sandy Hook on a target representing a turret section of the battle-ship *Iowa*, made of Krupp process armour plate 11½ inches thick, backed by five inches of wood. The gun is supposed to have a range of about twenty miles. It is of 18-inch calibre, 44 feet long, and weighs 59 tons.

It is estimated that no less than 650,000 words were sent out of Buffalo by the telegraph companies on the day of the assassination of President McKinley. As set and displayed by the newspapers that received them these 650,000 words filled nearly 500 columns. If one newspaper had received all the specials sent out it would have had about eighty solid pages of matter concerning the President, exclusive of illustrations and headlines.

The old-time alarmist theory that the opening of the Chicago drainage canal would lower Lake Michigan has been completely exploded this year, for the lake is said to be higher at the present than it has been for many years, notwithstanding the volume taken by the canal. It is now proposed to open a canal 250 feet wide from the lake to the north branch of the Chicago river to scour and purify that stream. If it is carried out it will extend the drainage system of the city thirty miles to the north, increase the frontage available for shipping and add to the security of the city's water supply against pollution.

President Roosevelt has informed Mrs. McKinley through Secretary Cortelyou that in pursuance of the intention of the late President McKinley and in recognition of devoted services, as well as because of eminent fitness, Medical Inspector P. M. Rixey will be appointed Surgeon-General of the Navy upon the expiration of the term of Surgeon-General Van Reyepen. The naval lists show that Surgeon-General Van Reyepen will not retire in the ordinary course until November 14, 1902. Dr. Rixey stands No. 28 on the list of naval surgeons. Though Surgeon-General Van Reyepen's retirement from active service does not occur for more than a year, his commission as Surgeon-General, which was for a period of four years, will expire December 18th, and Dr. Rixey's appointment may be expected then.

According to the Seattle *Post-Intelligencer* the

outlook for Nome and neighbouring districts has distinctly improved since the first reports of the season were received. The production of gold from the Seward peninsula for this season is now conservatively estimated at \$8,000,000. It will be considerably greater if the season continues long enough to compensate for the delay caused by the backward spring. The report of the discovery of coal in the vicinity of Nome, apparently well authenticated, will simplify the problem of winter work, and by another season the peninsula should become one of the greatest gold-producing districts of the world. Withal, the future of Alaska, from a mining point of view, never appeared so bright. Sensationalism, stampeding and wild speculation have given place to consistent prospecting and rational development. The vast area of the territory has been scarcely scratched by the miner's pick, and the possibilities are limitless.

A writer in *Everybody's Magazine* reasons that the family of the average American lives on a scale and a daily diet which would be regarded in Europe as lavish, such a one as can be afforded there only by the rich. His table is spread with abundance, not only with articles of domestic production, but of imported foodstuffs. For example, his family consumes annually 1,250 pounds of wheat flour, and 600 pounds of oat and corn meal, 750 pounds of meat, or about two pounds per day; 750 pounds of potatoes, 100 pounds of butter and 300 pounds of sugar. He is the greatest coffee drinker on earth, one pound a week being required for his family's consumption. Of tea, however, he uses little, five pounds per year sufficing for his needs. His table costs him \$16 per month. He eats three meals per day, taking his dinner at noon. He retires between nine and ten at night, and rises at six in the morning.

Some idea of the extent to which the pardoning power is exercised by the President may be gathered from the report of the pardon attorney of the Department of Justice for the fiscal year ended June 30th last. It appears that during the year 762 applications for executive clemency were filed, 45 cases were pending at the close of the preceding fiscal year and 34 cases were reopened from other years. There was thus a total of 841 cases brought before the office. Of these 448 were not considered by the President, having been reported on adversely by district attorneys, judges and the pardon attorney himself. The cases acted upon by the President numbered 343, of which 117 were denied, while pardons were granted in 107 cases. The other instances comprised cases of conditional pardons, restorations of civil rights, commutations and remittances. Nearly a third of the pardons were granted solely on the ground of ill health. In the cases of restoration of civil rights, a considerable period had elapsed after the applicants had been discharged from prison or had otherwise complied with the sentences of the courts. Taking everything into consideration, the instances in which the pardoning power is exercised are not particularly numerous, and the intervention of the chief magistrate is carefully hedged about so that the likelihood of his acting on insufficient information is minimized.

Bishop Henry B. Whipple died at 6 o'clock on the morning of Sept. 16th, at his home in Faribault, Minn. He had a severe attack of angina pectoris about a week ago, but seemed to recover after the first days' illness. Bishop Whipple was one of the most picturesque figures in the Episcopal church. He was known as the "apostle" to the Indians, and called by the Indians "Straight Tongue" because he never lied to them. He was born in Adams N. Y., in 1823; educated in the public schools and ordained deacon in 1849. After having occupied several pastorates he received the degree of D.D. and that of LL.D. from the universities of Cambridge, Oxford and Durham. He inaugurated the free church system in Chicago, was the founder of St. Mary's Hall at Faribault, Minn., Shattuck Military School and Seabury Divinity School, and he laid the corner stone of the cathedral at Faribault in 1862, the first Protestant cathedral in the United States. But

the foregoing by no means comprises the most important of Bishop Whipple's life work. When he began his episcopate in 1859 there was not a mile of railway in Minnesota. His journeys comprised from 3,000 to 4,000 miles each year on foot, by canoe and by wagon, and his famous blooded horse Bashaw, was almost as well known in the State as the Bishop himself. There were about 20,000 Indians in his diocese, which extended over 81,000 square miles. He was a well-known figure in Washington, where he often went to intercede for the wronged red men; sometimes he was accompanied by the chiefs of tribes. As long ago as 1871 he was offered by the Archbishop of Canterbury the bishopric of the Hawaiian islands. This honour he declined in the interests of his diocesan schools and his Indians. At the request of the Archbishop of Canterbury he preached the opening sermon of the Lambeth conference in Lambeth Palace, London, in 1888, and in 1889 he preached the sermon at the centenary of the Protestant Episcopal Church of America in New York city.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* reports that a movement is on foot for the settlement of the valleys of southern Alaska on an extensive scale with immigrants from the north of Europe. The Pacific coast steamship companies and other transportation organizations are interested in the project. It is planned to send photographers and agricultural experts to the territory to gather suitable material for the use of immigration agents. The Yukon, Tanana and Copper valleys contain extensive areas susceptible of being cultivated by grain and vegetable crops. There is a serious misconception abroad concerning the fertility of Alaska's soil and its adaptability to raise products capable of sustaining human life. It is based chiefly on the brevity of the territorial summer, the severity of its winters in the interior and on the latitude. These are, however, misleading in many respects. Experience has proved the adaptability of soil and climate to mature agricultural productions of great value for the support of life in man and beast. Besides, the land is full of game, and the rivers, bays and estuaries along the seaboard are teeming with food fishes of the highest value. Alaska has supported all along a considerable native population. These aborigines have lived, as the red men of the central plains of the continent formerly lived, by the fruits of the chase. Wherever civilized man has gone he has demonstrated his capacity to utilize natural conditions and resources, which the aboriginal tribes neither considered nor understood, so as to support a comparatively dense permanent population, where only nomads formerly roamed. It will be so in Alaska. The capacity of the soil for agricultural development will, besides, be aided immeasurably by the utilization of other resources. The enormous mineral wealth of the territory is sure to attract to it a large permanent population which will furnish a market for agricultural products. The time will undoubtedly come when the opening up of the inexhaustible deposits of base metals and the coal measures of the territory will create an endless chain of industries to give employment there to tens of thousands of people.

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF THE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

Commenting on the Annual Missionary Conference of the American Board Mission held in Kobe in July last, the *Tokyo Maishu Shinshi* says in effect:—What deserves special attention is the resolution passed in favour of asking the Board to send six more male and four more female missionaries. The reason alleged for this is that the Conference considered that the stations occupied by the missionaries now in the field need strengthening. But is this step advisable? Is it not far preferable to rely more on native help? Is it not a recognised fact in all missions that the most successful work is carried on by native pastors and evangelists? Therefore we doubt very much the wisdom of the step taken by the Conference. In the extensive evangelistic work with which the

opening of the New Century has been celebrated very few foreigners have taken any part, and yet the movement has been very successful. Among all the missionaries in Japan at the present time the men who can speak the Japanese language sufficiently well to make an effective speech in Japanese are very few. For urgent evangelistic or pastoral work, what then is the use of new arrivals? It takes years for them to be ready to commence effective work. It seems to us that already there are quite enough foreign Protestant missionaries in the field. Last year's report showed that the number was 757. It is true that among these there are only 276 men. But when we see the Greek Church accomplishing about half the amount of work done by Protestants with only 4 foreign missionaries, we assert without hesitation that, instead of increasing the number of foreign workers, they might profitably be reduced by 10 per cent. We do not say this out of any anti-foreign spirit, but give it as our honest opinion, considering the permanent interests of the Church of Christ in this country.

The *Fukui Shimpō* in an interesting article entitled *Hito no Kankwa* (感化) to *oshiye no Kankwa* draws a comparison between the effects of personal influence as a reforming agent and the effects of doctrine in the same capacity. While it lasts, says this organ, there is nothing so powerful as personal influence in religion, but since it is in all cases short-lived it has to be supplemented by doctrinal teaching. This latter, however, lacks life and in many cases fails to attract interest. Personal influence has its limits. Though it may impress a man in favour of certain religious teaching, it cannot change a number of mistaken notions that are entertained by people who have gone astray. There is one thing that all those who attempt to teach others should bear in mind, and that is the extent to which good and evil is mixed in the hearts of even the most wicked men. It is quite essential in order to influence men, that strong sympathy should be felt for them. They labour under numerous misfortunes, some of which they did not bring on themselves. At the present time in Japan there is no want of powerful personalities, but there is a dearth of men who in addition to the influence they exercise by personal character are, like the late Mr. Fukuzawa, recognised and respected as teachers. As yet Mr. Fukuzawa has no successor. There is a wide-spread desire for teaching, as is shown by the wonderful sale which the old man's "Hundred Essays" have had (they have now reached the 26th edition) as compared with his autobiography, which, as a literary production, is in every way superior to the Essays. What Christianity needs is just that element of success which Mr. Fukuzawa possessed in such an eminent degree—the combination of a powerful personality with certain fixed doctrines. It is by this means alone that doctrines live. Thus it was that Christianity was first given to the world and thus it must be perpetuated in every country on whose dark corners it has shed its light.

The *Fukui Shimpō* publishes an account of the teaching of the Shintō Kurozumi Kyō. The system of doctrine held by this sect is entirely monotheistic in character. According to the account of Mr. Tsukakoshi Teishun, quoted by the *Fukui Shimpō*, the sect embodies its teaching in four principles which are thus briefly stated: (1) *Seisei Shugan* (生々主眼) "Let it be your chief object to seek new life." (2) *Rika Shugan* "Let it be your chief object to get rid of self." (3) Cultivate the heart. (4) Develop the spirit of energy. Under the first heading we are told that the devout soul should seek re-birth every day and should pray to God with all the devotion of the newly born. *Maitsa, maitsa umarekawatta kokoromochi de ogameyo*. Under the second heading we are informed that desires must be suppressed and self-conceit opposed, that a man must regard himself as a fool when approaching the Divine Being. He should bow to necessity quietly and allow nothing that happens in the world to cause him much anxiety. Under the third heading the devotee is exhorted to set

about mental culture with great resolution and to let nothing daunt him. Under the fourth heading the immense importance of spirit in all that is undertaken is enlarged on. There is mention of several distinctive Buddhist doctrines, which inclines one to think that the Kurozumi Kyō is not so exclusively Shintō as Mr. Tsukakoshi seems to represent it to be.

* * *

The *Tokyo Maishu Shinshi* thus sums up the results and characteristics of the evangelistic mission held in Tokyo during May and June. (1) Union among Christians was greatly furthered. (2) Heretofore the work of evangelising has been left to special agents and ordinary church members have taken no part in it. But one characteristic of the late movement was the part taken in preaching and speaking by ordinary laymen. (3) The choice of preachers and subjects received special attention, with excellent results. Hitherto it had been customary to have several speakers following each other and each treating a different subject. But in the recent services there was only one preacher or speaker. And as regards subjects, no such broad topics as "Religion and the State," "Civilisation and Christianity," or "Christian Ethics" were chosen. The preaching of Christ and the cross was strictly adhered to. (4) Immediate repentance and instant resolution were insisted on. Hitherto the church has been content to sow without reaping. But both were accomplished during the late mission. (5) The spirit of prayer prevailed everywhere; a characteristic that in past years has been markedly absent.

Side by side with this unqualified optimism we find a letter which points out the great defects and dangers attending the movement. It was a big excitement, says the correspondent of the *Tokyo Maishu Shinshi*, and people who ordinarily do next to nothing for Christianity moved with the crowd and appeared to be doing a great deal. But the question that thoughtful Christians ask is, how long will the effects of the work done last? Steadfast Christians are not to be obtained by what is called a revival movement. Months of quiet, patient teaching are required for the training of real Christians. To the writer it appears that much of the work done was like pouring water into a sieve. The bubbling of emotion is not to be mistaken for real belief in Christianity. It is *will* rather than *feeling* that is wanted by our people. It will be interesting to see by what the work done is to be followed. Will there be any attempt to bring to maturity what only exists in bud? To go and seek wandering sheep is not enough. They must be shepherd after being found and be fed on the richest of pastures or they will be no credit to the finders.

The alleged great revival effected by the mission alluded to above is discussed by the *Taiyo* in the following strain. There are certain Christians who seem to be supremely satisfied with the result of the evangelistic efforts put forth in May and June. There were street-preaching and hymn-singing along the tramroad, and what not. Those engaged in this work affirm that in the Kyōbashi district alone several hundred converts were made. A little close scrutiny into the work done leaves the impression that it has little in it that is lasting. There was nothing new whatever about the preaching. The doctrines which so many doubt, such as the Divinity of Christ and the Trinity, were proclaimed afresh, and no attempt was made to expound the new convictions held by enlightened Christians. It is hardly conceivable that persons of any intelligence whatever will continue to remain connected with teachers who do nothing but proclaim exploded theories. The mission may be regarded as an attempt to revive interest in what is called orthodoxy. Whatever belief the conductors of this mission have succeeded in producing has done violence to the intelligence with which men and women are endowed, and hence the day must come when the persons who now profess faith in Christianity on account of what was said to them by the preachers will find out that they have been acting in the dark; that they have no adequate conception of what real Christianity is. Faith that is allied to ignorance

and dependent on it for its very existence cannot last long. So it will be found that the house erected has been built on sand. It will fall to pieces and the place it has occupied know it no more (*Kore made no shinkō wa suna no uye no iye, tachinachi barabara ni kuzurete, mata moto no ōri sabishiki arisama to naran.*) We very much regret that the organisers and promoters of this mission should be thinking more of the numbers that have professed belief than of the quality of the faith they possess.

The Buddhist movement promoted by the Tōa Bukkyōkai, which at the beginning looked so promising, culminated in a fiasco after much the same fashion as the Christian agitation. There was a good deal of very indifferent preaching to the old men and women who have one foot in the grave and sensational demonstrations of mendicant friars headed by Rakan and such like old men. It is not by these methods that real religion is to be furthered.

The *Rikugō Zasshi*, we observe, writes in the same strain on the results of the Christian revival meetings held in the spring.

* * *
The *Taiyō* informs us that there has been quite a commotion among the Otaniha Buddhists on account of certain statements found in an historical work in use in the Gifu-ken Primary Schools representing the trouble caused by the Hongwanji Buddhists in the Genki and Tenshō periods. It is alleged in the text-book referred to that the harm done by these Buddhists at that time was enormous (*Hongwanji ga tenka ni doku too nagashitaru koto ō nari*).^{*} Since the Shin sect is very popular in Gifu the use of the text-book in question caused great umbrage among the priests and the Mombushō was applied to to suppress it. But seeing that, in the opinion of competent judges, the statement which has caused offence only represents the situation of affairs in the days when the Buddhists held that the Chief-Abbot should wield secular as well as spiritual power, the Mombushō has as yet done nothing. The *Taiyō* exhorts the Department to stand firm and condemn the action of the Gifu priests. It says that they should have passed the thing over in silence, knowing as they must that the history given is true to facts. But if their attention was called to it, they should have explained that the priests of Nobunaga's days were labouring under a misapprehension in thinking that the Chief-Abbot should be supreme both in spiritual and secular affairs. . . . Such incidents are likely to increase the disfavour with which religion is regarded in the educational world, concludes the *Taiyō*.

* * *
"The Religious Belief of Criminals" is the title of a note in the *Taiyō*, of which the following is the purport:—Full statistics on the relation of religion to crime are hard to obtain even in Europe and America, and naturally this is still more the case here. The *Seishin-kai* (Mind) has been turning its attention to this subject. Some little time ago Mr. Suzuki Hidetaro published in that magazine an article full of statistics designed to show that the religious superstitions of various criminals had largely conduced to crime, and arguing that it was hopeless to expect religion to act as a preventative. The editor of the *Seishin-kai* opposed this view and maintained that the worse the crime the more need was there for religion and advocated the employment of prison chaplains, &c. Subsequent to this a writer signing himself "Fukagawa Inshi" contended that the fact that in many instances superstition had been the immediate cause of crime showed that more general instruction was needed to break the fetters of superstition. He therefore advocated the teaching of morality in a general way in prisons, instead of relying on religious teachers only. But he went further and affirmed that no teaching whatever can be of any use as long as the mind is diseased and warped. With a heart bent on crime the

criminal is indifferent to religion and morality alike. The first thing to be done is to implant a new resolve in the mind, to convince those who have gone astray that they have erred and that there is a way back to a life of honesty and happiness.

* * *
Under the title of "Christian Ideas on the lower Animals" the *Rikugō Zasshi* lectures certain Christian pastors who are found occasionally with guns on their shoulders in pursuit of game. For Christian pastors to find pleasure in taking the lives of harmless birds is, according to the writer we are quoting, a crying evil. The spirit of Christianity is full of kind feeling towards all living things, and wanton destruction of animals or birds is contrary to this spirit. The *Taiyō* highly applauds this view, but adds cynically, it is hardly to be wondered at that Christians are found killing birds for pleasure when they think nothing of slaying hundreds of Chinese men and women, because they think that they belong to an inferior race of men. They always have plausible excuses for what they do. "The Chinese are heathens and Orientals, and so may be killed without regret" say they. "Birds and animals are given by God for our food, and so may be slain at will." With the Buddhists the taking of animal life is strictly forbidden, and so they are not to be seen shooting, but their feeling for animals is not more refined than that of many Christians. They will stand by and see a starved horse struggling under a cruel burden without shedding a tear. The cause of humanity not being properly represented or furthered by either Buddhists or Christians, Government has come to the rescue, and the Department of Agriculture and Commerce is now drafting rules against cruelty to dumb animals. "Ah! you professors of the doctrine of gentleness and love, it has come to a pretty pass when Government officers are compelled to do the work you have neglected to perform!" They may attempt it, but can not do it effectually, says the *Taiyō*. Hence professors of religion must turn their attention to this subject with increased devotion.

* * *
Writing on the attempt to establish a Mormon mission in this country and the comments of the Press thereon, the *Rikugō Zasshi* says that the resolute manner in which newspapers and magazines have protested against giving special religious sanction to polygamy is a very hopeful sign. Although it is true that in the past concubinage has been almost universally practised in Japan, there is no doubt that at the present time there is a very strong feeling against it among influential people, and consequently Mormonism is regarded with aversion. But apart from the question of polygamy, the *Rikugō* thinks that it will be a subject for deep regret if the Mormon vagaries are added to the long list of superstitions already prevailing in this country. Of all the sects that profess Christianity in any way it seems to the *Rikugō* to be the least worthy of respect or patronage. The legends and the pretended Divine revelation on which it founds its claims for credence are childish and hardly merit serious criticism. The sect in many respects resembles the Tenrikyō-ha here. But while we say this, continues the *Rikugō*, we must confess that few of us Japanese know what is the real teaching of the modern Mormon missionary. It is not to be supposed that he would come here simply to preach polygamy* and propagate superstition. It is quite impossible for the authorities to decide on any action till they have taken steps to ascertain what are the leading tenets of the sect. And as regards the public, why are not measures adopted to elicit from the Mormon missionaries themselves same statement of their views and doctrines? Why not hold a large meeting for this purpose in the Kanda Seinen Kaikan? asks the *Rikugō*.

* * *
Writing in the *Rikugō Zasshi* on the funeral rites observed by the Unitarians, Mr. J. Saji says

* Mr. Grant has explicitly denied in the correspondence columns of this paper that polygamy is taught by his church.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

that in almost all countries burial ceremonies are connected with religion and performed by priests or ministers, and that it would be considered a serious defect in any religion not to devise some fixed method of performing funeral obsequies. There are some, says Mr. Saji, who go so far as to say that no creed is entitled to the name religion if it does not concern itself with funeral rites, but this is going too far. The article continues in the following manner:—There is far too little liberty allowed in the matter of conducting funerals. Rites are performed over the bodies of the dead that would be entirely disapproved of by the persons in whose honour they are performed, could they express an opinion on the subject. It is a very peculiar way of showing respect to the dead to insist on the performance of ceremonies over a man's body of which he disapproved while alive, and yet this is done in hundreds of instances under what may be called religious despotism. Why should people be buried in one way? and why should it be necessary to entrust the conduct of the rites to a fixed class of officiators? Religious opinion differs, and it is quite untrue to say that a man has no religion because he turns his back on the popular creeds. Surely the principle to be observed in burial rites is the showing of respect for the dead by acting as far as possible in accordance with his or her wishes. So the greatest liberty in the matter of ceremony is allowed by the Unitarians. The object of people's assembling around the grave of one whom they have known is to bid farewell to his spirit, so Unitarians in deciding on what ceremonies are suited to the occasion take into consideration the sentiments of the deceased, the feeling of the surviving family, the social status of the family, and the like. And so the programme followed at funerals differs considerably to suit the occasion. Sometimes farewell addresses are read before the coffin, sometimes speeches are made to the survivors. Sometimes an account of the good works performed by the deceased is given or there is reading of a portion of scripture. Sometimes the service may be conducted by a special minister, at other times it is entrusted to a friend of the deceased. And as regards the manner of dealing with the corpse before being laid in the coffin and the placing of articles of which the deceased was fond in the coffin, and similar practices, such as burying children with toys in each hand,* and the like, such things are quite harmless and should not be interfered with by anybody. We are entirely opposed to the imposition by any religious sect of stereotyped ways of bidding farewell to the dead. Anything that smacks of artificiality, anything that is forced, that appears hollow,—mere forms that lack significance,—surely these are out of place when men are standing around the graves of their loved ones. But where full liberty in regard to ceremony is not allowed, such incongruities as those now mentioned are unavoidable.

* * *
The *Taiyō* traces the connection between the Imperialism of the chief European Powers and that of America with the religious Imperialism of Rome. It maintains that the Roman Catholic Church welcomes the aggressive spirit which prevails, and that she utilizes it for the extension of her own power. She regards the victories of Christian armies as victories won for the church. The *Taiyō* draws special attention to the rapid strides Roman Catholicism is making in the United States and dwells on the skilful manner in which the thirst for empire, now so prevalent in that country, is turned to account by the vigilant Roman priesthood. There may be something in what the *Taiyō* writes on this subject, but the language used seems to us exaggerated.

* * *
The doings and views of the conductors of the mission alluded to in a former part of this Summary have been made, the subject of a sharp contest in the columns of the two leading Christian newspapers, the *Fukūin Shimpō* and the *Tōkyō Maishū Shinshi*. The *Fukūin Shimpō* contends that there was great dissension among the

* This is done occasionally in Japan.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

* This is a true statement. In Nobunaga's and Hideyoshi's time the priests were constantly found in arms against the secular power and they encouraged faction, sedition, and the like, in every way possible.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

missioners as to the kind of preaching that was desirable. In the Kyôhachi district, for instance, those who had openly expounded evangelical principles were thrust aside. In other districts considerable disunion manifested itself. . . . The *Fukuin Shimpô* says that it is important to settle whether the movement known as the Taikyô Dendô is to be regarded as exclusively connected with the *Fukuin Dômeikai* (Evangelical Alliance). Though it may have been suggested by the Alliance, the actual work was carried on by a whole crowd of volunteers, who had no real connection with the Alliance. Notwithstanding the fact that the Alliance seems disposed to claim all the credit of organising the movement, facts show that the members of the Alliance figured rather as guests than hosts. If, for argument's sake, however, we grant that the Evangelical Alliance organised and superintended the movement, then several ugly questions have to be answered continues the organ we quote. If the Alliance controlled affairs, why has a set been made against Mr. Ebina Danjô and the rationalistic German Christians by a certain section of Christians? What is called the Evangelical Alliance evidently consists of a very mixed set of Christians. The doctrines of the Alliance have become very vague (*Fukuin Dômeikai sou aimai naru shûkai nari*). In the late movement men who deny the divinity of Christ were co-workers with those Evangelicals who shout "come to Christ." That men with such irreconcilable views should have been assembled under one flag is somewhat grotesque. Then the choice of Mr. Ebina Danjô as a preacher by the Alliance was certainly a very remarkable proceeding. He went to the provinces and proclaimed his own well known tenets.* In Tôkyô there was considerable opposition to his being employed. The Evangelical Alliance made a great mess of the arrangements. And this was to be expected; for the society was not originally organised with any such object as the planning for and the superintending of evangelistic work. The primary object of the Evangelical Alliance is to bring Christians together and to promote cordiality among them. It is not organised to exercise the necessary control over a set of evangelists engaged in extensive mission work. We believe in the Divinity of Christ and in the reality of Christ's death as an atonement for our sins and we wish to see these tenets made the centre of the doctrines preached as the Gospel of Christ, but the Evangelical Alliance, if it is responsible for all that was preached during the late mission, insisted on no such special views being proclaimed. Their trumpet gave no certain sound.

The *Tôkyô Maishû Shinshi* in No. 943 replies to the above arguments. It contends that the movement was certainly organised and superintended by the Evangelical Alliance and maintains that this Association as now organized in Japan is quite equal to fulfilling the function it undertook in the spring. It denies that there was any serious difference of opinion as to the doctrines to be preached, and asserts that the ordinary orthodox views on Christ's nature and work alone were authorised by the leaders of the movement. As regards the Evangelical Alliance, it began its work here about 12 years ago. At first it aimed at nothing but acting as a medium of bringing Christians into closer friendship with each other. Its organisation in Japan is different from what it is in Western countries. In the West it is formed by the enrolment of members, here by the enrolment of churches. But about four years ago the Japanese Evangelical Alliance underwent a great change. Permanent officers were appointed and arrangements were made whereby the Alliance prepared itself to undertake evangelistic work. That its doctrinal standpoint is undecided the *Tôkyô Maishû Shinshi* denies. It certainly does not welcome men of rationalistic or broad church tendencies at present, though some years ago it did so in Japan. The Unitarians do not now belong to it. It is true that certain German Church Christians of broad tendencies do belong to it. Though it is said that some of the Lutheran Christians in this country deny the Divinity of Christ and have ceased

to believe in other orthodox doctrines, this does not apply to all the Japanese members of the German mission known as the Fukyu Fukuin-kai. It is no doubt necessary that the Evangelical Alliance should reconsider its attitude to members of this German church and to other bodies in Japan. But we are not in favour of applying a strict doctrinal and dogmatic test. The chief question to be settled is whether persons have real faith or not. As regards the late mission, it was started and carried through by the Evangelical Alliance, says the *Tôkyô Maishû Shinshi*. There was union everywhere and all who engaged in it felt they were brothers. This inquiry into the merits of the workers, instituted by the *Fukuin Shimpô* is to be regretted.

In No. 326 of the *Fukuin Shimpô* is published a letter from the Rev. T. T. Alexander on the subject in dispute between the two papers, in which Mr. Alexander says that the *Fukuin Shimpô* is right in asserting that the Evangelical Alliance is not a suitable body to take charge of an Evangelistic mission and that he has no recollection of this Association's engaging in any such work in other countries. There is no doubt, continues Mr. Alexander, that there is some uncertainty as to the principles of the association. Even the term "evangelical principles" may bear many meanings. Misunderstandings and friction in work performed in connection with such an organisation are unavoidable, and hence it would be preferable to entrust the conduct of a mission such as was carried on in the spring to a representative Committee consisting of members of all the principal churches. There is no doubt that the movement is worthy of encouragement and that it should be extended to the whole of Japan. Hitherto Japanese Christianity has lacked a certain spirit of aggressiveness. The world is not to be conquered by the adoption of a reserved and retiring attitude. The war must be carried into the enemy's camp, and all Christians should unite in furthering efforts to reach the thousands to whom the real teaching of Christianity is quite strange. If there are men or sects that proclaim doctrines that are radically at variance with the fundamental truths of the Gospel they should not be allowed to take part in evangelistic work. But if men believe in Christ as the Saviour of the world, their assistance should be welcomed, no matter to what church they belong or what their theological creed may be.

LAW REPORTS.

In the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho on Saturday morning, before Judge Kano, judgment was given in the civil case brought by Mr. F. N. Upton against Messrs. H. Ahrens & Co. The first judgment, given by default, was sustained and plaintiff ordered to pay the expenses of the suit.

Judgment was given on Saturday in the suit brought by Mr. Arai Kildoye against Messrs. H. Ahrens & Co. The claim of plaintiff was rejected and with regard to costs plaintiff was held responsible for one-tenth and defendants for the remainder.

Judgment was to have been given on Monday at the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho in the suit brought by Messrs. Carl Rohde & Co. against Mr. Ogaki Naotaro and Mr. Yama Tatsuzo, but, owing to the absence of the judge, it was reserved till the 9th instant at 9 a.m.

Judgment was to have been given on Tuesday in the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho in the suit brought by Mr. E. F. Polsien against Mr. Alimacher, but it was postponed to suit the convenience of the Court.

In the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho, before Judge Kano, the hearing was resumed on Tuesday of the suit brought by Mrs. E. Hall against Dr. C. H. H. Hall. Mr. Akiyama appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Masujima for the defendant. The Court expressed the view that plaintiff and defendant should effect a reconciliation between themselves, and the Court Interpreter, Mr. Kohayashi Beika, and Counsel for the parties were asked to try to bring about such a reconciliation.

At the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho on Thursday judgment was given in the suit brought by Herr E. F. Alimacher against Herr Polsien, first engineer of the steamer *Tenshin Maru*. It was adjudged that defendant should reimburse yen 75 to plaintiff, other claims of the latter being rejected. One third of the expenses of the Court are to be borne by defendant and the rest by plaintiff.

In the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho on Wednesday, before Judge Yasuda, the hearing was begun of a suit by Mr. Yazawa living at Ichhome, Sumiyoshicho, for compensation for damage against the Russo-Chinese Bank. The case refers to the fact that plaintiff had entrusted Middleton & Smith who became bankrupt some time ago, with 2,199 tea boxes which with other goods were sold by the defendants. The case was adjourned.

The hearing of the action brought by Mr. J. Lyons of 18, Akashimachi, Kobe, against Tsuruta Jinzaburo, residing at 27 Sakamachi, Sanhome, Kobe, was resumed before Judge Komuro in the Kobe Ku Saibansho on Tuesday. The action was in respect to a claim for yen 73.05 for landing certain goods brought by the *Afridi*. After hearing counsel the court reserved judgment till Oct. 15th.

In the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho on Wednesday before Judge Yasuda, judgment was given in the case brought by Messrs. Carl Rohde & Co. against Messrs. Ogaki Naotari and Yamada Tatsuzo. It was decided anent the claims of plaintiffs, that Swedish steel to the amount of 800 casks which had been transferred by defendant Ogaki to defendant Yamada should be returned to the former defendant and that the expenses of the Court should be borne by defendants.

Nakamura Shinzaburo, living at Masago-cho Nichome, Yokohama, and employed by Messrs. Singleton, Benda & Co., was arrested by the Isezakicho police on the 7th inst. on a charge of having stolen yen 1,694 belonging to the company.

LITERARY NOTES.

Among books recently issued by Messrs. Longman, Green and Co., is "Modern Bridge" by *Slam*, "Bridge," known in Turkey as "Brutch," may best be described as a variation of Dummy Whist, although more resembling the Russian "Vint," perhaps, than any other game. It has been played in South-Eastern Europe, in its present form, ever since the early sixties, and from there travelled, firstly to France, and secondly to America, before being introduced into England by Lord Brougham some seven years ago. Its popularity was soon assured, and it has without doubt, already established itself as a successful rival of its more sedate predecessor—hist. The reason of this is not difficult to find; for, while affording quite as much scope for the skill of the accomplished player as whist, Bridge is, to use a modern colloquialism, much the more sporting game of the two. The expression "sporting," however, must, the Author says, "by no means be understood to convey the idea that Bridge is a gambling game. As a matter of fact, it is even less so than whist, where the chance of holding honours scores so much more heavily." "Taking Bridge as a whole, it will," the Author thinks, "be found quite as scientific as whist, while offering far more variety." The book first gives a description of the game, including the rules for scoring and the etiquette that should be observed, &c. A complete system of instruction follows, also some useful hints for beginners, and the Laws of Bridge, as approved by the Portland and Turf Clubs. Messrs. Kelly and Walsh have the book on sale locally.

When Mr. J. B. Frazer brought out his second edition of "The Golden Bough," there were not wanting many who declared that Mr. Andrew Lang would not be long in writing a book to refute many of his hypothesis. Messrs. Longman, Green, and Co., announce the issue of such a

* This probably refers to the views Mr. Ebina holds in reference to the possibility of combining Shintô and Christianity.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY).

work under the little of "Magic and Religion." Mr. Lang in his preface says:—

"Recent years have brought rich additions to the materials for the study of early religion, ritual, magic and myth. In proportion to the abundance of information has been the growth of theory and hypothesis. The first essay in this collection, 'Science and Superstition,' points out the danger of allowing the arbitrary and hasty reasonings of superstitions to lead captive our science. As, like others, I have not long since advanced a provisional theory of my own, the second and third essays are designed to strengthen my position. The theory is that perhaps the earliest traceable form of religion was relatively high, and that it was inevitably lowered in tone during the process of social evolution. Obviously this opinion may be attacked from two sides. It may be said that the loftier religious ideas of the lowest savages are borrowed from Christianity or Islam. This I understand to be the theory of Mr. E. B. Taylor. My reply to his hypothesis, so far as it has been published by him, will be found in the second essay, 'The Theory of Loan-Gods.' Secondly, my position may be attacked by disabling the evidence for the existence of the higher elements in the religion of low savages. Mr. Frazer, in the second edition of his 'Golden Bough,' has advanced an hypothesis of the origin of religion, wherein the evidence for the higher factors is not taken into account. I hope, therefore, that it is not premature to state that evidence, or some of it, which I do in the third essay, 'Magic and Religion.' Fourth comes a long criticism of Mr. Frazer's many hypotheses, which are combined into his theory of the origin, or partial origin, of the belief in the divine character of Christ. Fifthly, I examine, in 'The Ghostly Priest,' Mr. Frazer's theory of the Golden Bough of Virgil as connected with the fugitive slave who was 'King of the Wood' near Aricia. I offer a conjecture as to the origin of his curious position, which seems to me simpler, and not less probable, than Mr. Frazer's hypothesis that this outcast 'lived and died as an incarnation of the supreme Aryan god, whose life was in the mistletoe or golden bough.' But my conjecture is only a guess at a problem which, I think, we have not the means of solving. There follow an essay, 'South African Religion,' and another on the old puzzle of the 'Cup and Ring' marks on rocks and cists and other objects all over the world. Next I consider the subject of 'Taboos,' with especial reference to the theory of Mr. F. B. Jevons. An essay follows on the singular rite of the Fire Walk, with the alleged immunity of the performers. This curious topic I have treated before, but now add fresh evidence."

Among new books shortly to be expected from London is "the recollections of Sir Edward Blount, 1815-1901." Jotted down and arranged by Stuart J. Keid. With Portraits." Sir Edward's reminiscences open with the return of Lord Anglesey, after the Battle of Waterloo, and practically end with the death of Queen Victoria. He describes his life as a schoolboy at St. Mary's College, Oscott, until Dr. Walsh and Monsignor Weedall, his life as a Foreign Office clerk, and as an attaché in Rome and Paris in the reigns of George IV. and William IV., and his subsequent career in the French capital as an English banker and as a pioneer of railways in France. The book throws vivid side-lights on the reign of Louis Philippe and the Revolution of 1848, the early days of the Second Empire, the Mexican War, and the Siege of Paris. Sir Edward Blount was Her Majesty's Consul during the closing dramatic weeks of the investment of Paris, and the letters which he despatched by balloon to his wife are freely quoted, and give a realistic picture of the privations of the beleaguered city when the advance of the German Army cut off all communication with the outer world. The book also contains many interesting details about political and social celebrities, railway progress in France, Club Life, &c.

An article in the *Fortnightly Review*, by Mr. W. Roberts, on "Book Collecting as an Investment," recalls some of the remarkable vicissitudes of price which have overtaken some libraries, and the extraordinary rise in value of others. Richard Heber's collection of books, which were stored abroad and in England in eight houses, cost £80,000 and realised only £57,000, whilst Prince L. L. Napoleon's philological collection, which cost £40,000, was finally disposed of quite recently to a Chicago library for £6,000. The Roxburghe, Beekford, and Spencer libraries, on the other hand, realised more than double the money paid for them. But the prince of lucky

buyers was the late Earl of Ashburnham, who purchased three works for 450 guineas, which subsequently realised £5,500. For the merely speculative book-collector Mr. Roberts has no pity; he is almost certain to lose, and deserves his fate.

The rumour that Mr. George Moore is cutting down both *Evelyn Innes* and *Sister Teresa* in order to get them into one volume is at once interesting and suggestive, remarks "The Bookworm" of the *Academy*. Let us hope it is true. How grateful we should have been if Richardson had left behind him a condensed edition of *Clarissa Harlowe*! The question arises whether every novelist who has written an abnormally long story should not be compelled by statute to issue it also in a sort of Liebig's Extract. Then the public could take its choice. Some people like lengthy novels; they cannot have too much of them; others can do with very much less. Why not appeal simultaneously to the two different, and perhaps equally large, classes? There would be this further advantage—that posterity would have it in its power to decide which of the two editions it would preserve. One can hardly doubt which edition that would be. Why, for instance, should we not have a version of Mr. Hall Caine's *Eternal City*, in which there should be nothing but the bare story of Roma and David and the Baron and the Pope, all, or nearly all, of the padding about Rome and Roman society being excised? There are a few great works from which one would not like a word withdrawn; but they are few indeed.

In the *New York Saturday Review* Mr. T. C. Evans has an article dealing with his personal reminiscences of Thackeray, whom the writer first met in America, when the *English Humourists* lectures were being delivered. He looked, says Mr. Evans,

like a gentleman laid out by Nature on broad and generous lines; his head was large, and thrown slightly backward from his broad, erect shoulders; he had a fresh, clean-shaven look; his face was rather pale, but with a trace of colour. His hair was a trifle greyish; a British whisker, also greyish, ran down in front of each ear to his collar: his spectacles were large and insistent, and his nose more depressed than that of Michael Angelo after the mallet blow of Torrigiano. His gait and movement were free and swinging, his dress was of notable neatness and gentility, and his glance seemed to annex and appropriate everything it fell on.

Dr. Skeat, in his recently issued *Notes on English Etymology*, tells the following good story:—Yanky was a surname more than two centuries ago. Dampier mentions a Captain Yanky; and *apropos* of Yankee, a friend tells me of an Oxford scholar, who went angling out West with an expensive fishing rig, including a luxurious artificial bait. Said a native to him:—"I'm amazed, stranger, to see you slinging a dollar bug at the end of a ten-dollar pole, when you might yank 'em out with a wum and a stick."

We are glad to see that Mr. Barry Pain has republished his "De Omnibus" papers in book-form. As the *Academy* remarks, these monologues treat of nearly all the subjects which interest the man in the street. Still happier was the addition of the Conductor. For the 'bus conductor is a special product of London, born, like the 'bus driver and the cabman, of the necessity—and therefore the brother to the invention of swift retort following on immediate perception. The Conductor puts it thus, speaking of his friend 'Ankin the driver. 'Ankin is a "sowshal reformer" and a power at meetings:

"It ain't like thet on a bus. Whot yer cawnt see in 'awf a second ain't with syin' at all. It mye be all very fine, an' narrely expressed, and so on, but it don't git 'tane. 'Ankin staws ter answer back, but before 'e's gert inter 'is stride, so ter speak, the bus 'as gone on, and the other chap sings out, "Call for it tennorner," or "Write it art, an' post it," or some sich words as them."

The 'bus conductor, a man trained to immediate inference and speedy action, is also a man who several times a day cuts, as it were, through the heart of London, and, if he be intelligent, ought

to know something of "de omnibus." Furthermore, the conductor is likely before many more years have sped to join the watch-man, the link-boy, and the dodo in their extinction.

Mr. Lang's "The Mystery of Mary Stuart" will be published by Messrs. Longman in the autumn. This book is an investigation into the character of Queen Mary, and especially as to her relations with the Earl of Bothwell and the other murderers of her husband, Lord Darnley. The author has enjoyed the advantage of using authentic materials hitherto unknown to historians, namely, a number of the MSS. employed by Mary's enemies in getting up their case against her.

An interesting article on Nathaniel Parker Willis, by George Paston, appears in the September *Cornhill*. Some of Willis's literary gossip in his "Pencilings by the Way" was well worth reviving. James Smith was curious about Bulwer Lytton's literary methods, and once asked the novelist whether he kept an amanuensis. "No," said Bulwer breezily, "I scribble it all out myself, and send it to press in a most ungentlemanlike hand, half-print, half-hieroglyphics, with all its imperfections on its head, and correct in the proof—very much to the dissatisfaction of the publisher, who sends me in a bill of £16 6s. 4d. for extra corrections. Then I am free to confess I don't know grammar. Lady Blessington, do you know grammar? There never was such a thing heard of before Lindley Murray. I wonder what they did for grammar before his day! Oh, the delicious blunders one sees when they are irretrievable! And the best of it is the critics never get hold of them. Thank heaven for second editions that one may scratch out one's blots and go down clean and gentleman-like to posterity."

Mr. Frederick Harrison, who is among the numerous men of letters who practised at the Bar before they turned to literature, explains, in his interesting article on George Eliot, in *Harper's Magazine*, why the author of "Adam Bede" was so successful in avoiding the legal pitfalls into which so many novelists fall. She was accustomed to consult Mr. Harrison when a legal problem arose in the course of the development of a plot. It became necessary for her in writing "Felix Holt" to learn something of the law of entail and the statute of limitations, and she continued her "dim and perilous way through law books amid agonies of doubt," until Mr. Harrison came to her rescue, and provided her with a proper legal basis for the story. "Daniel Deronda" was another novel in which the legal hand of Mr. Harrison played a part. On neither occasion, however, did he give his advice on his own responsibility. He consulted Lord Herschell, then a junior on the Northern Circuit, as to the legal problem in "Felix Holt," and he had the assistance of Lord Bowen, then a barrister of comparatively little experience, in satisfying the novelist's legal requirements in "Daniel Deronda." George Eliot is not the only novelist who has made a point of consulting a legal friend whenever a knotty problem of law has arisen in the course of a story. Dickens, for instance, was accustomed to send to Talford, or some other of his numerous friends at the Bar, the sheets of every novel in which legal matters were introduced. This is a precaution which a large number of living novelists find it unnecessary to adopt, for the simple reason that they themselves are lawyers. Mr. Anthony Hope, Mr. Stanley Weyman, Mr. Rider Haggard, and Mr. W. E. Norris are all members of the Bar.

Mr. Thomas Robertson, C.V.O., the newly-appointed Administrator of the Railways in India, began life as a railway porter at a small station on the Highland Railway. Twelve years ago, when superintendent of the line at Inverness, he was appointed general manager of the Great Northern Railway of Ireland. Two years ago Mr. Robertson became chairman of the Irish Board of Works, a post he relinquished a short time ago with the intention of settling down at Crief.

LADIES INTERNATIONAL READING ROOM.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The fifth annual general meeting of the Ladies International Reading Room was held at the Public Hall on Tuesday, Oct. 8th, 1901. The Reports of the President, Treasurer, Book Committee and Honorary Secretary were read and adopted and new officers elected. The directors have held meetings each month during the year. There are now 106 members at 10 yen, 28 at seven yen and 62 at five yen, besides a number of monthly subscribers.

There have been 5,663 visitors to the Reading Room during the year, 2,684 Books and 4,912 Magazines were circulated. Forty-three magazines were subscribed for during the year, of which thirteen were duplicates; they included 24 American, 18 English, and 1 German.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

In rendering the Report to the fifth annual meeting to the subscribers of the Ladies International Reading Room it is with pleasure that we can put before them a most satisfactory statement of the past year's work, not only as to the number of books that the library now contains, but also of the increased membership. The proposition of a year ago, that was voted upon and carried, that gentlemen should be admitted as honorary members, also that of including the younger members of the community, has met with success and to the gentlemen who have so generously presented the Reading Room with books and magazines the Committee tender their sincere thanks, and for the generous gifts of money and furniture presented by one of the Committee, also to another member of the Committee who so untiringly recatalogued the library. I feel that all who frequent the Reading Room can but be grateful for the change as it greatly facilitates the getting of books without the usual tiresome delay that so often unavoidably occurred. Owing to an unusual outlay for magazines and periodicals it became necessary to devise some means for raising a fund sufficient for the running expenses of the year and in February last the Committee were most kindly assisted by the local talent of Yokohama in giving a Musical and Dramatic Entertainment and by the Community at large by their enthusiastic and generous attendance, the sum realized being sufficient for the emergency that was demanded, although unfortunately not enough to enable the Book Committee to make any outlay in purchasing new editions.

The Report of the Honorary Secretary and Honorary Treasurer go to show the increasing appreciation of the Reading Room, which we hope may continue to grow in popularity and that we may be able to add many new names to our list of subscribers.

LADIES INTERNATIONAL READING ROOM.

President:—Mrs. Eldridge; Vice-President: Mrs. Bonar; Treasurer: Mrs. Lowder; Chairman of Book Committee: Mrs. Merriman; Secretary: Mrs. Sale.

Directors:—Miss Abenheim, Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Bathgate, Mrs. Bellows, Mrs. Cowen, Mrs. Dearing, Mrs. James Martin, and Miss Moss.

BOOK COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The Committee reports that during the past year all the books of the L. I. R. R. have been labelled and that a card catalogue of all volumes, exclusive of bound magazines, has been placed in the Reading Room.

Owing to the generosity of a few friends and subscribers sixty-one additional books have been placed on the shelves, making a total of 1600 volumes now in the possession of the Association. As there were several copies of some of the popular novels, after the demand for the books was satisfied, duplicate copies were sold to subscribers. The profits from this sale will sometime be used for the purchase of new books.

The Committee on behalf of the subscribers wish to acknowledge its grateful appreciation of all gifts of current literature and hope that in the near future it will be possible to circulate the best of the new books soon after their publication.

The financial report hitherto presented by this

Committee has by action of the Directors been incorporated in the statement of the Treasurer.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed.) CLARA M. O'LEARY,
Chairman of Book Committee.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FROM OCTOBER 1ST, 1900
TO SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1901.

CASH.		Yen.
To Subscriptions	742.70	
To Contributions	175.00	
To Sale of Catalogues	1.00	
To Sale of old Magazines and Books	41.05	
To Refund for Magazines	8.79	
To Loan of Spoons, &c.	4.00	
To Entertainment account—		Yen.
Receipts from Entertainment	765.85	
Sale of Costume	10.00	775.85
To Interest H. and S. Bank	11.06	

To Balance from last year	1,799.70
	183.97
	1,974.67

CONTRA.

By Rent of Room, Oct. 1900 to 30th Sept., 1901		Yen.
By Librarian's Salary, do.	240.00	
By Momban's Wages, do.	205.75	
By Fuel	18.00	
By Newspapers and Magazines	54.10	
By Stationary and Printing	593.99	
By Books Bound	13.62	
By Music	61.05	
By Stamps	7.70	
By Advertisements	4.05	
By Sundry repairs	84.50	
By Insurance	13.00	
By Incidentals	11.75	
By Entertainment account—		Yen.
Materials and Costumes	106.08	
Hire of Room	50.00	
Electric Light	20.00	
Fee to Ticket collector	8.00	
Refreshments, &c.	16.35	200.43
By Cash in hand	9.42	

To Balance, Cash in H. and S. Bank	1,445.95
	528.72
	1,974.67

E. & O. E.

Yokohama, 30th September, 1901.

JULIA M. LOWDER,
Hon. Treasurer, L.I.R.R.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Tokyo wrestler Narutowa died at Kokura on the 4th inst.

Six gamblers were arrested by the Kotobukicho police on the night of the 8th inst. in a boarding house at Miyosichio, Yokohama.

Mr. Nakada Tetsu, member of the Chiba Prefectural Assembly, was arrested on the 8th inst. charged on suspicion with blackmailing.

Four blue-jackets belonging to H.M.S. *Goliath* while overstaying their leave in Yokohama, were arrested by the Kagacho police on the 7th inst.

Marquis Saigo and Count Itagaki arrived at Otsu, Shiga Prefecture, on Oct. 2nd on their way to Kyushu. Both delivered speeches on social reform.

A despatch from Lord Kitchener, dated at Pretoria on Sept. 12th, announced that C. Kruger, son of the former president of the Transvaal, and Capt. Ferreira had surrendered.

Kaneko Heizayemon, living at Nogemachi Nichome, Yokohama, committed suicide by throwing himself before a train near Yokohama station on the evening of the 2nd inst.

A rumour is going round in service circles at Portsmouth that Admiral Sir Edward Seymour, who has just returned from China, will relieve Lord Walter Kerr at the Admiralty.

A woman named Ozaka Toshio, employed in a restaurant known as Chiyoshi, Yokohama, was

arrested and handed over to the police on the 3rd inst. charged with robbing Shige, in whose house she lodged.

A big copper *koro* (5 *kamme*) belonging to a temple known as Myohoji, at Horinouchi, Toyotamagori, Tokyo, was stolen a few days ago. The temple keeper reported the matter to the police.

A carpenter named Takakubo Ryugoro, living at Miharu-cho, Yokohama, was arrested by the police on the 8th inst. charged with beating and cutting off the hair of his former wife, Kaneko Saku.

Yamaguchi Kyo, of Kagoshima, employed by a military contractor at Arakicho, Yotsuya, Tokyo, stole yen 330 belonging to his employer on the 8th inst. He left a letter stating that he was going to America.

Inouye Take, living at Tamagawamura, Kanagawa Prefecture, and employed in a silk factory at Hachoji, committed suicide by throwing himself before a train at Yuimura, near Hachoji, on the evening of the 7th inst.

A *soshi* actor named Suzuki Renjiro of Fukushima Prefecture, was arrested by the police on the 8th inst. charged with having stolen a gold watch, bicycle, and several other articles from various boarding houses in Tokyo.

By the capsizing of a boat on which sixty coolies and four or five women had embarked at Yokohama to go on board the *Kobe Maru* on Friday morning, a woman named Miki, 53 years of age, living at No. 4 Itchome, Wakaba-cho, was drowned.

Two coolies named Sakaguchi (40) and Kawakami (38) were arrested on Sunday by the Yokosuka police and sentenced to ten days' confinement on a charge of having assaulted an Austrian named Antony living at No. 106, Yamashitacho, Yokohama.

A well-known English scholar, Mr. Shibata Masakichi, of Nagasaki, died on the 8th inst., at the age of 61 years. He commenced the compilation of an English dictionary in 1881 and finished it last year. The work is now being printed.

During the storm on the 7th and 8th inst. great damage was done to rice fields, railways, roads, bridges and embankment, etc., in Fukuoka Prefecture. At Shimo Shiroy-mura, Chikugami-gori, five houses were washed away, and four men and five women drowned in the flood.

About sixty farmers created a disturbance at Nishi Tamaoki-gori, Yamaguchi Prefecture, on the 8th inst. and burned down a new village office. Twelve of the ringleaders were arrested the following morning. The cause of the trouble is said to have been the removal of the village office.

Wednesday was the 27th day of the 8th month, according to Chinese reckoning, and the birthday of Confucius. Every Chinaman's house in, around, and outside China Town, Yokohama, accordingly hung out all its choicest lanterns and its biggest flags in honour of the renowned Sage: while all the little lads and lassies of the children of Han were decked out in their finest clothes to view the two triumphal evergreen arches that were erected in the principal streets. As the shades of evening fell the place wore a gala appearance with the crowds of Chinese all on holiday thoughts intent. A banquet was given in the evening which was largely attended.

A largely attended meeting of British subjects was held on Thursday evening in Kobe to consider a proposal to give a British Ball there on the occasion of King Edward's Birthday. Mr. J. C. Hall, British Consul, took the chair by request. It was decided unanimously that a British Ball should be given and it was further decided to elect a Committee of nine, representing the three sections of the British nation. Mr. J. C. Hall, was unanimously elected President. The following Committeemen were elected *en bloc*:—Messrs. John Hall, J. Marshall, R. Home Cook, T. W. Hellyer, F. J. Abbott, G. H. Why-

mark, A. De Ath and A. M. Hansell. The Ball is to take place on the 8th and to continue to the 9th. The meeting sang "God Save the King" at the close.

On Wednesday morning, said the *Nagasaki Press* of Oct. 5th, Governor Arakawa granted permission to the Mitsu Bishi Dockyard and Engine Works to reclaim the foreshore, extending to over 4,938 *tsubo*, between the Tategami dockyard and the Akunoura engine works. The reclamation has been undertaken in connection with the construction of a large new dockyard for the Mitsu Bishi Company adjacent to the reclaimed foreshore. The reclamation work will be commenced as soon as possible, so as to expedite the construction of the dock, which is to be completed by August, 1904.

The British Society for the Study of Inebriety some time ago appointed a committee, composed of five physicians, two surgeons, a professor of bacteriology, an army surgeon and five general medical practitioners to report upon the relation of the appetite for alcoholic drinks to heredity. After eighteen months of painstaking investigation the committee declare that inebriety is impossible of transmission from parent to child. It is not denied, however, that the inebriate's children do not have an even chance in the world, but the distinction is made that they are not more prone to drunkenness than other children aside from their youthful environment. On the other hand, the report does not deny that drunken parents who become thus mentally and physically weak are liable to have children who are degenerate—weak in body and feeble in mind—who tend to become paupers, criminals, epileptics and drunkards. In other words, while an alcoholic craving may not be transmitted, the general effects of the drunkard upon his family, says the *Sanitarian*, remain as clear and as sorry a fact as ever.

The monument which has been erected on the Kobe Recreation ground to the memory of the late Mr. A. C. Sim was unveiled on the afternoon of Oct. 3rd by the Governor of the Ken, Mr. Hattori. The monument, which is of granite from the quarries in the Rokkoso range, is, says the *Kobe Herald*, a handsome obelisk resting on a base about 2 feet in height, the whole being surrounded by a low iron railing set in granite. The inscriptions on the monument cover the four sides of the base. The Japanese inscription is on the face. On the other three sides the following inscriptions appear in English:—

IN
REMEMBRANCE OF PUBLIC WORK
PERFORMED BY
ALEXANDER CAMERON SIM,
A
NATIVE OF ABERLOUR, SCOTLAND,
BORN, AUG. 28TH, 1840.
DIED, NOV. 28TH, 1900.
ERECTED BY FRIENDS IN
KOBÉ
YOKOHAMA AND NAGASAKI
BOTH FOREIGN AND JAPANESE
DURING A RESIDENCE OF THIRTY YEARS
IN KOBÉ
ALEXANDER CAMERON SIM WAS FOREMOST
IN ASSISTING ALL SCHEMES FOR PUBLIC
BENEFIT AND ADVANTAGE.

There was a large attendance of both foreigners and Japanese on the occasion.

The monument was handed over to the Japanese authorities by Mr. J. Carey Hall and Mr. Tsubono, Mayor, in accepting the charge delivered an appreciative speech.

Lord Stanley of Alderley has been giving some unique presents to his Anglesey tenants. To a number of bachelors not yet confirmed in their celibacy he has presented a piece of silk, with the injunction to hand it over to those whom they intend to marry. Bachelors who are considered hopeless have received consolation gifts, while one lady tenant has been presented with a handsome piece of silk because "she managed to catch one of the old bachelors."

CORRESPONDENCE.

ANGLO-JAPANESE READERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—In your review of Book I. of my "Anglo-Japanese Readers" you call my attention to what you deem two inaccuracies. The second of these is a printer's error, the word Yoshiaki being left out after Shōgun and only discovered by me when too late to make the correction. But in reference to the expression "sole function of the State," I think you are hyper-critical. The whole passage reads thus: "In olden times what is called the vendetta was approved by society generally, and hence the conduct of these boys was applauded. But now the law and society alike condemn such practices. The punishment of crime is the sole function of the State, and in civilised countries nobody is allowed to take the law into his own hands." Now it seems to me quite plain that the adjective "sole" here is used in the sense of "exclusive." And that the meaning is that it is the function of the state, and not the function of any private individual, or individuals, to punish crime. To argue as I infer that you do, that "sole function" must mean that the state has no other function than to punish crime is neither warranted by the context nor by the sense in which the word, "sole" is frequently used. One of the dictionary definitions of "sole" is being or acting without another. Here the State exercises a function that is not shared by any other party. When we say that to sell coal in a certain place is "the sole right of Mr. Smith," we don't mean that Mr. Smith has no other rights, but that he exercises this one right exclusively. "Sole right" and "sole property" in this sense are terms in constant use. But if to you, sir, the expression seems ambiguous after reconsideration, as it is most undesirable to have anything ambiguous in a school-text book, I shall certainly alter it in the next edition. I should like to hear what meaning other readers would attach to such an expression in its context. I ought perhaps to mention that a misunderstanding of the meaning of the term "sole function of the State" is rendered impossible by the explanation of the phrase on p. 20, as "the duty of the State only." In another tale the expression "sole control of the affairs of the district" occurs in which "sole" is used in precisely the same sense. Thanking you for calling my attention to these points, I am, yours, etc., WALTER DENING.

Sendai, Oct. 4th, 1901.

The truth is that the words "sole," "only" and "alone" are often used in a manner that violates the strict rules of construction. It is quite true, as Mr. Denning points out, that such a phrase as "to sell second-hand in a certain place is the sole right of Mr. Smith" is constantly used, but we can not for a moment regard it as strictly correct. To say that anything is "the sole right of a person" or "the sole function of the State" means that the person has no other right nor the State any other function. Our point is that when there is one form of speech which can be clearly interpreted without reference to its context and another form which must be incorrectly interpreted unless corrected by its context, the former ought to be unhesitatingly employed and the latter rejected.—*Ed. J. M.*

SIR THOMAS LIPTON.

In the very nick of time, just when popular interest in the America Cup contest has reached a culminating point, a book has been published which has an intimate connection with that great sporting event. This is "Sir Thomas Lipton and the America Cup," by Charles T. Bateman (Oliphant, Anderson, & Frier, one shilling). The little biography is brightly and vigorously written, and brought as nearly up to date as possible. It has more than a dozen good photographs, including those of Sir Thomas Lipton's father and mother, and several of *Shamrock II*. It tells succinctly and interestingly the story of Sir Thomas' early life, his business career, his public work and philanthropies, and of course, the doings of the two *Shamrocks*. There is a useful appendix, giving details of all the previous Cup competitions.

The story of Thomas Lipton's life has been told before, but it is eventful and striking enough to bear repetition. After a sojourn in America as a youth, which sharpened him considerably, he returned to Glasgow. And now it became a question as to his future. The fact that his parents owned a small provision business practically decided him to enter that trade on his own account in another part of the city. Thus it was that in 1876, when twenty-six years old, he rented a modest little place in Stobcross Street, Glasgow, under some tenement buildings.

It is interesting to remark here that this little shop—not in High Street, Glasgow, as so many biographers have stated—proved the foundation of the business bought twenty-two years after by a company for two and a half millions.

WORKING EARLY AND LATE.

Surely no man worked harder or more intelligently than did Thomas Lipton in his new sphere! In some manner, almost unexplainable, he managed to discharge the combined duties of salesman, window-

dresser, clerk, and when occasion required light porter as well. As assistant was a luxury not to be thought of, and to him alone fell the duty of keeping the place clean and cheerfully attending to the wants of customers. Many a Friday night he slept under the counter, to economise time and to be on the spot at break of day for the heavy business of the Saturday.

The young shopman has been described at this time as an energetic, obliging tradesman who always kept his premises smart, and with a pleasant, genial manner encouraged customers to patronise him. He early learned, too, the efficacy of bold and original advertising. He made a feature of cartoons exhibited in the window, and to-day these are remembered by Glasgow men for their striking and suggestive advertisement.

Lipton's advertising methods generally differed from those of competitors, which were bound to succeed from their very daring character. He once arranged for one of his managers to make a balloon ascent with a well-known aeronaut and throw from the car 10,000 telegraphic messages addressed to Lipton's Central Market, Jamaica Street, Glasgow. Prizes were offered, ranging in amounts from twenty guineas to ten pounds of tea, to the first twenty who arrived with the advertisements. On the day appointed thousands watched the ascent, and anxiously looked for the competition leaflets to drop from the clouds. Those who secured them excitedly ran off to Jamaica Street in the hope of securing a prize, and much interest resulted as the competitors reached there in eager haste from all parts of the city.

We have necessarily somewhat forestalled events. That little business in Stobcross Street prospered splendidly. Its proprietor made it pay sufficiently to enable him reinvest his capital and open another establishment on similar lines in a better district in High Street, Glasgow. Again success attended his efforts, and again he was able to launch out further in other parts of Scotland. Then he attacked Ireland with similar results, coming later on to England.

In fact, "Veni, vidi, vici" fully sums up Sir Thomas Lipton's successful commercial career.

For some years the business was principally confined to provisions, and its success in this direction has been attributed by the principal to a special cure for hams which he possessed, and which led to an enormous sale. In 1889 he was induced to go into the tea trade by hearing of the very large profits to be made in it. "My first purchase," he says, "was 20,000 chests. I took care to advertise this fact well. I sent through Glasgow a procession of fifty drays, with two and four horses in each, accompanied by a brass band and a band of pipers. Everybody in Glasgow was thus brought to know that I had this article to sell. My tea went like wildfire, and its large success has continued ever since."

Speaking of the tea-trade development reminds one of an amusing episode which it is stated happened in 1895 when Mr. Lipton was bound for Ceylon on an East Indian steamer. It is said that while in the Red Sea the boat was disabled, and it became necessary to throw overboard a part of her cargo. Lipton, who was an interested spectator of the operations for lightening the ship, suddenly conceived a brilliant idea. He secured a paint brush, a pot of black paint, and a stencil, and then, to the astonishment of captain and passengers, cheerfully labelled each box and bale—"Use Lipton's Teas."

Throwing them overboard they naturally floated ashore, and for miles the natives saw that enterprising injunction.

SAVING THE MINUTES.

Mr. Lipton's devotion to business was proverbial in Glasgow. He never attended the theatre or places of amusement, and seldom accepted social invitations. Even when well established and living in the suburbs of Glasgow, he would arrive every morning at half-past eight, and keep busy at work right on throughout the day until a quarter to eleven. Summer and winter found him "toiling, rejoicing." At eleven o'clock the last train from the Central Station left for his home. He never allowed too much time in which to catch it. On one occasion the cabman seemed very slow. "I urged him on," said Sir Thomas to me when relating the incident, "but to no avail. The minutes were flying, and I decided to fly too. Jumping out of the conveyance unknown to the driver, I entered a passing car and was just in time for my train. Cobby jogged on to the station and patiently waited at least five minutes for me to alight! In great bewilderment he at length got off his box to discover that the cab was empty."

WORLD-WIDE EXPANSION.

When the number of his stores multiplied Mr. Lipton found it necessary to abolish the middleman. At first he himself bought his butter, bacon, and eggs in Ireland, and later on made arrangements to purchase other goods direct. The same principle induced him to obtain several thousand acres in Ceylon for the purposes not only of tea plantations, but coffee and cocoa as well. When later he found that Ireland could not supply his enormous requirements for

bacon, he journeyed to Chicago, where he started a packing house on his own account. It is a well-equipped and capacious establishment, one of the sights of Chicago, and considered to be its proprietor's largest enterprise. In parenthesis it may be added that the packing house is not a branch belonging to the company. Here 3000 pigs are killed in a day, and by means of railway refrigerator cars the meat is carried in good condition east as well as west over the great continent of America.

GUIDING PRINCIPLES.

Two main principles have guided Sir Thomas Lipton in his business relationships. The first, never to take a partner; and the second, always to decline a loan. In the early days at Glasgow he had numerous offers of partnership, but these he persistently refused to entertain. He believed strongly in a "one-man show." It was constantly stated in responsible journals, with an appearance of authority, that Mr. Lipton, the redoubtable Parliamentary orator, remained in the concern a sleeping partner. The Irish associations of Sir Thomas naturally lent credence to the rumour. But it had no foundation whatever. Sir Thomas has always kept "boss." In fact, it may be questioned whether his stupendous energy, striking originality, and marvellous powers of organisation could be yoked to the business qualities of another.

The second principle, whilst determining him against a loan, has also stimulated his refusal to sign a bill or such-like "promise to pay." His action in this respect has sometime led to amusing if awkward consequences.

The head of Liptons is not a talker in the widely accepted sense of the term, so that the following remarks uttered at the annual dinner to his staff are especially worthy of consideration. Probably they embody his own principles and experience:—

"I should like to say a few words to the young men. The first is, beware of strong drink. Remember corkscrews have sunk more people than corks-jacks will ever save.

"The second is civility. Treat rich and poor like. The poor man's 20s. is as good as the rich man's £1. The workman's wife with her market basket on her arm is entitled to as much respect as the lady who comes in her carriage.

"And as an illustration of the benefit of humility I will tell you the following story of Benjamin Franklin, who, when Ambassador for the United States at the French Court, speaking to a young man, said:—

"The last time I saw your father he received me in his study. As I was leaving he showed me a short way out of the house through a narrow passage crossed by a beam overhead. He suddenly cried, 'Stoop! stoop!' I did not understand what he meant until I felt my head thump against the beam. He was a man who never failed to give good advice. 'You are going,' he said, 'and have to go through the world. Stoop as you go through it, and you will miss many hard thumps.'

"Thirdly, I would recommend punctuality, which is said to be the soul of business. It is said of Charles Lamb, who at one time held a Government appointment, and who was proverbial for coming in late, that one morning, being later than usual, his superior found fault. Lamb offered this excuse:— 'If I do come late in the morning I try to make up for it by leaving early in the afternoon.' This was a good joke, but hardly the style of business to gain promotion. If you stick to business, business will stick to you."

SHOOTING.

The following is the result of the autumn meeting of the Yokohama Shooting Club, held at Futamidai, Tsurumi, on Sunday last:—

Class.		Marks.	Medal.
1	Mr. M. Negishi	42	Gold.
2	Mr. K. Uchiyama	40	"
1	Mr. S. Watanabe	30	"
2	Mr. R. Suzuki	27	Silver.
3	Mr. McGowan	25	"
1	Mr. Y. Watanabe	31	Gold.
2	Mr. M. Negishi	27	"
3	Mr. Uchida	26	Silver.
1	Mr. T. Niwa	15	Gold.
2	Mr. Hewett	14	Silver.
3	Mr. Y. Watanabe	13	"
1	Mr. Makino	12	Gold.
2	Mr. U. Uyeki	8	Silver.
3	Mr. Y. Ishikawa	6	"
1	Mr. U. Uyeki	15	Gold.
2	Mr. K. Kohara	11	Silver.
3	Mr. S. Hidejima	5	"

British gold medal presented by Mr. Hewett.

1	Mr. Makino	13	Gold.
2	Mr. S. Yano	12	Silver.
3	Mr. N. Nakajima	11	"

THE BROWN MAN.

"Asia and Europe" is a title of a series of essays published by Mr. Meredith Townsend, the object of which is defined by the author as "to make Asia stand out clearer to English eyes." They are the fruit of many years spent in patient study, from divers points of view, of the large subject with which they deal; nor do we know of any book, with the possible exception of Sir Alfred Lyall's *Asiatic Studies*, which states so clearly, or attempts so resolutely to solve the vast problems to which the clash of East and West in Asia gives rise. Mr. Townsend's survey, remarks the *Academy*, is by no means confined to India, but naturally it is the English empire in India, the forces which make for and against it, the probability of its greater or less permanence, that form the centre of his speculation. His conclusion is an elaborate paraphrase and justification of the quotation which he takes from Matthew Arnold:

The East bowed low before the blast,
In patient, deep disdain;
She let the legions thunder past,
Then plunged in thought again.

Mr. Townsend believes that English domination in India will be a transitory thing, as the earlier domination of Alexander has been before it—that it will pass away with its glories and its triumphs, and become but a drop in the bucket of the ancient memories of the East.

All the papers are directed to one end, a description of those inherent differences between Europe and Asia which forbid one continent permanently to conquer the other. The struggle between Europe and Asia is the binding thread of history; the trade between Europe and Asia is the foundation of commerce; the thought of Asia is the basis of all European religions; but the fusion of the continents has never occurred, and in the author's best judgment will never occur.

He qualifies his own view as pessimism and being under an intellectual compulsion to reconcile his pessimism with theology, does it subtly:

It is said that Christ gave an order to His disciples to teach all nations. That is true; and I for one believe the order to be binding, and that the Christian Church which sends out no missionaries is a dead Church; but where in the record has Christ promised to those missionaries universal success? Is it not at least possible that the missionaries carry in their hands the offer of eternal life, which a few accept, while the rest "perish everlastingly?"—that is, die like the flowers or the dumb creatures of God. This much at least is certain, that for eighteen hundred years it has been no part of the policy of Heaven—I write with reverence, though I use non-religious terminology—to convert Asiatics *en masse*, and there is no proof that this absence of Divine assistance to the teachers may not continue for an equal period in the future.

Mr. Townsend supports his main position by careful analysis in detail of the many differences between Eastern and Western psychology. He studies the appeal of Mahomedanism, so much more potent than that of Christianity, to the Hindu mind, the basis of the English Empire less on militarism than on the *monale* of the Civil Service, and the decay of native civilisation—"Indian art, Indian culture, Indian military skill," which that empire brings with it. To the inevitable question as to the ultimate reason for the irreconcilability of East and West, he has several answers to give. He attributes something to the bad manners of Englishmen, who talk and laugh too much, and are impatient at the loss of time, a thing to which the Asiatic does not attach a value. It should be, he thinks, a law of "inexorable etiquette" to treat every native with "a grave but distant courtesy, not unlike that of the native himself in his best mood." Something also to the fatuity which tries to press the accidentals of Western civilisation with its essentials, and to convince the native that it is better to spend his money on superfluous clothes for himself or superfluous furniture for his house, than on superfluous silver ornaments for his wife's arms and ankles. But these are comparatively superficial points, and in the long run Mr. Townsend falls back upon a somewhat mystical attitude, and maintains the existence of a "dull, unconquerable, unmitigable distaste of Asiatics for white men," of an "inherent antipathy, which is not hatred, but can at any moment blaze up into it."

We have preferred to expound Mr. Townsend's doctrine rather than to refute or to confirm it. But we are conscious that, in spite of the extreme candour and plausibility with which he puts it, there is, after all, a good deal to be said here and there on the other side. Is the notion of a rigid and permanent barrier between East and West, Asiatic and European, quite consistent with the conclusions of modern ethnology? On the face of it, it would be curious if such a barrier were to coincide exactly with the somewhat artificial delimitation of continents. And the ethnologists trace for us at least two great racial stocks whose distribution is common to both Europe and Asia. The

"Mediterranean" man seems to have developed a uniform civilisation on every shore of the great inland sea. And the Aryan, whether he began in this continent or that, at any rate streamed southwards, indifferently, below the Alps, the Balkans, and the Himalayas. To a certain extent a formal inconsistency may be traced even in Mr. Townsend's own language. He tells us:—

The chasm between the brown man and the white man is unfathomable, has existed in all ages, and exists still everywhere. No white man marries a brown wife, no brown man marries a white wife, without an inner sense of having been false to some unintelligible but irresistible command.

Yet four pages earlier one reads:

The brown man of every shade who now monopolises Asia . . . is probably a half-caste, the result of a long series of early crossings between the dark and unimprovable aborigines, of whom a few relics still survive, and the white man.

This is probably not true of China, but it is of India, and it is inconsistent with the view that the respective endogamy of the brown and the white man "has existed in all ages." There is an "antipathy," of course, but is it really ultimate or "inherent." Does it differ in kind (it does, of course, in degree from the antipathy between Germans and Frenchmen, Irishmen and Saxon, Cornishmen and Devonian? These antipathies, too, exist but they are not incompatible with a common civilisation or necessarily with a common government (Mr. Townsend is probably not a Home Ruler), and we take them to depend upon habit and locality rather than upon race.

It is to be observed, again, that Mr. Townsend generalises immensely. And it is as difficult to generalise safely about India as Charles James Fox (was it?) found it to draw up an indictment against the French nation. After all, India is a geographical expression, covering an immense diversity of peoples. Mr. Townsend has devoted great pains and study to his problem, but he sees it, we gather, mainly from the point of view of the educated Brahmin. There are other points of view—that of Mr. Crooke with his knowledge of the wide diversity of custom amongst the tribes of the North-West; that of the late Sir Robert Burton, with his knowledge of brothel and bazaar. And we doubt whether theories based upon the tendencies of Hinduism as developed by Brahmin philosophies are quite universally applicable to the heterogeneous masses, on whom philosophical tenets sit lightly and whose effective religion is some type or other of earth-worship closely akin to that of the primitive European peasant.

Whether you agree wholly with *Asia and Europe* or not, it is a fine book. Few publicists write upon Mr. Townsend's plane, with the same constant determination to see things as they are, and to handle ideas without prejudice or partisanship. And few share his accomplishment in the art of expression, of setting forth an idea completely, and without superfluity, in the course of a few incisive paragraphs. One recognises here an essential feature of that *Speculator*, with which Mr. Townsend has been for so many years what a journalist less careful of his English would call "identified," and for which many of those papers were originally written. The passages already quoted afford more than one example of this admirable literary quality, which gives so unusual a distinction and charm to Mr. Townsend's writing. Let us add another, which puts in a nutshell a truth not always realised about Mahomedanism. The phase of this faith with which we are familiar in Europe is degenerating, but in India Mahomedanism is nothing if not progressive:

Europeans habitually forget that every Mussulman is more or less of a missionary—that is, he intensely desires to secure converts from non-Mussulman peoples. Such converts not only increase his own chance of heaven, but they swell his own faction, his own army, his own means of conquering, governing, and taxing the remainder of mankind. All the emotions which impel a Christian to proselytise are in a Mussulman strengthened by all the motives which impel a political leader and all the motives which sway a recruiting sergeant, until proselytism has become a passion, which, wherever success seems practicable, and especially success on a large scale, develops in the quietest Mussulman a fury of ardour which induces him to break down every obstacle, his own strongest prejudices included, rather than stand for an instant in a neophyte's way. He welcomes him as a son, and whatever his own lineage, and whether the convert be Negro or Chinaman, or Indian, or even European, he will without hesitation or scruple give him his own child in marriage, and admit him fully, frankly, and finally into the most exclusive society in the world.

Two of Mr. Townsend's essays, although quite fitting into the unity of the volume, for whose leading ideas they afford concrete illustrations, are rather biographical than speculative in their character. One is a summary of Mr. Muir's life of the "Great Arabian,"

THE LOSS OF THE "COBRA."

The torpedo-boat-destroyer *Cobra*, said a London despatch of Sept. 19th, has foundered in the North Sea as the result of an explosion. The ship was en route from the yard of her builders, the Armstrongs of Newcastle, to Portsmouth. It is reported that all were lost with the exception of about a dozen persons.

The *Cobra* had seventy-nine souls on board. For sixty-seven no hope is held out, but torpedo-boats and cruisers have gone at full speed to the scene of the disaster, which is the most serious the British navy has suffered since the sinking of the *Victoria*. Lieutenant Bosworth Smith, the *Cobra's* commander, stood upon the bridge with his arms folded as impassive as if on parade, and went down with the vessel. Five boats were launched after the *Cobra* struck, but some of them were swamped in the heavy sea which was running at the time.

The first intimation of the disaster was the arrival of a fishing boat at Yarmouth with six bodies which she had picked up in the vicinity of the spot where the *Cobra* was last seen. According to the fishermen the *Cobra* was sighted by the lightship off Downing Sands yesterday, enveloped in steam, and she shortly afterward disappeared. The men on the lightship supposed the *Cobra* had sailed away, until the evening, when they observed bodies floating in the water and signalled to the fishing boat to investigate the disaster.

A dispatch from Middlesboro says twelve survivors of the crew of the *Cobra* were landed there this morning and confirmed the report that all the others were drowned. The British Admiralty has received information that the explosion occurred after the *Cobra* struck a rock and that she sank immediately.

The *Cobra* was a turbine-engined vessel. She had just left the yard of her constructors and was undergoing a boiler test.

About one year ago the *Cobra* beat the record of the *Viper* and won the title of the fastest vessel in the world. The record of the *Viper*, which was recently wrecked, was forty-three miles an hour, while the *Cobra* in an unofficial trial over the same course as that sailed by the *Viper*, at the mouth of the Tyne, made thirty-seven and seven-tenths knots, or forty-three and five-tenths miles. The *Cobra* was an exact duplicate of the *Viper*.

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line	Steamer	Date
Canada	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar	F. Oct. 11
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Gaelic	F. Oct. 11
Europe	A. H. L.	Sachsen	Sa. Oct. 12
America	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	W. Oct. 16
Hongkong	M. M. Co.	Salazie	W. Oct. 16
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Queen Adelaide	F. Oct. 18
Canada, B.C.	C. P. R. Co.	Sum of India	M. Oct. 21
Hongkong	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru	M. Oct. 21
Tacoma, Wash.	N. P. Co.	Bracmar	Tu. Oct. 22
America	P. M. Co.	Peru	Th. Oct. 24
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	China	M. Oct. 28
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Kim. of China	Th. Oct. 31
America	O. & O. Co.	Coptic	Sa. Nov. 3

- 1 Left Vancouver on the 24th ult.
2 Left Nagasaki on the 26th inst.
3 Left Nagasaki on the 26th inst.
4 Left San Francisco on the 27th ult.
5 Left Shanghai on the 1st inst.
6 Left San Francisco on the 5th inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

From	Line	Steamer	Date
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar	F. Oct. 11
Tacoma, Wash.	N. P. Co.	Olympia	F. Oct. 11
America	O. & O. Co.	Gaelic	Sa. Oct. 12
Seattle, Wash.	N. Y. K.	Idzumi Maru	W. Oct. 16
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Saikio Maru	Th. Oct. 17
Hongkong	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	Th. Oct. 17
Hongkong	N. D. Lloyd	Sachsen	Sa. Oct. 19
Europe, B.C.	N. Y. K.	Awa Maru	Sa. Oct. 19
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Sum of India	M. Oct. 21
America	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru	Tu. Oct. 22
Hongkong	P. N. Co.	Bracmar	W. Oct. 23
Europe, via S'kal	M. M. Co.	Salazie	Th. Oct. 24
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Peru	F. Oct. 25
America	P. M. Co.	China	W. Oct. 30
Canada, B.C.	C. P. R. Co.	Kim. of China	F. Nov. 1
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Coptic	M. Nov. 4
Australia	N. Y. K.	Kasuga Maru	F. Nov. 8

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Higo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, T. Torao, 4th Oct.—Kobe, 2nd Oct., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Latpoora, British steamer, 2,169, R. H. Cape, 4th Oct.—Madras via ports, and Manila, 24th Sept., General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
Tacoma, American steamer, 1,661, John Alwen, 4th Oct.—Tacoma, Wash., and Victoria, B.C., 14th Sept., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Hakuai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,419, S. Tsuji, 4th Oct.—Shanghai, via ports, 28th Sept., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kumamoto Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,237, S. Nishimura, 4th Oct.—Kobe, 2nd Oct., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 347, Y. Kamoshita, 4th Oct.—Yokkaichi, 3rd Oct., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Goliath (16), British battleship, 12,950, Captain Louis Wintz, 5th Oct.—Kobe, 4th Oct.

Ceylon, British steamer, 2,734, W. Hayward, 5th Oct.—London via ports, and Kobe, 4th Oct., General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Matsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,959, De La Lande, 5th Oct.—Kobe, 3rd Oct., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yorktown (6), U.S. gunboat, 1,710, Lt.-Com. Rooney, 6th Oct.—Cavite, P.I.

Agamemnon, British steamer, 4,461, Hugh Nish, 6th Oct.—Liverpool via ports, Kobe 5th Oct., General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Dido (11), British cruiser, 5,600, Captain P. F. Tilard, 6th Oct.—Wei-hai-wei via Nagasaki.

Oturu Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,551, T. Sakai, 7th Oct.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Ise Maru, Japanese steamer, 772, S. Wada, 5th Oct.—Kobe, 5th Oct., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, T. Kon, 7th Oct.—Yokkaichi, 6th Oct., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tenshin Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,706, T. Tibbals, 8th Oct.—Kobe, 6th Oct., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Doric, British steamer, 2,936, Harry Smith, 8th Oct.—San Francisco via Honolulu, Sept. 20th, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

Puma, British Tank steamer, 4,100, J. A. Moses, 9th Oct.—Batoum via ports, and Nagasaki, 5th Oct., Oil.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Woyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,158, S. Kono, 8th Oct.—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Higo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, T. Kuwahara, 10th Oct.—Yokkaichi, 9th Oct., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tatami Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,396, H. Sakimoto, 10th Oct.—Kobe, 10th Oct., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Awa Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,911, Christiansen, 10th Oct.—Moji, 8th Oct., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

Henriette, German ship, 2,919, W. Rasch, 4th Oct.—Portland, Oregon, Ballast.—T. M. Laffin.

Empress of Japan, British steamer, 3,003, H. Pybus, 4th Oct.—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Hiroshima Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,035, T. Murai, 4th Oct.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, B. Kon, 4th Oct.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Deedee (4), French gunboat, 690, Com. Lamy, 4th Oct.—Nagasaki.

Suminove Maru, Japanese steamer, 867, S. Yada, 5th Oct.—Honin Islands, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Higo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, T. Kuwahara, 5th Oct.—Yokkaichi via Handa, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Asago Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,526, J. Campbell, 5th Oct.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Maria Theresa, Austrian flagship, 5,900, Captain Sambuch, 5th Oct.—Uraga.

Tacoma, American steamer, 1,661, A. Dixon, 5th Oct.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Hamburg, German steamer, 6,596, H. Magin, 5th Oct.—Bremen and Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

City of Peking, American steamer, 3,128, J. T. Smith, 5th Oct.—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Hakata Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,814, F. L. Sommer, 5th Oct.—London and Antwerp via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Rudnorshire, British steamer, 1,889, R. Bindlos, 5th Oct.—Moji, Ballast.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Tosa Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,592, S. J. G. Parsons, 6th Oct.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Latpoora, British steamer, 2,169, R. H. Coope, 6th Oct.—Madras via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Kumamoto Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,237, Nishimura, 7th Oct.—Uraga, Ballast.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Matsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,959, De La Lande, 7th Oct.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Mauban, American steamer, 791, D. Mamerto, 8th Oct.—Karatsu, Ballast.—J. Puig.

Pascal (14), French cruiser, 4,000, Captain Nicol, 8th Oct.—Hongkong.

Endymion (12), British cruiser, 7,350, Captain A. W. Paget, 9th Oct.—Hongkong.

Oturu Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,551, T. Sakai, 9th Oct.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Ise Maru, Japanese steamer, 772, S. Wada, 9th Oct.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, B. Kon, 9th Oct.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Doric, British steamer, 2,936, Harry Smith, 10th Oct.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

Luz, French steamer, 2,331, Riquier, 10th Oct.—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

Hakuai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,419, S. Tsuji, 10th Oct.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 437, Y. Kamoshita, 10th Oct.—Yokkaichi via Handa, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tenshin Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,706, T. Tibbals, 10th Oct.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Woyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,158, S. Kono, 10th Oct.—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per American steamer *City of Peking*, from Hongkong via ports:—Baron L. C. Dithakar and servant, Mrs. Dithakar, infant and servant, Mr. L. R. Leimer, Mr. Chan, and Mr. Aum, in cabin. For San Francisco:—Mr. A. S. Howe, Mrs. J. A. McMullen, Mr. S. B. Redlick, Mr. J. S. Hermann, Mr. J. S. Frissell, Mr. A. S. Newburg, Mr. Bowler, Jr., Mrs. A. P. Bowler, Mr. A. P. Bowler, Mr. Rufus Williams, Miss Lee Gum, and Mr. T. Isakson, in cabin.

Per American steamer *Tacoma*, from Tacoma, Wash.:—Mr. J. H. Cutcliffe Goodban, in cabin; Miss Ah Cui, intermediate. For Kobe:—Miss L. Mayo, and Miss J. M. Ward, in cabin. For Shanghai:—Mrs. Charles Stuart Barff, Rev. J. L. Whiting, Mrs. J. N. Cattrell, Miss L. Cattrell, and Master N. Cattrell, in cabin. For Hongkong:—Miss E. A. Churchill, Mr. L. E. Dittwey, Mr. Oscar Batt, Mr. Geo. Taylor, Mrs. J. Ross, Master J. Ross, Mr. E. Goggin, Rev. H. P. Armstrong, Mrs. Armstrong, Dr. H. W. Laugheim, and Mrs. Laugheim, in cabin; 38 Chinese, in steerage.

Per British steamer *Latpoora*, from Madras via ports:—Dr. Muir, Mrs. Muir, Major T. C. Prince, Corporal C. D. Lamson, Mr. J. H. Gillan, and Mrs. Redfern, baby and boy in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Hakuai Maru*, from Shanghai via ports:—Com. T. Shudo, Mr. K. Shiga, Mr. T. Takeda, Miss S. Iguchi, Mrs. and Master Loryon and infant, Mr. and Mrs. G. Wilke, Mrs. S. Wilke, Mr. Lefroy, and 6 Chinese, in cabin; Mr. and Mrs. Tsui Yan-hin and infant, Mr. T. Takiguchi, Mr. Wong Chang Wa, and 21 Chinese, in second class; 26 Japanese, and 19 Chinese in steerage.

Per British steamer *Doric*, from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Dr. R. M. Appert, Miss M. Carr, Mr. M. Engert, Miss M. F. Chapman, Miss Annie Morgan, Mrs. W. G. Fitch, Mrs. E. Mason, Miss A. S. Mason, Miss E. R. Mason, Mr. K. Mason, Mr. W. G. Nickerson, Mr. H. M. Perry, Mr. L. Cressole, Mr. F. Sands, Mr. S. Shimamoto, and Mr. J. S. Archibald, in cabin. For Kobe:—Miss M. F. Denton, Mr. C. A. Tague, Mrs. C. A. Tague and three children, and Mr. R. Pohl, in cabin. For Shanghai:—Rev. W. N. Ferguson, Mrs. W. N. Ferguson and infant, Mr. S. Groundwater, Mrs. S. Groundwater, Mr. J. J. Lillie, Rev. T. Sjoblom, Mrs. T. Sjoblom and infant, Mr. S. Oppenheimer, Rev. A. E. Cory, and Mrs. A. E. Cory and child, in cabin. For Hongkong:—Mrs. A. J. Coffee, Miss Genevieve Cutler, Mr. E. J. Schmitz, Rev. M. L. Stimson, Miss Grace Tennyson, Miss K. L. E. Meyers, Rev. Chas. Nelson, Mrs. Chas. Nelson and child, and Miss Rose Daly, in cabin.

DEPARTED.

Per British steamer *Empress of Japan*, for Vancouver, B.C.:—Mr. S. Babcock, Mr. G. Balloch, Count Benckendorff, Mr. T. R. Brownlee, Mr. A. Campbell, Mrs. H. W. Connor, Major H. V. Cox, Mr. G. A. Derrick, Mr. Wm. Ecken, Mr. M. Hanihara, Miss Henry, Mr. H. C. Hoover, Mrs. H. C. Hoover, Mr. Hiraoka, Dr. Max Huber, Mr. H. Du Flon Hutchinson, Mr. K. Kimura, Mr. B. Kobayashi, Miss Kock, Mr. J. Korostovetz, Mrs. J. Korostovetz, maid and governess, Miss Vadime Korostovetz, Miss Olga Korostovetz, Lieut. C. F. G. Lang, Mr. J. B. Massy-Leech, Mrs. J. B. Massy-Leech, Mr.

Bunkio Matsuki, Miss Miles, Mr. E. Oettli, Mr. J. H. Osmond, Mr. D. S. Perrin, Mrs. D. S. Perrin, Miss E. Perrin, Col. T. Perrott, R.A., Capt. J. H. Potter, Mr. F. H. Preble, U.S.N., Mr. W. W. Rockhill, Mrs. W. W. Rockhill, Mr. Hubbard T. Smith, Mr. J. H. Stockton, Mr. F. L. Taverner, Mr. J. Thebaud, Capt. Twigg, Mr. W. Willner, Chevr. de Wouters, and Mr. Y. Yamamoto, in cabin.

Per German steamer *Hamburg*, for Europe via ports:—Mrs. Molle, Mrs. Church, Mr. O. Hayne-mann, Mr. and Mrs. R. Schmidt, baby and amah, Mr. H. Raspe, Mr. and Mrs. W. Beckett, Mr. E. Wismer, Miss Wismer, Mrs. Scheidt, Mr. Charles Brenner, Mr. Marx, Prince Lobanow, Miss Birch, Miss Forster, Mrs. M. Monteith, Princess Gagarin, Mrs. C. S. Barff, Mr. R. W. Borthwick, Mrs. Predon, daughter and servant, Major and Mrs. S. Southey, nurse and 2 children, Mr. P. Selze, Mr. and Mrs. Addis and child, Miss Torrance, Capt. D. Condon, Lieut. Martin, Lieut. Arnould, Dr. Monlinier, Mr. Ansaldo, Mr. Mercenaro, Mr. Jose Robles and servant, Mr. Fr. Pieler, Mr. L. Leybold, Miss L. Kane, Miss S. Kane, Mr. and Mrs. P. Helm, Mr. J. J. Lee, Mr. C. Dubois, Mr. H. Russel, Mr. and Mrs. B. Roth, Miss and Master Roth, Mr. R. Roth, Mr. C. Roth, Mr. T. Bowin, Dr. Otsuki, Mr. K. Hagiwara, Mr. A. Riege, Mrs. S. Dubois Favre, Mr. M. Sasaki, Mrs. Taka Matsuo, Miss Take Matsuo, Miss Mine Matsuo, and Mr. K. D. Kulkurin, in cabin.

Per American steamer *City of Peking*, from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. A. P. Bovier, Mrs. A. P. Bovier, Mr. Bovier, Jr., Mr. J. H. Fissel, Mr. A. R. Hatfield, Mr. S. J. Hermann, Mr. Frank J. Hogan, Mr. A. S. Howe, General Baron Karibars, Mr. I. Lehman, Field Post-Master Lindenau, General M. I. Ludington, U.S.A., Mrs. M. I. Ludington, Lieut. A. A. McKethan, U.S.N., Mrs. J. A. McMullen, Mr. S. B. Redlick, and Mr. D. W. Stevens in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Hakata Maru*, for London via ports:—Mr. T. Fnkuda, Mr. Tanaka, Mr. G. Sachs, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Edwards, Mr. N. Nomura, Lieut. Masuda, Paymaster Saito, Lieut. Com. Horuichi, Lieut. Kanimura, and Eng. Nakamura, in cabin; Mr. K. Okamoto, Mr. H. Matsusaki, Mr. J. Kobu, Mr. T. Kawashima, Mr. R. Okamoto, Mr. T. Sakamoto, Mr. K. Kuroiwa, Mr. S. Kondo, in second class; 49 in steerage.

Per British steamer *Doric*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. Abenheim, Miss A. Abenheim, Mrs. A. Bellamy Brown and 2 children, Mr. Chin Cheuk Chin, Mrs. A. J. Coffey, Mr. John Cooper, Mrs. John Cooper, Rev. A. R. Cory, Mrs. A. R. Cory and child, Dr. E. Crook, Mrs. E. Crook, Miss Genevieve Cutler, Lt. Com. R. W. Dalgetty, Miss Rose Daly, Miss M. F. Denton, Rev. W. N. Ferguson, Mrs. W. N. Ferguson and infant, Dr. Miss J. M. George, Mrs. S. Grundwater, Mrs. S. Grundwater, Mr. J. J. Little, Mr. M. de Montelle, Miss K. L. S. Meyers, Mr. K. Nakajima, Rev. Chas. Nelson, Mrs. Chas. Nelson and child, Mr. Z. Oppenheimer, Miss Peters, Mrs. R. Pohl, Miss Revers Thompson, Rev. A. I. Robb, Mrs. A. I. Robb and 3 children, Mr. E. J. Schmitz, Rev. T. Sjoblom, Mrs. T. Sjoblom and infant, Mrs. F. Smyth and child, Mr. L. E. Sperry, Rev. M. L. Stimson, Mrs. F. L. Strong, Miss Strong, Mr. C. A. Tague, Mrs. C. A. Tague and 3 children, Miss Grace Tennyson, Miss J. Torrence, Dr. D. W. Waters, and Master Waters in cabin.

Per French steamer *Laos*, for Marseilles via ports:—Mr. Fitz Henry, Mr. Burot, Mr. Triboulet Sebastian, Mr. Ch. Eymard, Mrs. Gielen, Mr. Goudot, Mr. Tamburini, Mr. Meier Kewitch, Mr. Gabriel, Mr. Powell Robinson, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Jacques Taffanel, Mrs. Marie Sazikoff, and Capt. J. T. Harrison in cabin.

REPORTS.

The American steamer *Ticonda*, Capt. A. Dixon, reports:—Left Victoria, B.C., on Sept. at 7 p.m., and had moderate variable winds until Long. 146° W., where for 6 hours moderate gale from South prevailed; again at Long. E. 149° met with fresh gale from E. to S.E., thence moderate and light winds and fine with occasional hazy and foggy weather.

CARGO.

Per British steamer *Empress of Japan*, for Vancouver, B.C.:

TEA.						Total.
From.	Canada & West.	Chicago New York Pacific East.	Coast.	Other Cities.	Pack-ages.	
Hongkong.	—	—	328	—	—	328
Poochoo.	679	5	—	—	—	684
Shanghai.	2,107	1,170	546	265	—	4,088
Kobe.	395	—	—	3	—	398
Yokohama.	4,644	—	—	25	—	4,669
Total.	7,825	1,175	546	706	—	10,252

SILK.				Total.
From.	New York.	Montreal.	Bales.	
Hongkong & Canton.	100	—	—	100
Shanghai.	315	—	—	315
Yokohama.	370	45	—	415
Total.	785	45	—	830

SILK SHIPPERS.

Raw Silk & Waste shipped per steamer *Hamburg*:

	RAW.					WASTE.				
	Option.	Italy.	France.	Germany.	Austria.	Italy.	France.	Germany.	Austria.	Switzerland.
Siber, Wolff & Co.	94	137	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—
Siebel & Co.	120	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sulzer Rudolph & Co.	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Varenne & Co.	—	9	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bavier & Co.	—	5	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
P. Dourille	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kaitu Gomei Kaisha	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cl. Eymard	—	—	—	—	—	103	—	—	—	—
Dell'Oro & Co.	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	—	—	—
Total.	236	51	172	—	—	23	103	33	—	—

Raw and Waste Silk shipped per steamer *Laos*:

	RAW.					WASTE.				
	France.	Italy.	Russia.	France.	Italy.	France.	Italy.	France.	Italy.	England.
Siebel & Co.	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Siber, Wolff & Co.	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Otto Streuli	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sulzer Rudolph & Co.	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kaitu Gomei Kaisha	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walsh, Hall & Co.	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bavier & Co.	—	—	—	—	53	—	—	—	—	—
Dell'Oro & Co.	—	—	—	—	33	—	—	—	—	—
Jardine, Matheson & Co.	—	—	—	—	14	8	—	—	—	—
C. Eymard	—	—	—	—	94	—	—	—	—	—
Total.	84	—	—	—	194	8	—	—	—	—

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

Business in the various departments is small.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	PER PIECE.
Grey Shirting—8 1/2 yds, 38 1/2 yds, 39 inches	2.85 to 3.50
Grey Shirting—9 1/2 yds, 41 1/2 yds, 45 inches	2.80 to 3.80
Indigo Shirtings—24 yards, 14 inches	2.50 to 3.35
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches	3.00 to 5.00
Cotton—Italians and Satteens, Black, 32 inches	0.20 to 0.30

WOOLLENS.

	PER YARD.
Flannels	Y. 0.35 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 32 inches	0.30 to 0.45
Mousseline de Laine, Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches	0.16 to 0.33
Cloths—Pilots, 54 to 36 inches	0.50 to 0.95
Cloths—Presidents, 51 to 65 inches	0.60 to 1.00
Cloths—Union, 54 to 56 inches	0.60 to 1.00
Blankets—Searlet and Green, 3 to 5 lb per lb	0.60 to 0.66

	PER PIECE.
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	9.50 to 12.00
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches	0.90 to 1.80
Turkey Reds—2.5 to 3.0 lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches	1.90 to 2.25
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5 lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches	2.50 to 3.50

COTTON YARN.

	PER BALL.
Nos. 16/24, Singles	Y. 135.00 to 145.00
Nos. 28/32, Singles	155.00 to 165.00
Nos. 38/42, Singles	Nominal
Nos. 32/42, Doubles	Nominal
Nos. 42/48, Doubles	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Plain	160.00 to 170.00
Nos. 2/80, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/100, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Gassed	240.00 to 260.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	200.00 to 320.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed	420.00 to 440.00

RAW COTTONS.

	PER POUND.
American Middling	27.50 to 28.00
Indian Broach	24.00 to 25.00
Chinese	24.50

METALS.

There is a fair business.

	PER POUND.
Round and square 1/2 inch and upward	Y. 4.30 to 4.60
Iron Plates, assorted	4.80 to 5.20
Sheet Iron	5.30 to 6.70
Galvanised iron sheets	10.25 to 11.00
Wire Nails, assorted	6.70 to 7.00
Tin Plates, per box	7.80 to 8.30
Pig Iron, No. 3	2.00 to 2.15
Hoop Iron (3/4 to 1 1/2 inch)	5.50 to 6.00

KEROSENE.

Little change to report in the kerosene market.

	PER GALLON.
American	\$2.70
Russian	2.50
Langkat	2.45

SUGAR.

A fair volume of business is being transacted.

	PER POUND.
Brown Takao	Y. 5.90 to 6.55
Brown Manila	6.35 to 7.30
Brown Daitong	4.80 to 5.00
Brown Canton	5.00 to 7.40
White Java and Penang	7.60 to 9.10
White Refined	9.50 to 10.95

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

There has been a large business doing with slightly declining prices, sellers being current and thus facilitating trade. Quotations at present are as printed below; probably slight concessions might be made in certain cases.

QUOTATIONS.

	Y.	to	to
Filatures—Extra, Fine	970	to	980
Filatures—Extra, Coarse	950	to	960
Filatures—No. 1, Fine	940	to	950
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse	920	to	930
Filatures—No. 1 1/2, Fine	910	to	920
Filatures—No. 1 1/2, Coarse	900	to	910
Filatures—No. 2, Fine	890	to	900
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse	880	to	890
Common—Coarse	—	to	—
Re-reels—Extra	940	to	950
Re-reels—No. 1	920	to	930
Re-reels—No. 1 1/2	900	to	910
Re-reels—No. 2	870	to	880
Re-reels—No. 3	840	to	850
Kakadas—Extra	910	to	920
Kakadas—No. 1	890	to	900
Kakadas—No. 1 1/2	860	to	865
Kakadas—No. 2	830	to	835
Kakadas—No. 2 1/2	780	to	790

WASTE SILK.

There has been a fair demand and while prices are still high, holders are less strong than they were a week ago. If they will give way a little further they will probably increase their business very materially.

QUOTATIONS.

	to	to
Noshi—Filatures, Best	160	to 165
Noshi—Filatures, Good	145	to 150
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	160	to 165
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	150	to 160
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	140	to 145
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best	160	to 165
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	90	to 95
Noshi—Bushiu, Best	160	to 170
Noshi—Bushiu, Good	150	to 155
Noshi—Bushiu, Medium	130	to 140
Noshi—Joshui, Best	100	to 105
Noshi—Joshui, Good	90	to 95
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	120	to 125
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	110	to 115
Kibiso—Joshui, Good	50	to 60
Kibiso—Bushui, Fair	30	to 50

TEA.

Stocks are now very small and the market seems to be closing—earlier than usual—though a small business continues.

QUOTATIONS.

	to	to
Choicest	—	to —
Choice	—	to —
Finest	—	to —
Fine	—	to —
Good Medium	20	to 30
Medium	20	to 20
Good Common	24	to 20
Common	21	to 24

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, October 10.

Rates remain unaltered and keep steady, silver from London and other factors from abroad being unchanged.

London—Bank T.T.	20 1/2
— Bills on demand	20 1/2
— 4 months' sight	20 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight	20 1/2
— 6 months' sight	21
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	256 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight	201 1/2 G 2
— 6 months' sight	20 1/2
Hongkong—Bank sight	5 1/2 dis.
— Private to days' sight	6 1/2 dis.
Shanghai—Bank sight	77
— Private to days' sight	78
India—Bank sight	151 1/2
— Private 30 days' sight	155 1/2
America—Bank sight	40 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight	50 1/2
Germany—Bank sight	207 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight	212
Bar Silver (London)	26 1/2

TEA MARKET.

Yokohama, October 10.

Arrivals of new Tea—555 boxes.
Purchases of Tea—34,400 lbs.
Tea in Stock—623,100 lbs.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour.
Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A Humour, if it is often sustained, will prove curable, disfiguring humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Aust. depot: B. TOWN & SONS, 10, St. Mary's, N. York. African depot: LEXNOR LTD., Cape Town. "All about the Skin, Hands, and Hair," free. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U.S.A.

Milkmaid Milkmaid Milkmaid



TRADE MARK.

BRAND
Milk

As a guarantee of
Quality, see the
MILKMAID
on every Tin.

**LARGEST SALE
in the
WORLD.**



TRADE MARK.

BRAND
Milk



TRADE MARK.

BRAND
Milk

As a guarantee of
Quality, see the
MILKMAID
on every Tin.

**LARGEST SALE
in the
WORLD.**

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

SIGNATURE IN
WHITE
ON
RED LABEL

**ORIGINAL
WORCESTERSHIRE.**

UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

MELLIN'S FOOD

For INFANTS and INVALIDS.

When prepared is similar to Breast Milk.

MELLIN'S FOOD WORKS, DICKENSON, LONDON, ENGLAND.

DINNEFORDS

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Biliary Affections.

DINNEFORDS' MAGNESIA

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel; the safest and most gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sufferers of Pregnancy.

Sold Throughout the World.

N.B.-ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

IS A HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY

It cures Rheumatism, Sciatica,
Stiff Joints,
Glandular Swellings,
Sore Throat, Quinsy, Mumps,
Burns, Piles, Fistulas, &c.

**AND EVERY
FORM OF SKIN DISEASE.**

Manufactured only at 78, New Oxford St. (Late 535, Oxford St.), London. Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

Yokohama Charity Organization.

CLOTHING for the Poor is constantly in demand, and may be sent to the Hon. Secretary, to whom also all APPLICATIONS FOR RELIEF should be referred. The names of New Subscribers will be at all times gladly received by Messrs. JAS. DODDS, J. C. HARTLAND, R. C. HOWARD, JAS. MARTIN, or W. F. MITCHELL.

LEASE FORMS.

POWER-OF-ATTORNEY FORMS.

FOR SALE at the OFFICE of the

"JAPAN MAIL," No. 55, Main Street.

TELEPHONE No. 144.

(毎土曜日一回發行)

發行人 エフ アインクラー

發行兼印刷人 エーピーアフ

發行所 横濱市 山下町九十五番
ジャパンメール新聞社

The Japan Weekly Mail.

每土曜日 A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART. 一回發行

No. 16.]

REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O.
AS A NEWSPAPER.

YOKOHAMA, OCT. 19TH, 1901.

明治廿五年三月十日
第三種郵便物認可

[VOL. XXXVI.]

CONTENTS.

Summary of News	393
China	394
Korea	394
Russia and Manchuria	395
The Seiyukai and the Government	395
The Tea-pot Storm	396
Funeral of Mr. Nakamigawa	396
Mr. Tei on China	397
The Morsum Question	397
The Australian Commonwealth	397
Loss of the "Tsuru-hiko Maru"	398
The "Kyoum Maru"	398
Japanese and Italian Soldiers	398
The late Prince Kitashirakawa	398
The Bank Dispute	398
An Opinion about England in the Far East	399
Delays of the Law	399
The Kow-Tow Question	399
Official and Private	400
Viscount Katsura and the House of Representatives	400
South Africa	400
Railways	400
Moravia Ito	400
Annual Report of the Central Sanitary Bureau	400
Japanese Police men and Tax-payers	401
The Amur Society	401
The Steel Plate Factory	401
German Notes	401
Notes on Current Events	401
Boer Women and British Women	402
Leading Article:—German Opinion of England	403
French Notes	403
The Tohoku Taikai	404
The Sale of Bonds at New York	404
South African Constabulary	404
Oriental Hotel, Kobe	404
The Interport Festival	404
Yokohama Yacht Club	412
The Return of Sir Claude MacDonald	413
The Italian Concert	413
"Princess of Wei-hai-woo"	414
Law Cases	414
Correspondence:—	
The Attitude of Men of Science to Religion	414
Betting at Cricket	415
The Mornings	416
"Sole"	416
Yachting	416
Fires	415
North China Insurance Company, Limited	417
News of the Week	417
Notes from China and the South	417
Trade of Kobe District for 1900	418
Trade of Nagasaki for 1900	418
Trade of Hakodate for 1900	419
International Athletics	419
Telegrams	419
Bank of Japan	419
Latest Shipping	421
Latest Commercial	422

"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL" must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19TH, 1901.

BIRTH.

On the 16th inst., at No. 46-B, Bluff, the wife of L. SUZOR, of a Daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On October 12th. at Roman Catholic Church, Yokohama, by the Rev. Father Pettier and afterwards at H.E.M. Consulate, CARLOS A. PEREIRA to WILHELMINA SCHMIDT CORREA, widow of the late A. J. Correa, of Yokohama. No Cards. Hongkong and Shanghai papers please copy.

DEATH.

At No. 31, Bluff, Yokohama, on October 16th, ADELINA MARY ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of H. Vincent, Esq.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THE opening of the new Yodobashi, Tokyo, will take place on the 15th inst.

THE Jizodo Stock Exchange of Niigata was dissolved a few days ago.

STRIKES of cotton operatives are reported from eastern parts of the U.S. The most serious is

one affecting 30,000 operatives at Fall River, near Boston.

THE Venezuelans have been completely routed in battle at Goajira.

MAJOR-GENERAL Fukushima arrived at Formosa, via Hongkong, a few days ago.

PRINCE Tokugawa Iyasato left Tokyo for Formosa on the evening of the 15th inst.

THE Hongkong Jockey Club will in future hold two meetings each year, besides gymkhanas.

THE manoeuvres of the Eleventh Division having ended, the troops returned to Tokushima on the 16th inst.

AN eruption of Asamayama occurred on the 13th inst., and a quantity of ashes fell at Mayebashi.

THE festival of Nichiren, who died in 1280, was celebrated at the Honmonji temple, Ikegami, on Saturday.

ANOTHER Carlist rising is anticipated in Spain, owing to the agitation now prevailing in the Pyrenean provinces.

SIXTY men, forty women, and eleven children, all Japanese, left Yokohama for Hawaii by the *Gaelic* on the 12th inst.

A PICNIC meeting of one thousand four hundred students of the Ishikawa Primary School, was held near the Race Course on the morning of the 16th instant.

WATANABE SANOSUKE (62), living at Nakamura-machi, Yokohama, was arrested by the Police on the 11th inst. charged with being connected with a lottery.

MR. MINOWA SABURO (of the Merchants party) and Mr. Ikeda Katsubei (of the Land-owners party) have been elected members of the Kanagawa Prefectural Assembly.

A CHINESE girl aged 13, living with her father, a cook, at No. 121, Yamashitacho, Yokohama, committed suicide by hanging herself on the night of the 14th inst.

It is understood, from private information received, that Mr. H. I. Cho, Acting Agent P. & O. Company, has received the permanent appointment as Agent at Singapore.

TWO armed burglars entered a house occupied by Nakayama Kinjiro, at Kawagoyemachi, Saitama Prefecture, early on the 16th inst. They stole 100 yen and several articles.

THE *Jiji Shimpō* has received a telegram from Hakodate dated the 15th instant stating that the Japanese ship *Uwajima Maru* foundered near Fukaura on the 13th instant.

A YOUNG man and a woman committed suicide by lying under a train near Ueno station on the morning of the 13th inst. The bodies have not yet been identified.

A TRAIN of goods-cars on the Kiushiu Railway was derailed at Futsukaichi Station, on the 14th inst. The engine and ten cars were damaged, and the loss is estimated at over yen 9,000.

KOMATSU KINSUKE, on the staff of the One Hundred and Tenth National Bank, of Bakan, was arrested by the police on the 17th inst. on a charge of having stolen yen 10,750 by means of a forged certificate in November last.

A THIEF entered the house occupied by Lieut.-General Kurogi at Minamimachi, Aoyama, Tokyo, early on the morning of the 15th inst. and stole a silver *koro* which was presented to the General by the Emperor at the time of the Silver Wedding.

A LONDON telegram in the *Osaka Mainichi* says that two British torpedo-destroyers collided off Sheerness on the 5th of October. There are 32 crippled destroyers undergoing repairs in British dockyards at the present time.

SAITO TOKICHI, an engineer living at Misujimachi, Asakusa, Tokyo, while watching a fire from a tower early on the morning of the 14th inst., fell down by accident and was killed. The Metropolitan police officers presented 85 yen towards the funeral expenses and relief of his family. The police firemen subscribed 100 yen.

MANABE MASUZO, a rich farmer's son, living at Tateyama-mura, Karita-gori, Miyagi Prefecture, having stolen 5,700 yen belonging to his father on the 10th inst. went to Tokyo accompanied by a woman. The Shitaya Police arrested them near Ueno station, on the 13th inst., after the young man had already spent over 3,000 yen.

A BURGLAR named Uratani Inosuke, living at Urago-mura, Miuragori, Kanagawa Prefecture, was arrested by the Yokosuka police early on the morning of the 13th inst. He entered a house occupied by Fujiokaya, Yokosuka, armed with a sword and stole 20 yen and several articles.

A WOMAN named Iwazaki Kan, living at Akashicho, Tsukiji, Tokyo, formerly employed as maid-servant in a house at Onoyecho Nichome, Yokohama, was arrested by the Isezakicho police in Tokyo, on the 12th inst. charged with having stolen 30 yen from a chest of drawers in her employer's house on the 20th ultimo.

A QUARREL occurred between the principal and teachers at the Second Middle School of Tochigi Prefecture, the other day. All the students sided with the teachers, against the principal. Forty students were expelled from the school.

NAKAGAWA KAKUHEI, living at Mitsumata-mura, Fukushima Prefecture, committed suicide along with his wife Shima, and a young daughter a few days ago. They jumped into the Yoshino river, Shima carrying her daughter tied upon her back. The three bodies floated the following morning. Poverty was the reason for the crime.

News has been received in Tokyo from the north that the Japanese steamer *Izumigawa Maru*, 131 tons, belonging to Mr. Oi Umejiro, Hakodate, was wrecked off Yakumo, Iburi province, Hokkaido, on the afternoon of the 9th inst. No lives were lost.

AN Italian military officer was arrested at Nagasaki on the 11th inst. and charged with taking photographs within prohibited limits. He was fined 30 yen and his photographic outfit confiscated. He only arrived from North China by the *Sendai Maru* that morning.

A SPECIAL train on the Sanuki Railway was capsized through the error of a pointsman at Udatsu station, on the afternoon of the 10th inst. A great festival was being held at the Kotohira Shrine that day and passengers crowded all the trains. Only two persons, however, were slightly injured.

CHINA.

Saturday, Oct. 12.

It is thought probable that the Finance Department will send a special envoy to negotiate with China the terms of the new tariff arrangements, and that he will be accompanied by an expert whose special duty will be the conversion of the duties from *ad valorem* to specific. According to this rumour, Mr. Uchida, the new Japanese Representative in Peking, will not have any direct connexion with the negotiations. That is the plan pursued by Great Britain.

Monday, Oct. 14.

Various rumours arrive with reference to the progress of the Court to Peking. We are told that the retinue of their Majesties suffered badly from hunger, owing to insufficient preparations *en route*, and that the local officials were reprimanded, which is doubtless a highly important piece of intelligence. Then follows a story on the old lines; namely, that although the Emperor intends to return to Peking, the Empress Dowager will remain at Kai-fong until the spring. But of all the tales hitherto circulated, that is the most difficult to believe. For if the Empress Dowager allows the Emperor to assume administrative control in the capital, she herself remaining in a far-distant city, it will be tantamount to her abdication of political power. Possibly she may entertain some such intention, but the world will scarcely believe in her sincerity until the evidence of an accomplished fact is forthcoming.

Her Majesty is further said to have become disgusted with the dissipated habits of the Prince Imperial and to have resolved upon removing him in favour of some one else. What a field for conjecture the future of China presents!

Latest rumours continue to allege that the Empress Dowager will remain at Kai-fong while the Emperor proceeds to Peking. Wang Wen-shao is said to have telegraphed in that sense to Prince Ching and Viceroy Li. It appears to us that this intelligence, if it be confirmed, is very significant. The administrative power can not be exercised in two places simultaneously. Its seat must be either in Peking or in Kai-fong. Does the Empress Dowager intend to efface herself and allow the Emperor to have a free hand, or will His Majesty be a mere figure-head, Kai-fong being the real centre of authority? If the former be the programme, then certainly the possibility of the dawn of an era of genuine liberality may not be altogether remote. But if the Empress intends to retain control while suffering the Emperor to reside in Peking, an era of intrigues and disturbances may be anticipated. It is futile, however, to speculate on the consequences of anything so momentous until the statement is confirmed. One thing may be said, however; namely, that by remaining at Kai-fong the Empress Dowager would identify herself with the reactionaries. Unwise and even suicidal as such a policy must prove, it is not inconceivable that a division of the Court has been judged the most facile method of placating the Foreign Powers without seriously offending the Chinese conservatives. Of course the arrangement would not work, but sometimes practical expediency has to be sacrificed to diplomacy and national sentiment.

The *Jiji Shinpo* says that an agreement has been concluded between his Excellency Sheng and Mr. Hoshikura, a well known

capitalist of Yamato, by which the latter obtains an important mining concession in Anhui. The enterprise is to be on joint account and the capital is stated to be five million *yen*. The foreign public has not hitherto heard anything of Mr. Hoshikura. He is known in Japan as a large land-owner, and we were not aware that he entertained any idea of over-sea enterprise. If combinations of this kind can be effected, they may prove the most effectual means of developing China's resources.

The great Viceroy Liu has failed to obtain leave for the purpose of recruiting his health. This intelligence is somewhat belated as the application is said to have been withdrawn on the 2nd instant. It is added that Liu is by no means convalescent, his feet being still swollen and his debility considerable.

Wednesday, Oct. 16.

The Peking correspondent of the *Asahi* telegraphs that negotiations are now proceeding between Russia and China for the conclusion of an agreement about Manchuria. It is believed, he adds, that as Li Hung-chang has sole charge of the empire's foreign affairs during Prince Ching's absence—the Prince has gone to Kai-fong to meet the Imperial party—the negotiations are likely to proceed rapidly in the sense desired by Russia.

It is said that 400 Chinese students are about to come to Japan. They are called "students," but many of them are already office-holders whose business will be to study methods of discharging the functions with which they are entrusted. Several others are to enter the Normal Schools and be trained as teachers.

Thursday, Oct. 17.

It is expected that the Imperial Chinese Court will reach Kai-fong about the 10th of November. Prince Ching is said to be urging their Majesties to hasten, inasmuch as the state of affairs in north China demands their immediate presence, which view is maintained by Li Hung-chang also. Our readers doubtless understand that the route taken by the Court on its return journey is different from that taken by it when flying from Peking. In the latter case it followed the high road leading south-west *via* Pao-ting, Ching-ting, Tai-yuen and Fu-chau—in fact, the direct route between Peking and Hsian. But on its return journey the Court has struck due east along the Yellow River and will reach Kai-fong *via* Honan. It will probably continue to follow the River line until it strikes the Grand Canal, when it will head due north for Peking. Kai-fong may be said to be at the parting of the ways, since it is a little to the eastward of that city that the Yellow River begins to trend northward.

The telegrams recently received with regard to anti-missionary outrages by the Triads in Hongkong, are now seen to refer to the destruction of the Basel Mission station at Piang-thong near Hsing-ning in the north-east of Kwang-tung Province. The outrage occurred on the night of September 29-30th and the German missionaries who were in charge of the station escaped safely to Kia-ying-chow.

Friday, Oct. 18.

It is observed that the distance between Hsian and Kai-fong is 1,240 Chinese *li*, or 413 English miles. The Court set out from Hsian on the 6th of October and is expected to reach Kai-fong on the 27th of November, a very leisurely rate of progress, being just

10 miles a day. From Kai-fong to Peking is 1,580 *li* or 527 miles, so that, even supposing the journey to be continued at once and the rate of travel to be maintained throughout, Peking could not be reached until the 19th or 20th of January. But it is extremely improbable that the Court will show much diligence in prosecuting its journey through Central China in mid-winter, and, indeed, if the Empress Dowager had entertained any intention of pushing on at once beyond Kai-fong, she would not have ordered a palace to be prepared there.

Another point which touches this question is that Prince Ching is to set out for Kai-fong on the 27th instant. He will require at least 35 days to reach Kai-fong, so that his arrival there will be about the 2nd of December. If the Court is to meet him in Kai-fong, it must arrest its journey there.

Kai-fong is the Capital of Honan. It is the very centre of China, and may justly be called one of the most important places in the empire.

KOREA.

Saturday, Oct. 12.

There is a rumour that the Korean Government has decided, though no official announcement has yet been made, to pardon the persons suspected of complicity in the murder of the late Queen. Most of these persons are now refugees in Japan, chief among them being Mr. Pak Yong-ik. What proof exists against them we do not know, but if there is any valid evidence we trust that this disposition to clemency will be checked at the outset. It is our established conviction that the singular sentiment now animating civilized countries with regard to the protection of political assassins will one day be considered a disgrace to human intelligence. Be that as it may, however, the murder of the Queen of Korea was one of the most brutal acts recorded in history, and the ends of justice would be altogether subserved to political emotion if any special indulgence were extended to her assassins for the sake of the country where they have found refuge. The real point, we imagine, is that only the vaguest suspicions exist against several of them, and that if they fled from their country, it was because they knew that in the excitement of the time and owing to the savage criminal procedure of Korea, all hope of being justly judged must be abandoned. Such of them as have thus been the victims of circumstances entirely beyond their own control, may reasonably plead that their exile has been long enough.

Speaking of Korea, we may note the fact that for once there is an absence of sensational rumours from that country. There is, indeed, the best reason to believe that all the stories recently circulated about French and Russian intrigue in the peninsula were either wholly baseless or founded on almost intangible incidents. The sole question really brought upon the *tapis* has been that of the Soul-Fusan Railway's gauge, and it can not be called strange or suspicious that the advisability of having an uniform gauge for the whole system of lines in the empire should present itself to some minds. No means appear to be within reach for locating the factory whence so many rumours emanate, attributing to Russia in particular a degree of pragmatic activity that would argue ill for the sagacity of her diplomatists in the Far East. Some newsmongers evidently exist who, either for the sake of sensations or in order to increase their countrymen's

distrust of Russia, depict her constantly in the light of a mischievous busybody. Which ever end they may have in view, they unfortunately enjoy opportunities that enable them to attain it in some degree at any rate.

Monday, Oct. 14.

It is stated that in deference to the wishes of the Japanese Representative, the Korean Minister for Foreign Affairs was about to intimate that the veto on the export of rice would be removed so far as the province of Ham-yong-do was concerned, when his colleagues in the Cabinet protested *en masse*, urging that the veto should remain in force until next year. The Minister of Foreign Affairs then submitted his resignation, but it was not accepted. The exclusion of Ham-yong-do from the operation of the veto would be of very little practical value, as all the districts where there is a shortage of crop look to that province for supplies. The Minister of Foreign Affairs seems to be between two fires, for he is pressed on one side by Japan and on the other by his official colleagues, who allege that the sentiment of the nation is against sanctioning the export of grain. If such be indeed the sentiment of the Koreans they must differ considerably from ordinary mortals. As a rule men like to be allowed to manage their affairs in accordance with the dictates of their own interests. If they find their account in selling the produce of their farms to exporters instead of placing it on the home markets, they naturally prefer to have the right of option, and it is to the advantage of the country in general that they should have it. To talk of a famine in Korea while the price of grain remains so low that its export brings profit, must seem unreasonable to any thinking man.

Three of the ringleaders in the recent Quelpart riots are said to have been condemned to death by the criminal court in Seoul. The procedure in this matter has been slow.

Wednesday, Oct. 16.

There appears to be a curious state of affairs in Korea. The Authorities are reported as professing to think that the Japanese Representative's remonstrances against the grain veto referred to Ham-yong-do only. But Ham-yong-do is not a rice-producing district; beans are its great staple. Hence its special exclusion from the rice-export interdict is a measure of no real value. The Minister of Foreign Affairs is said to be trying to save his face with Japan by means of the Ham-yong-do sop, and his colleagues are opposing even that concession. In the meanwhile deputations come from the provinces praying for remission of the taxes on the ground that the crops are a failure. These deputations would be serious obstacles to the success of Japan's demand, were they *bonâ fide* affairs. But it is alleged that they are prompted by local officials, who find their account in the maintenance of a veto which they themselves can easily elude to their great profit, and that the talk of crop failure is at best a gross exaggeration. Mr. Hayashi has a hard nut to crack, but he appears to be going at the work with much *vim*.

Friday, Oct. 18.

A telegram from Seoul to the *Asahi* briefly announces that the ceremony of raising Lady Om to the position of empress was performed in the palace on the 15th instant. There have been so many false rumours about this event that the public will not be disposed to place implicit credit in the state-

ment now telegraphed, especially as it was preceded by an equally confident assertion that all intention of making Om empress had been abandoned.

It is alleged that the Korean Government has decided not to take any final step with regard to the grain interdict until the result of this year's harvest is definitely known. Thereafter it will be settled whether to revoke the veto or continue it in operation until next autumn.

RUSSIA AND MANCHURIA.

The Japanese newspapers all refer to the Manchurian question and allege that Russia is now busily negotiating with China for an agreement with regard to the future of the big territory. They say that the terms of the agreement are:—

(1) That Russia shall hand over the Newchwang Railway to China, the latter, however, pledging herself not to allow the line to be used for British military purposes.

(2) That two years after the restoration of peace and good order a part of the Russian troops shall be withdrawn from Manchuria, and that three years subsequently the whole shall be withdrawn.

(3) That China shall grant to Russia exclusive privileges of railway building and mining in Manchuria.

These conditions are scarcely credible. As to the Newchwang Railway, the matter is already under discussion between England and Russia, and it is not likely that the latter Power would make it an independent subject of negotiation with China. We may mention that according to another report this condition takes the form of a declaration that the line shall be handed over to England, but obviously such an arrangement would not be admitted into an agreement between Russia and China. With regard, again, to the veto upon England's use of the railway for military purposes, it is quite obvious that such discrimination against Great Britain could not be seriously proposed by Russia: it would amount almost to an act of war. Here, too, there is another version, namely, that the road shall be made with British capital and that it shall be guarded by Chinese troops. But it is not for Russia to dictate what uses British capital shall be applied to or shall not be applied to, and there is little likelihood that she has made any proposition of the kind. A similar criticism applies to the alleged provision that Russia is to have the exclusive privilege of building railways and carrying on mining operations in Manchuria. The treaties secure to all the Powers equal rights within Chinese territories. Germany has attempted to evade that arrangement in Shantung, and has not replied to Great Britain's protest on the subject. But the protest stands, and it does not follow that because the Berlin Government has endeavoured to set the treaties at naught in one section of China, the St. Petersburg Government is to be allowed to follow suit. Japan also has a say, and a very large say, in this matter. If any State has substantial rights in Manchuria, Japan is that State. It is not likely that she will allow her rights and interests to be quietly ignored. We repeat, however, that until indubitable information is obtained as to the contents of the proposed convention, it will be wise to suspend judgment.

This intelligence has roused the National Union to renewed action. They have held a

meeting and decided to agitate strongly against the alleged convention.

The *Asahi Shimbun's* Peking correspondent wires that among the conditions is one securing to Russian officers the command of all Chinese troops in Manchuria, and that the arrangement as to the withdrawal of the Russian troops is more explicit than the above, since it provides that one-half of the troops are to be withdrawn two years subsequently to the restoration of peace and good order, and the remainder three years thereafter. But of course this latter agreement would not be worth the paper on which it is written. So long as Russia retains the discretionary power of determining whether peace and good order have been actually restored, and so long as their non-restoration constitutes a title for her to retain possession of Manchuria, peace and good order are not more likely to be restored than Manchuria itself is. Russia will always be competent to contrive convenient disturbances of tranquillity. She will cling to Manchuria as tenaciously as England clings to Egypt, and if there is no ready-made Soudan to furnish constant justification for her remaining there, she can easily manufacture a Soudan.

THE SEIYU-KAI AND THE GOVERNMENT.

At a meeting of the Tokyo Branch of the *Seiyu-kai*, held in the Kinki-kan on the 12th instant, Mr. Ozaki Yukio, parliamentary leader of the Party, made a remarkable speech, clearly indicating a resolve to oppose the present Cabinet. He spoke in four characters; first as a private individual; secondly, as a member of a party; thirdly, as leader of the *Seiyu-kai* in the Lower House; and fourthly as a member of the *Seiyu-kai's* General Committee. In his capacity of private individual, he was neither hostile nor friendly to the Cabinet, but altogether neutral. As a member of a political party, he strongly opposed a Ministry which openly disavowed all connexion with political parties. It was party government that he and his fellow thinkers had laboured to achieve for twenty years, and they could not possibly identify themselves with a Cabinet that openly repudiated that principle. Speaking as the Party's leader in the Lower House, he could only say that he would be guided by the wishes of the majority. Being neither a hero nor a fool, he could not pretend to be competent to set himself in opposition to the views of the greatest number. Finally, as a member of the General Committee, he could not close his eyes to the fact that whereas the Lower House had the right to be first consulted about the Budget, and whereas the *Seiyu-kai* possessed a majority in that House, the Cabinet had taken the Peers into its confidence about next year's budget and had not said a word to the *Seiyu-kai*. It was impossible to regard that as proper treatment. The leader of the Party, Marquis Ito, had desired them to treat the Cabinet in an amicable spirit, but it was essential that the Cabinet, in turn, should show a similar spirit towards the Party. Reciprocity was necessary in such matters. The Cabinet did not give any indication of an amicable spirit when it made the House of Peers its sole confidante in a matter which eminently concerned the Lower Chamber, and when it caused to be printed and circulated a book denouncing the whole system of party government. They might be content not to insist for the moment that every cabinet should have a party basis, but they must at least insist that it should show itself not to have a clan basis.

The party was bound not to see its flag dishonoured. Inscribed on that flag was a large relaxation of the rules with reference to the appointment of officials. To some extent the principles of relaxation had been embodied in legislation and recognised by former cabinets, but it was altogether ignored by the present Cabinet. The *Seiyu-kai* could not tamely suffer that.

Mr. Ozaki's reference to the rules for the appointment of officials may be obscure to some of our readers. We may therefore explain that although the political parties had from the first adopted for one of their mottoes the necessity of reducing the establishment of officials, they ultimately insisted that, in order to find places in the administration for party men, the rules as to qualifications should be relaxed; and failing to carry that point, they agreed to the creation of special offices—that of *Chokunin* Councillor, in other words, that of Parliamentary Secretary, which could be filled by persons not satisfying the legal qualifications. This question provoked much dispute between the Ministry and the Parties, but was ultimately arranged on the above basis. Subsequently the Yamagata Cabinet abolished this new office of *Chokunin* Councillor, and the Ito Cabinet had not time to re-create it, even supposing that there was any intention of doing so. Mr. Ozaki, however, evidently thinks that the present Cabinet should have sought to propitiate the parties by some measure of the kind, instead of standing severely aloof from them. At all events it is obvious that the days of peace and quiet are drawing to a close, and that the country is once more to be plunged into the vortex of political squabbles. If any Japanese imagines that foreign capital will come here during these troublous times, he is mistaken.

Mr. Ozaki Yukio, parliamentary leader of the *Seiyu-kai*, does not show a very friendly mood to the present Cabinet, judging from utterances attributed to him by the *Kokumin Shinbun*. He is unable to see that a mere increase of official salaries can be called administrative reform, nor does he believe that the increase can be effected without either adding to the budgetary expenditures or reducing the official establishment, which latter performance he considers to be beyond the capabilities of a Cabinet depending solely on official support. His own view of administrative reform is that the longer the time devoted to elaborating a programme, the more difficult does it become to carry it out. Marquis Ito's great reform of 1885, was planned in the course of one or two months and put into immediate execution, which is the only possible method, in Mr. Ozaki's opinion. As to finance, he is not opposed to the sale of bonds abroad if the thing can be accomplished on good terms. But he deems it extravagant to say that 50 millions can not be easily obtained if the negotiations are skilfully managed. On the whole we judge from his utterances that he shares Viscount Watanabe's views as to the advisability of postponing the prosecution of the *post bellum* undertakings, and that he thinks it premature to ask for an appropriation on account of the Kure steel factory.

It was stated that the Prime Minister had intimated to Mr. Kataoka, President of the House of Representatives, a desire to consult with leading members of the House on the subject of next year's budget, but that Mr. Kataoka had failed to communicate this intimation to his fellow-members, which failure was responsible for the umbrage taken

by Mr. Ozaki Yukio and others. The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* denies the correctness of this story. What Viscount Katsura did, it says, was to tell Mr. Kataoka that he, the Viscount, intended to take an opportunity of consulting the Representatives. As, however, he did not name any date, nor impart an explicit character to his communication, Mr. Kataoka saw no occasion to convey it to the General Committees of the *Seiyu-kai* and of the Progressists, especially as it was obvious that Viscount Katsura would be unlikely to carry out his intention before the beginning of November, when many members of the Lower House will be in Tokyo. The present expectation is that an opportunity will be taken to consult the members as soon as they assemble in the capital, but whether they will regard such action as an *ex-post-facto* courtesy remains to be seen.

THE TEA-POT STORM.

Saturday, Oct. 12.

Truly it begins to be evident that some Japanese have an exceedingly defective idea of proportion. Newspapers like the *Yomiuri Shinbun* actually take up the question of the Russian political pamphlet which recently emanated from the press of the Home Department, and write about it as though the safe suspension of the firmament depended on this pettiest of affairs. It is certainly inadvisable that such literature should reach the public through official hands, and a secretary of the Department has been reprimanded for his share in the matter. But when that is said, what remains? Why should not the Japanese read whatever there is to be observed about representative institutions? Why should not the abuses of the system be considered as well as its uses? Even the *Asahi Shinbun* devotes a leading article to the question, and would apparently have the public decide that parliamentary government is too tender a plant to be subjected to any rough blasts of heretical doctrine. How small and unmanly is such talk. We, as onlookers, can assure the *Asahi Shinbun* that representative government has not appreciated in the political markets of the world because of the example its practice has furnished in Japan. If the Japanese people imagine that they possess it in its best form and that they can safely close their eyes to the deformities it is likely to develop should its growth be left uncontrolled, their happy ignorance is dangerous. We would have them read everything written on the subject by clever authors, Russian or otherwise, so that they may cultivate a judgment more robust than that now displayed by storm-in-a-teapot journalists.

Monday, Oct. 14.

It is scarcely credible, but nevertheless true, that political circles seem to be growing more and more agitated about the brochure that emanated from the translation bureau of the Home Department. Mr. Motoda Hajime, a well-known member of the Diet, is quoted as denouncing the thing in unqualified terms, and in other directions a similarly exaggerated view seems to obtain. Yet the men that criticise and condemn this action are precisely those that have always been most conspicuous advocates of freedom of speech and pen. If the representative system of government is subject to grave abuses, as it unquestionably is, why should they not be exposed? Is it not a duty to expose them and would it not be a wrong to conceal them? The sole question is, did the Home Depart-

ment adopt exceptional measures to circulate this brochure. If it did, some one is to blame. If it did not, if it merely translated and published the brochure, as it has frequently translated and published other brochures which it judged likely to prove beneficial to the public, what on earth is all the noise about? Apparently the agitators hold that if an official publishing bureau translates and issues literature opposed to their political views it must necessarily be in sympathy with that literature, whereas if it translates and issues literature which they approve—as has often been done by the bureau of the Home Department—it must be supposed to do so against the grain. The whole thing is comically illogical. The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*, while defending the Home Department in a certain measure, appears to think that it was a mere waste of time to translate such a pamphlet. With that view we do not sympathise for a moment. An essay by a Russian statesman on the evils of the parliamentary system should be full of interest. We ourselves believe in representative institutions, but we do not think that their operation in Japan's case has tended to illustrate their uses rather than to expose their abuses, and *pace* Mr. Motoda Hajime, for whose opinions as a rule we have much respect, we would advocate the translation and publication of all books, pamphlets or brochures calculated to disturb the serene satisfaction with which Japanese party politicians seem to regard their own performances.

FUNERAL OF MR. NAKAMIGAWA.

The funeral of Mr. Nakamigawa was attended by an immense concourse of friends, almost the whole business world of Tokyo being numerously represented. All the pupils of the Keio-Gijuku, to the number of six or seven hundred, assembled. The older lads carried carbines and the column was headed by a band of buglers. It would be impossible within any reasonable limits of space to catalogue the names of the principal persons present, from Admiral Viscount Ito and Marquis Iachisuka to the office boys of the great Bank over whose affairs the deceased had presided with such ability. There were no flowers, the family having expressed a very decided wish in that sense. At Aoyama the ceremony was conducted according to Buddhist rites, and in spite of the great crowd of people the excellence of the arrangements prevented all inconvenience. It may be added that the cortege left the residence of the deceased precisely at the appointed hour, and that many hundreds of those attending abandoned their vehicles at that place and proceeded to the cemetery on foot as a mark of respect for Mr. Nakamigawa's memory.

MR. TEI ON CHINA.

Mr. Tei, Secretary of the Japanese Legations in Peking, has just returned to Japan. Interviewed by a representative of the *Chiuo Shinbun*, he said that there are now two distinctly marked parties in China, namely, the gradual progressists, whose leaders in Peking are Li Hung-chang and Prince Ching, and in the provinces Viceroy Chang and Liu, and the conservatives, who include in their ranks many officials and many men of means. It is hard to predict where the victory will lie, but if the progressists are to carry the day, a thorough reconstruction of the local governments will be necessary.

Concerning Acha, the Hierarch of Lamaism, who was recently received with such

ecolat in Japan, Mr. Tei speaks rather contemptuously. He says that a Lama, when about to die, makes declaration of the year, the day, the hour and the district where he will be reincarnated. When that time comes the priests of Lamaism make inquiry for a baby whose birth satisfies the required conditions as to time and place. Naturally there are several such babes, and it thus becomes necessary to choose among them by lot. Thus Acha's title to distinction rests on the unique fact that he happened to be the baby indicated by lot. He is a man of no erudition, nor is there any reason why he should be honoured.

THE MORMON QUESTION.

Among many letters that have reached us about the Mormon mission to Japan, one just received suggests that some of our recent remarks may have been misleading, and then goes on to say:—

"It may be true that as you say they have given assurance that they will not teach in violation of the law and that they have given up polygamy as a result of the action of the U.S. government, but the fact that they still believe that they are right in that practice will I feel sure influence their teaching in Japan if they are permitted to work here. I received a call from two of their Missionaries, Mr. Grant was not of the number, but they were two of the four who are here. In a long conversation one of them assured me that while he had never lived in the relation of polygamy having had but one wife, yet it was the one thing in his life that he regretted most of all that he had not lived in such relations when it was permitted by the laws of the land. They also assured me that in response to my questions, that if at any time the church of the Latter Day Saints should become strong enough to secure the repeal of that law they should then rejoice and at once resume the relations of polygamy. They simply felt that the Government had forbidden it now and so their duty to keep it up was not binding, but that the responsibility was borne by the Government of forbidding a just and holy rite. They should obey the Government and so they gave up the practice for the present but they look forward to the day when they shall be in the ascendancy and will be able to resume the practice. Now I appeal to you if holding such views as the above, and they accord with most that I have learned from other sources of their position in this matter, can they be expected to do other than teach polygamy in Japan if they teach here at all. They will everywhere be asked about their belief in the matter. It is not a matter that they can pass over in silence. That is the one feature of their teaching that people wish to know about. Will they not naturally, as they did with me, say that they are not going to teach it and yet spend most of their time in showing that the practice is right and that they are martyrs for right—a position that will be even more insidious before the Japanese than if they were to teach the doctrine openly. I offer these facts for your consideration with the hope that you may be led to say less about Mr. Grant's denial which I believe in point of fact means little though it may be literally true. I do not accuse him of falsehood by any means. I can see little difference however between the teaching of polygamy and the explanation of the Mormon belief in a doctrine that they still hold to be right but that they are forbidden from practising."

From the point of view of this correspondent it becomes a difficult question for the authorities to determine what course they should adopt towards the Mormons. It appeared to us that if the latter definitely excluded from their propaganda the teaching of plural marriages, the Government would scarcely be warranted in refusing their application to preach in Japan. But it would seem that such assurance is not sufficient, and that the Authorities will fail in their duty unless they at least exact from the Mormon missionaries a public declaration not merely that polygamy has been excluded from their list of doctrines in deference to the law, but also that they have ceased to believe in it as a right and proper doctrine, and that they will on no account attempt to inculcate it. We entirely agree with our correspondent, and with other correspondents who have taken

a similar line, that to have laid aside this doctrine as a necessary concession to the letter of the law, while still retaining a belief in it, is a moral condition which ought to disqualify the Mormons for permission to preach in Japan. If they believe in polygamy, it is impossible that they should refrain from seeking to inculcate their belief, whether in public or in private, and if they believe in polygamy while pretending to have expunged it from their creed in order to secure legal sanction for their preaching, they are guilty of another kind of sin, in itself sufficient to disqualify them as teachers of any system of decent morality whatever. It amounts to this, then, that before being granted a permit to propagate their faith in Japan, they should be required to make public abjuration of the doctrine of polygamy as a damnable immorality, utterly subversive of social order and destructive of domestic happiness.

THE AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH.

It is most unfortunate for Australia that the votes of her Legislature should be controlled by the labouring class. The result will be to seriously check the country's development. England's cardinal trouble at present is that the labour unions have so hampered the manufacturing industry as to place it at a serious disadvantage in competition with other countries. In a comparatively new land like Australia cheap labour should be provided by every possible means, and no avenue should be closed to its ingress. But the ignorant labourer is too short-sighted to appreciate that view of the question. He thinks only of his own immediate earnings, and the consequence is legislation fatal to the interests of the commonwealth. A bill now awaiting discussion by parliament illustrates this unpatriotic selfishness. It proposes to interdict the immigration of any person unable to write fifty words dictated by a customs officer; that is to say, any person unacquainted with the English language. The plain purpose of this vote is to exclude Chinese and Japanese subjects, as well as all persons not of English origin. If the Colony, warned by the experience of the United States of America, legislated for the exclusion of nationals proverbial for their large contributions to the criminal classes, these restrictions would assume another aspect. But the thing is done solely in the interests of labour, and from that point of view it is not only narrow minded but suicidal. We doubt whether racial prejudice is primarily responsible, but unquestionably some of the blame must be attributed to that most uncivilized sentiment.

There is one aspect of this question which seems to escape general notice. In China and Japan the foreign resident, while admitting that the nominal cost of labour is low, maintains that the balance is redressed by the greatly superior efficiency of European and American labour. "A Japanese," these critics say, "will work for a shilling a day, whereas an Englishman must have half-a-crown at least, but then the Englishman will accomplish three times as much as the Japanese, so that the former is cheaper in the long run." Evidently that is not the experience of Australians or Americans. If they found the white labourer so much more efficient, they would not think it necessary to legislate against the ingress of the brown.

We have heard in Japan expressions of surprise that the Parliament of the Australian Commonwealth can be induced to legislate

in the narrowly protective sense of the labour bill recently passed. The explanation is that the Labour Party returns eight members out of thirty-six composing the Senate and sixteen out of the seventy-five composing the House of Representatives. These numbers do not appear large, but in truth they put the Labour Party into the position held by the Centre in the German Reichstag; in other words, the Party wields the balance of power and can make its own terms with the Ministry. *The Times* points out that the provision with regard to writing 50 words from dictation would exclude most English labourers and servant maids, and that a girl going out as a cook would be turned back unless she could spell, whatever her culinary attainments might be. The great question is, however, what attitude Queensland will assume towards the bill. The comment of *The Times* is very pertinent:—

A very large capital is sunk in sugar plantations and other Queensland industries, which are worked by many thousands of coloured labourers; and, moreover, it seems to be certain that the vast agricultural regions in the northern part of the colony, between the Tropic of Capricorn and lat. 12°, can be cultivated only by coloured labour. The question then arises whether this immense region, with all its possibilities of production and all the capital that has been sunk in it till now, is to be abandoned in order to please the urban artisan of the Southern States of the Commonwealth. We shall be very much surprised if the powerful colony of Queensland is not prepared with an emphatic answer to this question. If Mr. Barton, or his rival, Mr. Reid, who claims to be the author of the cry "a white Australia," persists in pushing this matter to extremities, Queensland's loyalty to the new-born Commonwealth will be subjected to a severe strain.

Concerning the same question in British Columbia, *The Times* says:—

In British Columbia the attitude of the provincial Legislature towards Chinese and Japanese immigration has for some time past been a source of embarrassment to the Dominion Government. We published some ten days ago a long letter from Mr. David Falconer, the editor of a British Columbian contemporary, painting in the blackest colours the results which he foresees from "the Mongolian invasion of Canada." He admits, indeed, that the strongest of the objections entertained to Chinese immigration do not apply to the Japanese, but he nevertheless pleads with the same heat for the exclusion of both races. Another correspondent, whose letter we published on Saturday, controverts many of Mr. Falconer's arguments, and we doubt whether well-informed opinion in British Columbia is at all unanimous on the subject. But, if it were so, we should still urge our Canadian fellow-countrymen to give a more patient hearing to the "Imperial considerations," of which Sir Wilfrid Laurier has spoken in connexion with this question, than Mr. Falconer seems inclined to do.

With regard to the Japanese, especially, it should be borne in mind, in Australia as well as in Canada, that Japan is now freely admitted, and has fully vindicated her right to be admitted, into the comity of civilized nations. She has thrown the whole of her territory open to foreigners who wish to travel, or reside, or trade there, and it would be a serious matter to attempt to curtail off-hand in any part of the British Empire the rights to which her subjects are entitled by reciprocity. The vigorous protest entered a few days ago by the Japanese Government against the contumelious treatment to which some Japanese subjects were subjected by the United States authorities in Hawaii shows that Japan is determined to uphold those rights without fear or favour, and, as our Tokyo Correspondent informs us, it has already borne fruit at Washington. Apart, moreover, from the serious damage which the hasty action of the colonies might do in this respect to our Imperial relations with Japan, they would do well to remember that Japan is in a position to exercise reprisals against them, and possibly to inflict upon them loss which would far outweigh the benefits they hope to reap from a restriction of Japanese immigration. We are surprised that this aspect of the question should be ignored by a Canadian writing from Victoria, B.C., who has under his eyes, in the splendid fleet of the Empress Line constantly passing to and fro between Canada and Japan, the evidence of the great trade which has sprung up during the last decade between the two countries, and which is annually increasing, to the benefit of both. The case against Chinese immigration must necessarily stand

on a somewhat different footing so long as China refuses to open her own territory to foreigners as freely as Japan does, and continues to hold aloof as far as possible from all contact with the outer world.

LOSS OF THE "TSURUHIKO MARU."

The loss is reported of the steamship *Tsuruhiko Maru*, formerly the *Chittagong*, a vessel of 2,013 tons belonging to Messrs. Okura and Company. She seems to have been caught in the gale of the 7th instant when en route from Kobe to Hongkong, and being driven to the Goto Islands, went ashore there. Out of a crew of 50 persons only one is thus far known to have been saved. The Okura Company have sent a vessel from Kobe and another from Nagasaki to search for the steamer and succour the survivors, and the Naval Department has despatched two torpedo-destroyers on the same mission. The *Tsuruhiko Maru* was purchased by the Okura Company last March, and is said to have cost two hundred thousand yen altogether. She was insured for yen 44,000 in the Tokyo Marine and Imperial Marine Companies, each company having an equal share. She was engaged carrying coal.

Another account is to the effect that the vessel was purchased through Messrs. Doddwell & Co., at a cost of about yen 110,000; that she was insured with the Imperial Marine and Transport Insurance Co. for yen 180,000 of which half was reinsured in local marine insurance companies, that she went ashore at 4.30 a.m. on the 11th and that her hull immediately broke in two.

The *Tsuruhiko Maru*, whose wreck was announced in our last, had taken on board a cargo of coal on the 6th instant, and put to sea. The only survivor, so far as at present known, is a sailor who says that he was just about to get into his bunk when the ship received a great shock. Hastening on deck he found that she had struck a rock and was parting amidships. Thereafter he lost consciousness, and when he recovered he found himself lying on the shore of one of the Goto Islands, where he had been cast up by the waves.

The torpedo-destroyer *Murakumo* found the place where the vessel sank, but could not discover any traces of the crew or see any bodies.

It appears that the special railway carriage which was to have been used on the occasion of the ceremonies in connexion with the consecration of the shrine to Prince Kitashirakawa was on board the ill-fated vessel.

In spite of the confident assertions made by Japanese newspapers on the 15th instant, it appears that no trace whatever has been found of the *Tsuruhiko Maru*. Four vessels—the torpedo-destroyers *Murakumo* and *Manazuru* and the torpedo-boats Nos. 21 and 25—searched every part of the coasts of the Goto Islands during the 13th and 14th inst., and their report is that not the smallest sign of the vessel or of any part of her cargo, could be seen. It seems that in addition to coal the ship had a quantity of railway sleepers on board, and some of these ought to have been washed ashore. But nothing of the kind is visible. The commander of the *Murakumo* telegraphs that all hope must now be abandoned. Evidently if one man had not happened to be cast up by the sea in an almost miraculous manner, the *Tsuruhiko* would have to be placed in the same category with the *Uchibi* and the *Tsukishima Maru*. The survivor says that after he came on deck and saw that the ship was

breaking in two, he lost consciousness, and knew nothing until he found himself lying on the beach the following morning. How he escaped drowning is a marvel, and if he had shared the fate of his 49 comrades who, together with the vessel and everything belonging to her, have disappeared, the case would be as mysterious as that of either the *Uchibi* or the *Tsukishima Maru*. It is easy to conceive, therefore, that the two latter vessels may have fared exactly as the *Tsuruhiko* did, though it remains for experts to explain how all traces can be lost under such circumstances.

THE "RYOUN MARU."

The master of the *Ryoun Maru*, a Japanese barque which has just returned from the north, complains that a fine of 1,400 roubles was unjustly levied from him by the Russian local authorities in Kamchatka. He had left Hakodate, he says, on the 9th of August under contract to carry away a load of salt-fish from some place which is not named, but which appears to have been on the Kamchatkan coast. Arriving at his destination, he permitted some of his men to land, and as they were watching the inhabitants' operations of cutting up and salting fish, they were arrested on suspicion, and the master was informed that unless he paid a fine of 100 roubles for each member of his crew, his ship would be seized. Having no money with him, he had to leave his papers as security, and to redeem them on reaching Hakodate. It is a strange story. One is disposed to think that if the *Ryoun Maru* was on a bona fide mission to ship cargo which had been contracted and paid for, she should have been able to establish the fact.

JAPANESE AND ITALIAN SOLDIERS.

Trouble is reported to have occurred at the iron swinging bridge in Tientsin. Two Japanese soldiers were guarding the bridge with strict orders not to allow passage after nightfall to any one unprovided with a permit, whatever excuse might be offered. A boat came up the river during the night in charge of 5 or 6 Italian soldiers. They asked to have the bridge swung, but as they could not show any permit, the Japanese refused. The Italians insisted that, being on military duty, they must be suffered to pass, and a vehement altercation ensued. Finally the Italians used their rifles, apparently for purposes of intimidation, and the Japanese, on their side, drawing their bayonets, stabbed one of the Italians, whereupon the others jumped into the river and the boat drifted down with the current. The matter was under investigation at the date of latest advices. We give the version published by the *Asahi's* Tientsin correspondent, noting that as the event happened on the 20th of September, it must have been settled ere now.

THE LATE PRINCE KITASHIRAKAWA.

The ceremony of consecrating the shrine erected in Formosa to the memory of the late Prince Kitashirakawa is to be conducted with exceptional pomp. Mr. Miyachi Genpei will proceed to the island to conduct the ceremony, and the relict of the Prince, accompanied by three representatives of the Tokugawa family, will set out for Kelung on the 20th instant. The fact that the Tokugawa family takes a prominent part is in consequence of Prince Shirakawa having been the lord abbot of the Uyeno Monaste-

ry, in which capacity he shared the vicissitudes of the Yedo *Shoguns*. The Emperor sends a mirror emblematic of the spirit of the deceased Prince, and another mirror to indicate the presence of three of his divine ancestors. These sacred emblems will be despatched by special conveyances. The party will proceed by the *Asama* leaving Yokohama on the 20th, and on the arrival of the war-ship at Kelung she will be joined there by the other vessels of the Japanese squadron in Formosan waters. The *Asama* will have the first naval band—thirty men—carried by a ship not flying an Admiral's pennant. She will also have a band of Court musicians, six in number, for the purposes of the ceremonial.

THE BANK DISPUTE.

The decision of the Osaka Court in the case of the dispute between the Russo-Chinese and the 130th Bank is evidently regarded with much satisfaction in Japanese business circles. Nothing, indeed, is more worthy of note in connection with this incident than the unanimity of the condemnation evoked in every quarter, journalistic, official and commercial, by the action of the 130th Bank. It is stated in well-informed circles that even the Minister of State for Finance employed his good offices to induce Mr. Matsumoto, President of the 130th Bank, to abandon his opposition. But Mr. Matsumoto held—and in this seems to be the whole excuse for his action—that the affair had not been strictly above board. The Russo-Chinese Bank's office is in Kobe. The 130th Bank's head office is in Osaka. The latter's branch office which endorsed the note is in Kyoto. Why was the Osaka head-office passed over and application made to its branch in Kyoto, and why was the transaction concluded without previous reference from the Kyoto branch to the head-office? These are said to have been the questions that troubled Mr. Matsumoto, and there are some critics who contend that, under the circumstances, it was right for him to dispute the note, at any rate so far as to obtain a legal decision with regard to the responsibility of principals for the acts of agents. We can not share that view for a moment. If there was any irregularity in the negotiation of the note, the fault lay with the manager of the 130th Bank's Kyoto branch, and so long as he acted in the public capacity of the Bank's representative all obligations incurred by him in the Bank's name must be implemented by the Bank. All that can be said now, we think, is that by accepting the decision of a Court of First Instance and neglecting to employ his right of appeal, Mr. Matsumoto shows the sincerity of his original objection and his appreciation of the remonstrances addressed to him by his business colleagues and by the Finance Minister. It has also been very gratifying to observe the trend of Japanese public opinion in the case, for the plain inference is that commercial credit possesses among the Japanese a value not generally supposed by foreigners. No impartial person can deny that the foreign resident merchant has had much reason to complain of the want of integrity shown by his Japanese client, but to argue from that experience that the commercial conscience is not developed in Japan and that the value of credit is not understood, betrays great ignorance of the history of this people. During fully two hundred years under Tokugawa rule the whole of Japan's domestic commerce may be said to have rested on a basis of credit, and

the system of trusts was successfully practised on a most extensive scale. It is impossible to read the story of those times without recognising that the disagreeable experiences of the foreigner in this country are due rather to the fact that he is a foreigner than to any inherent lack of integrity on the part of the Japanese.

It appears to us that a word of thanks is due to the Minister of State for Finance for employing his influence to effect a settlement of the dispute between the Russo-Chinese Bank and the 130th Bank. Rumour further says that His Excellency is addressing much attention to the subject of inconvenience felt by foreigners in observing the provisions of the civil and commercial laws, as well as those relating to taxation and local administration, in consequence of want of familiarity not only with the laws themselves but also with the customs of the country. Mr. Sone is understood to recognise the great importance of bringing about the closest possible connexion between foreigners and Japanese in the interests of the country's commercial prosperity, and it is alleged that he advocates the advisability of even modifying such rules of procedure as seem to interfere with that result.

We read in the *Chingai Shogyo* that another bank dispute has arisen in Tokyo. This time the party which seems to be behaving in a discreditable manner is the Boso Railway Company. Omitting details, the broad fact is that the Boso Railway borrowed a hundred thousand yen from the Mitsu Bishi Bank. The Bank would not lend without security and the Company proposed to offer as security a debt contracted by it to the 132nd Bank. The Mitsu Bishi naturally refused that security, but agreed that it would furnish the money if the 132nd Bank drew a note for the amount and if the Railway Company endorsed it, the debentures in the hands of the 132nd Bank being deposited with the Mitsu Bishi. When the time of payment arrived, the Mitsu Bishi naturally applied to the Company, which had actually received the money. But the Company had recourse to the legal subterfuge that until the Mitsu Bishi Bank had exhausted its remedies against the drawer of the note, namely, the 132nd Bank, it had no right to prefer a demand against the endorser. The case is now in the law courts, and the *Chiuo* denounces the conduct of the Boso Railway in very strong terms.

AN OPINION ABOUT ENGLAND IN THE FAR EAST.

Mr. Oishi Masami now shares with Mr. Inugai Ki the leadership of the Progressist Party. He has the great advantage of knowing his own mind and he has also the temerity to say what he thinks in unequivocal language. An epitome of his latest views is published by the *Niroku Shimpō*. Mr. Oishi has always been a staunch advocate of an Anglo-Japanese alliance, and his views as to that matter have not undergone any change. Having carefully examined his expressions of opinion, we gather that one of his chief motives in recommending such an alliance is that he looks forward to England's becoming Japan's purse-holder as France is Russia's. He thinks, in short, that Japan wants foreign capital, that she offers splendid opportunities for its investment, and that if England stood in the position of capitalist, political bonds of a strong character would be at once drawn round the

two countries. Looking at the matter from England's point of view, he holds that her policy of isolation has been a mistake. Its palpable result in the Far East has been to expel her from the commanding situation she once occupied and to transfer large portions of her influence to France, Russia and Germany, which countries may be regarded as a triple alliance for purposes of Oriental politics and for the crushing of Great Britain. She has been driven from the Yellow River regions; in Canton the French are encroaching upon her sphere; in the Yangtze she is no longer paramount, and even from Shanghai she is now being ousted. Soon nothing would remain to her if things continued in their present groove, and her retirement from Australia, India and Canada could scarcely be averted. England derives her greatness from her colonies and possessions abroad. Did she lose them, her place among the nations would be very different to what it is. A serviceable ally is her need, and Japan is such an ally. Mr. Oishi thinks that many opportunities of cementing an alliance have been lost in the past, but that they still offer. The question is, however, can England be induced to take that view. He speaks as though the difficulty were on Japan's side only. We apprehend that it is on England. Great Britain does not at present see any danger of a serious conflict between herself and European Powers in the Far East. She is still so strong that whenever she chooses to plant her foot firmly, no other Power is likely to defy her. Would she, under these circumstances, agree to become a partner in Japanese risks? We fear that the time has not yet come.

DELAYS OF THE LAW.

In the *Fiji Shimpō* we find an interesting article with respect to legal delays. Our contemporary has compiled tables showing the fate of suits connected with commercial affairs. In Japan a suit relating to a mercantile promissory note must be heard within 24 hours, but an ordinary commercial case need not come before the court for 20 days. The record for the first six months of the current year gives the following figures:—

Cases decided within 10 days	16
" " 20 days	41
" " one month	123
" " two months	131
" " three months	37
" " six months	53
" " one year	14
" " two years	16
Cases that occupied more than two years ...	3

Total 434

These figures are not very striking. But the *Fiji* adds another list which is more suggestive:—

Month.	Old cases.	New cases.	Total.	Decided.	Undecided.
January...	171	73	244	56	188
February...	188	70	258	61	197
March...	197	98	295	60	235
April.....	235	93	328	83	245
May.....	245	79	324	101	223
June.....	223	38	261	73	188

The general result is that only 4 per cent. of the suits brought in the courts are settled within 10 days and the remaining 96 per cent. take any time from over 10 days to 2½ years, the average duration being 3½ months per case. It must be remembered that the above cases relate without exception to commercial notes; in other words, they are all cases that must come up for first hearing, according to law, within 24 hours from the time of being entered. If such be the record with regard to cases thus specially provided for, it is easy to conceive how things fare

with ordinary civil suits. This means that enormous losses are inflicted on merchants. The rate of interest allowed by a law court is much smaller than that ruling in the open market, and the plaintiff in a suit has to pay the difference throughout the whole period pending a decision, to say nothing of the interruption of a transaction for all that time, and of the possibility of a dishonest defendant's making away with his available property in the interval. This last danger may be averted, in theory, by obtaining an injunction to restrain, but that is a troublesome and costly process. The *Fiji* recommends that a special tribunal should be organized for the trial of commercial cases.

THE KOW-TOW QUESTION.

It is still impossible to speak with certainty as to the cause of the difficulties that occurred in Berlin with reference to Prince Chun's mission. One of our conjectures at the time, as our readers perhaps remember, was that since the mission of apology was among the conditions imposed by the Peace Protocol, the Kaiser objected to receiving the Envoy pending the signature of the Protocol. That view is borne out by a paragraph in the *Neueste Nachrichten* on Aug. 30th, which said that the differences of opinion between the German and the Chinese Governments with reference to the ceremonies to be observed at the reception of the penitential mission, and the form of the apology to be made by Prince Chun to the German Emperor, were not the only cause of the interruption of Prince Chun's journey to Potsdam, the German Government having refused to receive Prince Chun before the signature of the Peace Protocol. On the other hand, it was asserted in Peking that the delay in the promulgation of the edicts necessary to complete the Protocol was due to the difficulty created by the Berlin Court with reference to the ceremonial to be observed at the reception of Prince Chun. The *Times'* Peking correspondent, telegraphing under date of Sept. 1st, said:—"The Chinese version, as communicated to the Legation at Peking, declares that the German Emperor insisted that Prince Chun should perform the kowtow before him, and, when this was refused, required the Chinese suite to kowtow. For 100 years past all Envoys at Peking have peremptorily refused to perform this barbaric ceremony of subjection. Thirty-eight years ago the dispute was finally settled." This is borne out by the Berlin correspondent of the same journal, who telegraphed on Sept. 1st:—

Prince Chun still remains at Basel, and shows no sign of any intention to leave his comfortable quarters at the Hôtel des Trois Rois in order to perform his act of humiliation before the German Emperor. In some quarters it is stated that the Prince will probably decide to-morrow whether he will come to Potsdam or not, but according to telegrams from Basel it seems as if the interruption of the mission was likely to be protracted. According to the *Lokalanzeiger*, the Chinese now declare that they would rather die than accept the conditions which the German Government seeks to impose upon them. To perform the kowtow before a foreign Sovereign would, they say, be tantamount to recognizing him as the suzerain of the Chinese Emperor. It is further reported that the Berlin Government insists upon a change in the form of the verbal apology to be tendered by Prince Chun. The formula which the Prince wished to employ was:—"The Chinese Government regrets the death of Baron von Ketteler." The Berlin authorities demand that, instead of this, he shall say:—"The Chinese Government begs to be forgiven for the murder of the German Minister, Baron von Ketteler."

In well-informed quarters here no excessive importance is attached to the episode, and no doubt is entertained that sooner or later Prince Chun will find himself compelled to give way and to fulfil his mission of atonement. The delay is, however, very ex-

asperating. The general public appears to regard the whole incident from its humorous side. The ordinary Berlin *bourgeois* loves a good joke, especially at the expense of his own Government. A comment frequently heard is "What an excellent subject for a comic opera."

We were charged with showing anti-German bias because we attached credence to Reuter's twice repeated explicit announcements on the subject, but truly it does seem a little extravagant to contend that impartiality can be shown only by refusing to believe anything to Germany's disadvantage even though the news comes through ordinarily credible channels. If the Kaiser did not require Prince Chun to kowtow, Europe certainly understood that he did.

OFFICIAL AND PRIVATE.

The *Jiji Shimpō* has an interesting article on confusion between official and private functions, which confusion it regards as one of the misfortunes of the era. Our contemporary's argument is a little too general in its terms to produce much effect, but there is no ambiguity about one of the positions it takes, namely, that the members of the Legislature have abused their power, and have lent their offices to promote private enterprises, while officialdom, on its side, has timidly succumbed to the pressure thus brought to bear on it. We believe that our contemporary has furnished a true indication. In the early days of the Diet the public had to listen to a great outcry against what was called *Jōjitsu Seifu*, or the government of favoritism. Where are the men now that raised their voices so vehemently and so eloquently in those times? It is one of the strangest features of Japanese parliamentary history that whereas the opening sessions of the Diet seemed to forecast an assembly of voluble and even violent oratory, the present characteristics of the Lower House are silent discharge of business and evident distaste for elocution. Oratory appears to have gone entirely out of fashion. But many of the orators have greatly bettered their worldly circumstances. How has it happened? May we not be pardoned if we conclude that they obeyed the doctrine enunciated by the late Mr. Hoshi Toru, namely, that a position in parliament is like a position in business, and that the one may be turned to profitable uses no less than the other provided that nothing detrimental to public interests is promoted. Thus they have found something more profitable than declamation.

VISCOUNT KATSURA AND THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The *Jiji Shimpō* alleges that simultaneously with his offer to explain the facts of next year's budget to members of the House of Peers, the Prime Minister conveyed to Mr. Kataoka, President of the House of Representatives, an intimation that he would be happy to perform the same office for that branch of the Legislature. Mr. Kataoka however, seems to have failed to transmit the message. It is suggested that his failure was due to the absence of most of the members of the Lower House from Tokyo at the moment, but that appears a very unsatisfactory explanation. Neither can we understand how Mr. Kataoka, if he possessed the knowledge that such an invitation had been given, should have allowed himself to remain silent while an agitation was being fanned by the leaders of his party against the Cabinet for failure to give the invitation.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The Vienna correspondent of *The Times* sends the following to that journal, under date of August 30th:—To-day a leading Vienna newspaper reproduces a statement emanating from The Hague to the effect that Count Lamsdorff has assured Dr. Leyds that the Tsar will receive ex-President Kruger in audience during his stay at Compiègne. It is by this sort of intelligence, together with the so-called original reports from South Africa representing the position of the British Army as desperate, that the Boer Press Bureau manages to keep up a senseless agitation, and a state of public feeling which is not without effect upon responsible journals. In view of this systematic fabrication of puerile inventions for the purpose of misleading public opinion, the Vienna news sheet *Informations* thinks it desirable to give the following terse summary of the real facts.

"All South Africa is occupied by the British Army. There is not a town of 2,000 inhabitants which is not garrisoned or has not an English detachment in the vicinity. The entire railway system is in English hands, and regular traffic is maintained. English administration has been established throughout the whole of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony. Some of the Rand mines are again being worked. There are Boer commandos, numbering from two or three men up to 500, and amounting in all to 10,000 or 12,000. These attack British outposts, and occasionally capture supplies, &c., in the Transvaal and the Orange River and Cape Colonies. But that is simply a form of brigandage, such as prevailed in Naples for nearly two years after its annexation to Italy. It neither expelled the Italians, however, nor restored the Bourbons. Its only result was to cause a great deal of bloodshed and heavy extra taxation. The position in South Africa is precisely the same. The Boer guerrilla bands may continue their resistance and further devastate the country, but it is absolutely impossible for them to expel the English."

RAILWAYS.

Progress is being made with the construction of State railways. The Tateoka-Oishida section of the Oshiu road, a distance of 8 miles, will be opened on the 20th instant, and the Takenosui-Nojiro section, a distance of 18 miles, on the 1st of November. With regard to the Nojiro-Akita section, the major part of the line will be finished before the snows set in, and it will be opened for traffic next April, according to present expectations. We may explain for the convenience of our readers, that the lines here referred to are part of a road branching from the Nippon Railway Company's trunk line to Awomori. The branch sets out from Fukushima, and proceeding north and west reaches the north-western coast at Akita and Nojiro. From the latter place it turns inland, and rejoins the main road at Awomori. Work is going on from both directions, southward from Awomori and northward from Fukushima, and the distance between Akita and Oichida which now remains to be finished is about 150 miles.

The celebrated Shinonoi road, which presents such engineering difficulties, is proceeding satisfactorily. The Shinonoi-Matsumoto section will probably be opened next May, but there are no predictions as to the time when this road will be completed to Nagoya.

MARQUIS ITO.

There have been rumours that Marquis Ito was somewhat seriously ill in Chicago. The statement was actually telegraphed from London, but we did not reproduce it because no news having reached Japan direct, it was impossible to credit such a rumour. An explanation is now furnished. It appears that a story got abroad to the effect that Marquis Ito had proceeded to America for the purpose of negotiating a sale of bonds. Hence, from the moment of his arrival in Chicago his hotel was besieged by brokers, and in order to escape their importunities he found it necessary to plead illness. This was telegraphed to New York, thence to London and thence to Japan. Mr. Takahira, the Japanese Representative in Washington, who joined Marquis Ito in Chicago, apprehending that some such rumour might reach Tokyo and cause uneasiness, has telegraphed to explain that the illness of the Marquis was diplomatic.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CENTRAL SANITARY BUREAU.

The Central Sanitary Bureau has succeeded in publishing its Report for the year 1896. That is a feat. We had almost forgotten that such a bureau existed and it is pleasant to be reminded of its vitality by this evidence. The book bears marks of not having undergone revision at the hands of any Englishman or American prior to publication. Its language is occasionally striking, as when it tells the public that "the prevalence of small pox brought out a coercive vaccination throughout the country," or that "samples applied for examination at the Hygienic Laboratory this year amounted to 1619 cases in all." However, it must be confessed that as a purely Japanese specimen of English composition, the Report is decidedly creditable. Most of the statistics it gives are quite stale, but some are novel. It is only when such reports reach us that we recall the ravages sometimes committed by diseases like typhoid and dysentery in Japan. The number of typhoid cases in 1896 was 42,505, for the whole empire, and of these 9,174 proved fatal, being a death rate of 21.58 per cent. As for dysentery, it attacked 85,876 persons and killed 22,356 of them, or 26 out of every hundred. But the most deadly of all diseases was diphtheria. Out of 8,613 cases 3,296 ended fatally, or 38 in every hundred. Terrible as this rate was, it showed a marked improvement compared with the figure for 1895, when 49 died out of every hundred attacked. This improvement is ascribed to treatment with *serum*, and the inference is confirmed by the Tokyo record where out of 1,151 cases only 270, or 23 per cent., ended fatally. Things are incomparably better now. The averages of the ten-year period ended in 1896 were as follow:—

Dysentery.....	16.54 cases p. 10,000 of the population.
Typhoid	9.45 do do do
Small-pox	3.62 do do do
Cholera	2.86 do do do
Diphtheria	1.06 do do do
Typhus-fever.....	0.15 do do do

The number of diplomas given to medical practitioners during the year was 829, bringing the total of practising physicians in the empire to 39,214, or one to every 1,036 persons on the average. In Tokyo there was one doctor to 340 citizens, but the Riukiu Islands had to be content with one to 4,761 persons, and Awomori prefecture had only one in every 2,358 of its population.

JAPANESE POLICEMEN AND TAX-PAYERS.

In a sympathetic and generally correct article with reference to Japan as seen by a visitor two years after the abolition of Consular Jurisdiction, the *Hongkong Daily Press* writes:—

Perhaps the most striking feature in the Japanese system, to a stranger at least, is the ubiquity of the policeman; and it might naturally be supposed that the country is police-ridden. Such, however, on more intimate knowledge proves hardly to be the case. The policeman in fact in Japan serves many other purposes than keeping the peace. He is indeed the collector of statistics in general, an occupation dearly treasured at all times by the Japanese. One of the most noticeable customs to the early voyagers was the system of reporting every particular adopted by the Japanese officials who came on board, always attended by their secretaries and notaries; and at the present day this role has passed to the policeman, who is bound for the edification of his superiors to recall every incident, however trivial, that occurs within his knowledge from day to day. It is little to be wondered at then that according to the most recent account—that for 1898—the number of police in the empire should have amounted to no less than 34,000, or one to every 1,360 of the population. Notwithstanding the ubiquity of the policeman he does not appear to interfere in any objectionable way with the private concerns of the people, who, except that they now and then sigh for the old days when taxation was almost absent, are allowed to carry on business with the slightest of interference and are not meddled with in their opinions, provided they do not contravene the laws. The policeman on the contrary seems to be generally looked up to with respect, and certainly inspires no ill will. Beyond requiring the name, address and nationality of every foreign traveller at each stopping place, the policeman is now very little in evidence with the tourist, who may besides always look to him for advice or assistance should he ever require it.

We certainly should not have selected the ubiquity of the policeman as a specially noticeable feature in Japan, but the experiences of casual visitors are sometimes uncommon. We should like, however, to know what our contemporary means when it speaks of "the people sighing for the days when taxation was almost absent." If the reference is to the foreign residents, it is undoubtedly correct, for many a man laments the fine times when a payment of 5 *yen* annually to his Consul relieved him of all further demand for taxes. But if the reference is to the people of Japan, as the language seems to indicate, then the *Hongkong* journal is mistaken, for the Japanese people are not nearly so heavily taxed now as they were under Tokugawa rule.

THE AMUR SOCIETY.

The *Kokuryo-kai* (Amur Society) seems to be attaining considerable dimensions. It has now six hundred members, and at a largely attended meeting on the 13th instant, its members listened to some interesting speeches and appointed a council chosen from among 50 nominees. This Amur Society recently made itself somewhat notorious by publishing a brochure which set forth the relative positions of Japan and Russia in the Far East, and predicted success for Japan in the event of war, which contingency the writers of the brochure were not reticent in advocating. The Authorities deemed it necessary to interdict the circulation of the book, but it need scarcely be remarked that the popularity of the Society was not seriously impaired by that incident. The members are now following more circumspect lines, however. They devote themselves to investigating the condition of Manchuria and to publishing information likely to prove useful to persons visiting that region for trade or other purposes, as well as to encourage such visits.

THE STEEL PLATE FACTORY.

The Government is evidently determined to push its project for the erection of a steel plate factory at Kure. Last year the Lower House of the Diet refused to make the desired appropriation—6,340,043 *yen*—for this purpose, but it will be again asked to do so this year, and instead of spreading the work over four years, as was originally projected, the present intention is to finish it in three. On the other hand it is alleged that owing to economies in the Naval Department and profitable transactions of exchange, a large part of the required amount can be furnished without making any call on the Treasury.

This project has been strongly denounced by experts, chiefly on the ground that it can not pay, since whatever scheme of ship-building Japan may have in view, she can not possibly expect to require such a quantity of materials as would give employment to a steel plate factory. But it is not to be supposed that a Power growing as Japan is growing not in resources only but also in ambition, should remain contented to rely on Europe or America for its supplies of ship-building material. Japan must make herself independent, and we shall not be at all surprised to see her, one of these fine days, building steel vessels for China as well as for herself. At any rate, this is not merely a question of dollars and cents. Other things have to be taken into consideration.

During an experience of five-and-thirty years we can not recall any enterprise started by Japan that was not accompanied by predictions of failure from foreign critics. The mood of the average European and American towards all her efforts is pessimistic. But that is quite natural. Europe and America occupy the position of experts; Japan stands in that of a tyro. The expert invariably regards the tyro's essays with supercilious incredulity. Japan has to go right ahead, pursuing her goal steadily through good report and evil report. She will get there.

GERMAN NOTES.

The Marten case is becoming quite famous. German public opinion is evidently convinced that an injustice has been done and is determined that it shall be remedied. One of the points to which special importance was attached by the prosecution was that the accused had been unable to establish his plea of an alibi for a period of 7 minutes. A committee of German watchmakers now points out that it is no uncommon thing for two cheap or ill regulated watches to differ by as much as 15 minutes, and that to base a charge involving a man's life on statements relating to such a brief interval as 7 minutes is dangerous.

Another point which evokes much comment is the following excerpt from the speech of the prosecuting counsel:—"In cases where the criminal has been discovered the severity of the law must take its course. But the punishment for murder is death, and we all shrink from the death penalty. We are reluctant to inflict more than the minimum penalty where there is no direct proof of guilt. I therefore ask you to find a verdict not of murder but of manslaughter." Dr. Staub, editor of the *Deutsche Juristenzeitung*, calls it incredible that a public prosecutor should have spoken in such a way, and expresses astonishment that the official in

question has not taken steps against the newspapers which put such words in his mouth.

The *Novoe Vremya* continues to descant on the enormous advantages which would accrue to Germany and Turkey from the projected German Baghdad Railway. "It would enable Germany to colonize Asia Minor in a manner which would lead to the production of wheat on a scale that would result in a dangerous competition with Russian wheat in the European markets. It would facilitate Turkish military concentration either against Russian or against tribal revolts, increase the religious and moral prestige of the Khalif among the Mahomedans of Central Asia, and might, in spite of the mutual hostility of the Shiites and Sunnites, aid in a *rapprochement* between Turkey and Persia.

Russia, the journal continues, is now menaced by railways on two sides. While the Germans aim at strengthening the military position by connecting Constantinople with the Persian Gulf, the British, on the other side, are already preparing to build a railway from Quetta through Baluchistan to Seistan, and there is further ground to believe that they will not be long in connecting Eastern Persia with Western India. There will then be a new base for operations against Russian troops in Central Asia, besides the capture of markets in which the Russians will no longer be able to hold their own. "All that is wanted to complete the picture," the *Novoe Vremya* concludes, "is a line from Seistan to Basra, but there at least we are still masters of the situation, and our influence over Persian affairs will remain beyond question as long as the Germans do not begin to put in an appearance on the Persian Gulf by railway."

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

A third batch of honours in connexion with the Chili campaign is gazetted. The principal names are those of Colonel Akizawa of the Cavalry, Colonel Takenaka, Major-General Watanabe, Colonel Nagata, Colonel Ohara, and Colonel Awaya, of the Infantry, all of whom receive the Third Class of the Golden Kite with allowances of 700 *yen* annually. Lieut.-Colonel Aoki of the Artillery, who distinguished himself in connexion with the civil Government of Tientsin, is similarly honoured. Ensign Inouye, who performed the gallant action of re-lighting the fuse at the blowing up of the Tientsin gate, receives the Fifth Class of the Golden Kite and a yearly pension of 300 *yen*.

There is evidently some agitation in political parties. Both the Progressists and the *Seiyun-kai* are said to be agreed in thinking that the Ministry has slighted the Lower House in consulting the Peers only about the Budget. Mr. Ozaki Yukio's view is alleged to be that if the document was to be shown, it should have been shown first to the Representatives, whereas Mr. Oishi Masami, who seems to be assuming the leadership of the Progressists, thinks that it ought not to have been shown to either House until the time of debating it had arrived. At any rate each Party finds the Ministry wrong and will attack it. So say the alarmists.

A telegram to the *Asahi* says that the 24th of September was the last day for sending in applications for compensation

in connexion with the sanitary measures taken by the Hawaiian Government. The total number of applicants was 6,748, and their demands aggregated 3,167,132 gold dollars. Of the latter sum only six hundred thousand dollars were demanded by Japanese subjects, and it is thought that many of the other applications are fraudulent. The case is said to be proceeding with unexpected promptitude, and the Japanese claims will probably be settled by the end of November.

A banquet was given at the Imperial German Legation on Saturday evening, by a *réunion*, in honour of the eightieth birthday of the celebrated Dr. Rudolf Virchow. About thirty people sat down to dinner, among them being Their Excellencies Dr. Kikuchi, Minister of State for Education, Viscount Aoki, the President of the Imperial University, and several of the most eminent figures in the world of Japanese science. The Minister of Germany proposed the health of the great physiologist. His Excellency spoke in his usual quiet style, choosing his words with much felicity and paying a high tribute to the eminent German savant whom all nations regard with admiration and respect. At half-past nine Dr. E. Baelz delivered an address on the subject of Dr. Virchow. This was the feature of the evening. As we shall publish it in full, we confine ourselves here to saying that it was of deep interest and that at the conclusion the renowned and popular lecturer was greeted with most hearty applause. The party broke up at half-past eleven after a delightful evening.

We have received a specimen page of a new journal which is about to be published in Yokohama. It is called the *Yokohama Express* and it professes to be "devoted to the interest of shipping, commerce and industry." In the Japanese text we find it stated that there are three English journals published in Yokohama, but that, being in the hands of Englishmen, they are of no benefit to the Japanese. We presume, therefore, that the *Express* is to be in the hands of Japanese. Certainly there must be something in the air of Yokohama that promotes a mania for journalistic enterprise. Already the settlement is quite overburdened, having no less than six newspapers all of which appear with the same advertisements and pretty much the same news. Now we are to have a seventh. One would imagine that newspaper editing and newspaper managing were the easiest operations in the world. Any tyro thinks that he has all the qualifications for such work.

We learn that Mr. Luang Chamnong, who recently arrived in Tokyo to serve at the Legation of Siam, is not a Student Interpreter, as stated by us, but a Secretary Interpreter.

A shipping disaster attended with considerable loss of life is reported from the north. On the 9th instant, the *Ruimon Maru*, a small coasting steamer of 235 tons, ran on a rock at Omagasaki off the Awomori coast. Of the crew, numbering twenty-two in all, fourteen were drowned, and out of nine passengers only one escaped.

The officers in command of the torpedo-destroyers *Niji* and *Akebono* have fared badly at the hands of court martials. The *Niji* went ashore on the Shantung coast last year and became a total wreck, and the *Akebono* collided with the *Chihaya* last June, sustaining considerable damage. Commander Arakawa of the *Niji* was tried by

court martial at Sasebo and condemned to remain in arrest for three months, and Commander Kozumi of the *Akebono* who was tried at Yokosuka, received a sentence of 15 days' confinement.

The inhabitants of Nagai-mura in Yamagata prefecture, exasperated about some question of the site of the local office, proceeded on the 7th instant to the newly erected office, and having drenched it with kerosene, set it on fire. Thirty of the 120 persons engaged in the escapade were arrested, not without blows and wounds.

We are glad to announce that Count Okuma has recovered and was able to pay a visit of thanks at the Palace on the 15th instant.

The discontented shareholders of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, whose main object is to procure the distribution of the Company's reserve funds among the shareholders, are said to be again agitating. They have put up a considerable sum in order to ventilate their views before the pending semi-annual meeting of the Company, and they are also endeavouring to have Mr. Kishimoto Tatsuo elected to the Board of Directors in succession to the late Mr. Nakamigawa.

Several journals have been of late telling their readers that the Cabinet had resolved to refrain from restoring the Capital Funds upon which large drafts were made for the purposes of the Chili campaign. These Funds ought to be restored out of the Chinese Indemnity, as additional taxation was imposed by the Diet last Session to meet the outlays on account of the Chili campaign. But the newspapers referred to above have attributed to the Cabinet the intention of applying the Indemnity to the purpose of carrying out the *post-bellum* undertakings, and leaving the capital Funds unrestored. It is now denied on good authority that any such intention exists. The Chinese Indemnity will be employed, first, to repay funds borrowed from the Bank of Japan, and secondly to restore the capital Funds, after which, should there be any surplus, it will be devoted to the *post-bellum* undertakings. The expenditures on account of the North-China campaign are found to have been less than was estimated, and the taxes imposed to meet them will probably show, by and by, a surplus that may be applied to other purposes.

It is alleged that Mr. Yoshida Masahide, former head of the Telephone Bureau in the Home Department, has just returned to Japan, having effected an arrangement with Mr. Sheng for the laying of telephones in China. Mr. Yoshida went to China to promote this enterprise in 1899, but was not successful. His efforts are now said to have been more fortunate. Apparently the agreement is that China shall furnish the funds and Japan the experts and materials. As to the places to be connected by telephone, no final decision seems to have been yet arrived at, but there is talk of Peking, Hankow and Canton. Mr. Yoshida seems to be working alone. He has not attempted to form a company.

BOER WOMEN AND BRITISH WOMEN.

Since much has been said against the British Military Authorities and the British Government for putting Boer women and Boer children into refuge camps, and since it has even been alleged that the women

and children were not given enough to eat so that their sufferings might compel the Boers to surrender, it is interesting to find that the British women in South Africa are complaining bitterly of the superior treatment which Boer women and children receive. The Duke of Montrose took up the cause of the British women last July, and he has now sent to *The Times* a letter speaking of communications received by him from South Africa in confirmation of his views. We quote a part of the letter:—

The first communication I received was a comparison of a visit to two camps, which appeared in the *Daily Despatch* of East London, and which I have reason to believe is substantially accurate. I append an extract; comment is superfluous:—

I have visited the Boer exiles' camp, and found 350 women and children in the various buildings, and very healthy.

The building consists of three erections, containing 50 rooms, besides hospital, dining room, kitchen, storeroom, wash-room, &c.

The hospital contains ten beds. Two patients in hospital, one young girl convalescent and an old woman, who came down in October last, ailing.

The exiles state they are well treated and quite satisfied with their lot. The food is given to them as to boarders; rations are not served, and as much food is given as asked for, and no stint whatsoever.

Day school is carried on daily in the dining room; 60 scholars.

There was no complaint of want of clothes, and I did not notice any barefooted or untidy child.

Even the washing places are under a shed, and every convenience provided for washing.

I am writing this to show that the British Government are doing everything in their power to help the exiles, and to show that although these exiles' relatives and friends are still in the field yet the powers are merciful and kind to these exiles, showing them no enmity, for which they feel grateful.

I have also been the recipient of the following letter, which I quote *in extenso*, as it places before us the unfortunate position of the loyal women in a clear and unexaggerated form:—

"Bellair, Durban, Natal, Aug. 1, 1901.

"We, four British refugees, driven from our homes, separated from our husbands, who are fighting and working for their country, and suffering the loss of most of our possessions, take the liberty of writing to thank heartily your Grace for having brought our pitiful case to the fore; and we feel glad that one person of influence has thought fit to put us on equal terms with the Boer women and children, who are kept in comparative luxury by our people, while we live as best we can, and know that the remainder of our lives will be passed in poverty through no fault of our own.

"We deeply deplore this unhappy war, while the Boer women do all in their power to encourage and prolong it.

"We are, your Grace, most gratefully your obedient servants,

"H. HONEY.

"M. E. BAKER.

"M. EMERSON.

"E. LITTLE."

I have many other letters speaking to the comparative comfort of the Boer refugee camps; but I think I have sufficiently trespassed on your space to show that I was amply justified in protesting against what one of my correspondents aptly terms "sentimental twaddle" at the expense of loyal men and women and the dependants of our gallant Army.

GERMAN OPINION OF ENGLAND.

THE German press continues to vilipend England in a manner that has ceased to have the faintest semblance of reason and must be attributed to sheer hatred. A correspondent of *The Times* says:—

I have before me a number of the recent issues of German "comic" papers which simply illustrate in a popular manner the rabid hatred of England steadily cultivated by the "serious" Press. It can hardly be contended that cartoons which represent British soldiers bayoneting Boer babies, and indulging in every form of brutal licence, or doggerel in which the German Parnassus has been ransacked for sanguinary epithets to fit the crimes of British generals, or scurrilous paragraphs vilifying King Edward with a brazen-faced indifference to the German laws of *lèse-majesté*, are inspired by a lofty moral sense of the injustice of the war.

But now at length writers in England have taken a line for which we have long looked. They have begun to search German records in order to discover what the methods of the Germans themselves have been in war. The search has resulted in some interesting discoveries, to the re-publication of which we propose to devote a little space. In the first place, according to Dr. Busch's diary, BISMARCK, as early as October 2nd, 1870, laid down the following principles:—

The more Frenchmen suffered from the war the greater would be the number of those who would long for peace, whatever our conditions might be. "And their treacherous franc-tireurs," he continued, "who now stand in blouses with their hands in their pockets, and in the next moment when our soldiers have passed by take their rifles out of the ditch and fire at them. It will come to this, that we will shoot down every male inhabitant."

A few days afterwards, the following memorandum was prepared by BISMARCK's orders:—

For purposes of successful defence private property may be destroyed without previously arranging the terms of compensation, houses may be burned and trees cut down, an entrance may be forced into private residences, street traffic may be stopped, and every other means of transport, such as ships, carts, &c., can be either seized or destroyed without the previous permission of the owner, that rule applying to our own as well as to the enemy's country. The removal of persons who afford the enemy either moral or material support, or who merely give rise to suspicion that they do so, comes under the same category of laws which apply to countries in a state of war.

Dr. Busch further relates that on October 14th:—

The Chancellor referred to various horrors that had again been committed recently by bands of guerillas. He quoted the proverb, "Wie es in den Wald schallt, so schallt es wieder heraus" (the wood re-echoes what is shouted into it), and said that to show any consideration to these treacherous franc-tireurs was a "culpable laziness in killing." "It is treason to our country." "Our people are very good marksmen, but bad executioners. Every village in which an act of treachery has been committed should be burnt to the ground, and all the male inhabitants hanged."

Then we have BISMARCK's idea as to the right manner of dealing with the property of non-combatants who had fled before the approach of the German forces:—

Mention was made of the decree of the Minister of War or of the commandant of the town, ordering that particulars should be published of

all valuables found in houses deserted by their owners, and that if not reclaimed within a certain time they were to be confiscated for the benefit of the war chest. The Minister said that he considered this decree to be perfectly justified, adding:—"As a matter of fact such houses should be burned to the ground, only that punishment would also fall in part on the sensible people who have remained behind; and so unfortunately it is out of the question."

The next extract that we shall make refers to railway trains. The Germans made the destruction of railways a capital crime, and here is Dr. Busch's vindication of that policy as dictated by BISMARCK:—

Finally, as to the hostages who were obliged to accompany the railway trains, they were taken not to serve as a hindrance to French heroism, but as a precaution against treacherous crime. The railway does not convey merely soldiers, arms, ammunition, and other war material, against which it may be allowable to use violent measures; it also conveys great numbers of wounded, doctors, hospital attendants, and other perfectly harmless persons. Is a peasant or a franc-tireur to be allowed to endanger hundreds of those lives by removing a rail or laying a stone upon the line? Let the French see that the security of the railway trains is no longer threatened and the journeys made by those hostages will be merely outings, or our people may even be able to forego such precautionary measures.

Now we invite our readers to peruse in the context of the above the following account of the latest Boer enterprise against a train in the Transvaal:—

The train, which was a mixed one carrying passengers and supplies, was proceeding from Pretoria to Pietersburg with an escort of 45 men of the West Riding Regiment. It had just entered a deep cutting close to Hammans Kraal, some miles north of Waterval, when it was derailed by the explosion of a mine under the armoured truck in the centre of the train. The Boers, believed to be under the command of Jack Hinton, and about 100 strong, were lying in wait on both sides of the cutting, and the signal to fire the mine was apparently given by a Kaffir. The effect of the explosion was to throw the escort out of the armoured truck, whereupon the Boers opened a fierce fire. A few men who managed to retain their rifles replied, but the narrow cutting gave the enemy such an advantage that in a few minutes all was over. In the meantime the passenger coaches, in which were officers and civilians, men and women, were riddled with bullets. The officers made their way as quickly as possible to the armoured guard's van in the rear, which afforded comparatively little cover as the sides of the cutting near to it were loopholed.

Colonel Vandeleur, the senior officer in the train, who was apparently somewhat later than the other officers, first thought of the safety of the women and children, and went to their compartment to warn them to lie down flat. As he was returning to direct the operations he was shot in the chest while on the platform between the carriages, and death was practically instantaneous. The Boers swarmed on to the train, looted the money and clothing of the passengers, and took some bread. Some armed themselves with the Lee-Metfords of the escort, but curiously enough took little ammunition.

About this time occurred what unfortunately must be regarded as a brutal murder. Jacoba Page, the maid of two German women refugees returning to Pietersburg with their children, appears to have left the compartment to appeal to the Boers not to shoot, as there were women in the carriage. She met a young Boer in the corridor, who recognized her as coming from a place called Woodbush, and he immediately shot her. It is stated that the man also threatened to shoot the women in the carriage, but the latter seized his rifle and held it until the other Boers arrived on the scene, when the man abandoned his intention.

Of course the Boers *en masse* are not to be

held liable for the savagery of individuals among them, but they are most undoubtedly to be held liable for wrecking and firing on a train carrying women and children. If a German General were commanding, his recourse against such doings would be to send a number of Boer prisoners in every train. We are not sure that KITCHENER would not be acting wisely did he take the same course. And were a German General in command, he would execute the Boers that wrecked the train if he could find them.

It may be urged with regard to the above extracts that they represent the views of BISMARCK only, and that he was proverbially a man of blood and iron. By a curious coincidence evidence inadvertently disposing of any such objection is furnished by a German who sends to *The Times* the following copies of proclamations issued by the Germans in 1870 and 1871:—

I.
"Avis."

"Les habitants de Pontoise sont prévenus de se rendre, en cas d'alerte, le plus vite possible dans leur maisons, de ne pas rester dans les rues, et d'éclairer les fenêtres pendant la nuit. Ceux qui n'obéiront pas à cet ordre seront punis selon les lois de la guerre, et ceux qui seront pris portant les armes ou auront été vus tirer sur les soldats, seront fusillés, et les maisons d'où l'on aura tiré seront brûlées. VON AUER, Commandant, "Pontoise, le 6 décembre, 1870."

II.

"Proclamation."

"Les chemins de fer servant aux troupes allemandes ne doivent pas être endommagés. "Tout individu qui endommagera ces voies de communication sera puni de la peine de mort. "Les communes auxquelles les coupables appartiendront, ainsi que celles dont le territoire aura servi à l'action incriminée, seront passibles, dans chaque cas, d'une amende égale au montant annuel de leur impôt foncier."

"Les maires sont engagés à établir des gardes pour conserver les chemins de fer sur leur territoire, afin d'épargner ces peines sévères à leur communes."

"BARON VON DER TANN, Le Commandant en chef, "Général d'infanterie."

"Orléans, le 30 octobre 1871."

III.

"Avis."

"Je fais savoir aux habitants du pays que toutes les personnes qui, n'étant pas militaires, seront saisies portant les armes contre les troupes allemandes, ou commettant d'autres actes d'hostilité ou de la trahison, seront irrévocablement mises à mort."

"On ne considérera comme militaires que ceux qui porteront l'uniforme ou qui seront reconnaissables à portée de fusil par des signes distinctifs inséparables de leurs habits. VON WITTICH, Le Général en chef."

"Orléans, le 27 octobre 1870."

IV.

"Décret."

"Le gouverneur-général du nord de la France arrête au sujet de la presse périodique ce qui suit:—

3. Il est défendu de publier des écrits d'une tendance hostile à l'armée allemande ou des critiques contre les mesures des autorités allemandes. "En cas de contravention, la continuation du journal sera prohibée, et le rédacteur, aussi bien que l'éditeur, sera mis à l'amende ou puni d'emprisonnement."

"VON FABRICK, Le Gouverneur-général."

"Versailles, le 18 janvier 1871."

V.
"Publication."

"Dans la nuit du 6 au 7 courant, on a tiré des montagnes environnantes à plusieurs reprises des coups de fusil contre des troupes de réquisition entrées à Belval. Carles Miroy, curé de Cuchery, âgé de 43 ans, à la paroisse duquel appartient Belval et qui avait caché et distribué aux habitants des armes, a été arrêté comme instigateur de ces actes hostiles, et, en vertu d'un arrêt du conseil de guerre, fusillé aujourd'hui matin à Reims, pour crime de trahison envers les troupes allemandes.

"VON ROSENBERG GRUSZCZYNSKI, Le Gouverneur général, Lieutenant-général.
"Reims, le 12 février 1871."

By way of summing up these various quotations, we reproduce what *The Times* says on the subject:—

"The Germans have exceeded all other nations, not even excluding the French as represented by the most rabid Nationalists, in the grossness and the licence of their attacks. The character of these attacks, which are made in a country where the Press laws, and forms of pressure quite as effective as the Press laws, are unsparingly enforced wherever the authorities so desire, utterly precludes the view that they are inspired by a passion for justice, or by any passion except that of hatred to the British name. The dishonesty of the charges with which the German Press, obsequiously followed by its Austrian satellites, loads us is shown in an instructive shape by a comparison of the conduct of the French war by Germany in 1870-71 and of the conduct of the Boer war by ourselves. Ample materials for such a study are supplied in the series of German proclamations given textually by Herr Hornung and in the extracts from Dr. Büsch's well-known diary collected by our correspondent "Memor." They show that there is scarcely an act of severity exercised by our generals to-day for which precedents are not to be found in the conduct of the Germans, and that Bismarck's only complaint was that the harshest of these measures was not harsh or general enough. The Germans, in fact, went much further than we have ever done; for they refused to recognize as belligerents all who were out of uniform, while we have accorded all along belligerent rights not merely to Boers out of uniform, but to the foreign adventurers who aided them and to Boers who had assumed our uniform and treacherously approached us in that disguise. The destruction of railways or roads was a capital crime in the German code; so were "acts of hostility or treason" and "treachery towards the German troops," for which the parish priest of Belval was shot. His crime was the encouragement of hostile acts and the concealment and distribution of arms amongst his neighbours. He deserved his fate; but what a torrent of righteous wrath would foam from the German Press, were we to shoot a Dutch Reformed minister for a similar offence!

FRENCH NOTES.

The French socialists made themselves tolerably conspicuous on the occasion of the Tsar's visit to France. They denounced the Franco-Russian alliance as "scandalous" especially at a time when "His Majesty's Cossacks have trampled on, charged, and massacred in the streets of the chief Russian cities peaceful and unarmed crowds; when thousands of victims are suffering in the fortresses of the empire; and when long lines of martyrs—proletarians and students, men, women, and children—are conducted under the lash to the galleys whence there is no return." France does not appear to have paid any attention to these ebullitions. But they are in marked contrast with any recognised standard of good manners, for the Tsar was the guest of the French nation and should have been treated as such by all Frenchmen.

M. Déroulede made himself rather ridiculous in connexion with the Imperial visit. He declared that so long as M. Loubet walked at the side of the Tsar, France's guest, all attacks upon him, M. Loubet, should be silenced as being ungracious in the presence of a foreigner. Naturally the critics of this rather fantastic exile asked whether he believes that attacks upon the President of the French Government can ever be made *à l'insu* of the foreigner.

Apparently the only Russian journals that admitted a discordant note into their discussion of the Tsar's visit to France were the *Novoe Vremya* and the *Sviet*. They referred to the renewed gravitation of some of the Balkan States towards Russia, and to the interest that the French are beginning to display in the Southern Slavs; and they deduced a hope that the Franco-Russian alliance would be strengthened by the adhesion of an union of the Southern Slavs, thus opposing a more solid rampart to "the insatiable hunger of Pan-Germanism" and to the "German seizure of the whole world.

Although the telegraph persistently represented the difference between France and Turkey as mainly one of pounds, shillings and pence, a very different view of it seems to have been taken in Europe. It was regarded as the result of a "Boxer" ebullition on the part of the Sultan and his Ministers, who are said to have conceived a new policy of Ottoman nationalism, having for its basis the rejection of European civilization as corrupting Ottoman ideals. This policy is believed to date from the successes gained by the Turkish arms against Greece, and it recently took the form first, of requiring that French religious orders on Ottoman territory should pay a tax of five per cent. on real estate; secondly, of re-establishing in Jerusalem the 5 per cent. Customs tax on French monks, and thirdly, of forbidding religious orders to settle on Ottoman territory without applying for authorization. It is true that these measures can scarcely be denounced with good grace by France, who has just enacted the Associations Law; but the point is that Turkey has no such legislative competence, being tied by the capitulations. The Porte's refusal to cancel these rules was a principal reason of M. Constans' withdrawal from Constantinople.

THE TOHOKU DAIKAI.

The meeting of the northern section of the *Seiyun-kai* is to be held in Sendai at the end of November. This was the meeting which Marquis Ito had promised to attend. His failure to do so, at first on account of illness and secondly in consequence of his voyage to the West, gave much offence.

THE SALE OF BONDS IN NEW YORK.

The *Fiji Shampo* denies that the Treasury's attempt to place fifty million yen worth of bonds in New York has failed. It also denies that Marquis Ito and Mr. Tsuzuki Keiroku were entrusted with any commission relating to this matter. The negotiations are actually in progress and no insuperable difficulty has presented itself. But the moment is not favourable for launching such a transaction, and some delay is inevitable. The forecast is, however, that by the close of this month market conditions will be more suitable, and an American syndicate will probably agree to purchase the bonds at that time.

SOUTH AFRICAN CONSTABULARY.

We have seen a copy of a letter sent to his relatives in Japan by a trooper in the South African Constabulary, which seems to show that that force does not possess very general attractions. He says:

"I wish I could have got into something else than the S. A. C. Take for example some of the colonial forces in Cape Colony. If I had only known they were looking all over for men there, it would have been better for me to have worked my way over and enlisted in Cape Town for 6 months, as they are doing, or for as long as the war lasts. I could then have got some idea as to whether I liked the army or not, and it would have cost me nothing to have got out, and I would probably have seen more active service than I will here. However it is no use crying over spilt milk, is it? I shall know better next time, experience always costs something. Of course this S. A. C. is too new a corps to be anything yet. Its personnel is over 10,000 men, and the fact that it is a Mounted Police Corps makes it difficult to organize while the war lasts. There was some dispute between Kitchener and B-P, as to whether we were to take the field or not. Kitchener refused to let us have any supplies unless we took the field, and he in the meantime took all our stuff for his own troops. The consequence is we are now in the field and have been for three months. At present we have only 43 horses for the 100 men that comprise our troop; 23 of them are unfit for duty, and are on the sick list, so that we are compelled to take it in turn to patrol the country, and act in conjunction with any column there may be within reach, both as mounted men and infantry. So far I have done far more walking than riding. The horses that are supposed to be fit for duty are wretched things, and there is absolutely no pleasure in riding them. Old Charlie would be a prince among horses here, and I often wish I had him, for a steadier horse it would be hard to find.

"Taking it all through, I can't say this suits me at all. So far as I can see, a fellow will never rise through his own merits at all. From what I can see, to get on one must do all the grafting he can. To give you some idea of how things have been going on, I may give you an example. They have appointed all the first class troopers in this troop without either testing their shooting qualities or their riding, in fact, some of them are the most ignorant and common men it is possible to find, with absolutely nothing, as far as I can see, to recommend them.

ORIENTAL HOTEL, KOBE.

The report for presentation to the shareholders at the tenth annual ordinary general meeting of the Oriental Hotel, Kobe, to be held on Friday, 25th October, reads as follows:—

The total earnings in Working Account during the year amount to yen 163,660.58, showing a gross profit of yen 50,076.98.

It will be observed on reference to the Accounts, that there remains a net profit for the year amounting to yen 15,614.24.

An interim dividend of 5 per cent. on Ordinary Shares was distributed to Shareholders on 25th March, 1901, absorbing yen 3,700, thus leaving a balance of profit available on the year's working of yen 11,914.24.

From this amount the Directors recommend a further payment of 7 per cent. on Ordinary Shares, making 12 per cent. for the year, and a payment of yen 37 per share on Founders' Shares, absorbing together yen 8,140, and that the balance of yen 3,774.24 be carried to the credit of Reserve Account, bringing this to yen 25,535.18.

The Company's property has been maintained in an efficient way and several important improvements have been made in the main building including the construction of a spacious and well lighted Reading Room connecting with the Public and Private Dining Rooms.

The Directors regret to advise the shareholders that, owing to the obstruction and opposition placed in the way of building a branch Hotel at Kyoto, and to the apparently strong feeling existing there against the proposed enterprise, they have reluctantly abandoned the scheme, and they will ask the shareholders to pass the necessary resolutions to admit of a reduction in the capital.

The Hongkong Fire Brigade turned out sixty-one times in 1900. There were 51 fires and 74 incipient fires during the year.

THE INTERPORT FESTIVAL.

FIRST BASEBALL MATCH.

The Interport games began in Yokohama on Friday afternoon (October 11th, 1901) in brilliant autumn weather, the heat of the sun being tempered by a gentle southerly breeze. The Kobe baseball players arrived by train in the forenoon none the worse for their long ride and ranged up on the field with a punctuality that put Yokohama to the blush. The beautiful weather attracted a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen, blue-jackets and marines from His Majesty's ships and the U.S.S. *Yorktown*, and many Japanese, who were not long in discovering the mottoes which the ingenuity of Mr. C. M. Duff had enabled the groundmen to decorate the Pavilion and Scorer's Box. Over the stairs leading to the upper room was displayed the following greeting, "Hail! welcome to good old Kobe." Next in order, in the first bay, was hung "Right happy may we be," and at the corresponding projection at the other side of the building, "And happy meet again." Right across the front of the Pavilion proper was hung, "To the Kobe Teams Yokohama extends its heartiest welcome," a sentiment that was echoed time and time again during the afternoon as one after another the Kobe men entered the playing field. At the bar, a touch of scholarship was introduced, the decorator displaying his Latinity and eke sly wit—"Sua cuique voluptas." The scorers' box flaunted gay with the ancient, time-honoured motto of English devotees of field-sports, "May the pleasures of sportsmen never know an end;" while immediately below the desk where busy scribes will be located during the next few days, was the cheery apothegm couched in appropriate Latin, "Labor Omnia Vincit." Of course bunting was flown from every point. As a centre piece above the clock floated the national flags of Great Britain and the U. S. of North America with the sun of Japan in the middle. The ensign of the K. C. C. adorned the top of the Club flagstaff, with the Y. C. and A. C.'s piece of blue-and-white bunting beneath. Two American ensigns adorned the ladies' tent and English and other flags were draped elsewhere. Altogether, with the bright dresses of the ladies, and the uniforms of the sailors, the spectacle presented was bright and pleasing in the extreme.

The game, starting half an hour late, was over by a quarter past four, Yokohama winning by one run. It was one of the best interport matches ever played either in Kobe or Yokohama, both teams fielding smartly and working well together. The play was thus full of incident and very fast. Mr. W. S. Stone and Mr. Watanabe were umpires, Mr. E. Mendelson being the scorer.

THE GAME.

Kobe winning the toss sent the home side to bat at 2.30 p.m., McChesney facing the pitching of Stevens, with Shaw as catcher. After a no-ball and spoiling a couple, McChesney was put out at first, Briggs smartly returning from second. Hellyer got down to first on balls, and Thompson brought him round to third. With the next delivery Thompson stole to second. Swan, playing a short ball, went out at first, but Hellyer got home, the first run of the match. Edwards then placed the ball into pitcher's hand and the side retired, Thompson being left at third.

Yokohama 1
Kobe 0

Dyer started in by pitching some difficult curves which Chalfant managed to spoil, and then he took his base on balls, stealing the second. Meanwhile Gillingham fanned several fouls, and at last got down to first on a grounder which would have put Chalfant out at second had the umpire not saved his life. Then Braess succumbed at first and Briggs sacrificing at first brought home Chalfant and Gillingham, the field being rattled. Hancock reached first but got no further, Thorn smartly catching Stevens behind the plate.

Yokohama 1
Kobe 2

Thorn began the second innings but failed to make his first. McGowan with a hit to centre field got down to first and Dyer brought him round to third. A delivery later he got home, Cowan making a fine hit to right field. McChesney then brought in Dyer and Cowan to third, himself reaching second. A base on balls fell to Hellyer, then a short hit by Thompson forced Cowan off at the plate. Further disaster soon befel the home-side, for a well stopped ball by Braess, which Swan sent to third base, put McChesney out between second and third, and the side retired.

Yokohama 3
Kobe 2

Bissell getting a base given him by the pitcher stole the second; and Shaw with a two base hit to centre field brought him home. Murray, with a cricketer's cut to the right field, made his first and earned second. Then Chalfant was retired at first, and Edwards, smartly holding a fly off Gillingham, put out the batter, and by double-play, Murray, and the side retired; Shaw being left at third.

Yokohama 3
Kobe 3

Edwards began by being caught in centre field, but Thorn, the incoming bat, made a two-bagger to the right field, and he was followed to first by McGowan, who was given a life by the first baseman. Dyer putting up a fly which Briggs held at second, retired. A moment later Briggs put out Cowan, the fielding being magnificent. Thorn was left at third.

Yokohama 3
Kobe 3

Braess was the first man to be struck out, on going in for Kobe. Briggs, by an error of the field, made his first, but was forced off second, and Hancock trying to steal to the same base was smartly put out by Thorn. A blank innings.

Yokohama 3
Kobe 3

McChesney, after making his first, was put out at second, but Hellyer was safe. Then a strike by Thompson brought home Hellyer, and the batter made his second on an overthrow. After this Swan succumbed at second, and Braess caught Edwards—a rattling good performance—putting out the side.

Yokohama 4
Kobe 3

By an error on the part of McChesney, Stevens made his first, only to be put out at second from a strike by Bissell. A base on balls was given to Shaw, bringing Murray to the bat. Before he moved Shaw stole to second and Bissell reached third, notwithstanding the celerity of the fielders' returns. A hit by Murray brought home Bissell and Shaw to third, a misjudgment of Edwards in throwing the ball to the plate instead of to first contributing materially to this result. A fine hit by Chalfant brought Murray and Shaw home, the fielders being completely beaten. Gillingham went out at first and Braess being held by Thorn the visitors retired.

Yokohama 4
Kobe 6

Thorn, opening the fifth for Yokohama, failed to reach first, but McGowan had better luck, only to be put out by Briggs at second. This brought Dyer to bat and he had his first base presented to him, and an error by first baseman enabled him to reach second with the help of a fairly long slide. Cowan being put out on first, the side retired.

Yokohama 4
Kobe 6

Briggs put up a fly first ball, which Edwards almost succeeded in getting, notwithstanding that it fell behind the telegraph. Two deliveries later he made a two-bagger between centre and left field. Hancock failed to make first and Stevens went out on strikes, as also did Bissell, leaving Briggs at third.

Yokohama 4
Kobe 6

The sixth innings began with McChesney at bat. After sending out several foul balls he put up a fly which pitcher failed to hold, and then stole down to second. Hellyer making first brought McChesney to third, and Swan went to bat. He brought in McChesney and Hellyer and got down to first himself with a hit past short stop. On Swan going down to first, Thompson was forced off second. A hit by Edwards brought Swan home; then Thorn, making a two-base hit, enabled Edwards to cross the plate. After this a brilliant catch by Gillingham in centre field put out McGowan. Thorn managed to reach third on the next delivery, but Dyer being forced off at first, he was left there.

Yokohama 8
Kobe 6

The last of the sixth was short. Shaw went under at first, and Murray was also forced off, Edwards sending the ball smartly down to McGowan. Then, although Chalfant managed to make his first, Gillingham was thrown out by a capital return of Edwards, and the visitors retired without scoring.

Yokohama 8
Kobe 6

Cowan did not reach first, but McChesney with a safe hit to centre managed it all right, only to be forced off second by Braess. Hellyer made his first, got his second, but travelled no further, Thompson, the next to bat, failing to make first.

Yokohama 8
Kobe 6

Braess sent up a difficult fly which McGowan sprang up and held; Briggs, after missing two strikes, succumbed at first, and Hancock went under at the plate, being struck out.

Yokohama 8
Kobe 6

An artful little bunt carried Swan easily down to first, much to the amusement of the crowd. Then Edwards was dismissed on an in-field fly, a man being on first base; and Swan trying to steal to second base was put out, while Thorn being held by Bissell, the innings finished in short order.

Yokohama 8
Kobe 6

Stevens began with tipping a ball into catcher's mask, and then succumbed at first, while Bissell was struck out. Shaw, who followed, failed to reach first and the side went in to field again.

Yokohama 8
Kobe 6

The ninth innings began exactly at 4 o'clock, McGowan going in to bat. He sent up three balls and one down the line before finally succumbing to a smart return by Braess. Dyer hit a ball straight down to first and Cowan followed suit.

Yokohama 8
Kobe 6

Murray made his first easily, his second through an over throw, and the third by a passed ball. Chalfant received a base on balls and was followed at the bat by Gillingham, who was held by pitcher close to the plate. A splendid hit to centre field by Braess brought in Murray and Chalfant to third, Thompson by smart play preventing anything more being made off the hit. Excitement was naturally rising fast, and it was intensified when Briggs hit out a ball into the right field. It was so smartly fielded that although the batter made his base, Chalfant was nearly forced off in attempting to get home, Edwards and Thorn almost succeeding in dismissing him. He reached the base safely and the ball was transferred to Hellyer, who running up behind Braess, caught him napping and put him out at second. The point was appealed, and Mr. Stone, who did not see what was happening, gave the runner "safe," but upon further evidence being forthcoming, he allowed him to decide, and Braess, with true sportsmanlike feeling, retired. Hancock went in to bat but was put out before reaching first, so the game concluded in victory for the home team by one run.

Yokohama 8
Kobe 7

Players, with positions and runs:—

Y. C. AND A. C.	
L. E. McChesney, c.f.	1
A. T. Hellyer, 2nd b.	3
A. W. Thompson, l.f.	0
E. C. Swan, s.s.	1
E. B. S. Edwards, 3rd b.	1
C. H. Thorn, c.	0
W. H. McGowan, 1st b.	1
E. L. Dyer, p.	1
E. J. Cowan, r.f.	0
K. C. C.	
A. J. Chalfant, s.s.	1
A. H. Gillingham, c.f.	1
W. Braess, 3rd b.	0
J. Briggs, 2nd b.	0
A. Hancock, l.f.	0
C. E. Steevens, p.	0
G. Bissell, 1st b.	2
M. A. Shaw, c.	1
G. C. Murray, r.f.	2

Yokohama...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Kobe	1	2	0	1	0	4	0	0	0—8
Kobe	2	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	1—7

YOKOHAMA WINS THE BASEBALL RUBBER.

After the splendid game of Friday, the play on Saturday morning was very disappointing, for although Yokohama won by a splendid margin, the match was altogether too hollow and one-sided to please anybody. The morning opened mistily, but by the time play began the sun was pouring down upon the ground with distressing fervency; then before noon-day the clouds gathered again and the match concluded with a grey, overcast sky overhead. There was again a very large attendance, the ladies' tent being crowded.

Yokohama started in with piling up a score of 4 runs and followed this in this second innings with 5: this lead was never pulled down by the visitors, who played very loosely compared with their performance on the preceding day. Briggs, the Kobe Captain, was a tower of strength, his work at second base being the best exhibition of baseball we have seen on local grounds, but of course he could not be everywhere. Steevens, the visitors' youthful pitcher, also deserves a word of praise for his uniform good pitching, and it was not his fault that Yokohama scored so many runs. Shaw, as catcher, was active, and all things considered one cannot help thinking that if circumstances had allowed the Kobe battery a little more practise together the game would have resulted in smaller scores. As will be seen by a glance at the list of players, two changes were made in the Yokohama team, Blake and Merriman replacing Cowan and Edwards. The umpires were Messrs. W. S. Stone and Horiuchi, and their decisions were never challenged. Mr. E. Mendelson again took over the duties of scorer.

THE GAME.

Kobe went to bat at 10.20 o'clock, Chalfant facing the pitching of Swan. He got down to first on a base hit to the right field; and a wild throw by the pitcher took him to second. Gillingham, the next to bat, was put out at first, and McGowan quickly returning to Blake, Chalfant almost lost his position at third. Braess brought Chalfant home with a fine hit to the right field. Then Briggs put up a fly which Hellyer held at second and Hancock being caught by pitcher, the side retired with one run to their credit.

Kobe.....	1
Yokohama	0

McChesney began with a two-bagger to the right field, which Murray fielded smartly, and two deliveries later, Swan brought him home. Thompson then put up a difficult fly which was declined and he got down to first. Blake going in to bat brought Swan in with a hit to the deep left field, Thompson moving round to second. Yokohama lost their first player when Thorn went out on strikes, and a moment later, Blake was smartly forced off second by Briggs from a short hit by Hellyer. A hit by McGowan, which trundled right past the third base but was left severely alone by Braess, who was under the impression that the ball was foul, brought home Thompson and Hellyer—an expensive error for Kobe. Dyer went to bat and made first on a grounder, McGowan moving to second. Then Merriman was held by Bissell at first base, and the side went out.

Kobe.....	1
Yokohama	4

Steevens, after making his first rather easily, was thrown out in trying to steal to second, and Bissell came in to bat. He sent a grounder into the right field—to the imminent peril of the umpire who happened to be stooping at the moment and only just managed to roll over in time—and the batter made his first, only to be put out by Merriman at second a moment later. Shaw made first and then Murray was held by Hellyer at short stop, so the side retired without scoring.

McChesney, in the next innings, went out on first and then Thompson following the tactics which were so successful the previous day, made a bunt along the top line which took him easily to first. He made his second on pitcher's overthrow, and a moment later came home on a hit by Swan which Chalfant failed to field at short stop. A hit to the left field by Blake enabled him to get to first and Thompson to second, and Thorn brought Swan home, Briggs just failing to reach the fly as it passed over second base. Blake next moved to third, but Thorn was forced off at second, just after McGowan went to bat. A wild throw by Shaw down to first proved abortive, and Blake and Hellyer got home—another costly error. Then Dyer brought McGowan home only to be put off at second himself. Five runs had been scored this innings.

Kobe.....	1
Yokohama	9

Kobe, on going in, saw Chalfant smartly stopped by pitcher, and the striker did not attempt to run to first. Gillingham made a base, and Braess took him to third. Then a sacrifice hit by Briggs brought in Gillingham, and Braess moved round to third. Hancock, however, went out at first and the side retired with Braess being left at third.

The end of the third innings was very short. Merriman succumbed at first and McChesney followed suit, while Thompson was brilliantly held by Hancock in the left field.

If Yokohama had short grace, Kobe fared no better in his next essay, for Steevens failed to reach first and Bissell had similar luck, while Shaw succumbed to strikes—the shortest innings of the day.

Thompson, the incoming bat, received his base from the pitcher on no-balls, but a short hit by Blake, well fielded by Chalfant, put him out at second. Thorn got down to first only to see Blake forced off at second by Briggs, and a moment later the same player put out the last batter, for Briggs was in excellent form and his three successes following in such rapid sequence evoked rounds of applause.

Murray opened by sending a fly into the centre field which Thompson did his best to reach, but failing, the batter made first base. Then Chalfant tipped a ball over his shoulder which Thorn smartly held at the plate. With Gillingham at the bat, Murray stole a base; a passed ball took him to third and Gillingham brought him home with a two-bagger. Braess, with a three-base hit which Dyer could not stop brought in Gillingham, and a moment later Briggs enabled Braess to romp over the home-plate, Yokohama's fielding being very loose and uncertain. Then Hancock went out on strikes, and Steevens, by a smart return on the part of Blake, succumbed at first.

Kobe.....	5
Yokohama	9

McGowan made first, and then a funny thing happened. Dyer put up a fly which pitcher dropped, but McGowan remaining at first, the ball was sent to second base and the batter was put out having no place to run to. Soon after Merriman brought McGowan home with a pretty hit to the left field. Briggs next forced Merriman off at second base, McChesney moving down to first. The next to bat, Swan, was badly missed a few moments later by Chalfant and he took the base. The next thing of interest was when Thompson brought home McChesney and Swan with a left field grounder, which beat the field entirely. Blake got down to first, but Thorn being held by Braess off a foul fly, the side retired.

Kobe.....	5
Yokohama	12

Bissell went out on strikes at the beginning of the sixth innings, but Shaw made first easily with a hit over the head of the second baseman. Murray reaching first, Shaw was given "safe" at second, but a smart piece of play by pitcher, Blake and Merriman put out Shaw at third and Murray at second, and Kobe retired, Chalfant being left at first.

Hellyer made first, but McGowan, who followed on, went out between first and second. Then Dyer with a sacrifice brought home Hellyer, and Merriman went to bat. The veteran made a safe base hit, and this was followed by a three-bagger to the deep centre field by McChesney, which brought Merriman home. A wild throw by Chalfant allowed McChesney to get in and brought Swan to second. On Thompson going to bat Swan took the opportunity of stealing to third. He got no further for Thompson failed to reach first and the side was out.

Kobe.....	5
Yokohama	15

The seventh innings began with Chalfant playing a ball into the right field, and he reached first. Gillingham put up a fly which Hellyer held, and the fielder sending the ball down to first put out Chalfant. Again the applause rang out. McChesney smartly stopped a hot strike by Braess and prevented the batter from making more than one base, and then Briggs, hitting the ball down to his feet, was touched out by Thorn, thus retiring the side.

Blake made first with a safe hit and received his second from an overthrow. Thorn put up a fly, which pitcher failed to hold, but a ball sent down by Hellyer enabled Briggs to force the youngster off at second. McGowan, by a sacrifice at first, brought in Blake, and Dyer sent Hellyer in with a fine hit to the left field. Briggs, however, was not to be denied and he again forced a man off at second, Dyer going under in the sequel of smart play.

Kobe.....	5
Yokohama	17

In the next innings, Hancock, Steevens, and Bissell all failed to reach first and Kobe again went out to field.

McChesney, being missed by Bissell, made first, stole to second and reached third on a passed ball, Swan eventually bringing him home with a hit to the centre field. Swan being put out between second and third, off a short hit by Thompson, Blake went to bat. He reached first and Thompson to the delight of the spectators slid down to second. A hit by Thorn earned a base: then a fly by Hellyer was missed by Briggs and Thompson got home. McGowan brought in Blake and Thorn, the hit sending the ball far into the centre field. Hellyer was the next man home, but Dyer went out at first, and Merriman put up a fly which Braess held close to the telegraph. The score had risen considerably.

Kobe.....	5
Yokohama	22

Kobe went in for their last innings at five minutes past twelve, Shaw being at the bat. He sent a grounder past short stop and made a base. Murray took him to third and a wild throw by Merriman to Blake took Shaw home. Then Chalfant was held by Merriman and this player, throwing to Hellyer, Murray was forced off at second—a smart piece of double play. The end came quickly, for although Gillingham reached second, Braess was held by Hellyer, and the side retired. Yokohama did not play out the innings, the game concluding at 12.15 p.m., with the score as below:—

Kobe.....	6
Yokohama	22

Y. C. AND A. C.

L. E. McChesney, c.f.	4
E. C. Swan, p.	3
A. W. Thompson, l.f.	3
D. H. Blake, 3 b.	3
C. H. Thorn, c.	1
A. T. Hellyer, s.s.	5
W. H. McGowan, 1 b.	2
E. L. Dyer, r.f.	0
W. L. Merriman, 2 b.	1

K. C. C.

A. J. Chalfant, s.s.	1
A. H. Gillingham, c.f.	2
W. B. Braess, 3 b.	1
J. Briggs, 2 b.	0
A. Hancock, l.f.	0
C. E. Stevens, p.	0
G. Bissell, r b.	0
M. A. Shaw, c.	1
G. C. Murray, r.f.	1
Yokohama	4 5 0 0 3 3 2 5 =22
Kobe	1 0 1 0 3 0 0 0 1=6

The following is the official score:—

Y. C. & A. C. VERSUS K. C. C.

YOKOHAMA.									
Pos.	Times at bat.	Runs.	Base Hits.	Put Out.	Assist.	Fr. outs.			
McChesney ...C.F.	5	1	2	—	—	—			
Hellyer ...2 B.	3	3	1	3	—	1			
Thompson ...L.F.	5	—	2	—	3	—			
Swan ...S.S.	5	1	1	—	—	—			
Edwards ...3 B.	5	1	1	2	5	—			
Thorn ...C.	5	—	2	7	3	—			
McGowan ...I B.	5	1	1	14	—	2			
Dyer ...P.	4	1	1	1	10	—			
Cowan ...R.F.	5	—	1	—	—	—			

Total..... 42 8 12 27 21 3

Earned runs 5; 2 base hits Thorn two.

Dyer gave bases on balls 4. Dyer struck out 5.

KOBÉ.									
Pos.	Times at bat.	Runs.	Base Hits.	Put Out.	Assist.	Fr. outs.			
Chalfant ...S.S.	3	1	2	—	—	1			
Gillingham ...C.F.	5	1	—	2	—	—			
Braess ...3 B.	5	—	1	2	4	—			
Briggs ...2 B.	5	—	1	6	4	—			
Hancock ...L.F.	5	—	1	—	—	—			
Stephens ...P.	4	—	—	1	9	1			
Bissell ...I B.	3	2	—	14	—	2			
Shaw ...C.	3	1	1	2	2	—			
Murray ...R.F.	4	2	2	—	—	—			

Total..... 37 7 8 27 19 4

Earned runs 4; 2 base hits Briggs one.

Stephens gave bases on balls 3; Stephens struck out 1.

Y. C. & A. C. VERSUS K. C. C.

KOBÉ.									
Pos.	Times at bat.	Runs.	Base Hits.	Put Out.	Assist.	Fr. outs.			
Chalfant ...S.S.	6	1	2	1	2	2			
Gillingham ...C.F.	5	2	3	1	—	—			
Braess ...3 B.	5	1	3	1	2	1			
Briggs ...2 B.	4	—	1	8	7	1			
Hancock ...L.F.	4	—	—	1	—	—			
Stephens ...P.	4	—	—	2	7	2			
Bissell ...I B.	4	—	1	9	—	2			
Shaw ...C.	4	1	3	1	1	2			
Murray ...R.F.	4	1	2	—	—	—			

Totals ... 40 6 15 24 19 10

Earned runs 3; 2 base hits Gillingham 1.

Stephens gave bases on balls 1. Stephens struck out 1. Shaw passed balls 2.

YOKOHAMA.									
Pos.	Times at bat.	Runs.	Base Hits.	Put Out.	Assist.	Fr. outs.			
McChesney ...C.F.	6	4	2	—	—	—			
Swan ...P.	6	3	3	—	11	1			
Thompson ...L.F.	4	3	3	—	—	—			
Blake ...3 B.	6	3	4	1	4	—			
Thorn ...C.	5	1	2	7	2	—			
Hellyer ...S.S.	6	5	3	5	1	—			
McGowan ...I B.	6	2	1	11	—	—			
Dyer ...R.	6	—	3	—	—	1			
Merriman ...2 B.	6	1	1	3	2	—			

Totals ... 51 22 21 27 20 2

Earned runs 11; 2 base hits McChesney one, 3 base hits, McChesney 1.

Double plays, 3. Bases on balls 0. Swan struck out 5. Thorn passed balls 2.

THE BASEBALL RECORD.

Following is the baseball record since 1896:—

1896.....	Won by Kobe at Kobe.
1897.....	" Yokohama at Yokohama.
1898.....	" Yokohama at Kobe.
1899.....	" Yokohama at Yokohama.
1900.....	" Kobe at Kobe.
1901.....	" Yokohama at Yokohama.

THE TIFFIN.

Tiffin was partaken of in the Pavilion and a large company sat down under the Presidency of Mr. J. P. Mollison. Full justice was done to an excellent bill of fare provided by the Maples Hotel. Mr. Mollison, in a few appropriate words, welcomed the Kobe players and wished the baseball men better luck next time. Mr. Justus Briggs,

Captain of the Kobe baseball nine, replied. He expressed regret that his men had not been able to pull off the match. They had been fairly confident of winning, but pride had had a fall. On the other hand, he warned Yokohama against being too sure of winning the cricket match, as Kobe intended to have a good try for victory.

THE AFTERNOON MATCH.

In the afternoon a baseball match took place between a combined team of Yokohama and Kobe players and a nine from the Yokohama Commercial School, and the contest drew a large crowd of all nationalities to the ground. The game proved very exciting at times and it was anyone's affair until the last innings when the foreigners finding the Japanese were rattled romped away with them and secured a lead of seven runs. Of course the interport players were very exhausted from their morning's exertions and besides had never played together before, so all the more credit is due to them for their performance. Following is the score and list of players:—

Y. C. S.									
Pos.	Times at bat.	Runs.	Base Hits.	Put Out.	Assist.	Fr. outs.			
S. Ito.....	3	b.	—	—	—	—			
Ozaki.....	1	b.	—	—	—	—			
Horiuchi.....	c.	—	—	—	—	—			
Furuhashi.....	p.	—	—	—	—	—			
Amano.....	l.f.	—	—	—	—	—			
Kono.....	c.f.	—	—	—	—	—			
Kasagawa.....	2 b.	—	—	—	—	—			
Ito.....	r.f.	—	—	—	—	—			
Nozaki.....	s.s.	—	—	—	—	—			

Y. and K..... 1 0 1 0 1 2 0 1 7-13
Y. C. S..... 0 1 0 0 2 0 2 0 6
Mr. J. Briggs was umpire; Mr. H. W. Kilby scorer.

A band was in attendance, as usual, and after the match played a stirring selection of airs, during which the ladies took tea in the Pavilion, Mrs. D. H. Blake and Mrs. W. L. Merriman again presiding at the tea tables with a fair bevy of dainty dames and damsels to assist them in the pleasing task of dispensing the Club's hospitality.

THE SMOKING CONCERT.

On Saturday evening a "Smoking Concert in honour of our Kobe visitors" was held in the Public Hall under the genial presidency of Mr. J. P. Mollison. There was a very large attendance and with such an excellent programme to discuss as that arranged by Mr. E. W. Maitland and Mr. G. G. Brady it was only natural that the tide of fun soon rose hilariously high. The artist who decorated the title page is to be congratulated on his really humorous designs, though the representative of Kobe was a little more antique in appearance than we are accustomed to associate with visitors from the southern port. The fine band of H.M.S. *Barfleur* proved a great attraction and their selections were loudly applauded. Owing to the Naval dancers not being able to carry out two of their promises, Mr. Saunders, of H.M.S. *Barfleur*, volunteered a piccolo solo and his notable performance was rewarded by an encore. But touching encores generally, it must be owned that they became a bit of a nuisance on Saturday. Every man upon the bill being in the best of form did his very utmost in the particular items for which he was responsible, with the result that the audience clamoured for more, and in most cases they got what they so insistently demanded. But this led to a great prolongation of the programme, so that it was long past midnight ere the concert was over. Among the most original, quaint and humorous performances of the evening was a Nigger solo by Mr. C. H. Rose (the incognito was soon seen through) in which the assistance of a fine gramophone was invoked with considerable effect. The character songs of Mr. Brady and Mr. Aslet were most mirth-provoking, while the wit of Mr. Barry Pain, as excellently interpreted by Mr. H. J. Sharp, tickled the risible feelings of everybody. Mr. N. G. Maitland's songs, Mr. Cornabe's song and dance, and Mr. Somerton's contribution were also in excellent taste and of course the singers received full mead of thanks. The violin solo

by Mr. Fehling, in the first part, was an item which we would not have missed. Programme:—

PART I.

1. Selection—"The Belle of New York"....A. Kerker. The Band of H.M.S. *Barfleur*.
2. Song—"Oh Promise Me".....R. de Koven. Mr. N. G. Maitland.
3. Piccolo Solo—Mr. Saunders.
4. Recitation—"The Shop Devil".....Barry Pain. Mr. H. J. Sharp.
5. Song—"Little Dolly Daydream"....Leslie Stuart. Mr. Cornabe, R.N.
6. Comic Song—"Fancy I'm Off the Earth"....Ford. Mr. C. Aslet.
7. Violin Solo—"Cavatina".....Raff. Mr. O. Fehling.
8. Comic Song—"Touching that little affair"....Robey. Mr. G. G. Brady.

PART II.

1. Selection—"San Toy".....Sidney Jones. The Band of H.M.S. *Barfleur*.
2. Nigger Solo—Piccolo "Baseball Polka." Mr. C. H. Rose.
3. Song—"The Admiral's Broom".....F. Bevan. Mr. S. H. Somerton.
4. Shadowgraphy. Corporal Midland, R.M.L.I.
5. Song—"Jack's the Boy".....Sidney Jones. Mr. N. G. Maitland.
6. Comic Song—"Bobbing up and down like this" Mr. G. G. Brady. Rudd.
7. March—"The Band of H.M.S. *Barfleur*.

Accompanists—Messrs. A. Mason and A. J. Pumfrett.

CRICKET MATCH.

Monday opened unpromisingly with mist and showers but as the morning drew on these cleared away, leaving in their place a boisterous southerly wind and a damp, oppressive, unseasonable heat that made every one feel uncomfortable. Under the circumstances the bowlers had it all their own way to start with and Kobe, going in first, saw some of their best men dismissed for very low scores. But the tail of the team developed unexpected energy and so 116 runs were knocked up before the side retired after just two hours of play. Yokohama then went in and had made 55 before the adjournment; with the Kilby brothers looking well set. But the delightful uncertainty of the game was soon illustrated, for the very first ball after tiffin saw H. W. Kilby dismissed. Then demoralization set in and one after the other the reputed stayers in the home eleven were sent back to the shelter of the Pavilion, the whole side retiring for 80.

The elevens and other members of the two clubs tiffined in the pavilion. Mr. J. Collaco provided a capital cold collation and the tables were tastefully decorated. Mr. J. P. Mollison, President of the Y. C. & A. C., proposed the health of the Kobe team. He wished to say a word of welcome to their good friend Mr. Murray and the Kobe team. They had come a long way in the interests of sport and cricket, and Yokohama was heartily glad to see them. He hoped, speaking honestly, that Yokohama would give them a jolly good licking, but he promised them a fair field and no favour and might the best team win (applause). He intimated that he intended to offer a bat for the highest individual score on either side. He called upon the Y. C. & A. C. to drink Kobe's health. The toast having been duly honoured, and "They are jolly good fellows," sung, Mr. Murray briefly replied thanking Mr. Mollison for proposing his health and that of the team. They had started badly, but it should not be forgotten that they had yet a long way to go.

THE GAME.

Kobe won the toss, and went to bat at ten minutes past ten, W. D. S. Edwards and C. H. Lightfoot facing the bowling of F. E. White, at the Pavilion end and Fradgley at the Settlement, Duff being wicket-keeper. Edwards cut White's fifth ball for a single in the first over, but Fradgley's opening essay proved eventless, a maiden going on to the score sheet. Then White sent down a maiden over, the batsmen playing carefully on the uncertain wicket. With the second ball of the next over Fradgley, with a fair pitch, found Edwards' off and middle stumps, and Braess went in to bat—1-1-1. The new-comer began

with cutting Fradgley to point, and on the fielder overthrowing he broke his duck by stealing a single. In White's third over Braess made his second single off the fifth delivery. He next punished Fradgley for 4 to the fence, and hit him for 2, two balls later, the fifth of the over. Lightfoot began his score with a hit to leg for 4, off White, and then made a single with a neat cut. Braess next hit out and got White away to leg with a boundary drive for 4, with the last ball. Off Fradgley's last ball Lightfoot was smartly caught by Lammert in the short slips—18-2-5. With Gillingham going in to partner Braess, a change in bowlers was made, Lammert relieving White. His fourth ball found Braess' wicket—18-3-12. It was exactly five-and-twenty minutes to eleven when Hancock, the Old Cliftonian, went in to bat. He sent Lammert away for 1 with the sixth ball of the over, the fielding being rather loose, and at twenty minutes to eleven, scoring another single, off Fradgley, 20 was hoisted. A couple was made by Hancock in Lammert's over through wild throwing in, and he followed this with two singles before the over closed. Gillingham eventually broke his duck by putting Fradgley away to leg for 2. Hancock cut Lammert for 1 with the second ball of the over, but nothing further resulted. On change of over Hancock made a couple off Fradgley to mid on, and Lammert's first ball next over, was hit by Gillingham for a single, enabling 30 to go up. E. B. S. Edwards then relieved Fradgley at the trundling, and Gillingham drove his sixth ball for 2. At the change of over Hancock got Lammert away to the off for 3, and then Gillingham punished him for a couple, off the last delivery. After another single by Hancock, Gillingham was clean bowled by the fourth ball from Edwards—38-4-7. Murray, the Kobe Captain, then partnered Hancock, and played out the over. A single was made off Lammert, by Hancock, off the first of the over, and then Murray broke his duck with a couple, which he followed with a single off the last ball, and 40 went up. Runs came slowly on the wet wicket, the first hour's play producing only 44. A change in bowlers at last effected a separation, for upon H. W. Kilby relieving Lammert he, with the last ball of his second over, dismissed Hancock, clean-bowled—44-5-16. The retiring batsman had played a nice game throughout. Buckley joined Murray, only to quickly lose his partner, the Kobe Captain putting up Edwards' fifth ball, which Crawford held at mid-on—46-6-4. Stephens, on going in, opened with a single off Kilby, and Buckley soon followed this with one. In the next over Stephens cut Edwards for a couple and 50 was hoisted. By singles the score slowly mounted, Kobe missing some chances of run-getting by an excessive display of carefulness. At last Buckley hit Kilby to the fence for 4, and 60 was reached. At 65 Fradgley relieved Edwards, and E. W. Maitland took over the bowling from Kilby. Stephens made a couple off Fradgley during the over and Buckley made one off Maitland's first delivery; another single was made by Buckley, off the same bowler, and then Edwards caught him at cover point—69-7-15. Abbott went out to bat at five-and-twenty minutes to twelve, partnering Stephens. After a maiden over by Fradgley, Abbott opened his score by cutting Maitland for 2, off the fifth delivery of the over. Another maiden was sent down by Fradgley. With the last of Maitland's over, Abbott drove him for 2 to the long field. At 73 Fradgley went off, being relieved by Lammert. His first ball cost a single; then Abbott sent him to the Pavilion for 4, only to be dismissed by a yorker next ball—78-8-8. Thompson filled the vacancy and cut a single first ball: then Stephens made a single and 80 was hoisted. The sixth ball cost Lammert 2, Thompson getting him away to leg. Maitland went off, White taking over the leather, and Stephens made a single off his first delivery. Thompson also got him away next ball and, Stephens following suit, seven runs were made ere the over closed. Runs came freely in the next over too, four byes also contributing to swell the score, but at 96, White caught and bowled Stephens—96-9-14. Warren was the last man to go in, at 2 minutes to 12. He began with a single off White, and in the next over made 1 off Lammert. At noon, the

score stood at 98. Warren sending White's first delivery to the fence the century was hoisted, amid loud applause at two minutes past twelve. Thompson next punished the bowler with a drive to the off for 4, and followed this strike with a single. In the next over, Lammert was cut by Thompson for two, and with the last ball he made a single. E. W. Maitland going on to bowl was put away by Thompson for one, and Warren, next ball, made three off him. The tail of the team was proving more expensive for the home eleven than any other portion of the team, until Thompson put up a ball from Maitland, which Clarke held at mid off, the innings thus concluding at 12.10 p.m. for 116; Thompson retiring with the top score for his side, 17, and Warren carrying out his bat for 10. Score:—

Kobe Cricket Club.

FIRST INNINGS.

W. D. S. Edwards, b. Fradgley	1
C. H. Lightfoot, c. Lammert, b. Fradgley	5
W. Braess, b. Lammert	12
A. H. Gillingham, b. Edwards	7
H. Hancock, b. H. W. Kilby	16
G. C. Murray, c. Crawford, b. Edwards	4
A. J. Buckley, c. Edwards, b. Maitland	15
C. E. Stephens, c. and b. White	14
F. J. Abbott, b. Lammert	8
H. S. Thompson, c. Clarke, b. Maitland	17
J. P. Warren, not out	10
b. 6, no balls 1	7
	116

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	b.	r.	m.	w.
F. E. White	42	29	1	1
E. G. Fradgley	60	15	4	2
F. Lammert	54	26	—	2
E. B. S. Edwards	36	14	—	2
H. W. Kilby	30	14	1	1
E. W. Maitland	22	11	—	2

* And one no ball.

At twenty-five minutes past twelve, Yokohama went in to bat, sending out P. B. Clarke and E. W. Kilby, to face the bowling of G. C. Murray, at the Pavilion end, and A. J. Buckley at the Settlement, Hancock being behind the wickets. Murray began by sending down a maiden over, and Buckley followed suit. With the first ball of the third over Clarke got Murray away for 2, but with the third ball, Clarke retired l.b.w.—2-1-2. H. W. Kilby now joined his brother, and E. W. Kilby broke his duck by getting Buckley's first ball to leg for one. A 3-bye was sent down with the opening delivery of the next, and H. W. Kilby made a boundary off Murray. The brothers had by this time apparently taken the measure of the bowling, and 10 was soon reached. A boundary by E. W. Kilby, off Murray, raised the score to 17, and the next moment a run was stolen at the expense of the field. A maiden over by Buckley, was followed by a bye from Murray, after which H. W. Kilby snicked Buckley for 2 and 20 went up on the telegraph. Another 2 was made by the same batsman off the last ball of the over. E. W. Kilby scored a single off Murray's fifth ball, and then a change was made in the bowlers, Braess relieving Buckley at the Settlement end. He was punished by E. W. Kilby for 4, third ball, and three deliveries later H. W. Kilby snicked him round to leg for 2. Thirty was hoisted. A miss in the field enabled E. W. Kilby to get a single off Murray next over. Then Abbott gave H. W. Kilby a life, dropping a hot one at point, and with the next two deliveries the batsman made a couple and a single. The brothers continued to pile up the runs, principally by twos and singles, and 40 went up, thirty-nine runs having been made in 30 minutes. A drive to the on for 3 was made by E. W. Kilby off Braess, just at one o'clock, and the half century was reached. Another boundary being made by E. W. Kilby, the score rose to 55, and an adjournment was then made for tiffin, E. W. Kilby having 28 runs to his credit and H. W. Kilby 18. The brothers were playing first class cricket.

Play was resumed at 8 minutes past 2. W. D. S. Edwards went on to bowl at the Settlement end, and his first delivery found H. W. Kilby's middle stump—55-2-19. E. W. Maitland, now partnered Kilby, and a leg-bye was signalled first ball; Kilby made a single off Edwards ere the over closed. He made another off Murray's fifth

delivery, and Maitland a similar number off the last ball of the over. The last delivery from Edwards proved a bye, and 60 went up. Maitland made a single off Murray, and Kilby followed with one next ball, giving a difficult chance. The fifth ball of the over was sent by Maitland to leg for 4. A single by Kilby, off Edwards, was the one point scored in the next over. The fourth ball of the following over, from Murray, proved fatal to E. W. Kilby, for running out to meet it, he was smartly stumped by Hancock—67-3-31. Crawford filled the vacancy, and was missed at the wicket before opening his score. Maitland made a single off Edwards in the next over, and then he put Murray away to leg for 2. A maiden was sent down by Edwards and in the next over Maitland cut Murray for 2. At last Crawford managed to break his duck, snicking Edwards for one with the fifth ball of the innings. It was 25 minutes to 3. Murray in the next over, sent down a leg-bye, which cost a couple, and for a while matters moved monotonously, maiden overs being sent down by both bowlers, until at last Maitland was stumped by Hancock off the fourth ball of Murray's over—76-4-11. White now partnered Crawford and was bowled by Murray with the last ball of the over before breaking his duck—76-5-0. E. B. S. Edwards was the incoming bat, and he saw Crawford dismissed by W. D. S. Edwards with the last ball of the over, the stumps all flying. This disaster befel in the sequel of six maiden overs which were marked by the loss of three wickets—76-6-1. C. M. Duff was now partnered with E. B. S. Edwards; he played out Murray's over and then the first ball from W. D. S. Edwards found his brother's stumps—77-7-1. At 3 minutes to 3, F. E. Wilkinson went in to bat, and another maiden was added to the score. In Murray's twentieth over, Duff succumbed, being clean bowled—77-8-0. The vacancy was filled by Fradgley, who opened by cutting Murray's fourth delivery for 2. After another maiden over by Edwards a leg bye sent down by Murray allowed 80 to be telegraphed. Then a run of maiden overs started in, until at last Murray's dismissed Wilkinson before he had added anything to the score—80-9-0. The last man to go in was Lammert, at a quarter past three. The new comer, beginning with a determination to slog, was stumped by Hancock, second ball, off Murray and the side retired at 3.18 p.m. with the score at 80, the innings having lasted one hour and forty-five minutes. Score:—

Y. C. AND A. C.

1ST INNINGS.

P. B. Clarke, l.b.w., b. Murray	3
E. W. Kilby, st. Hancock, b. Murray	31
H. W. Kilby, b. Edwards	19
E. W. Maitland, st. Hancock, b. Murray ..	11
K. F. Crawford, b. Edwards	1
F. E. White, b. Murray	0
E. B. S. Edwards, b. Edwards	0
C. M. Duff, b. Murray	0
F. E. Wilkinson, b. Murray	0
E. G. Fradgley not out	2
F. Lammert, st. Hancock, b. Murray	0
b. 4, leg byes 6, wides 2	12

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	b.	r.	m.	w.
G. C. Murray	139	38	9	7
A. J. Buckley	30	7	2	0
W. Braess	24	18	0	0
W. D. S. Edwards	78	4	9	3

The second innings began at 5 minutes past 4 o'clock, Kobe sending out Thompson and Lightfoot, who were opposed to F. E. White and E. G. Fradgley. Lightfoot opened with a single off White's fifth delivery, and Thompson cut Fradgley for a couple, after which the bowler sent down a leg-bye at a cost of one run. A lucky tip enabled Lightfoot to score a single off Fradgley's last delivery. The first from White was hit for one by the same batsman, and then Thompson scored a single. After a maiden by Fradgley, Lightfoot made a single off White, and in the following over two off Fradgley, from the last delivery. Then Thompson was caught by Fradgley, off White—9-1-1. The vacant place was taken by Braess. Scoring was very slow for awhile, the batsmen not managing to get through the field at all. At half-past four 10 went up, by

the help of a bye. Then Fradgley sent down a wide, and his next ball struck Braess badly on the right wrist. Two balls later Braess sent him to the fence for 4, a neat revenge. Edwards relieved Fradgley, and White's fourth maiden in succession went upon the score sheet. A beautiful cut by Braess sent Edwards to the fence for 4, and 20 was hoisted; the succeeding delivery Braess drove right over the bowler's head, making another boundary. Lightfoot got the next chance, sending White to long-leg for 2: then singles were made by both bats. At 28, Lammert went on to bowl at the Pavilion end, and Lightfoot got his fourth ball away for one, Braess cutting him round to leg for 4 with the next delivery. In the next over Braess made 3 off Edwards, and he got Lammert away for a single, while the last ball of the over was cut by Lightfoot for one. After a wide from Maitland, Lightfoot put up a ball from this bowler and was held by Fradgley—he had been at the wicket an hour all but seven minutes—40-2-12. It wanted a minute to five o'clock when W. D. S. Edwards went into bat. He began with a single off Maitland's fifth ball. And in the next over he made 3 off Lammert, one being stolen at the expense of the field. Then Braess got Lammert's third ball away for 1, and Edwards made another off his fifth. At 46, stumps were drawn for the day. Kobe is thus 82 ahead with eight wickets to fall. Score:—

Kobe Cricket Club.

SECOND INNINGS.

H. S. Thompson, c. Fradgley, b. White	1
C. H. Lightfoot, c. Fradgley, b. Maitland.....	12
W. Braess, not out	23
W. D. S. Edwards, not out	5
A. H. Gillingham	
H. Hancock	
G. C. Murray	
A. J. Buckley	
P. L. Spence	
F. J. Abbott	
J. P. Warren	
b. 2, w. 3	5
	46

Messrs. Bathgate and Hansell were umpires, Messrs. F. O. Stuart and Stephens scorers.

SECOND DAY'S CRICKET.

Tuesday proved a very different day, climatically speaking, to Monday, while from a sporting point of view things could not have been more pleasant. Kobe had a lead of 82 overnight, and eventually succeeded in knocking up a score of 291 in the sequel of four hours play at the wickets. At tiffin time the prospect looked dark for Yokohama, Hancock being well set, while the fielding of the home eleven was very poor. But a change came over the game after the adjournment and a quarter of an hour sufficed to dispose of the remainder of the visiting team. Then Yokohama went in for their second innings and lost four wickets—unfortunately two of these were given out l.b.w.—and hopes fell to zero. But when Crawford and Maitland came together a fine stand was made, and at the close of play they were still at the wicket with scores of 14, and 26 respectively; the total runs for Yokohama standing at 97, with four wickets down. This leaves the home side 231 to get to win.

During the afternoon a band was in attendance and the Pavilion was crowded both above and below. Mrs. J. P. Mollison again presided at the tea-tables, dispensing the hospitality of the Club with gracious ease.

THE GAME.

Play began on the second day at ten minutes past ten. Kobe was then leading by 82 runs, with eight wickets to fall, with W. Braess (23) and W. D. S. Edwards (5) at the bat. A nasty glare was coming from out of a bank of heavy, grey clouds, but the indications were that the weather would clear as the day wore on. This hope was eventually realised. The temperature was decidedly lower, only the lightest of breezes stirring, and altogether general conditions were more favourable than when the

game began on Monday morning. Fradgley began bowling to W. D. S. Edwards from the Settlement end, and his fourth ball was pulled round to leg for 3. The fifth delivery found Braess' stumps—49-3-23. Gillingham joined Edwards and broke his duck first ball, and 50 went up. White's opening delivery was cut by Gillingham for 1, and the last of the over was sent by Edwards to square leg for a single. The fourth ball from Fradgley was hit by Gillingham for 3, and the last he snicked for a single. On change of over, Gillingham got White away to leg for two, and Edward made a single next balls: the rest of the over produced nothing, Duff being in good form behind the wickets. After a leg-bye had been signalled in Fradgley's over, 60 went up, the clock marking 26 minutes past ten.

Gillingham scored a couple off White's first delivery, and sent him to leg for one next ball; then Edwards cut him for one, and Gillingham made a single off the last of the over. Gillingham hit Fradgley for 4 soon after, the only stroke of the over. Harry Kilby now relieved White with the leather and Edwards made two off his first delivery, sending the ball to leg. He made another two next ball, and two with the next, while the fourth delivery produced a single. Edwards drove Fradgley's first ball down the field for 3, and Gillingham put the third away to leg for 1, but the rest of the over was treated with great discretion and nothing more was made. A single being made by Gillingham off Harry Kilby, 80 was hoisted. The fifth delivery by Kilby was driven by Edwards to the scorer's box for 3 and a change in bowlers took place, P. B. Clarke relieving Fradgley. Edwards snicked his second ball for 1, and Gillingham got him away to leg for a similar figure next ball. The fourth delivery Edwards put away for 2, and Gillingham made a couple off the last of the over, enabling 90 to be telegraphed. Lammert replaced Kilby at the Pavilion end and his first ball was sent to leg by Edwards. With the last of the over, Gillingham drove the bowler for a couple, the leather being smartly fielded by E. W. Kilby. A single was made off Clarke by Edwards, and a couple by Gillingham, from the last delivery. Edwards put Lammert away to leg for one, first ball, and then a bye was scored. Gillingham sent Clarke's second ball to square leg for 2 and the century was hoisted. Soon after Duff missed a chance of stumping Edwards, and with the last ball of the over this batsman made a single off Clarke. The fifth ball sent down by Lammert produced a bye, and then E. B. S. Edwards made a sensational stop at square-leg, fielding a hot stroke by Gillingham. With Clarke's fifth ball, a separation was effected, Edwards putting up the ball, which Fradgley, running in from long-on, held—105-4-33. The catch deserved the applause which greeted it. Hancock partnered Gillingham and sent Lammert away, second ball, for one. Clarke's over proved expensive, both men scoring off him to the extent of seven runs, including one boundary by Hancock. In the next over, Clarke missed Hancock, and the error proved more than a trifle costly. At the change, E. B. S. Edwards went on to bowl at the Settlement end. Hancock cut his first ball for 4, but nothing more was made off him that over. At ten minutes past eleven, 110 went up, indicating a much faster rate of scoring than was seen on the opening day. After a maiden over from Lammert, Gillingham hit Edwards for a single and soon 120 went up. The next over produced a single a-piece by Gillingham and Hancock. A 3 by Hancock, off Edwards, was followed by a couple by Gillingham, a nice cut; and this by a single by Hancock. The last ball of the over was cut for 2. Then E. W. Kilby went on to bowl in place of Lammert, the score standing at 130. His first delivery was driven by Gillingham to the Pavilion for 4, the second was cut for 4 to the fence; and the third cost 1. Another change in bowlers was effected at 140, White going on at the Settlement end. His first ball cost one; then Hancock made a boundary off him, following this with a single off the third delivery. Hancock cut E. W. Kilby for 3 next over. With White's fifth ball, Hancock punished

him for 2, and 150 went up. Both batsmen were now well set and the score mounted every over. At 154, Fradgley went on to bowl again, and sent down a maiden. Then with the first ball of the next over, E. W. Kilby clean bowled Gillingham—154-5-45. The retiring batsman had piled up his runs in a little over an hour. Murray joined Hancock and played out the over. Hancock punished Fradgley for 4 with the fifth of the following over, and then with the first from Kilby, Murray sent the leather to leg and with a single broke his duck. At six minutes to 12, 160 went up. Murray now began to score seriously, making two 2's in succession, and a single, off Kilby. Hancock cut a single off the same over. At noon 170 was hoisted. Runs were now coming freely, Murray and Hancock both refusing nothing within reason, so 180 went up at five minutes past 12. Then Maitland took over the trundling, relieving Fradgley, and his first ball was punished for 4 by Hancock, and two singles were made ere the over closed. At 187, Lammert returned to the bowling, and his second delivery was lifted right over the fence by Hancock for 6. He made a single off the fifth ball with a neat cut. Hancock snicked Maitland's first, and Murray made 2 off him; after which Clarke missed Murray badly at long on, off the fifth ball of the over. More runs came, and at a quarter past twelve 200 was telegraphed. Hancock and Murray hitting out freely, soon carried the score along to 210, though Murray was missed by White when he had made 21. By twos, principally, the score mounted, and at 12.25, 220 went on the board. Then E. B. S. Edwards relieved Maitland with the leather, and his second ball was sent away by Hancock for 3. Murray snicked him for 1, and Hancock cut him, next ball, also for 1; while the last ball of the over cost a single. Kilby was next sent to the Pavilion by Murray for 4, and 230 was telegraphed. A ball later Murray spooned a hot one which Kilby tried to field at mid-off, but the Kobe Captain's lease was running short, for with the third ball of Edward's over, he was caught by Crawford at mid-off—233-6-37. At half-past 12, Buckley partnered Hancock. He opened by sending Kilby to leg for one. Then Hancock started in run-getting again, and 240 was signalled. H. W. Kilby now relieved his brother at the trundling and Buckley got him away first ball. Buckley made 2 off Edwards' next over, and hitting out squarely, 250 was reached at a quarter to one o'clock. Free hitting by both men allowed 260 to go up three minutes later, and then Fradgley went on to bowl at the Pavilion end. His first ball disturbed Buckley's balls—260-7-10. F. J. Abbott partnered Hancock (who had now a score of 89) and played out the over. At five minutes to one, Clarke went on to bowl again from the Settlement end, and Hancock cut his second for 1. Abbott began his score next ball with a neat cut for 1. Hancock made a single, and then Abbott was missed by Clarke off the last of the over. A boundary, by Hancock, off Fradgley, took the Cliftonian's score to 95; then next ball he made another 4 to the fence, but was beaten by the last delivery. An adjournment at this point was made for tiffin, Hancock being loudly applauded on his return to the Pavilion.

Play was resumed at 2.15, Kobe then having 271 to their credit. The clouds by this time had nearly all cleared from the sky, and the sun was pouring down upon the pitch, still the temperature remained at a much lower level than on the previous day. Abbott began with a couple off Clarke. Then Hancock reached his century with a neat cut off the last of the over. Fradgley sent down a bye. In the next over Hancock made 4 off Fradgley, and then a 3 bye went down on the score sheet and 280 on the board. By half past 2, the score had been raised to 290: Hancock made another single and then with the second ball of Fradgley's over, was dismissed clean bowled—291-8-107. Warren joined Abbott, and with the second ball sent down to him retired—291-9-0. Stephens, being absent hurt, the innings concluded at 2.35 p.m., Abbott carrying out his bat for 8. This left Yokohama with 328 to win.

Kobe Cricket Club.

SECOND INNINGS.

H. S. Thompson, c. Fradgley, b. White	1
C. H. Lightfoot, c. Fradgley, b. Maitland	12
W. Braess, b. Fradgley	23
W. D. S. Edwards, c. Fradgley, b. Clarke	33
A. H. Gillingham, b. E. W. Kilby	45
H. Hancock, b. Fradgley	107
G. C. Murray, c. Crawford, b. Edwards	37
A. J. Buckley, b. Fradgley	10
F. J. Abbott, not out	8
J. P. Warren, b. Fradley	0
C. E. Stephens, absent, hurt	—
l.b. 3, wides 3, no balls	7

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	b.	r.	m.	w.	wides.
F. E. White	84	27	4	1	—
E. G. Fradgley	113	48	6	4	2
E. B. S. Edwards	72	48	3	1	—
F. Lammert	84	37	2	—	—
E. W. Maitland	30	26	—	1	1
H. W. Kilby	24	16	—	—	—
P. B. Clarke	49	34	—	1	*
E. W. Kilby	54	39	1	1	—

* Bowled one no ball.

Yokohama went in for their second innings at ten minutes to three, sending out F. E. Wilkinson and E. W. Kilby, who faced the bowling of G. C. Murray (Pavilion) and W. D. S. Edwards (Settlement), with Hancock behind the wickets. A maiden over from Murray began proceedings, and he was followed in similar fashion by Edwards. With the first ball of Murray's second over Kilby broke his duck, cutting him to leg. Then Wilkinson snicked him for a single. Kilby next got a single off the last of the over, the ball being thrown in very loosely. With the second ball of Edwards over, E. W. Kilby was given out l.b.w.—3-1-2. H. W. Kilby filled the vacancy and drove Edwards to the fence for 4 with the first ball sent down to him. The last ball of Edwards' over was cut by Kilby for 2. After a single by Wilkinson, 10 was hoisted, at six minutes past 3. The second ball of the following over Kilby cut for 2. Then Wilkinson got Murray away to long leg for 2, and followed it with a single off the last of the over. Edwards' next over was a maiden, and Murray sent down a bye third ball. Wilkinson was missed by Buckley in the slips, next ball, but with the following delivery he made a boundary, allowing 20 to be hoisted at 3.15 p.m. Runs came quickly and with another boundary by Kilby, off Murray, 30 went up, at 3.18. After this things quieted down a bit, until Kilby managed to cut Murray away for 2. The last of Edwards' over Wilkinson sent to leg for 4. In Murray's over one bye was made, and after this Buckley relieved Edwards at the Settlement end. Kilby snicked him for a single, and then Wilkinson was missed in the slips by Abbott. After a single by Kilby, Wilkinson put Murray away to leg for 2, and 40 went up, the clock marking 3.31 p.m. A boundary by Kilby, off Murray, was the next stroke of importance. At 46, Wilkinson was given out l.b.w., to Buckley—46-2-15. P. B. Clarke partnered Kilby; and began with a boundary hit to the fence, 50 going up. The last ball of Murray's over found Clarke's stumps—51-3-4. E. W. Maitland went out to bat at 23 minutes to 4 o'clock. He broke his duck by snicking Murray for a single. With the opening delivery from Buckley he made a boundary to the fence for 4, and repeated the stroke next ball—60 was hoisted. After a bye, Maitland got Murray away for a couple, and with the help of a single and a couple by Maitland, the score was raised to 65 by 4 o'clock. Lightfoot now relieved Hancock at wicket-keeping, the latter going on to bowl, and Maitland made one off his first delivery. His third ball saw Kilby run out, off a short hit by Maitland, Braess throwing in very smartly—67-4-31. Crawford now partnered Maitland, and the stand of the match began. A cut by Maitland, off Buckley produced a couple: then Crawford broke his duck by cutting Hancock for 1. In the next over Crawford made a couple off Buckley. The light was already beginning to fail, and a chill breeze was blowing over the ground. At 73, W. D. S. Edwards went on to bowl again and trundled a maiden. Then Crawford made a single off Hancock, and

Maitland snicked the fifth of the over for 1. Three maiden overs went down on the sheet, and then Crawford got Hancock away for 1, the only run in 15 minutes. Off Edwards fifth delivery, Crawford was given a chance by Lightfoot, who was playing a long way off the wicket, and runs continued to come infrequently, the batsmen playing to keep up their wickets. At half-past four the score stood at 78, so Braess went on to trundle from the Settlement. He opened with a maiden over. At 25 minutes to 5, the majority of the Kobe fielders put on their jerseys to ward off the cold that was steadily settling down upon the ground. At last Maitland got Hancock away to leg for 2 and 80 went up. At twenty minutes to 5, Buckley relieved Hancock at the Pavilion end and Maitland made a boundary off him. Both batsmen resolutely pursued their policy of keeping up the wickets and runs were few and far between, but at eight minutes to 5, 90 was reached. Then Maitland hit a 3 to leg off Buckley. A maiden over from Braess, was followed by a leg-bye off Buckley. A single by Crawford was made off Braess next over, and he next made a couple off Buckley, bringing the score to 97, at which figure stumps were drawn for the day, leaving Yokohama with 231 runs still to the bad; score:—

Y.C. AND A.C.

SECOND INNINGS.

F. E. Wilkinson, l.b.w., b. Buckley	15
E. W. Kilby, l.b.w., b. Edwards	2
H. W. Kilby, run out	31
P. B. Clarke, b. Murray	4
E. W. Maitland, not out	26
K. F. Crawford, b. Murray	14
F. E. White	—
E. B. S. Edwards	—
C. M. Duff	To bat.
E. G. Fradgley	—
F. Lammert	—
b. 4, l.b. 1	5

97

THE INTERPORT DINNER.

The Interport dinner was held on Tuesday evening, the President and members of the Y.U.C. placing their handsome dining-room at the disposal of the Y. C. and A. C. Ninety-six persons sat down, with Mr. J. P. Mollison, President of the Y. C. and A. C., in the chair. He was supported by Mr. G. C. Murray, Mr. W. F. Mitchell, Dr. Wheeler, Capt. Tillard, R.N., Mr. A. M. Chalmers, British Consul, Mr. E. Flint Kilby, etc.; while at the other tables presided Messrs. Blake and White; Dyer and Fradgley. An excellent repast was provided and its perfect service reflected great credit on the Steward, Mr. T. Herlihy. The Band of H.M.S. *Goliath* was stationed in the vestibule and during dinner played an excellent selection of music.

The toast of the Rulers of our respective countries having been duly honoured, the Chairman rose and said:—It is now my privilege to propose the health of our Kobe visitors, and in doing so I would like to assure them and to assure you all gentlemen, of the great pleasure it gives me to find myself once more in the chair at an Interport dinner. These interport contests are becoming quite historical, but I am glad to find that age does not deaden the interest in them; on the contrary that it seems to increase more and more year by year. I was not fortunate enough to take part in the First Interport Cricket Match, but I will remember the occasion, away back in the early eighties—1884, I think. A team of what might almost be called nondescripts—certainly a very scratch team—went down from Yokohama to Kobe, in several instances more on a pleasure trip almost than with any serious thoughts of cricket. To show that it was a sort of picnic, and comic at that, I have only to tell you that they appeared on the Kobe ground in uniform—not in the usual cricketers' flannels, but as clowns; and it is on record that one of the team, a jolly light-hearted Irishman, on being dismissed by the Kobe bowlers, turned a Catherine-wheel on the way from the wicket to the Pavilion, much to the amusement of the on-lookers. They were a jolly lot of fellows, and not the least jolly was their Captain, the present Mayor of Rokusan, my old friend Arthur Groom, who was then a Yokohama resident.

Most of them, alas,—have joined the majority,—but I am glad to think that some are still here to the fore, and that one from each eleven has taken an active part in the match now going on, in the persons of Mr. Duff for Yokohama and hearty Mr. Stephens for Kobe. I need hardly tell you, gentlemen, that Yokohama got badly beaten at cricket, but she had a mighty good time and moreover had the satisfaction of inaugurating the series of Interport contests that have gone on ever since, as I have said, with increasing interest, to the undoubted advancement of sport and to the promotion of good feeling and good fellowship between Kobe and Yokohama. Although the interest is keener and rightly so nowadays in the games themselves than it was perhaps in 1884, I hope our friends from Kobe still continue to extract a little pleasure combined with the more serious business of sport, from their visits to Yokohama, and if they can assure us honestly that on this occasion they have had a really good time, I am sure that whatever the result of the cricket match we shall all be more than satisfied. Without further words, gentlemen, I would now ask you to join me in drinking all health, happiness, and good fortune to our Kobe visitors. I shall ask Mr. Murray to respond for Kobe, and may say that I purposely left all mention of the play out of my remarks, knowing that it would be dealt with more competently by the respective Captains.

Mr. Murray prefaced his reply by presenting to Mr. D. H. Blake, on behalf of Mr. Justus Briggs, Captain of the Kobe baseball team, the Kobe baseball flag. It was a very pretty flag, he said, and had already begun to gather associations; the only fault he could personally find with it was that there were more Y.'s than K.'s on it: but this no doubt would be rectified in the course of the next few years. (Laughter and cheers.) Speaking for Mr. Briggs, he had been requested to say that the baseball game had been well and fairly played and Kobe returned with the pleasantest of recollections. Turning to the cricket match, it was still too early to talk about it, but he would like to express his appreciation of the display made by the Kilby boys. They had played very good cricket, indeed ("Hear, hear"), and it had been a great pleasure to Kobe to watch them. The Yokohama Captain had remarked to him a little while since that were it not for the Interport matches cricket would die altogether in Japan. He thought the remedy was the introduction of fresh blood as well as the keeping up of the interest of the oldsters. Thus he was glad to welcome Hancock to Japan, and at the same time he was delighted to see such veterans as Stephens, Edwards, and others in the teams. He returned thanks on behalf of the K.C.C. for the hospitality extended to them in such hearty fashion, and before sitting down called upon the Kobe teams to rise and drink the health of the Y. C. and A. C.

The toast was given with musical honours.

Mr. Blake, in replying on behalf of the baseball players, said that though not present at the close of the match on Friday, he had heard from spectators what had occurred and he could assure those who were not acquainted with the rules of the game, that nothing of an unsportsmanlike character occurred. Everything had been played in accordance with their rules. Kobe put up a very good game in the first match, and indeed got a little too close to Yokohama for comfort at one time, and he hoped that next year when Yokohama visited Kobe a similar good game would be seen.

Mr. White, replying for the cricketers, referred to the excellent display made by Hancock. His batting had been a treat to watch—(hear, hear)—and no one appreciated it more than did the Yokohama fielders. They had still a long way to go in the present match, but he would like to hint to the Kobe visitors that the balance of the home team had yet to be disposed of.—(Laughter and cheers.)

Mr. Bugbird, in a very neat and humorous speech, perhaps the wittiest of the evening, proposed the Umpires and Scorers, to which Messrs. Hansell and Bathgate made brief replies. Mr. Stuart proposed the Press, and Mr. A. Bellamy Brown responded. The health of the President of the Y.U.C. was proposed from the

Chair, Mr. Mollison remarking that the innovation of dining at the Y.U.C. was most delightful. Mr. Mitchell replied. To Mr. C. H. Thorn fell the toast of the Ladies. Then Mr. White proposed the health of the popular president of the Y. C. and A. C., which was greeted with musical honours.

Mr. Mollison, in reply, recalled the early beginnings of cricket in Yokohama, over 30 years ago, when a pitch of about 60 yards square was started on the swamp, and the outfielding had to be done among scrub and wilderness generally. The Chairman then proposed the health of the Naval guests. Captain Tillard, of H.M.S. *Dido*, responded and said he recollected playing in Yokohama 35 years ago. There were but few of the faces of those days to be seen in Yokohama now, but he was glad to renew acquaintance with such old cricketers as Mr. Dodds, Dr. Wheeler and their President.

During the evening songs were sung by Messrs. N. G. Maitland, G. G. Brady, H. S. Somerton, W. A. Cornabe, C. F. Stephens, J. P. Mollison, and others, a most enjoyable time being spent.

A WIN FOR KOBE.

Kobe has at last beaten Yokohama on its own ground at cricket, and by the handsome margin of 137 runs. When the game was adjourned on Tuesday afternoon Yokohama had made 97 runs for 4 wickets, and Crawford and Maitland had kept up their wickets in the failing light for over an hour. Resuming on Wednesday, Crawford retired without increasing his score (14), but Maitland took his (26) to 33 before being dismissed, after an innings of perfect cricket. The next three bats made but a short stay and then Fradgley and Lammert came together and made a stand that will make the game of 1901 memorable. They fairly collared the bowling and kept defeat away for the space of three-quarters of an hour, taking the score from 127 to 190. Fradgley carried out his bat again—twice in the course of the match. The bowling of Murray, as a glance at the analysis will show, was very deadly: indeed, we have seldom seen him in better form. In all points of the game Kobe was decidedly the superior of the home eleven, and it is therefore a case in which the best team has won fairly on its merits.

THE GAME.

Wednesday morning was dull and overcast, with a lower temperature and an uncertain, shifty light. The play was resumed at ten minutes past ten, Maitland (26) and Crawford (14) returning to the wickets to continue their overnight's play. Buckley began bowling to Maitland from the Settlement end, and trundled a maiden; then Murray's fifth delivery found Crawford's off stump—97-5-34. White went out at 10.16, partnering Maitland, and played out the over. After a maiden from Buckley, White broke his duck with a single off Murray, but after this a succession of maiden overs set in and to spectators the game became monotonous. At length Maitland made a single off Murray, and White followed by putting the leather neatly through the slips for 1. Maitland made one off Buckley's first ball, and with the last ball of the over, White was missed at the wicket by Hancock. Maitland next cut Murray for a single. At half-past ten the score stood at 103. Maitland, sending Murray to short leg, was missed by Spence (substitute) and the error cost a couple of runs. Another bit of blocking set in and then White managed to cut Buckley for 4 and 110 was hoisted. A ball from Murray broke badly, shortly after this, striking Maitland on the side and the game had to be interrupted for a few minutes, but with the last delivery of the over, Maitland managed to get a run, sending the leather to long-leg. A maiden over by Buckley followed, and then at 18 minutes to 11, Maitland was clean-bowled by Murray—112-6-33. The retiring bat had played excellent cricket all through and on his return to the Pavilion was loudly cheered. E. B. S. Edwards now went in to bat and took the last ball of Murray's over. White cut Buckley for a single off the opening delivery, and in the next over

White lifted Murray and was almost held by Hancock. White cut Murray's next ball for a single, and then Edwards broke his duck by getting Murray away to leg for 2. In the next over White made a single off Buckley. At five minutes to eleven 120 was reached. With the third ball of Murray's over, White was dismissed, the ball breaking in from the off—121-7-14. Duff filled the vacancy, and soon after Edwards got Buckley away to the Pavilion for 4. Yokohama was now exactly 200 runs behind, and things were looking blacker than ever when Edwards was given out l.b.w.—127-8-6. Fradgley partnered Duff, and lost him immediately, Edwards holding him at cover-point off Murray's second delivery—127-9-0. Lammert was the last man to go in, at 6 minutes past 11, and then the best partnership of the whole match set in. Fradgley sent Buckley's first ball away for 3 and 130 was hoisted, and then Murray was punished by him for 4, the leather being sent to square leg. Lammert skied Murray's last ball, which Braess missed at long-off, and a single was scored. By singles the score slowly mounted and at 11.18 o'clock 140 was telegraphed. Fradgley sent Murray to the fence for 4 with the fifth of the over, and Edwards went on to bowl, replacing Buckley. Fradgley hit his first away for one, and the last ball of the over Lammert sent to leg for 4, and 150 was sent up. Fradgley, with the last ball from Murray, made a 3 to the off. The tail of the team was thus proving even better than its best friends expected and at half past eleven 160 was reached. A boundary by Lammert, off Edwards' last delivery, was the next incident. Murray went off, Braess taking over the trundling from him. Fradgley cut him for a single first ball; then he sent down a bye, while the third was put away for 1 by Fradgley, and the fourth by Lammert for an equal number. After another couple by Lammert, off Edwards, 170 went up on the board, the partnership so far having produced 43 runs. Fradgley drove Braess for 3 in his next over, and he cut Edwards for a single. A change in bowlers was made, Buckley going on in place of Braess at the Pavilion end, and Fradgley made a boundary off his second delivery, following it with a single. Then Lammert made a couple off the fifth of the over, and 180 went up. The last of the over was cut by Fradgley for 1. A life was given Lammert next over, Hancock missing at the wicket, and two balls later he made a couple off Edwards. The partners continued to earn runs, and at a quarter to twelve they had made 61 between them. A single by Lammert off Buckley, enabled 190 to be hoisted, but with the first ball from Edwards, Lammert was held at point by Warren—190-10-26. The game thus concluded at eight minutes to 12, with Kobe 137 runs to the good.

Y. C. AND A. C.

SECOND INNINGS.

F. F. Wilkinson, l.b.w., b. Buckley	15
E. W. Kilby, l.b.w., b. Edwards	2
H. W. Kilby, run out	31
P. B. Clarke, b. Murray	4
E. W. Maitland, bowled Murray	33
K. F. Crawford, b. Murray	14
F. E. White, b. Murray	14
E. B. S. Edwards, l.b.w., b. Buckley	6
C. M. Duff, c. Edwards, b. Murray	0
E. G. Fradgley, not out	31
F. Lammert, c. Warren, b. Edwards	26
b. 7, l.b. 3, no balls 4	14
	190

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	b.	r.	m.	w.
G. C. Murray	180*	60	7	5
W. D. S. Edwards	109	33	7	2
A. J. Buckley	195	58	11	2
H. Hancock	54	10	2	—
W. Braess	60	15	5	—

* Bowled 4 no balls.

PRESENTING THE COLOURS.

After a suitable interval the teams sat down to tiffin, and at the close, Mr. Mollison referred to the pleasant holiday which had been spent. He expressed a hope that Yokohama might retrieve the defeat next year.

Mr. F. E. White, Captain of the cricket eleven,

then presented the Yokohama flag to Mr. G. C. Murray. In doing so he said that he thought both Clubs had had a pleasant time. Yokohama would have enjoyed it more if they had sent Kobe back with "their tails between their legs," but still it would not do to begrudge them their victory, which had been fairly earned. Yokohama had been beaten at all points of the game, and this would be a very good thing if it had the result of making them brace up and redeem their defeat. The Yokohama team contained some old crocks who ought to be weeded out of the team, if somebody could be found to take their place. As for the Kobe captain, he—(the speaker)—had never seen him bowl better; Hancock's batting was too much for Yokohama, and the same with Kobe's fielding. He congratulated Mr. Murray on being the first Kobe captain who had taken the flag from Yokohama on Yokohama ground, while he—(Mr. White)—was the first Yokohama interport captain who had lost it on his own ground. He proposed the health of the Kobe team.

The toast was duly honoured, and then Mr. Murray said he could assure his Yokohama friends that Kobe quite appreciated the pleasure of receiving the flag, especially since it had so often been taken from them, and they would take back with them not only grateful recollections of the manner in which they had been treated here, but the flag as well. He called upon Kobe to drink the health of Yokohama.

Kobe responded and then Mr. Abbott proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. F. H. Bugbird, the Hon. Secretary of the Y. C. & A. C. for the trouble he had taken in attending to the comfort of the visiting eleven. Mr. Bugbird briefly replied.

Mr. J. P. Mollison presented the President's bat to Hancock, the compiler of the highest score in the match, during the afternoon, accompanying the gift with a graceful speech, to which the Old Cliftonian briefly replied.

THE RECORD.

Date.	Where played.	Won by.	How many.
1884	Kobe	K.C.C.	1st match, by 7 wickets. 2nd match, by 77 runs.
1888	Kobe	Y.C.&A.C.	1st match, by 8 wickets. 2nd match, by 50 runs.
1889	Kobe	K.C.C.	1st match, by 1 run. 2nd match, by 49 runs.
1890	Yokohama	Y.C.&A.C.	1st match, by 120 runs. 2nd match, by 3 wickets.
1891	Kobe	Y.C.&A.C.	1st match, by 122 runs. 2nd match, by 106 runs.
1892	Yokohama	Y.C.&A.C.	162 runs.
1893	Kobe	Y.C.&A.C.	Innings, and 124 runs.
1894	Kobe	Y.C.&A.C.	8 wickets.
1895	Yokohama	Drawn	.....

1st ins. and ins.

Y.C.&A.C....	139	147=276
K.C.C.....	157	7 for 4 wickets=228.
1896 Kobe	K.C.C.....	Innings, and 129 runs.
1897 Yokohama, Y.C.&A.C.	Innings, and 43 runs.	
1898 Kobe	K.C.C.....	Innings, and 65 runs.
1899 Yokohama, Y.C.&A.C.	One Wicket.	
1900 Kobe.....	Drawn.....	

ast ins. end ins.

Y.C.&A.C.	125	185 for 9 wickets=310.
K.C.C.....	110	98 for 3 wickets=208.
1901 Yokohama, K.C.C.	.....	137 runs.

1st ins. and ins.

Y.C.&A.C.	125	185 for 9 wickets=310.
K.C.C.	110	98 for 3 wickets=208.

1901 Yokohama, K.C.C. 137 runs.

THE FIRST INTERPORT MATCH ON RECORD.

In connection with the Yokohama Cricket and Baseball Festival it will no doubt interest the younger players in the respective teams to know that two players in the Second Interport Cricket Match ever played in the Far East are now resident in Japan—Captain F. Brinkley and Mr. James P. Mollison, President of the Y.C. & A.C. Captain Brinkley played for Hongkong, and Mr. Mollison for Shanghai, at Shanghai in May, 1867—34 years ago—and reference to the scores given below, show that both did good service for their respective sides. Appended are the scores (as recorded in the *North-China Daily News*) of the two matches between Hongkong and Shanghai, played in May, 1867—the first on the 13th, 15th, and 16th, and the second on the 18th. Both were won by Shanghai. In February, 1866, a Shanghai team visited Hongkong, and lost by 264 runs, but the full score is not on record here.

FIRST MATCH, 1867.

SHANGHAI.

J. P. Mollison, c. Brinkley, b. Deane.....	6
W. Hyslop, b. Toller	37
W. Wakefield, b. McKenzie	49
J. B. Manson, c. Gibbs, b. Brinkley.....	25
W. A. Turnbull, c. Boddam, b. Deane	20
A. K. McDonell, c. Toller, b. McKenzie	25
W. B. Chalmers, b. Deane	2
W. Dealtry, b. Turner	28
A. Dent, c. Starkey, b. McKenzie	9
A. Price, c. McKenzie, b. Turner	9
H. T. Wade, not out.....	1
b. 4, lb. 5, w. 19	28

1ST INNINGS. HONGKONG. 2ND INNINGS.

G. W. Thompson, b. Manson	4	c. Price, b. Mollison...	7
D. H. McKenzie, c. and b. Manson	15	c. Manson, b. Mollison...	5
G. S. Bird, run out	9	c. Chalmers, b. Mollison...	13
D. Davidson, c. Price, b. Manson	14	not out.....	20
J. W. Boddam, b. Dealtry	12	b. Dent.....	6
R. D. Starkey, c. Manson, b. Dealtry	4	b. Mollison	0
J. F. Toller, c. Price, b. Mollison	14	c. Mason, b. Turnbull...	10
F. Brinkley, not out	27	b. Mollison	0
Gibbs, h.w., b. Mollison	0	b. Dent	7
W. M. Deane, c. Dent, b. Mollison	0	lb.w., b. Mollison	1
J. T. Turner, b. Mollison	0	c. Manson, b. Mollison...	2
b. 9, lb. 2, w. 11	22	b. 1, lb. 1, w. 9.....	11

121

Shanghai won by an innings and 36 runs.

RETURN MATCH, 1867.

HONGKONG.

G. W. Thompson, b. Mollison	5
D. H. McKenzie, c. Dent, b. Mollison	4
G. S. Bird, lb.w., b. Mollison	22
D. Davidson, b. Dent	17
R. D. Starkey, c. Manson, b. Mollison	22
J. W. Boddam, b. Mollison	13
F. Brinkley, run out	5
W. M. Deane, c. Mollison, b. Dent	1
Gibbs, run out	0
J. T. Turner, run out.....	1
b. 11, lb. 3, w. 5	19

SHANGHAI.

J. P. Mollison, b. Deane	49
W. Hyslop, c. Boddam, b. Brinkley	4
J. B. Manson, c. Davidson, b. Turner	36
W. A. Turnbull, c. Boddam, b. Starkey	15
Walter, run out.....	20
W. Wakefield, run out.....	25
A. Dent, b. McKenzie	0
Bullock, run out	29
A. Price, st. Brinkley	5
W. Dealtry, lb.w., b. Brinkley	1
W. B. Chalmers, not out	1
b. 1, lb. 3, w. 11	15

Shanghai won by 92 runs. Hongkong apparently played only ten men.

A BASEBALL MATCH.

To fill up the afternoon, the Yokohama cricketers challenged the Kobe players to a game of baseball and a most amusing contest resulted, Yokohama winning hands down. Kobe went to bat, and Braess got down to first easily; he stole to second and saw Hancock go out on first, Crawford smartly fielding. Braess went to third on a passed ball and Wilkinson had a base presented to him by the pitcher, after which Chesai put up a fly which Lammert held and then Wilkinson was forced off at second and the side retired without scoring.

Yokohama opened well, Clarke sending out a fly to the right field which earned him two bases; then Kilby got down to first, while on passed balls Clarke got home and Kilby to third. A moment after Kilby ran in and after this Swan went over the plate on a home-run hit by Edwards. Crawford brought in White and got round to third himself with a hit to left field. Maitland made his base after fanning several fouls, and on passed balls moved round to third, which he almost lost, however, by moving

off too soon. Stuart brought him home, and then Lammert went out at first. The whole side had now been in to bat and Clarke going in again brought in Stuart, while a moment later he ran in himself off a hit by Kilby. Swan put up a fly which Hancock held, after which Kilby got in again, scoring the tenth run. Edwards made 3 bases, but failed to get home owing to White being caught by pitcher.

Warren, after having a base presented, was forced off at second, and Hancock succumbed at the same place, while Thompson retired on strikes.

Kobe now changed pitchers, Braess going on. Crawford's fly was held by Warren at third, and Maitland failed to reach first, but Stuart had a base on balls. Lammert, after some fine strikes at foul balls, got down to second; then Stuart got home, and Clarke brought in Lammert; Kilby sent Clarke home. Swan, in the sequel of some funny contortions by the field, was forced out at second and the side retired, the score being now 13 to nil.

Spence went out at first; jumping the base instead of touching it; Hansell retired on strikes, and Braess was held by Lammert in the deep field.

Edwards was held by Chesai at the plate; White placed a fly in Wilkinson's hands, but Crawford got down to first safely, and Maitland made his on balls. Stuart brought Crawford home, and Maitland to third. Then Stuart being forced off at second the side retired.

Gillingham made second easily and third on a passed ball; but Wilkinson retired on strikes. Then Gillingham got in, scoring Kobe's first run. Chesai, after making first, was forced off at second by Maitland, and Warren retired on strikes.

Kobe now tried Chesai at pitching. Clarke and Kilby failed to reach first, but Lammert got home. Swan was the next in, and was followed by Edwards. Then White went out on strikes and the side retired.

Thompson was the first to retire for Kobe, Spence went out on strikes, and Hansell failed to reach first.

Crawford went out on first, while Maitland and Stuart were both caught by Hancock, so the side went out without scoring.

Kobe began the sixth by seeing Braess put out at home; then Gillingham made a run on a passed ball—the second for his side; and Wilkinson made the third run, Chesai the fourth.

Kilby made a home-run and brought in Lammert; then Swan and Edwards got home, followed by White and Crawford. Maitland was forced off at third, but Stuart got home. Clarke retiring on strikes the side went up.

In the last innings for Kobe Spence got home, and was followed by Hansell and Gillingham. Score:—

KOBÉ.		YOKOHAMA.	
Braess	2 b.	Clarke	c.f.
Gillingham	s.s.	E. W. Kilby.....	1 b.
Wilkinson	c.f.	Swan	c.
Chesai	c.	Edwards	e.
Warren	3 b.	White	s.s.
Hancock	p.	Crawford	r.f.
Thompson	1 b.	Maitland	2 b.
Spencer	r.f.	Stuart	3 b.
Hansell	l.f.	Lammert	l.f.
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7		
Kobe.....	0 0 0 1 0 3		3=7
Yokohama	10 3 1 3 0 7		=24

YOKOHAMA YACHT CLUB.

A special meeting of the Yokohama Yacht Club was held on Friday afternoon. About thirty members were present, Mr. G. H. Seidmore, Commodore of the Club, being in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN read the requisition dated Sept. 30th calling the meeting to consider the justifiability of the Committee refusing to grant a certificate to Mr. C. B. Clausen for his yacht *Wettinge*, on grounds made clear in the correspondence which we publish below.

Mr. CLAUSEN being called on by the Chairman to state his case asked Mr. E. Beart to do so, and the latter, while declaring that he held no brief for Mr. Clausen, agreed to give his assistance in elucidating the matter. He asserted at the outset that it must be assumed the Committee were actuated

by the very best motives. Yet from an unprejudiced view of the matter there seemed to be no reason for their action. So far as the rules were concerned any member was at liberty to build any kind of boat that he wished. He recalled that "freaks" had been built, and now it was for the Committee to show under what rule they refused *Wettinge* this rating. There had been talk of *Wettinge's* construction, but he thought they should refrain from speaking of a "tank" instead of as it was in this instance a casing. They might indeed as well call a side-locker a "tank." The man to his mind who did not have a pump to clear that casing of water would have been a fool. If the boat had the same casing and the same tank two years ago he could not see how they could speak of "discovering" either "tank" or pump. The boat had had an official certificate for two years and no one objected. Now that the Committee refused to let him go into a higher rating they would like to know the Committee's reasons.

Mr. BOYSS on behalf of the Racing Committee referred to rule 20 prohibiting the increasing or decreasing of ballast. The Committee contended that by means of the hollow keel ballast may be increased without the owner's knowledge. *Wettinge's* water-line had shown varying lengths at different times, and if her construction were sanctioned it would establish a precedent which would not tend to racing with a fair field and no favour.

Mr. ELLIOTT read correspondence conducted by the former Committee with Mr. Clausen, correspondence which we cannot reproduce. In reply to Mr. Beart the Chairman said the certificate was granted in July, 1899, as a 17-rater.

Mr. BEART thought it was ridiculous for the Committee, having granted a certificate, to "discover" the things now mentioned. He contended that the Committee could not prevent an owner ballasting his boat by means of a hollow keel. He thought any objection should have been taken at an earlier stage while *Wettinge* was a 17-rater.

Considerable discussion arose as to the hollow keel and as to the pump, Mr. Clausen eventually bringing out the pump with a jug and a pail and illustrating the feeble action of the water ejector.

Mr. KESWICK said this special build of boat was liable to abuse,—they did not say it had been abused; and, further, possible alteration of the water line was beyond the control of the owner.

Mr. BEART wanted to know what rule had been broken by Mr. Clausen since his previous certificate was issued.

More discussion ensued and eventually Mr. Beart suggested that the matter should be put to the meeting: "Are the Committee justified in refusing a certificate to the yacht *Wettinge* under the existing rules?"

In the sequel, after some conversation, Mr. Beart proposed and Mr. H. McArthur seconded the motion as given above.

Thirty-nine members were present, of whom 28 voted that the Committee were justified and 11 that they were not justified. This closed the proceedings.

—, Esq., Yokohama, Yacht Club.

DEAR SIR,—Referring to the notice posted at the Yokohama Amateur Rowing Club, of an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Yokohama Yacht Club to be held at the Oriental Hotel at 5.30 p.m., on the 11th instant, I shall be much obliged if you will kindly pursue the subjoined copies of correspondence, from which you will see that the Yacht Club Committee have refused to grant a new certificate of rating for my yacht *Wettinge* owing to some features of her construction. I claim that those features are perfectly legitimate under the Rules of the Club; and I may add that I have never used them for other than legitimate purposes.

It appears to me that the Committee are labouring under some misapprehension, as is implied by their alleged "discovery" of a fact which has been well-known all along, and about which there has never been any secrecy whatever; and there remains now no alternative but to hold an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Club to remove that misapprehension.

In view of the fact that I was one of the original promoters of the Yokohama Sailing Club, and that since its inception some fifteen years ago I have been a constant supporter of the sport of yachting in Yokohama, I venture to ask the favour of your kind consideration of this matter, and express a hope that you

will be able to spare a few minutes to attend the meeting in the interest of "a fair field and no favour."
I am, Yours faithfully,
C. B. CLAUSEN.
Yokohama, October 5th, 1901.

C. B. CLAUSEN, Esq.,
Present. September 6th, 1901.

DEAR SIR.—In reply to your request to enter your boat *Wettinge* in to-morrow's race for 21 Raters and to have her measured, I am instructed to write to you, that owing to the official measurer, in company with a Committee-man, having discovered a tank in the keel of *Wettinge* and a special pump for it, the Racing Committee refuse to grant a certificate of Rating.

The matter will be laid before the General Committee, should you so desire.

Yours truly,
By Order of the Racing Committee.
RICHARD BOYES.

Yokohama, September 5th, 1901.

R. BOYES, Esq.,
Racing Committee, Yokohama Yacht Club.
In reply to your letter in which you state that the Committee have discovered a Tank (?) in the keel of *Wettinge*, I have made no alteration to the keel of the boat since she was first granted a certificate of rating; however, I have no objection to her being measured with the so-called tank filled with water, therefore I shall be obliged by your accepting my entry for to-morrow's race.

Yours truly,
(Signed) C. B. CLAUSEN.

C. B. CLAUSEN, Esq.,
Present. Yokohama, September 7th, 1901.

In reply to your letter dated 5th instant and received by me this a.m., I beg to say, that the Racing Committee refuses to grant a certificate of rating, as stated in my letter of yesterday, for the reason that your boat *Wettinge* has a tank, a hollow keel, accessible from the inside of the boat through a hole, and a pump.

Yours truly,
RICHARD BOYES,
For Racing Committee.

Yokohama, September 9th, 1901.

R. BOYES, Esq.,
Racing Committee, Yokohama Yacht Club.
DEAR SIR.—In reply to your letter of 7th instant, I beg to point out to you that I am a member of the Yokohama Yacht Club—my yacht *Wettinge* has been on the Club lists for the past two years, and I shall be obliged by your granting me a certificate of rating.

If the Racing Committee do not feel competent to grant a certificate I shall be obliged by your putting the matter before the General Committee without delay.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) C. B. CLAUSEN.

C. B. CLAUSEN, Esq.,
Present. September, 11th, 1901.

DEAR SIR.—I am directed by the General Committee of this Club to say that the action of the Official Measurer and the Racing Committee in refusing a certificate to your yacht *Wettinge*, as communicated to you on September 5th, 6th and 7th, is fully approved.

I am, Yours respectfully,
L. MOTTU,
Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE.
Yokohama, September 13th, 1901.

YOKOHAMA YACHT CLUB.
DEAR SIR.—I am in receipt of your favor of 11th instant in which you endorse the action of the Racing Committee in refusing a new Certificate to my yacht *Wettinge* on the grounds that she is provided with a Tank (so-called) and pump. As there is nothing in the Yacht Club rules prohibiting the use of such construction in a yacht, I am not prepared to admit the right of the Committee to refuse a new certificate solely on the account.

Presuming this matter must now be carried to an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Club, will you please inform me if the reasons stated in the Racing Committee's letter of 6th September are the sole reasons for refusing a certificate.

Should you have any other reasons not given in the above mentioned letter, I should be obliged by your stating them explicitly now, so that they may be duly set forth in the notice of the Extraordinary General Meeting in accordance with rules 7 and 8.

Awaiting the favor of your reply.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) C. B. CLAUSEN.

C. B. CLAUSEN, Esq.,
Present. September 14th, 1901.
SIR.—In reply to your letter of September 13th, 1901, I am directed to say that the General Committee of this Club sees no necessity to enlarge its letter of September 11th, 1901, to you.
Yours truly,
L. MOTTU, Honorary Secretary.

THE RETURN OF SIR CLAUDE MACDONALD.

MEETING OF BRITISH RESIDENTS.

A meeting of British residents called for the purpose of electing a Chairman and Committee for the presentation of an address of welcome to Sir Claude MacDonald, K.C.B., G.C.M., His Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Japan, was held on Monday afternoon in the former British Court-room of Yokohama, kindly lent for the occasion by Mr. A. M. Chalmers, British Acting Consul.

There was a fair attendance, about twenty gentlemen being present, the cricket match probably being responsible for the absence of many.

On the motion of Mr. W. F. Mitchell, seconded by Mr. A. C. Hutton Potts, Mr. J. F. Lowder took the chair.

The CHAIRMAN said he had not anticipated being called to the chair, but he was sure they were all of one mind. The object of the meeting was to do honour to the Minister, to welcome his return to Japan. They had not yet really had an opportunity of expressing to Sir Claude MacDonald their admiration of his noble and gallant defence of the Legation at Peking, or to welcome him here, because when he last arrived in Japan, he came by train and went straight to Tokyo. As this would be the first occasion of his landing at Yokohama the Chairman thought it would be well to take the opportunity of giving him that address which they should have presenting to him had circumstances permitted when he first came to this country. It would be for the present meeting to appoint a Committee to draw up the address.

Mr. MITCHELL thought it would be a graceful act on the part of the British community to welcome their Minister on his return to this country. As the Chairman had just said, Sir Claude was one of the heroes of the siege of Peking, and during his visit home His Majesty the King was pleased to confer upon him a special distinction in honour of his services in the defence of the Legation. He (Mr. Mitchell) thought they all felt that they would like very much to show Sir Claude that they appreciated the desire which he expressed when in Japan before—that he might come into close contact with his nationals, with the residents of Yokohama, and one means of doing so was to meet him when he arrived here on the next "Empress" steamer, due on Monday, and present him with an address of welcome.—(Applause). He proposed that a committee should be appointed to draw up that address, and that they should be six in number, of which he nominated the following: Messrs. J. F. Lowder, J. P. Mollison, R. D. Robison, Jas. Walter, and Jas. Dodds.

Mr. DODDS thought the name of Mr. Mitchell should be included (applause).

The CHAIRMAN, however, suggested that the Committee should consist of those who had taken on themselves the responsibility of calling this meeting. They were all representative men, and unless there was any reason why the number of the Committee should be reduced to six, he did not think they could get a more representative Committee. It would be satisfactory to himself and perhaps more complimentary to Sir Claude if the Committee were made to consist of the callers of the meeting.

Mr. MITCHELL was quite willing to alter his proposal to embrace the gentlemen who had called the meeting. His reason for proposing a smaller Committee was that the time was short, and it would be easier to work with a Committee of six than with one of 14. Whatever was to be done would have to be done quickly.

The CHAIRMAN thought the alteration would meet with the wishes of the Community.

Mr. JAS. WALTER seconded Mr. Mitchell's proposal as altered, and the Chairman put it to the meeting that the Committee to draw up the address of welcome to Sir Claude MacDonald on his arrival, on behalf of the British residents in Yokohama, should be those whose names appeared on the notice calling the meeting:—Messrs. J. W. Crowe, Jas. Dodds, A. J. Easton, J. D. Hutchison, D. Jackson, F. S. James, E. M. Janion, H. W. Keswick, J. F. Lowder, W. F. Mitchell, J. P. Mollison, R. D. Robison, Jas. Walter and A. G. Morey Weale.

The proposal was adopted unanimously. This concluded the public business, and there being eleven present out of the fourteen forming the Committee, a meeting of the latter was at once held.

We are requested by the Reception Committee to state that all British subjects desirous of welcoming Sir Claude and Lady MacDonald on their return to Japan are invited to meet at the pier an hour after the *Empress of India* shall have reached her moorings, unless she should arrive on Sunday, or early on Monday morning, in either of which events the hour is fixed for 10 a.m. on Monday. The address to be presented to Sir Claude MacDonald on behalf of the British residents of Yokohama may be seen at Messrs. Kelly & Walsh's from noon on Friday to noon on Saturday.

THE ITALIAN CONCERT.

The small company of artistes consisting of Mr. and Miss Gentile, pianists, and Miss Mastropasqua, soprano, arrived in Yokohama a week or two ago with none of the flourish of trumpets often accorded to professional entertainers of very much inferior merit, and the excellence of Friday evening's concert came therefore as a surprise to those music-lovers of Yokohama who had not some personal knowledge of the real merits of the trio. This, and the fact that really classical music only appeals to a section of the Yokohama foreign community, may well account for the moderate attendance at the Public Hall on the occasion. The audience, however, though not large, was thoroughly appreciative and fully realised the fact at the close of the performance that they had enjoyed a musical treat much out of the common. The first item on the programme was the *Invitation à la Valse* by C. Weber, for four hands, played on two pianos by Mr. and Miss Gentile. From the beginning both artistes, particularly Mr. Gentile, showed their thorough mastery of technique and artistic expression and the performance was received with unstinted applause and the presentation of a beautiful floral offering to the lady performer. The second item was a solo for soprano from Gounod's *Faust*, by Miss Mastropasqua. This lady is fortunate in possessing a pure soprano voice of high range, her upper notes being particularly clear and sweet. The fair singer at the conclusion of the solo received an unequivocal recall and in response sang a short air by Rotoli, *He Sognato*. The third item consisted of (a) Beethoven's *Allegro Concerto* in C, and (b) *Cadenza to Beethoven's Concerto*, by Moschelles, arranged for two pianos. In this number again, Mr. and Miss Gentile, the latter taking the orchestral part, won enthusiastic applause, the spirited instrumentalization in the *allegro* number being especially appreciated. One point which could not fail to appeal to the ears of the musical members of the audience was the marvellous accuracy of time kept by the performers, and this in spite of the fact that Mr. Gentile played without any music score before him. The first part concluded with a Concert in D by Beethoven, (a) *Large*, and (b) *Rondo*. This was again warmly applauded, and deservedly so, the *Rondo*, in particular, being one of the most exquisite *morceaux* of the evening.

The second part opened with a piano solo by Miss Gentile, Liszt's Hungarian Rhapsodie No. 12, which was executed with an artistic skill and finish which displayed the thorough training of the musician. Miss Mastropasqua follow-

ed with a solo from A. Thomas' *Hamlet*, which afforded the singer a better opportunity of showing the fine quality of her voice than the previous number had done, and elicited another encore. In response she sang *F. Sano il consiglio*, by Grieg, a sweet little *chanson*, but all too short for the desire of the audience. The accompaniments to these and the former solos were played by Mr. Gentile. The final item of the concert consisted of three movements, (a) Allegro, (b) Andante, and (c) Presto, of Mendelssohn's on two pianos, by Mr. and Miss Gentile, the former taking the solos and Miss Gentile the orchestral parts. Both artistes played with spirit and accuracy and at the conclusion received quite an ovation. We trust to be soon favoured by these talented artistes with another musical treat, when we have no doubt a fuller welcome will be extended to them by the community.

"THE PRINCESS OF WEI-HAI-WOO."

The performance of the nautical Extravaganza, "The Princess of Wei-hai-woo" by the Amateur Dramatic Company of H. M. S. *Barfleur*, at the Public Hall proved a decided success. The Hall was well filled and the audience enthusiastically appreciative. The piece, composed by Messrs. George Eames and A. C. Murray of the *Barfleur* was performed in Yokohama about a year ago and the plot of the play, if it can be so called, is well known to our readers. But there were some points in Wednesday night's performance that may call for some further remark. Mr. Murray's singing, in the solos and duets that fell to his lot, showed a distant improvement on his previous achievements and in the last solo in particular he made a great hit. "His Chum," Mr. Geo. Eames, showed wonderful versatility as a comedian. But the honour of the night, we think, must go to Mr. G. Blundell, who as a Salvation Lassie, or Captain in the Army, not only looked the part, but sang the songs allotted to him with an accuracy of note and clearness of voice, particularly in the upper registers which would have done justice to many a real soprano. The staging and the dresses were particularly good; the choruses, with one or two exceptions, went well and the Band was all that could be desired. The programme was as follows:

LAW CASES.

In the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho before Judge Kano on Saturday, judgment was given for plaintiff in the suit instituted by Mr. Tom Thomas, of No. 58, Yamashitacho, Yokohama, against Ting Shon-kang, No. 160, Yokohama, plaintiff claiming payment of yen 8,000 and yen 4,000 on two promissory notes issued to him by defendant. The latter was ordered to pay to plaintiff the two amounts with interest thereon, and the costs of the suit were charged to defendant.

In the Yokohama Ku Saibansho before Judge Imai on Saturday, Murota Shintaro, of Motomachi Shichome, Yokohama, sued J. B. Harmond, No. 108, Yamashitacho, Yokohama. Plaintiff claimed payment of yen 83.10, being the price of household furniture supplied. He stated that on the 30th May last he sold to defendant household furniture valued as above, the price to be paid in three yen 27.70 monthly instalments. Plaintiff, however, had been unable to obtain any payment, and so took the matter to court. Defendant contended that payment was to be made at the end of six months and asserted that four articles had not been delivered. The case was adjourned.

The Mito Local Court sentenced Mr. Otsu Junichiro, M.P., on the 10th inst. to one month and 20 days major imprisonment and a fine of 20 yen for libelling Mr. Suzuki Seibi.

In the Mito Chiho Saibansho judgment was given against Fukaya Shizo, editor of the *Ibaraki Shimpō* and Nakayama Tomokichi, publisher of the same journal, on the 10th inst. Fukaya was sentenced to one month and 20 days' major imprisonment and a fine of 20 yen on the charge of libelling an official.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE ATTITUDE OF MEN OF SCIENCE TO RELIGION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—In your issue of the 2nd inst. appears a letter from Bishop Fyson supplemented by a long quotation from a communication received from Professor Stokes of Cambridge on the question of the attitude of men of science to religion. Believing as I do that the Japanese whose souls Bishop Fyson is so anxious to save are quite right in thinking that the majority of highly educated men in Europe and America have most certainly given up all belief in what is known as orthodox Christianity, I purpose placing before the reading public in as brief a space as possible the other side of the question Bishop Fyson has seen fit to bring up afresh. Bishop Fyson is evidently one of those who think that the position of orthodox Christianity will be greatly improved if it can be shown that such intellectual giants as Professor Stokes still hold on to the old creed. In the first place Professor Stokes does not hold on to the old creed by any means. He is a heretic, condemned to perdition by a clause in the Athanasian Creed which Bishop Fyson, if I mistake not, is obliged to read to his congregations on certain occasions. But for argument's sake let us suppose that the Professor's Christianity would pass muster with the church authorities who claim the right to say in the name of the church who are to be saved and who not, yet Bishop Fyson has no right whatever to make use of Professor Stokes' eminence as a mathematician or scientist in support of the orthodox Christian creed. When a scientific man declares himself to be a believer in the orthodox faith, he does not thereby show that he thinks the Christian religion as formulated in the Apostles' Creed is reconcilable with the well established deductions of science. It is assumed by such controversialists as Bishop Fyson that the religious and scientific opinions of scientific men are not self-contradictory. It is assumed that such men think as earnestly and persistently about religion as they do about science. For these assumptions there is no evidence whatever. An analysis of the thought of scientific men, such as can be made by any one intimately acquainted with their writings on different subjects, shows beyond all manner of doubt that nine out of every ten of them have never attempted to reconcile their scientific and their religious views. Such men fail to see that they are under any obligation to undertake such a task. The demand made on the mental powers of scientific men by the daily investigations which they are conducting is sufficiently pressing to unfit all but a few intellectual giants among them for severe thought on subjects outside their special sphere of research. They are content to accept on the authority of specialists metaphysical and religious theories and doctrines which by no process of logic known to man can be reconciled with the conclusions which they and their fellow-thinkers in the scientific world have reached. "Why," say they, "should we trouble or perplex ourselves about religion? Its rites and ceremonies are soothing to our jaded spirits. Its associations are at once poetical and æsthetic. Prominent among its advocates are men whom learning, refinement and gentlemanly instincts render charming members of society. Why offend them? If the teaching of religion does not instruct or benefit us, it seems to exercise an elevating influence over our wives and children. The world seems the better for the existence of such an institution as the Church. This of itself is enough for us." Whether the vast structure known as orthodox Christianity has a rock of truth for its foundation, or whether it only escapes the doom which its innate weakness and downright illogicalness would seem to predict for it is simply owing to the influence of that overpoweringly strong instinct of human nature, conservatism, an instinct that makes men cling to what they have long known and used, despite its imperfections rather than undertake the formidable task of collecting material and drafting plans for the erection of a more substantial building—this is a question the majority of scientific men never feel called upon to ask themselves. It is evidently very difficult for clergymen like Bishop Fyson, with whom the one absorbing topic of life is religion, to realise that the vast majority of thinking men give very little serious attention to the subject. It does not interest them. Religious discussion is considered by most people to be useless. Hence it is one of the rules of polished society to banish religion as a topic of conversation, and any man or woman who breaks the rule is considered lacking in politeness.

Now to come to Professor Stokes, of whose testimony Bishop Fyson is anxious to make so much. He does not accept Bishop Fyson's Christianity. He denies the immortality of the soul in the sense that the church has taught it. He rejects the church doctrine of the eternity of punishment. A creed which

Bishop Fyson accepts declares that "Whosoever will be saved: before all things it is necessary that he hold the Catholic faith," that is, he must accept dogmas on trust however outrageous they may appear to him to be. The creed goes on to say that one part of this catholic faith is to the effect that "those who have done evil go into everlasting fire." This article Professor Stokes refuses to accept and hence can't be saved in the orthodox fashion, though some hint that he might be allowed to enter heaven by a back door. So here we have a learned Bishop quoting the testimony of a man whose belief is condemned by one of the recognised authorities of the church to which the Bishop belongs. But there is more behind. The Church Missionary Society, to which Bishop Fyson also belongs, some years ago dismissed a missionary from their service because he claimed the right to believe and preach the conditional immortality in which Professor Stokes believes. A nice bundle of inconsistencies this! Such as one often meets with in the theological world! A Church Missionary bishop endeavouring to make capital out of the testimony of a man whose belief the Society to which the Bishop belongs has not the inclination or the courage to sanction! When I say all this, let it not be thought that I consider that Professor Stokes is worthy of being quoted as a man thoroughly versed in theology, metaphysics or philosophy. Among all the intellectual men with whom it has been my privilege to converse at any length I seldom have met anyone who was so shallow on all these subjects as the great Cambridge mathematician. And this accounts for his having championed a thoroughly untenable position, that of the belief in conditional immortality. It is true that he did so in company with Professors Adams, T. G. Bonney, T. G. Tait and Dr. Archibald Geikie. But the difficulties attached to the doctrine of conditional immortality are so enormous that we can hardly suppose that in the majority of the cases now cited this special view did more than afford a temporary resting-place to minds destined to reach a higher plane of philosophic thought and belief. It is scarcely conceivable that the advocates of this view can ever have clearly defined to themselves the consequences it involves. To say that men are saved from extinction only by believing in the doctrine of the atonement, as explained by Church authorities, is to assert that all the moral magnates of antiquity—such men as Socrates, Marcus Aurelius, Confucius, Shaka Muni and Mahomet—and all the good men of modern times like Mill, Huxley, Tyndall, Leslie Stephen and Frederick Harrison, who with the greatest sincerity and seriousness reject the doctrine or live and die in entire ignorance of its nature are, as a punishment or the result of fate, doomed to annihilation. So here we have the case of a man who is undoubtedly one of the greatest mathematicians of Europe adopting and advocating a thoroughly illogical position in theology. There is a great deal to be said against the orthodox belief that all souls are immortal but it is better capable of defence than Professor Stokes' theory. What is now known as the orthodox doctrine was first elaborated by the Pythagoreans, adopted and remodelled by the Greeks received with modifications by the Christian Church and subsequently so amalgamated with Biblical teaching as to appear to all but the discerning few to be based on what is known as the Christian revelation. This teaches that the souls of all men are inherently immortal. Adopting half of the Pythagorean and Greek doctrine on the immortality of the soul, the Christian Church asserts that immortal souls are either begotten, created, or supplied at birth. Few people have the curiosity to inquire into the process of endowment. But such an inquiry is essential when we are testing the logical basis of belief. Two theories are possible. One is that souls are supernaturally supplied to the bodies that stand in need of them. The idea being that a large stock is always held in readiness for emergencies—a kind of contingent fund of immortal souls—; the other that the immortal soul awaits the beck and call of the parents of children, that is, that all children in whatever manner begotten inherit immortality. The latter theory despite the monstrosity of its consequences, is, strange to say, held by most Christians. It was this theory, combined with other philosophical considerations, that led that logical divine of the seventeenth century, Bishop Butler, to maintain that immortality is not to be denied to animals—a doctrine that has delighted many a huntsman, who has enjoyed in prospect the pleasure of meeting his favourite hounds in another world. Well, this orthodox doctrine Professor Stokes rejects as unproven, falls back on what is considered by the majority of thinkers on this subject to be a still more untenable position. What, after all, is the testimony of such a man worth? As a mathematician he is great, but as a theologian and a philosopher he has shown himself to be shallow, illogical, and sentimental. A place in his heart made him wish to save some of the perishing multitudes, but he would not go to the length of universalism and say all will be saved last, nor as far as the agnostic and free-thinker

say the whole theory of immortal souls and their destiny is imaginary and is to be placed side by side with the hundred other fictions with which men have diverted themselves in a wearisome world till they have got to think them realities.

The quotation Bishop Fyson gives us from the Professor's letter contains some astounding statements. The idea, indeed, of Huxley's name being quoted as approving for one moment of orthodox Christianity, when he spent his whole life in fighting against it. He denied in the most open manner all the cardinal doctrines of the Church. Neither was he a theist in the ordinary sense of that term. And yet Professor Stokes implies that he did not reject Christianity. This is the slipshod way in which a great mathematician deals with facts when dabbling in theology. "Let the shoemaker keep to his last." Such misrepresentation of his religious views is enough to make the great agnostic turn in his grave. Professor Stokes' inaccuracy in defining Huxley's position invalidates all that he has to say about the religious belief of the other scientific men alluded to. Unfortunately, for many years past Professor Stokes has displayed all the inherent weaknesses and unfairness of a Christian apologist, who resembles nothing so much as an ordinary barrister whose duty it is to state all that can be said on one side and nothing on the other. This is my excuse for troubling you with this long epistle. Of late your columns have abounded with one-sided statements on religious subjects, and it is only fair that occasionally public attention should be called to the existence both in the East and the West of thousands upon thousands of educated agnostics, Church-goers and non-Church-goers, who regard Huxley and men of his type as in every respect the very highest specimens of humanity that the world has produced and who sigh over the persistency with which men like Bishop Fyson cling to exploded theories.

Bishop Fyson misrepresents facts and produces an erroneous impression by his letter, and this is my reason for taking up so much of your valuable space in replying to him.

I am, yours, etc.,
October 4th, 1901.

AGNOSTIC.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—A little time ago I saw reproduced in your columns a letter received by Bishop Fyson from Sir G. G. Stokes, Lucasian Professor of Mathematics in the University of Cambridge, dealing with the religious convictions of eminent men. He named Faraday, Cayley, Adams, Clark Maxwell, Huxley, and Kitchen Parker, as amongst those with whom he had been on terms of sufficiently intimate friendship to justify him in expressing an opinion as to the views they entertained on religion.

I, on the other hand, have not had the privilege of even the slightest personal acquaintance with any of the gentlemen named and with the exception of Huxley know little about them even by repute.

With Huxley, however, I do venture to claim, what I call, "a good acquaintance through his writings," and I am a staunch supporter of his theological views; indeed, if any one thought it worth while to enquire of me what views I hold on religion, I might well reply: "If you know Huxley's views on that subject, then you know mine."

Now, as I consider Sir G. G. Stokes' statement concerning Huxley an absolutely and entire error, one, I should feel much obliged if you would afford me the opportunity of correcting it through the medium of your columns.

Sir G. G. Stokes, speaking of Huxley, says:—"He was undoubtedly a theist, but his attitude as to Christianity I should rather suppose to have been that of an Agnostic, neither accepting nor rejecting, but waiting for further light."

In reply to the above I shall quote Huxley's writings for the purpose of showing:—

a. That he was not a Theist, neither was he an Atheist, but an Agnostic.

b. That from a theological point of view he was much more an Atheist than an Agnostic.

c. Nevertheless he was probably as thoroughly religious and as admirable a specimen of an honourable Christian gentleman as could be found throughout the length or breadth of the British Empire.

First as to the statement that Huxley was a theist. On page 162, Vol. II., of the "Life of Huxley" (by his son L. Huxley) is a letter written by Huxley in Feb., 1887, to a French gentleman from which I extract the following:—

"If I may make another criticism, it is that to my mind Atheism is on purely philosophical grounds untenable. That there is no evidence of the existence of such a being as the God of the theologians is true enough; but strictly scientific reasoning can take us no further."

"Where we know nothing we can neither affirm nothing with propriety."

I presume none of your readers will dispute that he who affirms the existence of a God is a

"Theist," and he who denies the existence of a God is an "Atheist," but Huxley declares we can do neither with propriety, *i.e.*, a man cannot with propriety say he is a Theist or an Atheist and consequently, as Huxley would have been the last man to say himself what he had condemned another for saying, I consider I have proved from Huxley's own words that he was neither Theist nor Atheist.

On pages 319 and 320, Vol. I., is an instructive and amusing account of how Huxley came to invent and adopt the term Agnostic, but I should be occupying too much of your space did I transcribe it, and as I cannot see my way to condense the story in a satisfactory manner to the dimensions of a short extract, your readers must take it on trust, as one of my justifications for saying that Huxley was an Agnostic.

As regards Huxley's creed from the Theologian's point of view, I am perfectly aware that there is a difference between saying, "It is true there is no evidence of the existence of the God of the Theologians"; and saying, "The God of the Theologians has no existence." Nevertheless I cannot help feeling that from the Theologian's point of view Huxley would much more generally be called an Atheist than an Agnostic, and Huxley's own words, I am about to quote show that he had much the same feeling himself.

On page 221, Vol. I., Huxley writing to his friend Kingsley, says:—

"I know right well that 99 out of 100 of my fellows would call me Atheist, infidel, and all the other usual hard names. As our laws stand if the lowest thief steals my coat, my evidence (my opinions being known) would not be received against him."

And again on page 241, writing to the same address, Huxley says.

"But this is what the Christian world calls Atheism and because all my toil and pains does not enable me to see my way to any other conclusions than this, a Christian judge would (if he knew it) refuse to take my evidence in a Court of Justice against that of a Christian ticket-of-leave man."

As for my 3rd point, I would remark that it is quite possible for a man to accept with respect and approval, the ethics of a religion and act strictly up to the same in his daily life without pledging himself to believe the stories of supernatural events associated with that religion.

Perhaps the following from Huxley, to his friend Kingsley, page 239, Vol. I., is the best available "concise statement" of his difference with Theology:—

"Whether astronomy and geology can or cannot be made to agree with the statements as to the matters of fact laid down in Genesis, whether the Gospels are historically true or not—are matters of comparatively small moment in the face of the impassable gulf between the anthropomorphism (however refined) of theology and the passionless impersonality of the unknown and unknowable which science shows, everywhere, underlying the thin veil of phenomena."

In conclusion I would say that those who choose to read "The Life of Huxley" above referred to, will find an overwhelming amount of evidence in support of each of my assertions as to Huxley's attitude towards the Christian Religion.

Thanking you in advance for your favour, I beg to sign myself,

A DISCIPLE OF HUXLEY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—It might possibly save a great deal of controversy over what is Christian or what is not, and of what is atheistic—if we went back to the meaning of the words, and went for this to the original language, and if for this purpose, we asked a Greek or one who knew this language from childhood. From a Greek we might learn that the word Christian sounds exactly like the word "noble" or "good" or perhaps still better *kind-hearted and honest* (chrestos); the early Christians were known thus as "the kind-hearted and honest folk." The Greek will also tell you that the gospel narrative is a simply written account, in very colloquial Greek about a god: "Kind-hearted or Anointed" who came and healed and taught the people and then was set upon, died and revived and went up again into the skies. His teaching, in this story, has revolutionised the world. That is the Greek's idea of this wonderful book.

The word "atheist" means simply, in original meaning, "one without light," that is one who is unenlightened. Such an one, of course, is not a good teacher. A teacher should be enlightened. "Theos" is Light, and means originally light. I think such simple considerations might in themselves obviate much misapprehension and lead to greater kindness between people of divergent views.

Yours truly,
Oct. 15th, 1901.

S.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—The columns of a newspaper are not well suited for theological discussion especially on subjects

as confessedly difficult as the Athanasian Creed, and I shall not attempt it, but the long letters of "Agnostic" and of "A Disciple of Huxley" seem to demand some notice. Possibly the latter, whose letter contains nothing irreverent or scornful, may not quite have enjoyed the company in which he has found himself.

Of course, Professor Huxley was an Agnostic, almost the founder of Agnostics so-called; and his agnosticism was the "honest doubt" of a genuine lover of and searcher after truth, which commands the respect of thoughtful men, Christian or other. This accounts for his close and lifelong friendship with such typical Christians, men of wide learning and culture, as Gladstone and Tennyson, as Charles Kingsley and Dean Church of St. Paul's Cathedral. Neither Huxley nor any of these would have honoured with close friendship a man whom he did not believe to be sincere to the very bottom of his heart.

Professor Huxley was, as his "Disciple" has pointed out, *truly* Agnostic, neither Atheist nor Theist in a definite sense, for he considered the evidence to be too inconclusive to allow of a confident decision either way; but I incline to think that his "Disciple" is wrong in supposing that his bent was in his later years towards the negative side. What had held him back during the working years of his life seems to have been largely that as a busy man he thought time rather thrown away upon subjects on which he could not (as in physical science) reach conclusive results—a mistake surely, for on a large proportion of those subjects by which human action must be guided and through which human character is formed, the scientific kind of certainty which he looked for is unattainable. Be that as it may, no sooner had Professor Huxley resigned his public duties because of his increasing age, than he began to write in magazines on subjects closely bordering at least on Theology. He did not write of course as an "orthodox theologian" or even as a "Christian," nor at all as an Atheist; but he showed a deep interest in these subjects, and acknowledged that they were the greatest subjects and the most important, if only the truth could be got at in regard to them.

Such an attitude implies a reverent manner of thinking about "God." It is wholly different from the scorn in which "Agnostic" indulges, and is on a wholly different level, intellectual and moral. Huxley was an Agnostic as he professed to be, that is he knew that he did not know, and avoided dogmatism accordingly. He would surely never have been so illogical as to assert positively with your correspondent that "the whole theory of immortal souls and their destiny is imaginary."

Huxley became a sort of Theologian in his old age—a poor one of course, for a shoemaker should keep to his last, but anything was interesting that he wrote, and those articles, as showing what had been beneath the surface in his thoughts all the time so that they came to the surface as soon as he had leisure for them, were peculiarly interesting as coming from him. His way of thinking on such subjects was too exclusively that which had served him so well in some other departments of study. There was perhaps in him, in consequence of the triumphant progress of some branches of physical science in his hands, slight disposition to the frame of mind more witily than justly ascribed to Professor Jowett by a Balliol caricaturist:

"I am the Master of the College.
What I know not is not knowledge."

The impatience of, if not contempt for methods of investigation and proof other than his own, somewhat disabled him in matters of Theology and religious thought, for as "observation and experiment" are not the methods adequate to make a man a good poet, so also they will not reveal to a man those things which being spiritual must be "spiritually discerned."

W. A.

BETTING AT CRICKET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—As a lover of sport I write to protest against the gambling mania that is evidently making its way into local trials of strength and skill. Since when, Sir, has a healthy game of Cricket failed to produce sufficient excitement that it has become necessary to bet upon a batsman making a certain score, or a team leaving the field victorious? A man needs all he possesses of nervous energy to go into a match, and his success will, in a large measure, depend upon his nervous condition as well as his muscular fitness, and accuracy of eye, to make a stand against a change of bowlers and other unknown contingencies of which the best player is not without a certain amount of dread. This being so I hold that a man cannot do his best at the wicket if he knows that his failure to score a certain figure may cripple his friend, monetarily, for months. Apart from the morals of the question.

I am sure it would be a benefit to players, and to young men especially, if some action could be taken

by Clubs to prevent the degeneracy of true-old, fashioned sport.

Thanking you in anticipation for the favour of inserting this,
I beg to remain, yours faithfully,

F. PARROTT.

9, Bluff, Yokohama, Oct. 16th, 1901.

THE MORMONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—Some time ago Mr. Heber J. Grant stated in your columns that the Mormon Church does not encourage and teach polygamy.

In repudiation of this statement, permit me to give a few condensed extracts from "Anti-Mormon Leaflets," published by the "League for Social Service."

Two years ago, at a convention of Mormon young people's societies, one of their twelve apostles stated that "belief in polygamy is as much a part of the Mormon faith to-day as it ever was," and that the young people "could not deny this part of the Mormon belief without at the same time denying the prophet Joseph Smith." At another young people's conference, a few months later, another apostle, a notorious polygamist, is reported in the papers as saying in his address that he felt "to sustain the principles of the Gospel even to the extent of taking more wives if necessary."

The well known polygamist, B. H. Roberts, advocates and defends the rightfulness of polygamy. An elaborate article of nearly eleven pages closes with these words: "And the fact of God's approval of plural marriage in ancient times, is a complete defence of the righteousness of the marriage system introduced by revelation through the prophet Joseph Smith."

If Mormon missionaries instead of disseminating their mischievous doctrines, sugar-coated with Christian phraseology, were honest enough to tell the real truth about Mormon doctrines and practices, they would not make a single convert among decent and intelligent people; but having been trained in the school of deception from their earliest infancy, they come into the homes of unsuspecting people to lead them into the same false ways in which they have been reared. It is perfectly consistent for them to practice all sorts of cunning and deception, as their god and their prophets and their teachers have set them abundant examples in these lines from the beginning.

The position of the Mormon officials, in regard to polygamy, is two-faced and deceiving. In 1850, when Apostle John Taylor was holding a discussion with some Protestant ministers at Boulogne in France, and was denying that there was any polygamy in the church, he himself was living with six wives. It seems next to impossible for them to make an honest and truthful statement on the subject to the outside world. There is almost sure to be some evasion, or equivocation, or deception about it. For example, when they deny that polygamy is practised in Utah, they are simply hiding behind a deceiving technicality. For by polygamy people in general understand living with two or more wives, which is the right meaning. But in Utah there is a peculiar legal technicality which makes the offence of polygamy to consist in marrying an additional wife or wives. So although a man may be living with half a dozen wives, yet if he has not married an additional wife since President Woodruff's manifesto in 1890, recommending the suspension of plural marriage, these Mormon prevaricators say he is not practicing polygamy.

That this manifesto was not a repudiation of the doctrine of plural or celestial marriage, witness the language of President of the Church, W. Woodruff, September 24, 1890:—"My advice to the Latter-day Saints is to refrain from contracting any marriage forbidden by the law of the land."

This doctrine of polygamy is both sacred and fundamental to the Mormon Church, notwithstanding Mr. Grant's statement to the contrary. The Mormon Church believes that Jesus Christ was a polygamist. The Mormon Church teaches that God is a polygamist; the natural father of all intelligent beings in heaven, earth and hell; that angels, men and devils are his off-spring by procreation, or natural generation; and that Adam is the father of Christ's human nature, as Brigham Young was father of his children.

The following quotations from Mormon works are taken word for word:

1. "All those who have this law," (plural or celestial marriage) "revealed unto them must obey the same." . . . "And if ye abide not in that covenant," (plural or celestial marriage) "then are ye damned; for no one can reject this covenant, and be permitted to enter into my glory."—Doctrine and Covenants, Sec. 132.
2. "If plural marriage be unlawful, then is the whole plan of salvation, through the house of Israel, a failure, and the entire fabric of Christianity without foundation."—Comp. p. 125.
3. "Those who denounce patriarchal marriage will have to stay without and never walk the golden streets."—Bible and Polygamy p. 158.

4. "God did approve of a plurality of wives as practiced by his ancient servants. . . . And that which he approves. . . must be not only not bad but positively good, pure and holy."—Improvement Era, May, 98.

5. "He" (Adam) "is our Father and our God, and the only God with whom we have to do. . . . When the Virgin Mary conceived the child Jesus, the Father had begotten him in his own likeness. He was not begotten by the Holy Ghost. And who is the Father? He is the first of the human family."—Journal of Discourses, Vol. I, p. 50, sermon by Brigham Young.

6. "If none but Gods* will be permitted to multiply immortal children, it follows that each God must have one or more wives." . . . "The Evangelists do not particularly speak of the marriage of Jesus." . . . "One thing is certain, that there were several holy women that greatly loved Jesus—such as Mary, and Martha, her sister, and Mary Magdalene; and Jesus greatly loved them and associated with them much." . . . "If all the acts of Jesus were written, we, no doubt, should learn that these beloved women were his wives."—The Seer, Vol. I, pp. 158, 159.

7. "If at a marriage of Cana of Galilee, Jesus was the bridegroom and took unto him Mary, Martha, and the other Mary, whom Jesus loved, it shocks not our nerves." . . . We say it was Jesus Christ who was married, whereby he could see his seed before he was crucified. I shall say here that before the Saviour died he looked upon his own natural children as we look upon ours. When Mary came to the sepulchre she saw two angels and they said unto her, 'Woman, why weepest thou?' She said unto them, 'Because they have taken away my Lord or husband.'—Apostle Orson Hyde, president of the Twelve Apostles.

8. "And again, as pertaining to the law of the priesthood: if a man espouse a virgin, and desire to espouse another, . . . if he have ten virgins given unto him by this law, he cannot commit adultery, for they belong to him, and they are given unto him, therefore he is justified."—Pearl of Great Price, pp. 123, 126.

If Mr. Grant and his associates here disavow polygamy they have rejected one of the corner-stones of the Mormon faith. "They shall be damned, saith the Lord God." (Doctrine and Covenants). Consequently they can not be missionaries of the "Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints" (Mormon Church), and must so state in their application to the Prefectural Authorities of Kanagawa. If they, on the other hand, apply as representatives of the Mormon Church, their statements as to non-teaching of polygamy are contrary to facts, and it is to be hoped that not only technicalities but the merits of the case may cause a final rejection.

Respectfully yours J. R. BIRKELUND, M.D.
Tokyo, Oct. 8, 1901.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—It is a source of great pleasure to many citizens of the U.S. that you have so ably exposed the Mormons in your influential paper. When more than 1,300 Mormons had been sentenced to imprisonment and fine the celebrated manifesto of Sept. 24th, 1900, was issued, and even so able a judge in Utah as Charles S. Zane said a year later, "I do not believe plural marriages have been sanctioned by the officers of the Mormon Church since that manifesto." But the people of the U.S. were fooled, and Utah was admitted as a State, and Mormon Missionaries with two wives each are sent out into the world to propagate their doctrines. What these doctrines are must be gathered from their published works. I send you some extracts which are vouched for by Presbyterians, Congregationalists, and Baptists in Utah. They are marked in the enclosed tract. I leave it to your judgment whether such shocking statements are worth reproducing at this time.

October, 11th, 1901.

D.

1. "God himself was once as we are now, and is an exalted Man, and sits enthroned in yonder heavens. That is the great secret."—Journal of Discourses, Vol. VI, p. 3, First Column, Sermon by Joseph Smith.

2. "It is the first principle of the gospel to know . . . that he was once a man like us; yea, that God himself, the Father of us all, dwelt on earth, the same as Jesus Christ himself did."—Same, 2d Column: 1. "He" [Adam] "is our Father and our God, and the only God with whom we have to do. . . . When the Virgin Mary conceived the child Jesus, the Father had begotten him in his own likeness. He was not begotten by the Holy Ghost. And who is the Father? He is the first of the human family."—Journal of Discourses, Vol. I, p. 50, Sermon by Brigham Young.

* The Mormon Church is Polytheistic. It teaches a plurality of Gods; and that these became Gods, having been men, they became Gods by practicing plural or celestial marriage, and the other Mormon principles.

2. ". . . And also with Michael, or Adam, the Father of all, the Ancient of Days."—Pearl of Great Price, p. 60.

3. "Adam fell, but his fall became a matter of necessity after the woman had transgressed. . . . In the language of the Prophet Lehi, 'Adam fell that men might be. . . . No wonder Father Adam fell, and accompanied the woman, sharing in all the miseries of the curse, that he might be the father of an innumerable race of beings who would be capable of becoming Gods.'—Millennial Star, Vol. XI, p. 501.

Ninth—The Mormon church believes in Polygamy. The doctrine is to them both sacred and fundamental. They believe and teach that Jesus Christ was a polygamist. The manifesto of September 24, 1890, was not a repudiation of the doctrine of plural or celestial marriage, and did not claim to be such. It was, as all honest Mormons freely confess, only a suspension of the practice for the time being. They hold the principle to be as eternal as God himself.

1. "If none but Gods will be permitted to multiply immortal children, it follows that each God must have one or more wives." . . . "The Evangelists do not particularly speak of the marriage of Jesus." . . . "One thing is certain, that there were several holy women that greatly loved Jesus—such as Mary, and Martha, her sister, and Mary Magdalene; and Jesus greatly loved them, and associated with them much." . . . "If all the acts of Jesus were written, we, no doubt, should learn that these beloved women were his wives."—The Seer, Vol. I, pp. 158, 159.

"SOLE."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—Professor Denning is right and the grammatical editor of the Mail is wrong. The Constitution of the U.S. reads:—"The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments." Put in the intransitive form it would read as Prof. Denning's sentence: "To try all impeachments is the sole power of the Senate." There is no obscurity in this for a lawyer; and in this manner the word is evidently used in the sentence criticized. It is strange to hear the editor repeat that, "To say that anything 'is the sole right of a person' or 'the sole function of the State' means that the person has no other right nor the State any other function."

It should have been remembered that as a law term "sole" most always mean "exclusive" and never only. There is another meaning of this term in law, viz., "unmarried, single."

Very truly, E. SNODGRASS.
October 12th, 1901.

YACHTING.

The 39-raters race arranged for Saturday afternoon resulted in favour of *Mary*, which got home at 5h. 25m., *Spray* which came in at 5.40.3; having an allowance of 6m. 30s. which made her second. The usual two record points went to the winner, and one to the second boat. The race was on the whole quite disappointing, the wind being very light.

The cruisers started for a ten mile competition for the Lady Member's Cup and a second prize, and here again the result was unfortunate only one boat coming home, namely *Asagao*, and as the donor of the first prize is interested in the craft and refused to accept the win, the race had to be resailed.

The 21-raters contest was hardly less satisfactory. *Edna* took first prize and 2 record point *Abunai* second and one point, *Tixen*, the only other craft that started, being a very bad third.

FIRES.

Fire broke out in a rice shop occupied by Amagasa Tominojo, at Hanazakicho, Yokohama early on the morning of the 11th inst. but flames were got under at once by persons of the neighbourhood. The proprietor was arrested by the Tole police immediately on suspicion of setting fire to the house himself. It is stated that the shop was opened in February last and the proprietor insured it heavily.

Fire broke out in a bath house of the Sakai barracks, Chiba Prefecture, on the afternoon of the 13th inst. One barracks and bath house was destroyed. On that day many of the officers and soldiers were absent at the manoeuvres, many persons in the neighbourhood assisted in extinguishing the flames.

NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Following is the report prepared for presentation to the tenth ordinary general meeting of shareholders of this company to be held at No. 10, the Bund, Shanghai, on Tuesday, the 22nd October:—The Directors beg to submit, for the information of Shareholders, the annexed duly audited statement of the Company's accounts to the 30th June, 1901.

1900.—An interim dividend of 5 per cent., amounting to Tael 45,454.55, was declared on the 1st May last, and after deducting this from the Balance of the Working Account, there remains a sum of Tael 256,191.94, which the Directors recommend should be appropriated in the following manner:—

A Final Dividend of 5 per cent. on Paid-up Capital,

A Bonus of 10 per cent. upon Contributory Premiums,

Tael 100,000 to be placed to the Credit of the Reserve Fund, raising the Reserve to Tael 360,000,

And the Balance to be retained to meet further liabilities.

1901.—The Balance of Working Account to the 30th June amounts to Tls. 216,802.60.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The *Kobe Herald*, translating a telegram received by the *Osaka Mainichi* from London, says there are 15,000 miners idle at Liege.

Tanaka Kota, living at Kannan-mura, Tagatagori, Shizuoka Prefecture, a secretary to the village office of Ohira-mura, Suinto-ori, stole some ten yen official money on the 9th inst. and absconded. He spent the money at Mishima and Odawara, and then confessed the matter at the Toke police station on the afternoon of the 13th inst.

A new organ is to be erected at the expense of the Chinese Government in the chapel at St. Augustine's College, Canterbury. It is intended as a memorial of the Rev. Sydney M. W. Brooks, formerly a student at St. Augustine's, who was the first victim of the Boxers, being murdered in Shantung at the end of 1899.

Detailed information of the wreck of the steamer *Amizu Maru* has now reached Tokyo. It appears that she left Mitsu-ishi, Hidaka Province, Hokkaido, on the afternoon of Oct. 8th bound for Hakodate, and that on the following day her engines became disabled in stormy weather and she went ashore on a sand bank off Yakumo-mura. Fourteen of her crew and fourteen passengers were saved. The vessel is a total loss.

Two police-constables named Kawauchi Sanji and Ikeda Iwanatsu, of the Shiba police station, while walking in private clothes on the morning the 16th inst. saw a man leave a house with a cash box under his arm. This was at Yenokizakamachi. Kawauchi at once followed him, when the man threw the box into the street and took out a big knife, cutting both men badly. They were sent to the Jikei Hospital at once, but are not expected to recover.

A terrible disaster occurred in a pawn shop at Yamanashi early on the morning of the 13th inst. Sugimoto Genichiro, living at Tomihama-mura, Kita Tsurugori, Yamanashi Prefecture, was in partnership with his parent from long ago. Quarrels occurred over the distribution of profits, and eventually Sugimoto attempted to kill his parents while they were asleep. For this purpose he procured some dynamite which he put under the house. He then blew up the place, smashing to pieces. The man has been arrested.

The overhauling to which the various royal palaces in Great Britain are being subjected, by order of King Edward, is said to be leading to extraordinary discoveries. Garrets and cellars closed for over a century are being cleared and thrown open. Recently a magnificent portrait of Queen Caroline, by Lawrence, was found along with some other paintings in a garret at Windsor

Castle, and now an old fourgon, or velvet-lined van of great size, filled with splendid silver and silver-gilt plate, has been found in a stable at St. James Palace which has not been used for 150 years. The silver in question belonged to Queen Anne and was used by her when giving grand dinner parties at Kew, Hampton Court and other suburban Palaces to which the van was dispatched from St. James'. The silver was black and undoubtedly had remained in the van since the time of the death of Queen Anne.

The *Kobe Herald* translates the following London telegrams from the *Osaka Mainichi*:—The British field hospitals are mobilising at Peshawur as a precautionary measure.—The Naval Court of Enquiry into the loss of the torpedo-boat destroyer *Cobra* resulted in a finding that the centre of the vessel was over-weighted.—Another torpedo destroyer has buckled.—The Venezuelans lack commissariat arrangements and are ravaging the country. The bulk of the forces remain in Goajira peninsula.—The new Australian tariff excludes New Zealand trade. Reprisals are threatened by the New Zealand government.—There has been a disastrous fire at Cape Town. The damage amounts to a quarter of a million sterling.

The Rev. W. A. Cornaby writes to a home paper:—It is not sufficiently realised in England that since 1644 there has been neither Chinese Emperor nor Central Chinese Government in China. The key to half the situation lies in the fact that the Manchu-Tartars hold China under conditions similar to those which might be imagined did Finland govern Russia—thus being nervous both of Chinese reform and Western influence. And of the governing class of Manchu nobles, the name that residents in China are watching most is that of Yung Lu. It was the miscarriage of his arrest for treason in 1898, and his working on the fears of the Empress-Dowager, which is understood to have brought about the *coup d'état* of that year. The first suggestion of a general massacre of Western folk seems to have been his, for a copy of a letter of his to that effect was secured as early as the Spring of 1900. He is now one of the "three tigers," so named by the Chinese, who control the Manchu Court. It is understood in China that while the Empress-Dowager, Prince Tuan, Tung Fu-hsiang, and others have been his catpaws, this foe-in-chief of Chinese and the Western interests has his eye upon the Throne, as once he had.

NOTES FROM CHINA AND THE SOUTH.

A recent statement gives the Chinese infant mortality of Hongkong as 928 per thousand as against that of 748.6 for Calcutta.

The rainfall in Hongkong last year was 73.73 inches, as compared with 72.7 in 1899. The wettest month was June, and the driest September.

One hundred new jinrikishas, the first instalment of a lot of 300 ordered in Japan, have arrived in Hongkong and licenses were issued for forty of them on Oct. 4th.

Sir James Mackay, who with Mr. H. Cockburn and Mr. C. J. Dudgeon, will sit as a Commission at Shanghai on the subject of tariff revision, was to start for China about Oct. 10th.

The Governor of Hongkong has approved of the employment of six additional rat-catchers on the same terms as the four already employed, and that a Portuguese foreman be engaged to supervise their work at a salary of \$50 per month.

George A. Raymond was hanged on Oct. 27th at Manila for robbery, rape and murder. He enlisted in the U.S. Army at Manila, having deserted from the British Army at Singapore. He went to Pampanga and tried to raise a gang of outlaws.

The *China Mail* stated on Oct. 7th that the rebels in the Hsing-ning district had destroyed another Basel Mission station. It seemed that the rebels were slowly making progress towards

Kia-ying-chow, and on their way burned the outstation of Shakma, a town where they met and defeated a body of militia. The native preacher in charge of the station escaped. The rising was said to smack of the Boxer movement of last year; and the local authorities did not seem to have taken adequate measures to cope with it.

A London telegram, dated 20th September, said:—Major Manifold, R.A.M.C., two engineers and a small escort of Gurkhas, equipped for nine months, have left Peking, and, it is understood, are proceeding to India, exploring *via* Szechuan and Yunnan, and possibly Tibet.

The Chinese have increased enormously in the Federated Malay States of late, but there is still a vast disparity between the sexes; so great in fact that, in the total figures for the States, there are 491,313 males, of all races, to only 185,825 females. In the last decade the natives of India have increased from 20,177 to 52,501.

The marriage took place at Foochow on Saturday, the 21st ult., of Miss Laura Moorehead, eldest daughter of Mr. Theodore Moorehead, of the Imperial Maritime Customs at Foochow, with Mr. W. H. Wallace, Acting Agent of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, son of the late Alexander Wallace, Esq., M.D., of Colchester.

The Governor of Hongkong has approved of a notice being translated into Chinese and disseminated broadcast all over the colony and posted in prominent positions wherever the Chinese congregate, as follows:—"As without doubt consumption is spread by means of the sputum, people are advised not to spit, especially in public places where men most congregate."

The Secretary of the Maha Bodhi Society writes from Calcutta to a friend in Singapore as follows:—"The wonderful discoveries made in Central America of Buddhist temples have shed a ray of glory on the past Buddhist missionary activity of the Chinese. Five Chinese missionaries, a thousand years before Columbus discovered America, visited Central America, and preached Buddhism. The Spaniards under Cortez and Pizarro, a thousand years later, went and destroyed the country."

At the Census taken in January, 1901, there were 5,501 officers and men with 2,139 camp followers resident in the Colony of Hongkong, making a total of 7,640. The Colony contributed \$591,789.78 (17½ per cent. of its revenue) in aid of Military Expenditure in Hongkong, besides \$24,800.00 for Defence Works, making a total of \$616,589.78. There was no expenditure towards Barracks Service during the year. The total establishment of the Volunteer Corps was 336 of all ranks as against 350 in 1899. The expenditure on this Corps, which is borne entirely by the Colony, was \$39,096.33 for the year. The European Police, 153 in number, and the Indian Police 366 in number, are a Constabulary Force, being armed with Martini-Enfield carbines.

The death took place in Hongkong on Oct. 4th of John Garner, who left the Volunteer Headquarters about ten o'clock the same evening the worse for liquor, and was evidently making his way to the Racquet Court where he was lately in the habit of sleeping. The road, which belongs to the Military, is quite unguarded by any rail or wall, and it is supposed that Garner stumbled over the bridge in the darkness. When found, he was quite dead, having sustained a fracture of the skull. Garner, who was quite destitute, was formerly a sergeant in the King's Royal Rifles. He got his discharge in Hongkong, and afterwards joined the Naval Yard Police, where he attained the rank of sergeant. He was last employed by the Land Investment Company, but had been out of employment for some time.

Fire broke out in a theatre known as the Shin-chiza at Yokkaichi on the night of the 9th inst. and seven houses were destroyed.

TRADE OF KOBE DISTRICT FOR 1900.

BY MR. CONSUL HALL, H.B.M.'S SERVICE.

The trade of this Consular district in the year 1900 was remarkable for the contrast between its promising opening and its disappointing close. In spite of the expansion in imports the year's business, with the exception of the first quarter, was dull and unprofitable. Two causes mainly contributed to this result. First came the tightness in the money market, experienced acutely about the end of March; and then the political complication in North China, which reached its dramatic crisis and checked business about the end of May. As regards imports, the godowns of the foreign merchants at the end of the year were glutted with goods ordered, but of which, on various pretexts, such as inferiority to samples, &c., the Japanese buyers refused to take delivery.

Imports.—Yet these drawbacks notwithstanding the imports of Kobe and Osaka in 1900, were the largest on record, exceeding by more than £500,000 those of the exceptional year, 1898, the last year of the old 5 per cent. tariff, when the abnormal inrush of goods to escape the heavy new duties inflated the Customs returns, and a noteworthy fact is that no part of the increase is due to the largest of the staples of import, raw cotton, which in 1900 amounted in value to £5,288,000, nearly £250,000 less than in the preceding year. The shares contributed by the sources of supply were as follows:—Chinese, 297,000 bales; American, 252,000 bales; India, 207,000 bales; Egyptian, 6,000 bales; total, 762,000 bales.

Last year the import of cotton piece-goods was more than double that of 1899, both in quantity and value. Yet in spite of this increase in the figures, the past year must be characterised as a very unsatisfactory one from an importer's point of view. Dealers at the beginning of the year ordered with more than their customary freedom, from a persuasion that prices were safe and not likely to recede in the near future. When the gravity of the troubles in China, however, became fully known, the outlook at once underwent a marked change.

It was scarcely to be expected that the high level of prices obtaining for metals of nearly all kinds during 1899 could be permanently kept up, but it lasted for the first quarter of 1900, and the figures for the whole year's import show an increase over 1899 of 33 per cent., the largest increment being in bar and rod iron, of which £236,000 worth was taken, being more than double that of the previous year.

Kerosene.—A large rise took place in the import of kerosene—namely, from less than 20,000,000 gallons, value £330,000, in 1899, to well over 24,000,000 gallons, value £566,000, in 1900, being an increase in quantity of over 23 per cent., and in value of over 71 per cent. Actual deliveries to buyers show an increase in quantity of 7 per cent. The expansion has taken place entirely in the best of the American brands, the "Atlantic," all other brands having declined. Owing to the cheapness of the Echigo oil the demand for it is steadily increasing.

Sugar.—The great feature of the year's trade in sugar is the swift and vigorous rise of Austro-Hungarian beet sugar into the position of a formidable rival of the German article. In 1899 not quite 6,400 tons, about two-fifths of the German figures, were imported, but in 1900 more than quadruple—namely, 26,000 tons, or eleven-twelfths of the German article, came in and the movement in favour of the Austro-Hungarian is still going on.

Exports.—As already noted, the exports from Kobe show a falling-off of over 7 per cent., but as those of Osaka increased by over 35 per cent., the total decrease last year in the two ports was somewhat under 3 per cent. of the export trade. The check in the export trade of cotton yarn was caused by the military outburst in North China, and yarn, the leading staple, felt first and worst the disastrous effect of the disturbance. Judging from the normal rate of increase, it seems clear that the Boxer disturbance and its prolonged consequences cost this port the loss of about half a year's income from a single staple, amounting, on a moderate computation, to £1,250,000.

Copper and Matches.—The competition between copper and matches for the second place in the list of exports resulted last year again in favour of the metal, but matches came third easily. In 1900 nearly 19,000,000 gross, value £376,000, were sent out, as against over 19,000,000 gross, value £389,000, in 1899. There has been a tendency of late to increase the number of sticks in a box up to 120, owing, no doubt, to a desire to make the laying down cost cheaper, as freight and handling charges are, as a rule, calculated at so much per case. Another noticeable feature in the manufacture of this article is the increasing introduction of machinery to take the place of hand labour, which is steadily getting dearer.

Matting.—The export in 1900 of this cool and artistic floor-covering was £330,000, as against £377,000 in 1899, a decrease of over 12 per cent.

Yet the total amount of orders for 1900 was at least 20 per cent. in excess of the previous year. This fact made competition more keen, and induced the makers to manufacture grades which were rejected by the Matting Guild inspection as unfit for export. The decrease is further accounted for by the fact that there was an abnormal demand for Japanese mats for home consumption.

Osaka's Foreign Trade.—A notable feature of the year's commercial developments is the expansion of Osaka as a port of foreign trade. Its position as the manufacturing centre of Japan and of the coasting trade reserved for native shipping is a long-established fact, but as a port for trade with foreign countries direct its importance has hitherto been so small that its imports and exports have always been incorporated with those of Kobe in the Consular Trade Reports. But a change in this respect will be necessary before long; for owing, no doubt, to the great scheme of harbour improvement now in progress the foreign trade of Osaka has entered on a new phase, especially as regards the expansion of exports. A scrutiny of the trade returns for the last decade shows that during the seven years 1891-97 the annual average value of Osaka's foreign commerce was less than £600,000, the imports being more than quadruple the exports, whilst in 1898 for the first time the exports nearly balanced the imports, and have approached more nearly to equality in each of the two succeeding years. As yet, the range of Osaka's foreign commerce is confined to the neighbouring seaboard of Eastern Asia, but when the new harbour improvement works shall have been completed, some seven years hence, the merchants of the city entertain anticipations of its entering into serious competition with Kobe for a good share of the trade with Europe and America.

Distribution of Trade.—Of the total imports of the port of Kobe, exceeding £14,000,000, £5,250,000, or over 37 per cent., came in under the British flag; next came the United States, with £3,830,000, or over 27 per cent.; then China with £1,250,000 or 12 per cent. Of the remaining quarter of the imports, Germany, with £1,250,000 sterling, furnished more than a third, or nearly 9 per cent. of the whole, and France, with less than £500,000 sterling, over 3 per cent.

The exports are roughly distributed in the following proportions:—About 45 per cent. go to countries under the British flag, about 30 per cent. to China, and about 18 per cent. to the United States, leaving 7 per cent. for other countries. Of the British exports less than 8 per cent. go to the United Kingdom, some 30 per cent. going in the first instance at all events to Hongkong, the distributing centre for South China, and at the same time an entrepot for an unknown fraction of goods for ulterior destinations.

No account is taken of the nascent foreign trade of Osaka, and as it seems to be on the threshold of a new departure, it may be as well to note that both for imports and for exports Korea is its best customer, furnishing more than half its imports, and taking fully three-fourths of its exports, the rest being drawn from and scattered over Eastern Asia from Vladivostok to the Philippines.

Shipping.—In 1900 the number of merchant vessels entered was 1,477, and 2,866,812 tons, as against 1,378 ships, 2,545,173 tons in 1899. The British tonnage increased by 61,000 tons, less than 6 per cent.; the Japanese tonnage increased by 188,000 tons, over 23 per cent.; the German tonnage increased by 200,000 tons, or 118 per cent. This notable expansion in the shipping of Germany is due to the inauguration in the spring of last year of the fine new line of mail steamers of the Norddeutscher Lloyd, which have become the favourites for passengers of all nationalities travelling between Europe and the Far East. This new departure raised German shipping to the third place in the list, the primary being held as of old by the British with 460 ships, 1,180,000 tons; the second place by Japan with 745 ships, 988,000 tons; Germany following with 119 ships, 370,000 tons.

TRADE OF NAGASAKI FOR 1900.

BY MR. ACTING-CONSUL FORSTER.

Foreign trade in 1900 amounted to £2,234,827, consisting of imports, £1,530,916, and exports, £693,911. While the value of the total trade in 1900 shows an increase of £463,142 over that of the preceding year, it increased only to the extent of £178,809, as compared with the average total trade for the past five years, the exports and imports showing an increase over the average for the same period of £74,117 and £104,092 respectively.

The value of the foreign trade at four other ports, Moji, Karatsu, Kuchinotsu and Hakata, included within the Consular district of Nagasaki, amounted in 1900 to £1,478,160, consisting of imports, £428,329, and exports, £1,049,831, showing an increase in imports of £338,800, a decrease in exports of £16,161, and an increase in the total trade of £312,639.

Coal.—There is an increase in the import of coal

to the extent of 53,419 tons and £122,687 in value. Of the total import of coal, amounting to £183,682, the whole came from English and Welsh mines with the exception of a small portion valued at £27,000 from the United States. The latter coal, known as Pocahontas, would not appear to have met with the favourable reception anticipated in last year's report. Owing to the complications in China and other political causes, the trade in English coal was most lucrative to holders of stocks; the competition amongst the foreign navies to obtain it enabling sales to be made at highly remunerative prices.

The import of Machinery shows an increase of £14,824 over that in 1899. The United States continue to be the only competitors in this article of import; the shares of the former of the total for 1900 being £25,499, and of the latter 15,648. Germany was represented to the extent of some £850 only.

Kerosene.—The import of kerosene oil shows an advance in 1900 as compared with 1899 of 4,529,858 gallons in quantity and £147,187 in value. The kerosene trade is entirely in the hands of two companies, one American and the other British. The supplies of the former are drawn from the United States, those of the latter principally from the wells in Borneo. The oil from Borneo is imported in bulk and put into cases and cans locally, that from the United States is imported in cases of two cans. The latter brand continues to be the favourite, the deliveries during 1900 being as follows in cases of 10 gallons: American, 849,990 cases; bulk, 161,828 cases.

Sugar.—The fact that there are no refineries in Kiushiu has necessitated the importation of a higher grade of sugar into Nagasaki than into Kobe or Yokohama. The principal portion of the trade is in the hands of the Hongkong refineries, which supply a sugar refined from the best qualities of Java and Philippine Island cane. Beet sugar from Germany and Austria-Hungary is also imported.

Moji.—The value of the import trade of the port of Moji in 1900 amounted to £344,503, an increase of over £280,000 on that of the previous year. The increase was common to almost every article of import, it being most marked, however, in machinery, metals, materials of bridges and buildings, raw cotton and railway carriages. The last section of the trunk line connecting Kobe with Shimonoeki was under construction, and it was consequently more convenient to land the material at Moji than carry it on to Kobe, whence it would have been necessary to bring it back along the line to the places where it was required. Another cause of the increased import of machinery may be traced to the numerous coal mines in the northern portion of the island of Kiushiu, all of which have direct railway communication with the port of Moji.

Exports.—The exports from Nagasaki, with the exception of that of coal, call for little notice. Products of fisheries show a decrease as compared with last year of £16,265. An item of £12,883 appears under the heading of Portland cement. This article is produced in large quantities in the various factories in the southern island; the whole of the export goes to China and Korea. Manufactured articles such as paper, textiles, lacquered ware and porcelain show little change on last year's figures.

Export of Coal.—The export in the aggregate shows an increase of £19,194 in value and 31,770 tons in quantity, as compared with the preceding year. The superior convenience of Moji as a coaling port for ships other than mail steamers, is undoubtedly gradually affecting the coal export of Nagasaki. Large vessels can obtain cargoes of coal at the former port, which lies on the direct route from Kobe and Yokohama to Shanghai, Hongkong, and the Straits Settlements, the principal markets for Japanese coal at cheaper rates than in Nagasaki. The total export of coal from the port of Moji during the year under review amounted to 949,638 tons, valued at £501,033, in increase of 117,412 tons on the figures for 1899. From the two remaining ports within this Consular district Kuchinotsu and Karatsu 692,490 tons of coal, valued at £443,207 were exported during the past year.

Shipping.—The aggregate tonnage of the merchant shipping under all flags entered both in the port of Nagasaki and in all the five ports comprised within the Consular district in 1900 shows a considerable advance on that of the preceding year, the most marked increase being in vessels under the Japanese flag. Russian shipping has always been a prominent feature at Nagasaki, and it, as in 1899, ranks next, both in numbers and tonnage, to that under the British flag. Sixty-one steamers of the Russian Volunteer Fleet of 202,311 tons visited the port on their outward and homeward voyages. Fifty-eight steamers of 76,876 tons belonging to the Chinese Eastern Railway Company entered the port in 1900. The fleet of the latter company consists of ten vessels, the *Haikar*, of 3,514 tons, the *Harbin*, of 2,303 tons, the others ranging from 1,800 to 150 tons. A regular service is maintained under mail contract with the Russian Government between Vladivostok

and Port Arthur *via* Nagasaki; the other lines being from Shanghai to Vladivostok *via* Chefoo, Port Arthur, Nagasaki and Korean ports; and from Vladivostok to Nicolaiefsk *via* Saghalien ports. During the past year, two vessels, the *Roorea* and the *Zein*, each of 445 tons, were built in Shanghai specially for the latter trade. The *raison d'être* of the company is to act as a feeder to the Trans-Siberian Railway. The principal office in the East is at Port Arthur, the headquarters of the company being at St. Petersburg. The enterprise is heavily subsidised by the Russian Government, and may, indeed, be looked on as a Government undertaking to facilitate the transport of goods to and from the railway.

Shipbuilding.—The only industry at Nagasaki is that of shipbuilding, the Mitsu-Bishi Dockyard and Engine Works constituting a large factor in the present prosperity of the place by the number of vessels it attracts for the purpose of docking and repairs. The supply of its requirements is also a large item in the import trade of the port. No expense is spared by its enlightened proprietors to bring it up to the highest standard of efficiency, and the work turned out in the local shipbuilding yard compares favourably even with that of the Clyde. During the past year new shops, blacksmiths', joiners', and machine hammers ranging from 7 tons to $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. With the view of educating young hands for the machine shop, a technical training school has been built with accommodation for 250 boys.

Harbour Works.—Good progress has been made during the past year in the filling in of the upper end of the harbour in connection with the harbour improvement scheme, and it is hoped that by the end of the current year three-fourths of the total area to be filled in will be completed. Of the necessary dredging operations one-half is already finished. During 1900 a sum of £191,193 was expended on the works, the estimate for the current year being only £56,000. The materials for the manufacture of concrete to be used in the facing of the embankments is obtained from France, the United Kingdom and the United States supplying the bridge and other ironwork.

General Remarks.—From the foregoing report, it will be seen that the importance of Nagasaki as a shipping port is beyond question, affording as it does a perfectly safe anchorage, an unlimited coal supply, and docking and repairing facilities of the highest class. The present prosperity of the place is entirely due to the visits of the floating population on board vessels of war and mail steamers, and more especially during the past year to the calls of the military transports of various nations. Whether the desire frequently expressed locally that Nagasaki should be made a free port, reference to which subject was made in last year's report, will be realised must be left to be seen, but in any case it must be conceded that its geographical position, its insignificant value of exports, with the exception of that of coal for ships' use, and the fact that its present prosperity is entirely due to the shipping visiting the port, constitute strong arguments in favour of the scheme.

TRADE OF HAKODATE FOR 1900.

By MR. CONSUL PLAYFAIR.

The total value of the foreign trade of Hakodate during the year 1900 was £518,945, showing an increase over the figures for 1899 of £126,706. The increase is apparent in value though not always in quantity in every article of import and export, with the two exceptions of dried fish and timber and planks; the latter article, indeed, disappears from the export table. The cause, of course, is the war in China, which country, under ordinary circumstances, takes the greater part of the dried fish and timber. Straw ropes and bags for packing purposes appear for the first time in the export table.

The Harbour Improvement Works are now complete. Dredging is still carried on in the harbour. The patent slip, capable of taking vessels up to 1,200 tons, is now finished. Work on the dry dock is being prosecuted vigorously, but it is hardly likely to be finished this year.

Fisheries.—The cod fishing in Saghalien was very successful last year. Japanese enterprise is most conspicuous, though the Russians, in whose name the permits are issued, reap a financial harvest by leasing their permits to Japanese schooners. The men employed in these fisheries are mostly from Hakodate. For some time past the Russians have been jealous of the fishing privileges along the Siberian Coast granted to Japanese subjects, as they are desirous of preserving them for their own nationals. Another reason for the dislike to Japanese is the unsatisfactory methods pursued by them, which are said to be causing damage to the fisheries, and to the salmon fishery in particular. Last year enormous quantities of fish were specially prepared for use by foreigners, in the hope that the armies in North China would consume them. This expectation

was not realised and some exporters lost heavily in consequence.

Gold.—The washing for gold dust is being energetically carried on, and there is reason to believe that the utilisation of proper machinery will render it possible to work the gold mines of Hokkaido with fair profit. Two foreign firms and a Japanese capitalist of Yokohama are reported to have decided on inviting experts from California. I learn from two foreign miners who spent the greater part of last year at the mines in Esashi province, that the output for the year will probably be somewhat less than in 1899, owing to stricter supervision. The gold is all surface-gold obtained by washing. Labour is good and plentiful, and modern appliances are being adopted.

Petroleum.—Up till last summer but little interest was taken by the public in the oil production of Hokkaido, but since then a great deal has been heard of the kerosene wealth of this district, and it is even stated the prospects are not inferior to those of Echigo. The places where oil is said to exist are numerous. At Nukimi-Mura on Soya Strait—in the extreme North—oil wells were discovered long ago, and have been worked by hand for some years. The oil, in fact, overflows into the sea, and in stormy weather boats take refuge at Nukimi-Mura, as the sea is rendered smooth by the oil. Oil also exists at Nigori-Kawa, near Hakodate; at Kayama-gori, near Shiribeshi; at Itaitetsu, on a tributary of the Urin River (output 800 gallons per day); at Katami-Mura and Tsukisama-Mura (Imperial property); near Sapporo; and near Abashiri, where the wells are considered rich. The International Oil Company, whose shareholders are mostly foreigners, is reported to have lately secured leases for borings for oil in 140 different places. Messrs. Okura and other well-known Japanese capitalists were contemplating exploitation of the oilfields of Hokkaido, but have been forestalled by the foreign company, a matter much commented on by the native Press. The leases applied for are for districts scattered over seven provinces.

Beer.—The Sapporo Brewery last year produced some 640,000 gallons, nearly three times the output of the previous year. The quantity forwarded to the interior of the country is estimated at 160,000 dozen. The beer is of a light kind, and is not meant for export to distant countries. To obviate the necessity of purchasing imported bottles, glassworks have been started. Last year the brewery company planted German barley and brewed it. The result was good, and the German seed appears to be suited by the climate, so that its cultivation is to be encouraged.

General.—A Japanese merchant is about to open a nail factory at Otaru. Horse-breeding shows little progress, but an army remount department is being established near Kushiro, for which thoroughbred stock is to be imported from America. None of the Australian mares imported recently into Yokohama—primarily for racing purposes—have as yet been sold to this neighbourhood for breeding from. Railway communication in this island is developing very slowly. The Tanko Tetsudo Kaisha, or mining and railway company, propose to double their present capital of 12,000,000 yen (say £1,200,000), and it is reported that their rules are to be altered to allow of foreigners holding shares. They have also matured a plan to make Muroan a principal port for the export of their coal. This enterprising company are also reported to have started a factory at Otaru for refining salt on a large scale, employing for the working such coal as is unfit for the market. The dividend for the second half-year was 12 per cent, the gross receipts from railway traffic alone having been nearly £184,000, an increase of over £20,000, as compared with the previous year. The net profit on coal for the second half-year was about £40,000, sales amounting to 310,000 tons. The sales for the first half of 1901 are estimated at 400,000 tons, and as prices have risen considerably, enormous profits are anticipated.

INTERNATIONAL ATHLETICS.

A New York telegram of Sept. 25th says the athletes of Yale and Harvard met representatives of Oxford and Cambridge universities on that date at Berkeley Oval in track and field events, and, as was expected, the American collegians proved to be too much for the visitors, the Americans winning six out of the nine events on the programme. Points were counted for wins only, so that the Harvard and Yale men defeated their English opponents by a score of 6 points to 3.

A better condition of affairs weatherwise could not have been desired. Between the American universities honours were equally divided, Harvard and Yale each winning three events. The Oxford representatives failed to gain a point for the visiting team, the light blue of Cambridge being in front in all three of the contests which were won by the Englishmen.

The greatest race and closest contest of the day was the 120-yard hurdle race. Garnier of Oxford and Converse of Harvard had the issue between themselves from the crack of the pistol. Up to the

eight hurdle they were abreast, several yards in front of Allcock of Cambridge and Clapp of Yale. Going over the last hurdle Converse gained a couple of inches, and as he threw his hands up at the tape the Harvard man was barely six inches in front of Garnier, the time being 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ secs. Clapp's showing was a disappointment to many, who believed that the Yale hurdler would have been a contestant at the tape, but he finished a couple of feet behind Allcock, who ran third, nearly three yards behind the winner.

Hargrave of Yale made a superhuman effort toward the finish of the 100-yard dash, which he won in 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ secs. Haight of Harvard led for nearly fifty yards, when he was passed by Hind of Cambridge. Hargrave was equal to the occasion, and with a wonderful spurt assumed the lead and won out by about a yard.

In the half-mile run Workman of Cambridge tried to break the record of 1m. 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ secs., established by C. H. Kilpatrick six years ago but failed. Workman won handily, with Cleave of Oxford second in 1m. 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ secs.

Rust of Harvard won the quarter-mile run in 50 secs., with Boardman of Yale, his closest attendant, the Englishman being unable to get on even terms with the leaders at any time.

In the mile run Cawthra, Cockshot and Gregson, all of Cambridge, made the running, and held the lead between them into the last lap. Knowles of Harvard then made his effort, but the best he could do was to pass Cawthra, who immediately dropped back, Clark of Harvard running in fourth place. They ran in this order into the stretch, with Cockshot twenty-five yards ahead. So far as the American runners were concerned, they never had a ghost of a show, as Cockshot won easily, while Gregson, his clubmate, finished five yards in front of Knowles, who made a plucky effort.

In the two-mile run, Workman and MacNaughton of Cambridge and Dawson of Oxford cut out the running, with Mills and Swan of Harvard and Teel of Yale running as named. There was no change in these positions during the first mile. In the second mile, MacNaughton and Teel were put of it. Workman ran well within himself, and at all stages of the race looked to be a sure winner. He won out by at least forty yards, Mills and Swan fighting it out for second honours, with Dawson fourth, three yards back.

In the field events the Americans had it all their own way. May of Oxford caused a good deal of surprise by his exhibition with the hammer. His first throw was 119 inches, gaining second place to W. A. Boal of Harvard, who won the throw with 136 feet and 5 inches. G. Stillman of Yale was unable to appear and his place was taken by Richard Sheldon of Yale, but he retired after making an ineffectual attempt. Henderson of Oxford finished third with 111 feet and 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Spraker of Yale carried off the honors in the running broad jump. In the high jump Kernan of Harvard tied Spraker at 6 feet and half an inch. The bar was then raised one inch and Spraker cleared it. Kernan failing to get over. G. H. Smith of Cambridge dropped out of the contest after clearing 5 feet 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Henderson of Oxford, who also took part in the running broad jump and hammer throwing contest, was fourth with a jump of 5 feet 9 inches.

Spraker won the running broad jump with a jump of 22 feet 4 inches, Kistine of Harvard being second with 21 feet 4 inches. Henderson cleared 19 feet 9 inches and Cornish of Oxford, who wrenched his knee shortly after he arrived in this country, made an attempt, but his leg twisted under him and he had to retire.

The British team, which was accompanied by Mr. Lee Knowles, M.P., consisted of the following:—Cantabs: J. Churchill and R. W. Barclay, Trinity; H. W. Workman, Pembroke; F. G. Cockshot, Trinity; F. W. Gregson, Christ's; J. J. Cawthra, Clare; A. E. Hind, Trinity Hall; H. P. W. MacNaughton, King's; E. Allcock, Trinity Hall, and G. Howard-Smith, Trinity, and the following Oxonians: L. J. Cornish, Lincoln; E. A. Dawson, Worcester; G. R. Garnier, Oriel; G. B. Bulkely, Keble; E. E. B. May, Oriel; J. R. Cleave, Braesenose; and W. E. B. Henderson, Trinity.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

LORD ROBERTS ON SOUTH AFRICAN AFFAIRS.

Shanghai, Oct. 10.

Lord Roberts, speaking at Liverpool, said Lord Kitchener, who possessed the implicit confidence of all, never made a single demand for men, for horses, or for stores which was not immediately met.

This would continue to be done. He asked the nation to show that patience exhibited in December, 1900.

Martial law has been proclaimed in Cape Town and other parts of Cape Colony. Brigadier-General Kitchener engaged Botha on Oct. 6th. The enemy retired northwards, Kitchener continuing to keep in touch with him.

BOTHA'S OPERATIONS.

Shanghai, Oct. 11.

The *Times* correspondent at Dundee says it appears probable that Botha has escaped from that quarter.

THE "AMERICA" CUP.

The New York Yacht Club has refused to allow the *Shamrock* to compete for the Cup again in 1901 (?) the deed of trust prohibiting.

THE CASE OF AFGHANISTAN.

The accession of Sardar Habibulla Khan, G.C.M.G., has been finally accepted by his brothers and by the Sirdars at Kabul.

BOTHA.

A later telegram from Lord Kitchener says that Botha has crossed the Tivdaan and by this means escaped northward.

CHARGES AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

A letter from Mr. St. J. Brodrick, Secretary for War, to Colonel Howard Vincent, who is just starting for the Cape, refutes the charges of apathy brought against the Government. He says that 200,000 men and 450 guns are now in South Africa and that 100,000 men are in England, so that there can be no doubt of having 10,000 landed monthly. The Government, he added, will not flinch from asking the country to make any sacrifice necessary to bring the conflict to a speedy close.

POLICY OF BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

Shanghai, Oct. 12.

Speaking at Oldham, Lancashire, Sir Michael Hicks Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said that the financial means supplied by Parliament were not exhausted, nor did he anticipate the summoning of an autumn session. He also stated that the British Government had acted in complete concert with the Cape Government, in extending martial law in the colony, as there was reason to believe that ammunition was being smuggled through the colonial ports. He further added that it was the intention of the Government to propose an alteration in the procedure of the House of Commons, with the object of checking Irish obstruction.

THE AMERICA CUP RACE.

1901 in the telegram published on Saturday (about the *Shamrock's* eligibility) should read 1902.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Shanghai, Oct. 13.

Lord Kitchener has confirmed the sentence of death on Lotter.

A CAPTURED MISSIONARY.

There is growing excitement, especially in America, concerning the safety of Miss Stone, an American missionary, captured by bandits in Bulgaria. The Americans are offering a ransom of £25,000.

BOER LEADERS CAPTURED.

A later telegram says that a company of the 10th Hussars captured Scheepers and Lotter, who was executed.

BOTHA'S MOVEMENTS.

Botha, marching hurriedly to the western border of Swaziland, in a difficult country, abandoned the whole of his wheeled transport.

THE FRENCH BUDGET.

Shanghai, Oct. 14.

The French Budget shows a deficit of fifty million francs.

DEATH SENTENCE CONFIRMED.

Lord Kitchener has confirmed the death sentence on Schoemann and Lotters, and also of a lieutenant, son of a wealthy farmer.

BOTHA HEMMED IN.

Shanghai, Oct. 15.

The West Australians have captured several of Botha's wagons.

Botha's force is gradually being hemmed in. It is split up into small groups and must either dash through the British lines and recross the Bavian river or enter Swaziland.

The latter course will be dangerous owing to the hostility of the natives.

KOWEIT.

The *Daily Telegraph* says that Great Britain has informed the Porte that she has no intention of occupying Koweit, but that she will not allow its cession to any other power.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Shanghai, Oct. 15.

A British column has occupied Tietreties. Scheepers was found in a farm house alone and seriously ill. Schoemann has been shot. Sentence of death passed upon Wolfaardt and another of Lotter's officers has been confirmed.

An attempt to re-enlist returned Yeomen has failed.

The authorities are now forming additional corps of Mounted Infantry. Thirty-four Boers were killed or wounded and 236 taken prisoner since the 7th October. Heavy rains are impeding the operations in Natal. Delarey and Kemp have retired towards Lindley-poor.

THE CHINESE TARIFF.

Shanghai, Oct. 17.

The Foreign Office has announced that Sir Alfred Bateman Alford, late chairman of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce, has been engaged for some time revising the Chinese Customs tariff in accordance with the Protocol. Sir James MacKay and Mr. Anderson, of Shanghai, have been cooperating.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Wolfaardt has been shot. Botha's main body is still in the neighbourhood of Pongolabosch.

THE LOSS OF THE "COBRA."

The Court martial with regard to the loss of the *Cobra* has found that the accident was attributable to structural weakness solely.

NEW SUBMARINE BOAT.

A new submarine torpedo-boat has been tried at Barrow for three hours upon a gridiron, not in the water, for the purpose of testing the breathing capacity of the crew. All the apertures were closed, and the test was very satisfactory. She will begin her sea trials shortly.

(RECEIVED AT THE LEGATION OF FRANCE.)

AFGHANISTAN.

Saigon, Oct. 11.

A telegram from Kabul says Habibullah, son of the late Amir, has been proclaimed Amir. Everything is calm.

Later.

A state of siege has been proclaimed at the Cape. The English troops are pursuing Botha on the frontiers of Zululand.

PEST AT NAPLES.

Saigon, Oct. 14.

Some cases of pest have occurred at Naples among the coolies.

DISORDERLY TURKISH SOLDIERS.

Saigon, October 15.

The Vice-Consul of France at Monastir was attacked by Turkish soldiers. The guilty persons were immediately arrested and the military commandant offered excuses to the Vice-Consul.

THE HEALTH OF SENEGAL.

Later.

The sanitary condition of Senegal has improved.

FRENCH TROOPS RETURNING.

The *Fridan* has left Tientsin on Oct. 8th for Haiphong, having on board two companies of the 8th Regiment of Colonial Infantry and the staff of the 16th Regiment of Artillery.

(RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN DEPARTMENT IN TOKYO.)

AUSTRALIAN AFFAIRS.

Sydney, Oct. 10.

From the 9th of October the Australian commonwealth puts into temporary operation the new tariff, imposing a specific duty of 8/4 per 100lbs. on hulled rice and 6/- upon unhulled rice, and an *ad valorem* duty of 15 per cent. upon silk manufactured articles and 25 per cent. upon refined camphor and miscellaneous goods. (Received from the Japanese Consul in Sydney).

(RECEIVED IN TOKYO.)

THE CHINESE COURT.

The order for Prince Ching to proceed to Kai-fong reached him on the 5th instant, and he was required to set out within three weeks, Viceroy Li assuming the duties of Foreign Minister during his absence. The Prince has not yet left Peking.

(FROM THE "N.-C. DAILY NEWS.")

HSIAN.

Hsian, Oct. 6.

The Court left Hsian for Kai-fong to-day, in the following order:—Emperor, Empress Dowager, Empress, Imperial Concubine, Heir-Apparent, and the members of the Grand Council. Great preparations have been made for the reception of Her Majesty *en route*, which will be attended with heavy expenses, and every effort is being made to make it a brilliant success.

(FROM THE "OSTASIATISCHE LLOYD.")

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Berlin, October 2.

The German Government offered to the Chinese to return the astronomical instruments taken from Peking. China declined to accept the offer in consideration of the difficulties of the re-shipment.

Berlin, Oct. 5.

H.M. the Emperor has been attacked with a rather serious rheumatic affection.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

The Governor-General at Canton has sent sufficient troops against the rebels, who have destroyed the German Missionary Station of Hsinning, in the district of Swatow. The Regulars and the Militia sent by the local authorities had already relieved the prefectural town besieged by the rebels. The rebel bands have been dispersed. The local officials received strict orders to protect the missionaries, all of whom are now safe.

NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

Peking, Oct. 8.

The Chinese Government has called attention to the fact that Peking has not been opened to foreign trade, and has therefore requested the representatives of the Foreign Powers to give orders to the many foreign merchants who have established stores outside of the Legation-Quarter during the time of the occupation, to re-transfer their business at once to the treaty-ports.

BANK OF JAPAN.

BANKING ACCOUNT.

On Saturday, Oct. 12th:—

	Dr.	Yen.
Share capital fully paid up	...	30,000,000
Reserve fund and other liabilities to shareholders	...	16,968,625
Amount of convertible notes issued	...	182,531,376
Government deposits	...	11,181,743
General deposits	...	10,556,950
Exchange liability	...	41,970
Total	...	251,280,666
	Cr.	
Discount notes	...	29,493,176
Foreign discount notes	...	11,910,699
Treasury loan to Government	...	22,000,000
Temporary	...	24,000,000
General loans	...	34,772,160
Exchange liability	...	1,330,113
Government bonds	...	53,837,427
Property	...	2,401,645
Bullion and Specie	...	71,535,442
Total	...	251,280,666

ISSUE ACCOUNT.

Daily average during past week:—

Amount of convertible notes	...	181,939,215
Bullion and Specie	...	—
Gold	...	69,414,044
Silver	...	500,000
Total	...	69,914,044

Securities:—

Government bonds	...	30,935,132
Government certificates	...	45,666,667
Government bills	...	4,105,048
Commercial notes	...	31,318,324
Total	...	112,025,171

These accounts, compared with those of the previous week, show:—

	Specie Reserve:—	Increase.	Decrease.
Gold	...	183,321	—
Silver	...	—	—
General loans	...	—	16,052
Government deposits	...	92,342	—
General deposits	...	26,152	—

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line	Steamer	Date
Canada, Ac.	C. P. R. Co.	Km. of India	M. Oct. 21
Hongkong	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru	M. Oct. 21
America	P. M. Co.	Peru	Th. Oct. 24
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Victoria	F. Oct. 25
Europe	H. A. L.	Kenta-hou	Sa. Oct. 26
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	China	M. Oct. 28
Canada	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian	Tu. Oct. 29
Hongkong	M. M. Co.	—	W. Oct. 30
Tacoma, Wash.	N. P. Co.	Braemar	W. Oct. 30
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Km. of China	Th. Oct. 31
America	O. & O. Co.	Coptic	Sa. Nov. 3
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Doric	Th. Nov. 7
America	T. K. K.	America Maru	M. Nov. 11

- 1 Left Shanghai on the 16th inst.
 2 Left San Francisco on the 5th inst.
 3 Left Hongkong on the 15th inst.
 4 Left Tacoma on the 11th inst.
 5 Left San Francisco on the 15th inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer	Date
Hongkong	N. D. Lloyd	Sachsen	Sa. Oct. 19
Europe, Ac.	N. Y. K.	Awa Maru	Sa. Oct. 19
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Km. of India	M. Oct. 21
America	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru	Tu. Oct. 22
Europe, via S'ail	M. M. Co.	Salasie	Th. Oct. 24
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Kobe Maru	Th. Oct. 24
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Peru	F. Oct. 25
Tacoma, Wash.	N. P. Co.	Victoria	Sa. Oct. 26
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian	Tu. Oct. 29
America	P. M. Co.	China	W. Oct. 30
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Braemar	Th. Oct. 31
Canada, Ac.	C. P. R. Co.	Km. of China	F. Nov. 1
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Coptic	M. Nov. 4
Seattle, Wash.	N. Y. K.	Kinshiu Maru	W. Nov. 6
Australia	N. Y. K.	Kasuga Maru	F. Nov. 8
America	O. & O. Co.	Doric	Sa. Nov. 9
Hongkong	T. K. K.	America Maru	Tu. Nov. 11

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Olympia, American steamer, 1,691, J. Truebridge, 11th Oct.,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 9th Oct., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
Saikio Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,653, C. Young, 11th Oct.,—Shanghai via ports, 5th Oct., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Gaelic, British steamer, 2,690, Wm. Finch, 11th Oct.,—Hongkong via Kobe, 10th Oct., Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.
Richmond Castle, British steamer, 2,297, F. McDowall, 12th Oct.,—New York via ports, and Shanghai, 7th Oct., General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
Asagao Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,525, J. Campbell, 12th Oct.,—Kobe, 10th Oct., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tartar, British steamer, 2,768, E. Beetham, 12th Oct.,—Vancouver, B.C., 24th Sept., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.
Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, T. Kon, 12th Oct.,—Yokkaichi, 11th Oct., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Inaba Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,839, Wm. Bainbridge, 12th Oct.,—London via ports, and Kobe, 11th Oct., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Oyei Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,696, K. Yamamoto, 13th Oct.,—Kobe, 11th Oct., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tairen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,796, Y. Tamuke, 13th Oct.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Sachsen, German steamer, 3,119, W. Franke, 14th Oct.,—Hamburg and Bremen via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.
Calchas, British steamer, 4,278, Thos. Bartlett, 14th Oct.,—Liverpool via ports, Kobe 13th Oct., General.—Butterfield & Swire.
Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 347, Y. Kamo-shita, 14th Oct.,—Yokkaichi, 13th Oct., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tzenkai, British steamer, 3,016, H. C. Harris, 14th Oct.,—Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 13th Oct., General.—W. M. Strachan & Co.
Itzumi Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,307, M. J. Curnow, 14th Oct.,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 13th Oct., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Baumberg, German steamer, 2,660, Zurbousen, 14th Oct.,—Hamburg via ports, and Hongkong, 8th Oct., General.—C. Illies & Co.
Hiroshima Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,035, T. Murai, 15th Oct.,—Hakodate, 13th Oct., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, B. Kon, 15th Oct.,—Yokkaichi, 14th Oct., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Nippon Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,072, W. W. Greene, 16th Oct.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, 27th Sept., Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.
Salazie, French steamer, 2,089, M. Aubert, 16th Oct.,—Marseilles via ports, and 14th Oct., Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.
Jinsen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,433, I. Higo, 17th Oct.,—Kobe, 15th Oct., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Maria Theresa, Austrian flagship, 5,900, Captain Sambuchi, 17th Oct.,—Uraga, 17th Oct.

DEPARTURES.

Baron Inverleith, British steamer, 2,140, H. H. Bridges, 11th Oct.,—Kuchinotsu via Moji, Ballast.—T. M. Laffin.
Olympia, American steamer, 1,691, J. Truebridge, 11th Oct.,—Victoria, B.C., and Tacoma, Wash., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
Yavata Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,364, A. F. Moses, 11th Oct.,—Sydney and Melbourne via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Totomi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,396, H. Sakimoto, 11th Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, J. Kon, 12th Oct.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Jinsen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,433, I. Higo, 12th Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Gaelic, British steamer, 2,690, Wm. Finch, 12th Oct.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.
Tartar, British steamer, 2,768, E. Beetham, 13th Oct.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.
Ceylon, British steamer, 2,734, W. Hayward, 14th Oct.,—London via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.
Asagao Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,526, J. Campbell, 14th Oct.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Asagao Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,528, J. Campbell, 14th Oct.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Toyoi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,696, K. Yamamoto, 14th Oct.,—Shimonoseki, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer 437, S. Watanabe, 15th Oct.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Calchas, British steamer, 4,278, Thos. Bartlett, 15th Oct.,—London and Glasgow via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
Agamemnon, British steamer, 4,461, Hugh Nish, 15th Oct.,—Sydney, N.S.W., Ballast.—Butterfield & Swire.
Richmond Castle, British steamer, 2,297, F. McDowall, 15th Oct.,—New York via ports, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
Tairen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,796, G. Tamuke, 15th Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Itzumi Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,307, M. J. Curnow, 16th Oct.,—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, B. Kon, 16th Oct.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Otaru Maru, Japanese steamer 1,551, T. Sakai, 16th Oct.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Pima, British tank steamer, 4,100, J. A. Moses, 16th Oct.,—Kobe, Oil.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
Nippon Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,072, W. W. Greene, 17th Oct.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.
Saikio Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,652, C. Young, 17th Oct.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tzenkai, British steamer, 3,016, H. C. Harris, 17th Oct.,—Seattle, Wash., General.—W. M. Strachan & Co.
Hiroshima Maru, Japanese steamer 2,035, T. Murai, 17th Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Inaba Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,839, A. Christensen, 17th Oct.,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Japanese steamer *Saikio Maru*, from Shanghai via ports:—Mr. Rochen Sang, Mr. and Mrs. S. N. Stowell, Mr. Shu Hong Cheen, Mr. W. H. Gill, Mr. Chang See Yik, Mr. H. W. Lea, Mr. and Mrs. Muraoka, Mr. Warren, Mrs. H. Name, Mr. C. H. Lightfoot, and Mr. Seymour, in cabin; Mr. Yok Quan, Mr. Mr. Yok Rang, Mr. Ris Go Chun, and Mr. Chang Koh Juhn, in second class; 30 Chinese, 4 Indians, and 16 Japanese, in steerage.
 Per British steamer *Gaelic*, from Hongkong via ports:—Col. O. E. Wood, U.S.A., Mrs. O. F. Wood, Mr. A. Loureiro, Mrs. G. L. Bryan and child, Col. van Bylevelt, Mrs. van Bylevelt, Mr. M. Stempel, Mr. V. H. Deacon and servant, Mr. G. E. Tucker and servant, Mrs. C. L. Stanley, Miss Kepkey, Mr. Th. de Berigny, Mr. F. J. Abbott, and Mr. E. Drion, in cabin. For San Francisco:—Mr. Wu Ting Fang and 2 servants, Miss Wu, Mr. A. G. Wood, Mr. Ho Wing Sui, Mr. Chan Chun Sin, Mr. Geo. G. Hudson, Mr. Frank H. Dixon, Capt. Sorbier, Mr. E. P. Berthlf, Mrs. Ho Yow and 2 servants, Miss Ho, Mrs. E. Williams and child, Mr. Lom Chuk Chun, Rev. G. Hudson, Mrs. Geo. G. Hudson and 3 children, Mr. C. H. Hand, and Mr. C. W. Barnaby, in cabin.
 Per German steamer *Sachsen*, from Europe via ports:—Mr. G. H. Dann, Mr. W. O. C. Spalkhaver, Graf. Schluppenbach, Mr. Meyer, Hauptmann Boeckler, Oberleutnant Glane, Dr. Robischon, Mr. and Mrs. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. R. Schmid and child, Mr. P. H. Spence, Mr. Natkan, Consul de Reuss, Mr. H. F. Cane, Mr. H. S. Thompson, Mr. G. Roeper, Mr. Ricardo Giglio-Tos, Mr. M. A. Poet, Mr. R. A. Goodwell, and Mr. and Mrs. Matson in cabin.
 Per Japanese steamer *Nippon Maru*, from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Miss H. Landell, Mrs. D. Skinner, Mr. D. L. Smith and wife, Mr. H. Crasemann, Mr. T. Ozaki, Mr. G. Hammersley, Baron Poellnitz, Prince Theo. Ypsilante, Dr. J. Yemori, Mr. J. J. Keegan, Miss M. L. Hobbs, Miss K. Brown, Rev. L. O. Burtner and wife, Mr. F. P. Johnson, Mr. G. Kitamura, Rev. A. C. Falkner, Rev. W. Axling and wife, Mr. T. Usui, Mr. H. J. Rosen Crantz, and Mr. R. O. Kubo, in cabin. For Kobe:—Mr. Y. Yokota, and Mr. W. Schwartz, in cabin. For Shanghai:—Mr. J. W. S. Neson and wife, Mr. H. G. Romig and wife, Mrs. Helen Derrell, Mrs. F. Livingston, Mrs. M. Stevens, Mr. J. F. C. Edwards, Rev. O. A. Myers, Mrs. Myers and child, Rev. T. M. Thompson, and Mrs. M. Van Buren, in cabin. For Hongkong:—Mr. A. J. Bowie, Mr. F. W. Nash, Miss Zoe D. Cobbe, Rev. R. W. McClintock, and Mrs. McClintock and child, in cabin.

Per French steamer *Salazie*, from Marseilles via ports:—Mr. Wm. Andrey, Mr. D. E. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Moses, Mr. Abenheim, Miss Abenheim, Mr. S. Komor, Mr. James Johnstone, and Mr. Jones in cabin.

DEPARTED.

Per British steamer *Gaelic*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Miss A. P. Ballagh, Mr. C. W. Barnaby, Mr. C. P. Berthoff, Mr. L. C. Bramkamp, Mr. Lom Chok Chan, Mr. W. Coblitz, Mr. Frank Dixon, Mr. F. E. Fernald, Mr. C. Fiebel, Mrs. Hugh Gross, Mr. C. H. Hand, Mr. U. Hashimoto, Mr. Ho Win Sui, Mrs. Ho Yow, Miss Ho, Rev. Geo. Hudson, Mrs. Hudson and 3 children, Baron von Lerchenfeld, Mr. R. Makoshi, Mr. W. S. Newbery, Lieut. Oslander, Miss Clara Rose, Mr. Alex. Salmon, Lieut. Siebel, Mr. Chan Chun Sin, Capt. Sobier, Mr. C. H. Stalker, Mr. K. Strauss, Mr. G. Thomas, Mr. E. T. Williams and child, Mr. A. G. Wood, Mrs. W. Ting Fang, and Miss Wu, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Tartar*, for Hongkong via ports:—Dr. Michaelis, Mr. H. S. Fowler, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Ceylon*, for London via ports:—Mr. A. Cadogan Vachell, Mr. G. W. F. Watts, Mr. M. A. Shaw, and Mr. R. Masujima, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Nippon Maru*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. F. J. Abbott, Mr. A. J. Bowie, Mr. A. J. Buckley, Mrs. Helen Darrell, Mr. J. F. C. Edwards, Mr. A. H. Gillingham, Rev. D. C. Greene, Mr. H. Hancock, Mr. A. N. Hansell, Mr. J. Imaoka, Mr. G. Ishii, Mr. C. H. Lightfoot, Mrs. F. Livingston, Rev. R. W. McClintock, Mrs. R. W. McClintock and child, Mr. G. C. Murray, Mr. Q. A. Myers, Mrs. Q. A. Myers, Mr. F. W. Nash, Mr. J. W. S. Neeson, Mr. R. A. F. Penrose, Rev. H. G. Romig, Mrs. H. G. Romig, Mr. W. Schwartz, Mr. P. L. Spence, Mrs. C. L. Stanley, Mrs. M. Stevens, Mr. H. S. Thompson, Rev. T. M. Thompson, and Mr. Y. Yokota, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Saikio Maru*, for Shanghai via ports:—Mr. K. Takayanagi, Mr. C. V. Schmidt, Mr. O. Ramapeager, Mr. Richard Seebenschien, Mr. A. Franklyne, Mr. S. Watanabe, Mr. and Mrs. Brockelbank and daughter, and 1 Chinese in cabin; Mr. C. G. Gardner, Mr. Cheong Poyche, Mr. Hayashi, Mrs. Ah Kai, and 1 Chinese, in second class; 21 in steerage.

SILK SHIPPERS.

Per British steamer *Ceylon*, for London via ports:—Raw Silk for Europe, 168 bales; Waste Silk for Europe, 159 bales.

CARGO.

Per British steamer *Olympia*, for Tacoma:—TEA.

	Chicago	New York	Pacific	Other	Total
	Canada, & West.	& East.	Coast.	Cities.	Packages.
Hongkong	49	...	421	...	470
Amoy	609	2,696	...	...	3,305
Kobe	120	...	216	...	336
Yokohama	2,653	1,298	119	...	4,070
Total	2,822	1,907	3,031	421	8,181
	SILK.				Total
Hongkong	...	...	...	...	...
Shanghai	...	...	...	...	...
Yokohama	64	...	...	...	64
Total	64	...	...	...	64

VESSELS TO ARRIVE.

STEAMERS.

NAME.	FROM.	REPORTED.
Athesia	New York	Passed Canal Oct. 4
Bayern	Hamburg	Passed Canal Oct. 7
Benlomond	London	Left H'kong Oct. 12
Braemar	Tacoma	Left Victoria Oct. 11
Claverdale	New York	At S'hai Oct. 5
Clavering	Tacoma	Left Sept. 30
Coptic	San F'isco	Left Oct. 15
Dardanus	Liverpool	Left S'pore Oct. 9
Ernest Simons	Marseilles	Passed Canal Oct. 4
Glenshiel	London	Passed Canal Sept. 16
Hillgen	New York	Left Sept. 24
Hitachi Maru	London	Left Colombo Oct. 10
Indrani	New York	Leaves Sept. 25
Indrasamha	New York	Leaves Oct. 25
Japan	London	Passed Canal Sept. 20
Kamakura Maru	Seattle	Leaves Oct. 1
Kanagawa Maru	London	Left Oct. 11
Kasuga Maru	Melbourne	At H'kong Oct. 15
Kinshu Maru	Bombay	At H'kong Oct. 11
Knight Companion	Portland	Left Astoria Oct. 1
Kumano Maru	London	Left Oct. 4

Lowther Castle	New York	Leaves Oct. 5
M. Bacqueheim	Trieste	Passed Canal Sept. 2
Machaon	Liverpool	Left Sept. 14
Marburg	Hamburg	Passed Canal Sept. 19
Milke Maru	Bombay	Left Oct. 15
Nestor	Liverpool	Left S'pore Oct. 5
Oopack	Liverpool	Passed Canal Oct. 7
Oronsay	New York	At Malta Sept. 9
Pembrokehire	London	Passed Canal Sept. 9
Peru	San F'isco	Left Oct. 5
Prometheus	Liverpool	Passed Canal Sept. 30
Rhipheus	Liverpool	Passed Canal Sept. 20
Saxonia	Hamburg	Passed Canal Sept. 15
Segovia	Hamburg	Left H'ong Oct. 12
Shinano Maru	London	Left H'kong Oct. 11
Socotra	London	Left S'hai Oct. 15
Suevia	Hamburg	Passed Canal Oct. 7
Wakasa Maru	London	Left Suez Oct. 10
Yamaguchi Maru	Bombay	At Kobe Oct. 14

UNDER SAIL.

Acme	New York	Aug. 1	Y'hama
Adelaide	New York	Sept. 10	Y'hama
Admiral Troude	Cardiff	May 26	N'saki
Alcides	Phila.	Loading	Japan
Brilliant	New York	July 29	Y'hama
Carl	Hamburg	Aug. 21	Y'hama
Charles Gounand	Cardiff	May 24	N'saki
Comet	Phila.	Sept. 13	Kobe
Dunboyne	Phila.	July 24	N'saki
Fortunato Figari	Phila.	Loading	Japan
Garnet Hill	Phila.	Loading	Japan
Jules Verne	Cardiff	June 28	Y'hama
King George	Phila.	July 15	Kobe
La Fontaine	Barry	May 15	N'saki
Maliere	Barry	June 16	N'saki
Nymphie	New York	June 26	Y'hama
Palgrave	New York	Loading	Japan
Paul Rickmers	New York	Loading	Y'hama
Reinbek	Port Tampa	June 12	Y'hama
Robert Rickmers	Phila.	May 19	N'saki
Shenandoah	New York	Loading	Y'hama
Sokoto	Phila.	Loading	Japan
Sophie Rickmers	Phila.	Sept. 2	Japan
Thekla	Port Tampa	July 6	Y'hama

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

The market is weak and business quite insignificant.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

Grey Shirting—8½ lb, 38½ yds. 39 inches	Y. 2.85 to 3.50
Grey Shirting—9 lb, 31½ yds. 45 inches	28.0 to 3.80
Indigo Shirtings—24 yards, 14 inches	2.50 to 3.35
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches	3.00 to 5.00
Cotton—Italians and Satteens, Black, 32 inches	0.20 to 0.30

WOOLLENS.

Flannels	...	Y. 0.35 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 32 in.	...	0.30 to 0.45
Mousseline de Laine,—Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches	...	0.16 to 0.33
Cloths—Pilots, 54 (6) 36 inches	...	0.50 to 0.95
Cloths—Presidents, 51 (6) 65 inches	...	0.90 to 1.00
Cloths—Union, 54 (6) 50 inches	...	0.60 to 1.00
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5 lb per lb	...	0.60 to 0.66

Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	9.50 to 12.00
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches	0.90 to 1.80
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0 lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches	1.90 to 2.25
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5 lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches	2.50 to 3.50

COTTON YARN.

Nos. 16/24, Singles	Y. 1.35.00 to 1.45.00
Nos. 28/32, Singles	1.55.00 to 1.65.00
Nos. 38/42, Singles	Nominal
Nos. 32, Doubles	Nominal
Nos. 42, Doubles	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Plain	160.00 to 170.00
Nos. 2/80, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/100, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Gassed	240.00 to 260.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	290.00 to 320.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed	420.00 to 440.00

RAW COTTONS.

American Middling	27.50 to 28.00
Indian Broach	24.00 to 25.00
Chinese	24.50

METALS.

The market is quiet and practically no business is reported.

Round and square 1½ inch and upward	Y. 4.30 to 4.60
Iron Plates, assorted	4.80 to 5.30
Sheet Iron	5.30 to 6.70
Galvanized Iron sheets	10.25 to 11.00
Wire Nails, assorted	6.70 to 7.00
Tin Plates, per box	7.80 to 8.30
Pig Iron, No. 3	2.00 to 2.15
Hoop Iron (¾ to 1½ inch)	5.50 to 6.00

KEROSENE.

The Kerosene market is weak.

American	\$2.73
Russian	2.40
Langkat	2.35

SUGAR.

The market is strong for Hongkong refined.

Brown Takao	Y. 5.90 to 6.55
Brown Manila	6.35 to 7.30
Brown Daitong	4.80 to 5.00
Brown Canton	5.00 to 7.40
White Java and Penang	7.60 to 9.10
White Refined	9.50 to 10.95

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

The decline has continued; exchange falling at the same time, and quotations are as below. There has not been so much doing this week and rejections of previous purchases have been numerous. Advices from consuming markets are by no means brilliant, and everything tends to a lower range of prices in the near future.

QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra, Fine	Y. 960 to 970
Filatures—Extra, Coarse	940 to 950
Filatures—No. 1, Fine	930 to 940
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse	910 to 920
Filatures—No. 1½, Fine	890 to 900
Filatures—No. 1½, Coarse	890 to 900
Filatures—No. 2, Fine	870 to 880
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse	870 to 880
Common—Coarse	—
Re-reels—Extra	940 to 950
Re-reels—No. 1	920 to 930
Re-reels—No. 1½	900 to 910
Re-reels—No. 2	870 to 880
Re-reels—No. 3	840 to 850
Kakedas—Extra	900 to 910
Kakedas—No. 1	880 to 885
Kakedas—No. 1½	850 to 855
Kakedas—No. 2	820 to 825
Kakedas—No. 2½	780 to 785

WASTE SILK.

There is no change of any moment. The market is quiet. Prices are so far maintained but with a tendency in buyers' favour.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	160 to 165
Noshi—Filatures, Good	145 to 150
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	160 to 165
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	150 to 160
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	140 to 145
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best	100 to 105
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	90 to 95
Noshi—Bushui, Best	160 to 170
Noshi—Bushui, Good	150 to 155
Noshi—Bushui, Medium	130 to 140
Noshi—Joshiu, Best	100 to 105
Noshi—Joshiu, Good	90 to 95
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	120 to 125
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	110 to 115
Kibiso—Joshiu, Good	50 to 60
Kibiso—Bushui, Fair	30 to 50

TEA.

There is nothing to report.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	...	Nom.
Choice	...	...
Finest	...	...
Fine	...	...
Good Medium	...	29 to 30
Medium	...	26 to 29
Good Common	...	24 to 26
Common	...	21 to 24

COPPER.

There is nothing new in copper, low values at home making business here impossible.

FISH OIL.

A small business is reported both for present and forward delivery.

TEA MARKET.

Yokohama, October 16.

Arrivals of new Tea—200 boxes.
Purchases of Tea—38,900 lbs.
Tea in Stock—602,100 lbs.

RICE MARKET.

Fukagawa Godowns, Tokyo, Oct. 16.

Sold, Japanese rice 5,195 hyo; arrived Japanese 2,314 hyo; in stock, Japanese, 128,889

Retail per 12m—First quality 4 sho 8 go; second, 5 sho; third, 5 sho 3 go; fourth, 5 sho 7 go; 6th, 6 sho 2 go.

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, October 17.

London—Bank T.T.	2 0/4
— Bills on demand	2 0/4
— 4 months' sight	2 0/4
— Private 4 months' sight	2 0/4
— 6 months' sight	2 0/4
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	254 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight	259 1/2
— 6 months' sight	261
Hongkong—Bank sight	5 1/2 dis.
— Private 10 days' sight	6 1/2 dis.
Shanghai—Bank sight	77
— Private 10 days' sight	78
India—Bank sight	151
— Private 30 days' sight	155
America—Bank sight	49 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight	50 1/2
Germany—Bank sight	206
— Private 4 months' sight	211
Bar Silver (London)	26 1/4

A. C. HUTTON POTTS

LOCAL SHARE LIST.

Yokohama, October 17.

Kirin Breweries, buyers at yen 145, at this price shares changed hands. Club Hotels, buyers at yen 55. Grand Hotels, sellers at yen 225. Langfeldts, buyers at yen 50. Engine and Iron Works can be had at yen 123.

Y. U. Club debentures are obtainable at par.

YEN.

Yokohama E. & I. Works	123 Sales.
Grand Hotel	225 Sellers.
Club Hotel	55 Buyers.
Oriental Hotel	55 Steady.
Langfeldt & Co.	50 Buyers.
Japan Brewery Co.	145 Buyers.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

LEAVE YOKOHAMA STATION.

For Shimabashi—5.30, 6.10, 6.45, 7.19, 8.30 (express), 8.55, 9.35, 10.15, 10.50, and 11.35 a.m., 12.15, 12.57, 1.30, 2, 2.30, 3.10, 3.55, 4.33, 5.15 (express), 5.33, 6.20, 7.21, 8, 9.13, 10, 10.50, and 11.15 p.m.

For Tokaido—6.15 a.m. (Yokosuka and Kozu), 6.50 a.m. (Kobe express), 8.07 a.m. (Ogaki), 9 a.m. (Yokosuka), 9.45 a.m. (Yokosuka and Kozu), 10.26 a.m. (Yokosuka), 11.10 a.m. (Yokosuka, Kozu, and Hamamatsu), 1.06 p.m. (Kobe express), 2.40 p.m. (Yokosuka, Kozu, and Shimizu), 3.26 p.m. (Yokosuka), 4.27 p.m. (Numazu), 5.35 p.m. (Kozu) 8.20 p.m. (Yokosuka and Kozu), 10.30 p.m. (Kobe).

For Hodo-gaya—6.15, 6.25, 7.17, 9, 9.45, 10.26, 11.10 a.m.; 2.40, 3, 3.26, 4.27, 5.10, 5.35, 7, and 8.02 p.m.

LEAVE HODOGAWA STATION.

For Yokohama—6.45, 7.35, 8.43, 9.20, 11.22 a.m.; 12.43, 2.23, 3.39, 4.19, 5.20, 5.43, 7.08, 7.40, 9.01, and 10.50 p.m.

LEAVE KANAGAWA STATION.

For Yokohama—6.06, 6.40, 7.40, 8.20, 8.45, 9.15, 9.35, 10.15, 10.58, 11.35 a.m.; 12.15, 12.40, 1.20, 1.50, 2.30, 3.15, 3.48, 4.15, 4.50, 5.25, 6.15, 6.30, 7.11, 7.50, 8.25, 9.10, 9.30, 10.10, 11.25 p.m., and 12.07 a.m.

LEAVE KOBE STATION.

For Okayama, Hiroshima, and Mitajiri—6.05, 7.25, 8.35, 9.20, 10.30, a.m.; 12.40, 1.20, 7.40 and 11.35 p.m.

LEAVE MOJI STATION.

For Tosu, Nagasaki, and Yatsushiro—6, 7.40, 9.30, 11.30 a.m.; 1.10, 3.10, 4.25, 6.25, 8.10 and 10 p.m.

LEAVE UYENO STATION.

For Aomori—5 a.m. (Ichinoseki), 7 a.m. (Fukushima), 9 a.m. (Aomori), 11 a.m. (Fukushima), 1 p.m. (Shirakawa), 2.50 p.m. (Utsunomiya), 5 p.m. (Aomori), 6.30 p.m. (Utsunomiya).

For Mayebashi and Takasaki—6 a.m. (Mayebashi), 7.15 a.m. (Mayebashi), 8 a.m. (Omiya), 8.40 a.m. (Mayebashi), 10 a.m. (Mayebashi), 11.30 a.m. (Mayebashi), 12.40 p.m. (Mayebashi), 2.40 p.m. (Mayebashi), 4 p.m. (Mayebashi), 5.40 p.m. (Mayebashi), 7.30 p.m. (Takasaki), 10 p.m. (Omiya).

For Yonezawa—5 a.m. arriving at Fukushima 2.50 p.m. and changing to 4.15 p.m. train from Fukushima.

BISSET AND URE'S SHARE REPORT.

Yokohama, October 17.

Offers of Kirin Breweries are wanted. Grand Hotels have sellers at yen 225. Engine and Iron Works are obtainable at yen 123. Club Hotels offers of shares are wanted. Oriental Hotels old shares have buyers at yen 125; preference shares have buyers at par; sellers at yen 110; founders' shares can be placed at yen 475. Langfeldts are steady at yen 50.

STOCK.	Number of Shares.	Paid Up	Dividend.	At Working account in last accounts issued.	For term ending.	Closing Quotation.
1. Y'hama E. & Iron Works, Ltd.	2,600	50	35%	Yen. 98,434.63	31.5.1901	123 S.
2. Japan Brewery Company, Ltd.	9,000	50	7.50	R've 50,000.00	31.3.1901	140 B.
3. Grand Hotel, Limited	2,500	100	9	4,352.53	30.6.1901	225 S.
4. Club Hotel, Limited	1,850	100	None	Dr. 372.27	31.3.1900	40 B.
5. Oriental Hotel, Ltd.	740	100	5	R'nce to R've ac.	28.2.1901	125 B.
do do Founders...	80	12.50	37	...	31.8.1900	475 B.
do do New Issue	750	100	...	...	1st year	115 Sa.
do do Preference	750	100	...	...	do	100 B.
6. Nagasaki Hotel, Limited	1,300	100	2 1/2%	3,031.32	30.6.1900	60 Sa.
7. North & Rae, Limited	250	100	20	...	y'r 31.12.1900	215 N.
8. Brett & Co., Limited	2,800	10	5%	629.13	y'r 30.6.1900	8.75 N.
9. Langfeldt & Co., Limited	1,500	100	...	5,479.55	30.6.1901	50 Sa.
10. Y'hama Steam Laundry, Ltd.	700	50	...	Dr. 15,184.78	...	11 Sa.
11. Helm Bros., Limited	3,720	50	5%	3,291.12	30.6.1901	52.50 S.

Debtenture Loans.	Amount of Loan.	Face value of debentures.	Rate of Interest.	Interest Payable.	Closing Quotation.
Japan Brewery Co., Ltd.	200,000	100	7 per cent.	1 April and 1 Oct.	102 Yen.
Oriental Hotel, Ltd., First Issue	75,000	100	7 per cent.	1 Jan. and 1 July	100 N.
Oriental Hotel, Ltd., Second issue	50,000	100	7 per cent.	ditto	Nominal
Brett & Co., Ltd.	11,500	100	7 per cent.	1 June and 1 Dec.	100 Sa.
Yokohama United Club	250,000	100	7 per cent.	30 June and 31 Dec.	100 Sa.
Nagasaki Hotel, Ltd.	17,000	100	7 per cent.	1 Jan. and 10 July	100 S.

TELEGRAPHIC QUOTATIONS.

Shanghai, October 17, 11.12 a.m.

S. C. Farnham, Boyd & Co., Ltd.	T. 260 Buyers	Shanghai Sumatra Tobacco Co., Ltd.	35 Sellers
Indo-Chinese Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	107 1/2 Buyers	Chinese Engineering and Mining Co.	11 1/2 Sales
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	99 Steady	Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co.	295 Steady

SORE HANDS

Red, Rough Hands, Itching

Burning Palms and Painful

Finger Ends

ONE NIGHT TREATMENT

Soak the hands on retiring in a strong, hot, creamy lather of CUTICURA SOAP. Dry, and anoint freely with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. Wear, during the night, old, loose kid gloves, with the finger ends cut off and air holes cut in the palms. For red, rough, chapped hands, dry, fissured, itching, feverish palms, with shapeless nails and painful finger ends, this treatment is simply wonderful.

Millions of Women Use Cuticura Soap

Exclusively, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crabs, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odours. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap, the BEST toilet and BEST baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour. Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crabs and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching and irritation and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. Anti-Depot: H. Towns & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: LEANOR LEE, Cape Town.

Milkmaid Milkmaid Milkmaid

BRAND

Milk



TRADE MARK.

As a guarantee of
Quality, see the
MILKMAID
on every Tin.

LARGEST SALE
in the
WORLD.

BRAND

Milk



TRADE MARK.



BRAND

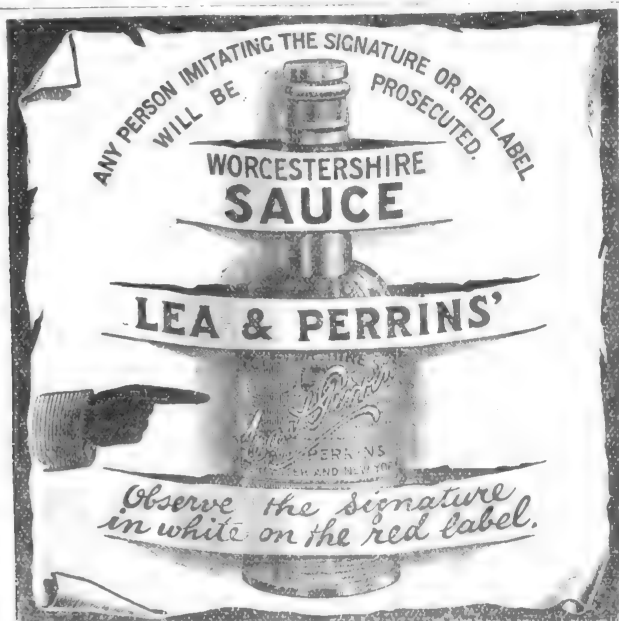
Milk



TRADE MARK.

As a guarantee of
Quality, see the
MILKMAID
on every Tin.

LARGEST SALE
in the
WORLD.



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Cure Indigestion,
Bile, Sick Headache, Giddiness,
Palpitation,
and all Internal Disorders.

THESE PILLS
ARE PURELY VEGETABLE;
they contain no deleterious
matter, and may be taken by
the most delicate.

Manufactured only at 78, New Oxford St. (1-10 133, Oxford St.)
London. Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

Yokohama Charity Organization.

CLOTHING for the Poor is constantly in
demand, and may be sent to the Hon.
Secretary, to whom also all APPLICATIONS
FOR RELIEF should be referred. The names
of New Subscribers will be at all times gladly
received by Messrs. JAS. DODDS, J. C. HARTLAND,
B. C. HOWARD, JAS. MARTIN, or W. F. MITCHELL.

LEASE FORMS.

POWER-OF-ATTORNEY FORMS.

FOR SALE at the OFFICE of the

"JAPAN MAIL," No. 55, Main Street.

TELEPHONE No. 144.

(毎土曜日一回發行)

總輸入 東京 トラフパン
發行所 盛岡 盛岡 盛岡
發行所 盛岡 盛岡 盛岡
發行所 盛岡 盛岡 盛岡

UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

MELLIN'S FOOD

For INFANTS and INVALIDS.

When prepared is similar to Breast Milk.

MELLIN'S FOOD WORKS, PECKHAM, LONDON, ENGLAND.

DINNEFORD'S

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach,
Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations,
Bilious Affections.



**DINNEFORD'S
MAGNESIA**

MAGNESIA

Sold Throughout the World.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

The Physician's Cure
for Gout, Rheumatic
Gout and Gravel; the
safest and most gentle
Medicine for Infants,
Children, Delicate
Females, and the Safe-
ness of Pregnancy.

The Japan Weekly Mail:

毎土曜日 A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART. 一回發行

No. 17.]

REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O.
AS A NEWSPAPER.

YOKOHAMA, OCT. 26TH, 1901.

明治廿五年三月廿日
第三種郵便物認可

[VOL. XXXVI.]

CONTENTS.

Summary of News	475
Domestic Politics	476
The Conditions of the Manchurian Agreement	477
The Hawaiian Affair	478
Financial	478
Racial Prejudice Rampant	479
German Criticism	479
Foreign Trade	480
An Appeal	480
Maizuru	480
Journal of the College of Science	481
German Opinion of England	481
The Budget	481
China	482
Korea	482
The Kyoto Hotel	482
Mr. Tanaka Shoro	483
The Equitable Society	483
Emigration Companies	483
Arrival of Chinese Officers and Students	484
German Notes	484
The Japanese and Mormons in 1870	484
Notes on Current Events	485
Yokohama Literary Society	485
The Schlatter Concert	485
Leading Article:—The Nippon Yusen Kaisha	486
French Notes	486
Monthly Summary of Japanese Current Literature	487
Yachting	489
Baseball	489
Arrival of Sir Claude MacDonald	489
Marine Collision Enquiry	489
The Royal Visit to Canada	489
Is Society Deteriorating?	489
Literary Notes	489
Law Cases	489
Letter from America	489
Rudolf Virchow	489
Fires	489
News of the Week	489
American Topics	489
Correspondence:—	
Educated Men and Christianity	485
The Mormons	485
Straw Couplings	486
German Opinion of England	486
The Social Evil	486
The Lady of Riddles	486
Telegrams	487
Japanese Postal Methods	487
Bank of Japan	488
Latest Shipping	489
Latest Commercial	489

"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL" must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26TH, 1901.

DEATH.

At No. 5, Spanish Place, Manchester Square, London, on the 21st inst., ESTHER MORRIS, wife of George M. Woolsey, Esq., formerly of Yokohama.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

BARON DATE, while hunting in Ibaraki on the 15th inst., made a bag of sixty snipe.

THE Kanagawa Kencho have issued 500 shooting licences to foreigners and Japanese.

THE body of an old man was found in the water near Fukushima-cho, Yokohama, on the 16th inst.

OKAJIMA MUMESABURO the only survivor of the wrecked steamer *Tsuruhiko Maru* arrived at

Nagasaki on the 22nd inst. and left at once for Kobe.

TRAFFIC between Tateoka and Oishida on the southern line of O-U Railway was opened on the 21st inst.

PRINCESSES FUMI and Yasu visited the Hama Detached Palace on the 20th inst. and indulged in fishing.

THE young Prince Imperial left Tokyo for Marquis Nabeshima's villa at Oiso on the 23rd instant.

THE Sanyo Railway Company has decided to present yen 10,000 to the family of the late Mr. Nakamigawa.

TWO trains were in collision at Oji station on the afternoon of the 17th inst. and four passengers were slightly injured.

OTA YOSHITARO, secretary of the Mino District, Shimane Prefecture, committed suicide at his house on the 12th inst.

MR. CHINDA SUTEMI, Japanese Minister to Russia, left St. Petersburg on the 15th inst., and Marseilles on the 20th inst.

LIEUT. FUNADO NIN, of the Engineers, Seventh Division, committed suicide by shooting himself on the morning of the 11th inst. The cause is unknown.

THE trouble between the principal and the students of the Tochigi Middle School is finished and all the students returned to the school on the 22nd inst.

DR. KIKUCHI DAIROKU, Minister for Education, arrived at Kobe on the morning of the 20th inst. and left for Kagoshima by the *Akashi Maru* the same evening.

FIVE sergeants and three men belonging to the Fifth Division, Hiroshima, were arrested by gendarmes on the 19th inst., and charged with blackmailing.

SEVERAL hundred soldiers belonging to the Seventh Division created a riot in the brothels at Ishikari, Hokkaido, on the 14th inst. Some arrests were made.

THE first snow of the year fell at Azuma-yama, Fukushima; and on Asama-yama, on the 22nd inst. The first frost occurred at Mito and Matsumoto the same morning.

MARQUIS TOKUGAWA, Count Hisamatsu, Mr. Omori, Director of the General Office, Home Department, and Mr. Morita, arrived at Taipei, Formosa, on the 22nd inst.

A COLLISION occurred between the Nippon Yusen Kaisha steamer *Kaga Maru* and the German steamer *Elbe* at Seattle on the 15th inst. The *Kaga* was detained two days for repairs.

A FINE arts exhibition has been opened at Uyeno Park, and will continue till November 15th. Among the exhibits are many notable pictures including some by Mr. Hashimoto Gaho.

A MAN named Kurozawa Chuyemon and his wife Ichi, living at Mayewatari-mura, Nakagori, Ibaraki Prefecture, were murdered on the night of the 18th inst. The murderer has not yet been caught.

MR. NAKARASHI, President of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, left Kobe for China on the 26th inst. His business is the inspection of travel to

and between Shanghai and the Yangtse. The Company will open a branch office at Shanghai at the beginning of next month, and begin voyages in January of next year.

SAKAGUCHI KUMAKICHI, living with a widow named Suzuki Yoshi, at Sanko-machi, Shirokane, Shiba, Tokyo, was arrested by the Shiba police on the evening of the 18th inst. charged with cutting two police-constables the previous night.

THE Nippon Yusen Kaisha steamer *Kosai Maru*, which arrived at Yokohama from Shanghai on the evening of the 18th instant, while coming in to berth at the pier, came in violent contact with the structure and smashed some 120 feet of its upper works.

MARQUIS SAIGO and Count Itagaki arrived at Nagoya on the afternoon of the 20th inst. from Nara. H.E. Mr. Oki, Governor of the Prefecture, and over 150 persons received them. They attended a lecture meeting at the Misono theatre the same night.

THE N. P. steamer *Victoria* (Capt. Panton) has been having a thorough overhaul in Hongkong, her hull as well as machinery being attended to by the staff of the Hongkong docks. She left the Colony on the 15th, and we expect to hear of her making a record run across the Pacific. She leaves Yokohama on the 27th inst.

MR. KITAMI TOICHIRO, District Chief of Nishi Kubiki, Niigata Prefecture, while inspecting his district, with a village chief and others, were mobbed on the 16th inst. by about two hundred farmers and roughly handled. Mr. Kitami was injured about the head. When information reached the police station several police inspectors and constables proceeded to the scene and four of the ring-leaders were arrested.

DETAILED news received in Tokyo from the north reports that the Japanese sailing ship *Ucagima Maru*, belonging to Mr. Chikuzen Zenjiro, of Hakodate, laden with 1,320 piculs of rice which left Niigata for Fukaura early on the morning of the 14th inst., foundered 20 miles off Fukaura, Tsugaru-gori, Aomori Prefecture. Seven of her crew were drowned. The master was rescued by the Iwanai Steamship Company's steamer *Hijikawa Maru* and arrived at Hakodate the same evening.

KOBAYASHI FUKUTARO, employed in a barber's shop at Wakamatsu-cho, Yokosuka, attempted to murder a young girl named Sasaki Tome, on the morning of the 21st inst., by cutting her throat with a razor. The girl ran out of the house calling for assistance, but was followed by Kobayashi who again cut her on the shoulder. He then returned to the house and attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat. The girl is under medical treatment at home and is expected to recover, but the man who was sent to the Shonan Hospital, is not expected to live.

A MAN named Otake Hatsutaro, a dealer in woven goods, belonging to Fukushima Prefecture, sustained severe, probably fatal, injuries by throwing himself from a train as it left Uyeno on the morning of October 22nd. It appears that having arranged to return home that day he sent all his purchases to the station and duly started on the proper train when a fellow-passenger informed him that the train was bound for Takasaki and that during his absence his goods would probably be all stolen. In desperation he threw himself from the carriage. He was given medical treatment but is not expected to recover.

DOMESTIC POLITICS.

Monday, Oct. 21.

That there is a certain amount of dissatisfaction in political circles can not be denied, but when one attempts to define exactly what the sources of trouble are, the task becomes difficult. Only two tangible facts present themselves, and both are so exceedingly trivial that it is scarcely possible to regard them as serious causes of dissension between the Cabinet and the political parties. One can imagine a class of school girls harbouring deep umbrage because the faculty of the school has taken prior counsel with another class, but one can not imagine a great political party of the House of Representatives arraying itself against the Government merely because the latter has given priority to a section of the Peers for the purposes of a conference. If there was to be any conference, one House had to precede the other, and the Peers would have been equally justified in crying out had the Representatives been first taken into the Cabinet's confidence. Such quarrels are inexplicably childish.

Besides, there has been a complete change of issue. Originally the parliamentary leader of the *Seiyu-kai* complained that priority had been given to the Peers. Now, according to a statement made by him in the columns of the *Chuo Shimbun*, he considers that the Cabinet did wrong in consulting either House, and that the Budget ought not to be made a subject of discussion, private or public, before it is laid on the table of the Diet. That is the view originally enunciated by Mr. Oishi Masami, who, as we have already stated, seems to be now taking the lead of the Progressists. But is it the view hitherto adopted by the political parties themselves? Did not the Liberals, when they supported the Cabinet, take care to be well informed of the latter's financial intentions before the moment for parliamentary discussion arrived, and were not the Committee of the *Seiyu-kai* in possession of ample information about last session's Budget long before the session commenced? If the principle is now to be laid down that until the moment of submitting the Budget to the Houses, the political parties shall be denied all knowledge of it, the political parties themselves will be the first to rebel against their own rule, we suspect. The fact is that this is merely a stick to beat the dog. Originally nothing was heard from the *Seiyu-kai* as to the impropriety of the Cabinet's consulting with either House: their complaint was based solely on the question of priority. Now they have apparently laid aside the latter contention and joined the Progressists in denouncing the general principle without any reference to priority. One may be pardoned for doubting the sincerity of such procedure.

The parties ought to remember that they both happen to be "outs" at present. If either of them were in power, would it be content that its committee should be kept in complete ignorance of the Government's financial programme until the parliamentary time for discussing it arrived? The public has not been taught to expect such self-effacement from any party committee hitherto organized.

As to the second ground of dissatisfaction, the translation and issue of a Russian brochure condemning representative institutions, it is too trivial to deserve a paragraph. Any politician seriously taking up such a question must expect to become an object of public ridicule.

The upshot of the matter, so far as we can see, is that the parties want to fight, and where there's a will there's usually a way. We fail to perceive any evidences of the *zen-i* which Marquis Ito, on the eve of his departure, enjoined his followers to display in their dealings with the Government.

Tuesday, Oct. 22.

It is now alleged that the section of the *Seiyu-kai* called the *Jikisan-ha*—that is to say, the immediate followers of Marquis Ito—have arrayed themselves on the side of the Cabinet's enemies. This section of the big party is headed by Baron Suyematsu, Mr. Hara Kei and Baron Kaneko. The last gentleman's name does not appear, it is true, among the agitators, but it must be assumed that he is a consenting party. As to the counts upon which the *Jikisan-ha* proposes to arraign the Cabinet, they are said to be:—

First, that the measures of administrative and financial reform contemplated by the Ministry are altogether too limited.

Secondly, that in connexion with the question of altering the Sobu-Railway extension from an overhead line to a level road, improper collusion existed between the Railway Directors and members of the Cabinet.

Thirdly, that in causing a brochure to be translated and published attacking the system of representative institutions, the Home Department identified the Ministry with opposition to party cabinets.

Fourthly, that in giving high judicial positions to persons who had taken a leading part in fomenting the strike of judges and public procurators, the Ministry flouted its predecessors.

Fifthly, that the Cabinet's failure to sell bonds abroad is due to mismanagement.

Sixthly, that the Government's failure to deal properly with officers guilty of looting in the Chili campaign is calculated to injure military discipline and to impair the country's reputation.

This last question, that of looting, has not hitherto been much noticed by the public, but it now threatens to assume very large dimensions. The *Kenkin-kai* section of the House of Peers seem to have been the first to take it up, and the talk has been gradually growing in volume until it has become big enough to interest political parties. Many officers are said to have been implicated, and there are rumours of hundreds of rolls of precious silks and brocades that found their way to Japan in military baggage. One eminent General whose debts were the talk of the town before he sailed for Chili, cleared off all his liabilities on his return, and the public not seeing how the feat was accomplished, suspects something wrong, as is the public's wont. Even in the War Department there is said to be some commotion, but of course the difficulty of taking up such matters officially would be almost insuperable. The only effect we can foresee, if the Japanese authorities and Japanese politicians make a fuss about the question, is that the world will take them at their word, and write them down the biggest looters of all, though probably they were among the smallest, if not the very smallest. New canons of conduct have to be enacted about this problem of looting. If the Imperial German Government calmly and openly proceeds to carry off a set of valuable astronomical instruments from the wall of Peking because an opportunity offered to do so, why should a private individual be held guilty of a heinous crime if he takes a roll of silk from a deserted

store when an opportunity offers? Governments can not set the example of thieving and then punish their subjects for following it. The Japanese Government itself did not hesitate to pass into its treasury the proceeds of certain large operations of looting specie and grain. What is the salient difference between that and looting silks or porcelains? It looks as though the Japanese, by factitious agitation, were again about to invite an undeservedly hostile verdict. They have succeeded in circulating very false impressions about their financial and economical situation. The political parties, by employing the questions of taxation and finance as weapons for harrassing the Cabinet, led the world to believe that the people were groaning under fiscal burdens and that the Treasury's affairs were in lamentable disorder. The country is suffering now for that most unpatriotic and short-sighted agitation. No one, we think, can entertain any doubt that had the old system of government continued in operation, or, at any rate, had the political parties abstained from formulating, for purposes of selfish ambition, charges which had no foundation of fact, the Empire's credit would now stand very high in Europe and America, and instead of shaking their heads over her condition, people would be wondering how Japan had accomplished so much with such small resources. Apparently the looting question too is now to be similarly dragged into the arena of politics, and of course the European looters will be charmed to agree with any condemnatory conduct that the Japanese may choose to pass upon themselves, inasmuch as attention will thus be fully diverted towards this country. No one in Europe or America is troubling himself any longer about the matter. We recommend the Japanese to "sit tight," and to endeavour to remember that when they emerged from the shadow of isolation into the sunlight of international comity, it became essential that appearances should be consulted with a little more care than had previously been bestowed on them. There are fewer holes and corners now-a-days wherein to wash dirty linen.

It will be observed that among the *Jikisan-ha*'s accusations there is one condemning the Cabinet for placing itself in apparent opposition to the system of party cabinets. This is a very remarkable country, it must be confessed, in the matter of politics. When the *Seiyu-kai* was formed, the plank in its platform which astonished onlookers was that party cabinets were emphatically eschewed. People wondered not a little. Here we have Liberals, they said, Liberals whose banner has borne the legend of party cabinet ever since the name "Liberals" was assumed, here we have these self-same Liberals calmly abandoning the cause for which they fought so long and enrolling themselves as the backbone of an association that denied the expediency of parliamentary mandates. It is of course fresh in our readers' recollection that the late Mr. Hoshi Toru put his finger to his nose, metaphorically speaking, when the new platform was announced. He told his followers, almost in so many words, not to trouble themselves about this apparent *volte-face*: it was merely an academical platitude, to be treated with contemptuous indulgence. Apparently he was right. For now we have Marquis Ito's own lieutenants attacking the Ministry for allowing a small official of the Home Department to involve them vicariously in the heinous offence of seeking to discredit party cabinets. Marquis

Ito himself, as leader of the *Seiyun-kai*, endorsed that doctrine. What is to be said except that Japan is a country where the unexpected happens with extraordinary pertinacity?

It is of course alleged that the Progressists are beginning to incline towards the Cabinet. The hostility shown towards the latter by the *Seiyun-kai* would probably be enough to give the Progressists an impetus in the opposite direction, for they would doubtless prefer to join hands with the Cabinet rather than to range themselves on the side of their perennial enemies. In truth the position of the Progressists is very peculiar. Unless they contemplate final amalgamation with the *Seiyun-kai*, in other words, final effacement, they can gain nothing whatever by joining the latter in an attack on the Cabinet. Supposing the Katsura Ministry driven out of office by means of a coalition between the Progressists and the *Seiyun-kai*, what must inevitably follow would be, not a coalition Cabinet including Count Okuma, Mr. Inukai Ki and Mr. Oishi Masami, but an Ito Cabinet, amply supported by the *Seiyun-kai* and quite indifferent about the attitude of the Progressists. Naturally the Progressists have no desire to bring about that result. Except as a kind of large practical joke, they can not wish to fight for the sake of putting the *Seiyun-kai* in the seat of victory. Their one chance of recovering the influential position they once enjoyed seems to be an alliance with the Katsura Cabinet—supposing that it can be induced to ally itself with them. The Government would still be in a minority in the House of Representatives, but there would then be some excuse for appealing to the country, and the Progressists might emerge from the elections with renewed vitality.

Wednesday, Oct. 23.

Mr. Kataoka Kenkichi, President of the House of Representatives, justly points out that all the agitation about the Cabinet's having consulted the House of Peers as to next year's Budget and ignored the House of Representatives, loses sight of the vital fact that a delegation of the six sections of the Peers applied to the Prime Minister for an interview, and that the initiative did not come from the Government in any sense. Thereafter when Mr. Kataoka was calling on the Premier with reference to a matter of railways, the latter intimated to him casually that if the House of Representatives adopted the route taken by the Peers, they too might obtain similar information. Evidently Mr. Kataoka regards the agitation as quite factitious.

It need scarcely be said that certain journals allege the existence of a split in the ranks of the *Seiyun-kai*, the *Jikisan-hu* being hostile to the *Tosa-hu*. That is an item of news which might have been expected, and which would be more interesting were it less hackneyed.

THE CONDITIONS OF THE MANCHURIAN AGREEMENT.

Saturday, Oct. 19.

It would appear from news received in Tokyo that the terms of the proposed Manchurian agreement are approximately those published by the *Asahi Shimbun* on Thursday; namely:—(1) That Russia is to enjoy the exclusive title to all mining and railway privileges in Manchuria; (2) that all the Chinese troops in Manchuria are to be placed under Russian command; (3) that

two years after peace and good order have been restored, Russia will withdraw one half of her forces, and three years after that date, the remainder; and (4) that the Shanhaikwan-Newchwang Railway shall be restored to China on condition that it is never used for the conveyance of British troops.

We find it scarcely credible, in spite of this confirmation, that Russia has proposed such terms, unless it be assumed that she has deliberately resolved to insult England. The proviso with regard to the conveyance of British troops would be almost tantamount to a declaration of war against England. Russia has not the most infinitesimally small right to dictate any terms whatever about the Shanhaikwan-Newchwang Railway, or to retain possession of the line for an hour. We may confidently assume that she recognises these things, and since it has never been her wont to disregard diplomatic amenities, we may also assume that this military veto is a canard. It is just possible that Russia has asked not to have the line placed under guard of British troops, though even if she contemplated the imposition of such a veto, she would have been careful to couch it in general terms, and not to indicate British troops only.

As to the provision about mining and railway privileges, China alone will get into trouble. The other Powers will not take Russia by the neck in order to make her disgorge any tidbits that she may have obtained from China in violation of the latter's treaty engagements. Their recourse will be against China, to whom they will say that if she deliberately consents to create within her territories a sphere of exclusive influence for Russia, she must be equally generous to them also. Then, indeed, Germany will get a free hand in Shantung, England in the Yangtze Valley and France in Yunnan. But where will Japan come in? It looks as though the scramble were about to commence.

Tokyo newspapers are agreed that although the alleged terms of the new Russo-Chinese agreement are much vaguer than were the terms of the last proposed agreement, the result is the same, namely, to provide for the permanent occupation of Manchuria by Russia. All are agreed that if the real conditions be anything like those rumoured, Japan's rights and interests are seriously imperilled. As to Great Britain's probable action, there seems to be some doubt. It is questioned whether she really intends to adopt a strong policy with regard to Manchuria. Those that express misgivings on this point support their argument by reference to England's doings at Ching-wan peninsula, near Shanhaikwan. They say that her activity there and the extensive preparations she is making far exceed anything Russia is doing at Port Arthur, and that with Wei-hai-wei and Ching-wan in her possession, she will command the Gulf of Pechili, and can afford to leave Russia a free hand in Manchuria. Others deny the correctness of that view and attribute it to ignorance of England's true policy. It is not her custom, say these latter folks, to "show the point of her spear" until the critical moment arrives, but there is very little likelihood that she will abandon any rights or privileges which the treaties confer on her in Manchuria. It is noted by our Tokyo contemporaries that an unique opportunity now offers for Russia to make some satisfactory arrangement with

China, since Li Hung-chang, whose pro-Russian proclivities are proverbial, is supreme in Peking, and neither in the Russian nor in the Chinese capital is there a Japanese Representative. As might have been expected the *Nippon* writes most resolutely, but all the leading journals of Tokyo show a very firm attitude, and are evidently restrained from strong speaking chiefly by their uncertainty as to the real terms of the proposed agreement.

Monday, Oct. 21.

It is justly observed by the *Asahi Shimbun* that although the terms of the new Manchurian Agreement are much fewer and briefer than the terms of the previously proposed agreements, the privileges demanded by Russia in the latest edition of her designs are far more important than anything she asked for previously. Thus whereas in the last Agreement she would have been content to restrain China from granting any railway or mining concessions to any nationals without Russia's consent, she now requires that all railway and mining concessions shall be definitely ceded to herself. That is obviously a much more sweeping demand than anything previously formulated. It is also a demand which enables her to dispense with one of the principal provisions of the last Agreement, namely, that she should be permitted to extend her system of railways to the Great Wall. She will not want permission of that kind if she gets the new Agreement, for having the sole right of building railways in Manchuria, she can construct them wherever she pleases within that vast territory. Then again as to the question of Chinese troops in Manchuria. The former Agreement provided that China might post regular troops in Manchuria but that their number was to be determined after consultation with Russia. That limitation is removed in the new Agreement. China will be able to post as many troops there as she pleases, but they will have to be placed under Russian command. In short, Russia will set herself to organize a native army in Manchuria such that she can not only defy all attempts to dislodge her, but also will be able to launch against China herself an irresistible force should occasion arise to take such a step. Finally, the plausible provision that one half of the Russian troops are to be withdrawn two years after peace and good order are restored, means nothing at all, since Russia retains discretionary power to determine the moment when good order and peace may be considered to have been re-established.

As a matter of fact, never since the commencement of foreign intercourse with China has there been an interval of two years, still less of three, during which it could be affirmed that peace and good order had reigned throughout the Chinese empire. The Russians have shown in Central Asia that they can restore peace and good order fast enough if they please, but they have also shown elsewhere that they can produce disturbed conditions without exposing their hand. According to ordinary human standards they are not to be blamed for trying to make such an agreement as should secure them against all inconvenient contingencies, and leave them free to treat Manchuria as they please in the end. But the world also may be pardoned if it appraises their methods accurately.

The latest intelligence on this subject is contained in a telegram published by the *Asahi Shimbun*. It quotes Li Hung-chang as saying that Russia has actually proposed a four-article agreement with regard to Manchuria, but that a considerable time will pro-

bably be required for discussing it. It further quotes Prince Ching as saying that there is probably no truth as yet in the rumour which alleges that Viceroy Liu and Chang have already presented a memorial opposing the agreement. Finally, the *Asahi's* correspondent himself says that Chinese officials are strongly disposed to approve the proposed terms inasmuch as they embody a distinct statement of time for the withdrawal of Russia's forces.

The leading Tokyo journals continue to condemn the alleged Agreement in unequivocal terms. The *Kokumin Shinbun* is most reluctant to believe that Russia has advanced any such proposals, since they would amount to nothing less than the permanent occupation of Manchuria, and would therefore be in direct contradiction of the solemn declarations previously made by the Russian Government. It is impossible, the *Kokumin* adds, that any Power which gave its adhesion to the Anglo-German Agreement can consent to such an arrangement. The *Hochi Shinbun* finds no difference whatever, or at any rate no difference for the better, between this new Agreement and the Agreement that was rejected recently in consequence of remonstrances by England and Japan. This country has not changed its policy about a vital question in a few short months. The proposed compact must be opposed uncompromisingly. From China's point of view also the Agreement would be suicidal, for all the other Powers would demand similar concessions from her in the districts which they regard as their own spheres of influence. The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* thinks that unfortunately for Japan very false ideas of her policy have gained currency. She is supposed to have designs upon a part of China's territory and to be determined to swallow Korea. That belief has influenced the attitude of Russia. But whatever private individuals may allege about Russia's intentions, the purpose of the Russian Government is to give up Manchuria finally, and it is taking all its measures accordingly. As for Japan, her policy is fixed and unalterable. She is determined to preserve the independence of Korea and to maintain the integrity of the Chinese empire.

Tuesday, Oct. 22.

We have now another version of the draft Manchurian Agreement. It has been telegraphed to the *Tokyo Asahi*, and its provisions are said to be:—

- 1.—Simultaneously with the restoration of the railway from Shan-hai-kwan to Newchwang, Russia will evacuate Manchuria, provided that at no time is the duty of guarding the said Railway entrusted to Foreign troops.
- 2.—Within the course of the present year Russia will withdraw her troops from Shingking.
- 3.—Within the course of two years from next year, Russia will gradually withdraw her troops from Kirin and the Amur district of China.
- 4.—The Manchurian force under the command of the Shingking General shall be placed under Russian officers, but there shall not be any organized body of artillery.

The correspondent adds that there are also two or three other important articles. We think so, indeed. For this new draft is radically different from anything that preceded it. One may allege that it provides purely and simply for the evacuation of Manchuria by Russia, and that it contains only one provision which invites any kind of

objection, namely, the provision relating to the officering of the Shingking army by Russians. Apparently that arrangement is intended to hold for all time. At all events the alleged draft contains no reference to a limitation of period. Such a covenant would certainly be viewed askance by Europe and Japan. But what is to be said about the extraordinary provision relating to artillery? The appearance of such a clause renders the whole document apocryphal. We are strongly disposed to think that the truth as to the contents of this Agreement has still to be learned.

Wednesday, Oct. 23.

We have now another version of the Manchurian agreement. It comes from the *Fiji Shimpō's* correspondent, and is to the effect that the draft agreement contains eleven articles, the most important of which are:—

First, that Russia will not infringe upon China's rights of sovereignty, and will restore the railways and every thing else to the basis of the *status quo ante*.

Secondly, that China herself shall govern Manchuria without any reliance upon foreign assistance.

Thirdly, that Russia shall withdraw all her forces within three years.

Fourthly, that China shall consult Russia with regard to the troops she proposes to post in Manchuria.

The *Fiji* rightly remarks that if this version be correct, which seems probable, it indicates a circumspect and reserved attitude on Russia's part, and offers no ground for foreign objection.

Friday, Oct. 25.

There is much perplexity about the Manchurian Agreement. Some reports confirm the statement that the draft document provides for the complete withdrawal of Russian troops from Manchuria within 2 years, and contains no clause open to objection except that China's forces in Manchuria are to be trained by Russian officers. Other reports allege that the document embodies other conditions, about which, however, there seems to be much vagueness. Others maintain that the incident has not been carried to the extent of drafting an agreement, but has been limited to conversations between Mr. Lessar and the Chinese Plenipotentiaries. There appears, further, to be a pretty general impression that if the alleged agreement contains so little that is objectionable, there must be some secret treaty in the background, since it is highly improbable that Russia has so greatly modified the attitude displayed by her at the time of drafting the two original agreements.

THE HAWAIIAN AFFAIR.

The leading Tokyo journals announce that the outrage committed against Japanese female passengers at Hawaii has been settled after negotiation between Mr. Takahira, Japan's representative in Washington, and the United States Government. The terms of the arrangement are that the American Government expresses regret for the occurrence; that the sanitary officials at Hawaii are to be reprimanded; that in future female examiners will be employed in connexion with medical inspections, and that the Hawaiian sanitary officials are to be warned against any repetition of such mistakes. This arrangement does much credit to the American Government, as showing that it has been guided throughout by considerations of justice and international courtesy.

FINANCIAL.

Monday, Oct. 21.

Mr. Sakatani is reported as saying that the public has been much mistaken about the question of a sale of bonds in America. The Government has not approached that matter with anything like the earnestness alleged by newsmongers. Such affairs have too important a bearing on the credit of the country to be lightly undertaken. At all events, the exact issue will be known before the Diet meets.

With reference to this, the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* writes as though the Cabinet had abandoned all intention of selling bonds abroad for the present at any rate. Whatever money may be required will be obtained by issuing Treasury bills. Last June, seven million yen worth of these securities were placed on the market at 7 per cent. interest, and the deficiency of funds still remaining was met by a loan from the Bank of Japan. The idea now is said to be another issue of from 8 to 10 million yen worth of bills. They will be sold at par, but as to the interest and the period of withdrawal details remain to be fixed in accordance with the convenience of purchasers. This, it will be observed, would signify adherence to the original *post-bellum* programme in a modified form. That programme contemplated the prosecution of the various undertakings by means of domestic loans issued in the ordinary manner at 5 per cent., the bonds redeemable in 50 years. But since such securities can not be placed at present without a heavy sacrifice, the Government has recourse to Treasury bills, carrying a higher rate of interest and redeemable in a few months.

Another statement attributed to Mr. Sakatani is that no reliance must be placed in the rumour that the Government does not intend to restore the Naval Capital Fund, upon which large drafts were made for the purposes of the Chili Campaign. The Chinese Indemnity, of which the first instalment may be confidently expected next year, will be applied to restore the Fund, and the proceeds of the additional taxes imposed last session will be devoted to other purposes.

Concerning next year's Budget, Mr. Sakatani tells the *Chiuo Shinbun* that it has been compiled in accordance with the scheme of financial reform, and that it will be found to be of much smaller dimensions than the Budget for this year. No serious opposition need be expected, therefore, from the Diet. The Kure Steel-plate Factory is a last-year's problem, and has already received the endorsement of the Lower House. It will be presented this session in a form more favourable, financially speaking, and there ought to be no difficulty in getting it passed. On the whole the compilers of the Budget have inclined to a negative policy, and it is just possible that the Diet may be disposed to take a more positive line with respect to certain works of improvement.

Mr. Ozaki Yukio continues to make his voice heard, and from many rumours it appears that the *Seiyun-kai* is gradually becoming excited against the Government. It need scarcely be said that if the members of the big party set themselves to pick up seeds of dissension, they can do so with great ease. The Steel-plate Factory is a case in point. Last session the *Seiyun-kai* supported that project almost if not altogether unanimously. That they should support it again this session seems to be a point of common consistency, especially as the financial condition

will be easier. Yet they are now understood to allege that their support last session was given under a misapprehension. They trusted the statements advanced by the Minister of Finance and believed that the Treasury could find funds, whereas the same Minister announced, a few weeks afterwards, that all the undertakings of which the steel factory formed a part must be abandoned if the country was to remain solvent. So the Party now looks askance at the steel-factory problem.

That of course is an explanation that will pass muster in some quarters, but to us it savours greatly of irresponsibility. The country may reasonably expect that its representatives will examine large financial problems with a little more intelligence, and will not be guided solely by faith in the reported ability of a Finance Minister. It is really too frivolous to pretend that because Viscount Watanabe behaved in an incomprehensible manner last session, a project with the conception and framing of which he had nothing whatever to do should be permanently discredited. If such a line be taken, this will not be the first occasion on which the Diet, out of a pure spirit of opposition, blocked the path of nationally necessary undertakings.

Another grievance is that the banner of the *Seiyun-kai* is not receiving due respect. Inscribed on that banner are the words "administrative reform and financial reform." But the only measure of financial reform that the present Cabinet seems disposed to undertake is raising the salaries of junior officials. As a matter of fact, the agitation kept up by the political parties is such that no Cabinet finds leisure, or is allowed to remain in office sufficiently long, to elaborate any radical scheme of reform—if, indeed, which we seriously doubt, any such scheme be feasible. The present Cabinet has been in power for five months, and yet the *Seiyun-kai* appear to think that its failure to produce a full-blown programme constitutes an insult to their flag. That is not serious. It is merely picking a quarrel.

An apparently more rational objection is that whereas the increase of taxation voted last session was for two explicit purposes, namely, to defray the expenses of the Chili campaign and to restore the Capital Funds to their legal dimensions, the Treasury is now understood to contemplate recourse to the Chinese Indemnity for restoring the funds, and diversion of the proceeds of taxation into other quarters. If the Treasury entertains any such intention, it must of course seek the consent of the Diet. Without that consent no change can be lawfully made. There may be valid reasons to doubt whether it would not be wiser to adhere to the original programme. That, however, is a matter of opinion which can be properly discussed by the Diet. What we understand the *Seiyun-kai* leaders to allege, however, is that the Cabinet is exceeding its powers in proposing a change. Surely that is a case of the proverbial lake and puddle once more. Circumstances change and policies must vary with them.

Thursday, Oct. 24.

The Treasury announces the issue of ten million *yen* worth of exchequer bills, carrying 7 per cent. interest, and payable within three months from the date of issue. Applications will be received from the 1st to the 5th of November, at the offices of the Bank of Japan in Tokyo, Nagoya, Osaka and Kyoto. The bills will be sold at par.

There are differences of opinion about the prospects of this operation. Some maintain that the transaction will be easy, as the 36th Bank, which does business for the Tokyo Clearing House, has a balance of 15 million *yen* on hand, for a large part of which it will be pleased to find a temporary investment. These financiers point also to the fact that the last issue—six millions—of treasury bills produced subscriptions amounting to 7½ millions, and are of opinion that a fully corresponding demand will be shown on the present occasion. Others deny that the issue has any chance of success. Their view is that the time is very badly chosen, inasmuch as the banks want all the money they can command at the fall of the year, and since they can turn over their funds two or three times at that season, a three months' investment at 7 per cent will not tempt them at all. These observers farther allege that on the occasion of the last issue of bills a good understanding existed between the banks and the Finance Minister, the latter enjoying the confidence of the former, whereas no such understanding exists at present, and the attitude of the banks towards the Treasury is anything but one of confidence.

A very short period will show which of these forecasts is correct. For our own part, we imagine that Mr. Sone had seen his way to success before he made this issue. It is of course unfortunate for the Treasury that it should be obliged to pay a high price for accommodation such as all Administrations have to seek from time to time. But so long as money commands a remarkably high rate of interest in the open market, the Government can not reasonably expect to get it on easy terms.

Of course our readers understand that there is no question here of issuing bonds which add to the national indebtedness. The transaction is nothing more than an ordinary measure of financial management pending the inflow of the next installment of revenue.

RACIAL PREJUDICE RAMPANT.

For good solid racial prejudice expressed with thoroughly brutal frankness the letter addressed to the *Japan Herald* by "An Australian Visitor" is worthy of the bays. The question at issue was whether the Queensland Parliament had or had not passed a bill for excluding all Asiatic labour. A correspondent of a Japanese journal quoted by us had reported that, in consequence of Japanese remonstrances; the bill had not been passed in its original form but had been amended so as to apply to Chinese subjects only, the Queensland Cabinet explaining that it would be impossible to obtain the Royal assent if Japanese were excluded. "An Australian Visitor's" comments "on this intelligence are:—

Although I am without definite information on the Exclusion Bill which is alleged to have been passed in the State of Queensland, I am quite certain that the information supplied by the *Mail's* correspondent is incorrect. The Commonwealth of Australia, of which I am proud to say I am a member and voted for, takes little heed of nations like Japan, and those of us who travel or reside in the country and perceive the dishonesty of its traders as constantly shewn in the published Law Reports, feel that the less commercial contact we have with it the better. Who can close his eyes to the last disgraceful action which has been ventilated in the Court of Laws, the Russo-Chinese Bank versus the 130th Bank? Fortunately for the credit of the country—of which there was some doubt—the latter Bank was properly exposed and compelled to pay. The Kobe Waterworks Bonds case still offends the nostrils of honest men and as far as criminal justice is concerned I need only refer to the Kent case. No! we do not want the Japanese in the greatest Commonwealth the World has ever seen except as labourers to help develop its im-

mense tracts of virgin country, and afterwards to be returned to their own country at the term of their agreement. Does the Government of Japan think for a moment that Australia pays any attention to its remonstrances? I flatter myself that it does not, and neither will it be dictated to by Great Britain—not like British Columbia. The Home Government is wiser than to interfere with the greatest of its self-governing possessions and which has been of such immense service to it in the South African campaign. With Russia, with whom I should not be averse to see some friendly arrangement on the part of Great Britain, menacing Japan on its frontiers it must imagine in vain that either Australia or Queensland cares one iota for its feelings on such a paltry matter of either admitting or excluding its nationals. If it suits Australia to admit Japanese labourers it may probably do so, but not otherwise. It is about time the Japanese were disillusioned of their importance in the eyes of the world.

If it were not too gross an impertinence to *The Times* we should ask our readers to contrast its recent utterances on this very subject with those of "An Australian Visitor," but at any rate we invite the Japanese to make the contrast lest they should imagine that this vulgarly bumptious and most offensive correspondent of the *Japan Herald* represents any class of Englishmen except the lowest. As a matter of fact there was no question whatever of the Australian commonwealth; there was question of Queensland only, and it is precisely because Queensland's conditions would render the exclusion of Asiatic labour disastrous to her development, that the applicability of an exclusion bill to the whole of Australia can scarcely be contemplated. Moreover, it is precisely against Asiatic labour that Australia wants to legislate, and, curiously enough, the *Japan Herald* itself—from whose office, if we are not much mistaken, this "Australian's" letter emanated—undertook, a few days ago, to defend Australia against a charge of racial prejudice by pleading that the anti-Asiatic legislation was inspired by the labour party, whereas "Australian Visitor" now alleges that Asiatic labour is needed and that Australia is prepared to admit it. However, we have no intention of entering into discussion with such a person. Our object is merely to call attention to the brutally insulting tone of his letter and to ask our readers whether any Japanese journal can be accused of having ever penned such an anti-foreign ebullition. Certainly if writing of the kind could be laid to the charge of Japanese newspapers there would be no possibility of denying that the anti-foreign prejudice of which this very *Japan Herald* is so fond of complaining, permeates the people of Japan. What is the use of writing such letters and what is the use of publishing them? Unless the Japanese are the most long-suffering and philosophical people on the face of God's earth, their feelings of indignation when they read effusions like that of "Australian Visitor" must be intense. Happily there are not many such Englishmen. If there were, we could easily understand the hatred that continental Europe exhibits towards our race.

GERMAN CRITICISM.

The following letter appears in the *Japan Times*:—

SIR,—One of your contemporaries quoted the London *Times* a few days ago to show that in 1870 our troops were severer towards the French than the English are now towards the Boers. Might I venture to observe, however, that the *Times* itself led the outcry in England against the alleged German methods in question (especially against making prominent prisoners travel on military trains in order to prevent train-wrecking) and that the *Quarterly Review* then compared Bismarck to Attila. The great English jurist Hall declared that the conduct of the Prussians was "universally and justly repudiated" and described that conduct as

"illegal brutality" which existing opinion refuses to condone." The veteran Field-Marshal Sir Neville Chamberlain condemns, I might add, at the present moment, British methods in South Africa, and there was once another British Field-Marshal who wrote to Massena apropos of the Portuguese guerillas:—"The question is simply whether a country which is invaded by a formidable enemy has the right to defend itself by every means in its power." At the Hague Conference, too, Sir John Ardagh, the mouthpiece of the War Office, answered that question like Wellington himself in the affirmative.

The foregoing, in which I do not enter into any discussion as to whether or not we really carried out severe measures in 1870, seems to me at all events to prove that the English now approve of—and even improve on, if we take into account Lord Kitchener's late proclamation and recent doings—what they very heatedly condemned in the alleged conduct of our troops in 1870: just as they have now adopted the policy of concentration for which they could find no name bad enough when it was being carried out in Cuba by Marshal Weyler.

I remain yours, &c.,
Tokyo, Oct. 21st.

GERMAN.

"One of your contemporaries" means the *Japan Mail*, and we therefore take the liberty of saying a word to this correspondent, though he has not had the courtesy to address us direct. We desire to ask him what line of defence he adopts. Only two seem open to him. Either he must admit that the English criticisms of Prussian procedure—criticisms which we have to take on his assurance—were correct, and that not only was Prince Bismarck comparable to Attila, but also that the conduct of his countrymen was "universally and justly repudiated" as "illegal brutality which existing opinion refuses to condone," or he must maintain that the English criticisms were entirely unjust and that his countrymen acted in accordance with the recognised usages of warfare. If he takes the former line, then he has to answer the question, "what right have the Germans to-day to raise hands of horror because another country commits acts of which they were themselves guilty thirty years ago?" If he takes the latter line, if he maintains that Bismarck was not comparable to Attila, and that his own countrymen were not guilty of illegal brutality in 1871, then he has to answer the question: "What right have the Germans to abuse England for doing things to-day which they did themselves thirty years ago, and which they still claim to have been justifiable?"

We might leave "German" impaled upon the horns of that dilemma, commiserating with him on the painful choice he has to make, but there is another word to be said. He ought to know enough about the rules of evidence to understand that unless he describes the precise acts which *The Times*, the *Quarterly Review* and the jurist Hall condemned, the applicability of their condemnation to English acts committed in the present war is quite inadmissible. That is an objection especially apposite in view of the fact that the one act specifically referred to by "German," namely, the placing of prominent prisoners upon military trains in order to prevent train-wrecking, has not been resorted to by the English. We may add that if "German" seriously intends to compare Weyler's concentration policy in Cuba with the British camps of refuge in South Africa, either he must believe that Weyler was singularly misrepresented or that the English are singular liars.

FOREIGN TRADE.

The volume of exports during the first 20 days of the current month exceeded the volume of imports by 3,083,943 yen. The causes were a marked increase in the export of silk and copper and a decrease in the import of kerosene, sugar and cotton stuffs.

AN APPEAL.

The Army League and Imperial Defence Association of Great Britain has addressed a very strong letter to *The Times* about the methods adopted in South Africa. Here are some paragraphs from the letter:—

In common with our fellow-citizens we have been amazed at the surpassing leniency wherewith our adversaries, who have long since openly ignored the fundamental conditions of organized military operations, have been allowed to perpetrate atrocities while their families have been supported and cherished. They have been permitted to violate the laws of war with impunity beyond the futile threats of belated proclamations, which they naturally ridicule, and their families are supported by our folk at home, though many of us owing to losses through the unnecessary prolongation of the war find the maintenance of our own families an arduous task.

Were Boer citizens placed on the trains in the vicinity of Boer commandos as hostages and if not, why not? Are members of "the Bond" placed under guards armed with loaded revolvers beside them, on every train that can by any possibility be attacked, and, if not, why not? Have any methods been adopted to convince by deeds, not by proclamations, the bandits now in the field that if a train be derailed their own political and social friends will be the first to perish.

The letter is accompanied by the following copy of orders issued by General Sherman in 1864, concerning which orders the Association remarks:—"These orders were good enough for Confederate swashbucklers a year before the fall of Richmond. Why should not similar orders be good enough for Boer Swashbucklers a year after the fall of Bloemfontein and Pretoria?"—

"You may order all your post and district commanders that guerillas are not soldiers, but wild beasts, unknown to the usage of war. To be recognized as soldiers they must be enlisted, enrolled, officered, uniformed, armed, and equipped by some recognized belligerent power, and must, if detached from a main army, be of sufficient strength, with written orders from some military army commander, to do some military thing. Of course we have recognized the Confederate Government as a belligerent power, but deny their right to our lands, territories, rivers, coasts, and nationality, admitting the right to rebel and move to some other country where laws and customs are more in accordance with their own ideas and prejudice."

"Your military commanders, provost-marshals, and other agents may arrest all males and females who have encouraged or harboured guerillas or robbers, and you may cause them to be collected in Louisville; and when you have enough, say 400 or 400, I will cause them to be sent down the Mississippi, through their guerilla gauntlet, and by a sailing ship send them to a land where they may take their negroes and make a colony with laws and a future of their own. If they won't live in peace in such a garden as Kentucky, why, we will kindly send them to another, if not a better land, and surely this would be a kindness, and a God's blessing to Kentucky."

"The use of torpedoes in blowing up our cars and the road after they are in our possession is simply malicious. It cannot alter the great problem, but simply makes trouble. Now if torpedoes are found in the possession of an enemy to our rear, you may cause them to be put on the ground and tested by wagon loads of prisoners, or, if need be, by citizens implicated in their use. In like manner, if a torpedo is suspected on any part of the road, order the point to be tested by a car-load of prisoners, drawn by a long rope. Of course, an enemy cannot complain of his own traps."

The fact is that two things have been conspicuous above all others in this war, namely, the extraordinary and suicidal leniency shown by the British towards the Boers and the stupendous lies told by the Boers and their European sympathisers.

By way of illustrating the difference between British methods and Boer methods, this story is apropos:—

Hopetown, Sept. 3.

A Cape policeman named Fivaz, who was lately made prisoner by Van Reenen's commando, has arrived here. He states that he and two native boys were sleeping on a farm at Winterhoek. In the morning they found five Boers round the house, and escape was impossible. The Boers shot the two natives, and made Fivaz walk to their laager at Strydenburg. Van Reenen declared that he intended

to keep him prisoner, make him walk ahead of the commando until he dropped, and then abandon him. Van Reenen, however, subsequently yielded to the request of Malherbe and released him.

The commando then went to Karee Kloof, where they caught two native scouts from Prieska, whom, it is stated, they intended to shoot. Mr. Wright, a farmer, asked Van Reenen to spare their lives and merely give them a beating. Van Reenen, however, made no reply and departed, taking the scouts with him. Later on Wright heard shots, and afterwards found the bodies of the scouts lying on the road a mile away. The Boers also sjamboked one of Mr. Wright's native boys.

MAIZURU.

The *Jiji* has a very practical article on the necessity of bringing the new naval port of Maizuru into railway communication with the general system of lines. It appears that the Government always appreciated this necessity, but that delays have occurred owing to applications by private companies to build the line. Two companies applied, a Kyoto Company and the Hankaku Company of Osaka. Both roads were to run independently to Fukuchiyama in Tamba, whence the distance to Maizuru is only 21 miles. The Government therefore gave permission to both as far as that place, reserving for future consideration the question of the Fukuchiyama-Maizuru extension. It appears that the Hankaku line has been actually carried to Fukuchiyama, and that a further expenditure of two million yen would bring it to Maizuru, whereas the Kyoto road has not made commensurate progress and could not be carried to Maizuru without an outlay of seven millions. On the other hand, from a military point of view, the Kyoto line is the better. The *Jiji* recommends that in view of the great difference of expense and of time, the Hankaku railway should be carried at once to Maizuru at State expense, the Kyoto line being left for subsequent consideration.

JOURNAL OF THE COLLEGE OF SCIENCE.

The College of Science of the Imperial University has just issued Part IV., Vol. XIII., and Part III., Vol. XV., of its Journal. As usual the papers contained are too learned to be generally interesting, though an exception may perhaps be noted in the case of Dr. Shunsuke Kurano's essay of the "Transpiration of Evergreen Trees in Winter." It is remarkable that out of seven essays forming these two volumes, no less than five are in German and only two in English. The ratio is generally reversed. The titles of the essays are:—

"Transpiration of Evergreen Trees in Winter."—By Shunsuke Kusano, *Rigakushi*. (With Plate XVIII.)

"Ueber die Sporocarpenevacuation und darauf erfolgreiches Sporenausstreuen bei einer Flechte.—Von M. Miyoshi, *Rigakuhakushi*, Professor der Botanik a. d. Kaiserl. Univers. z. Tokio. (Mit Tafel XVIII. Bis.)

"Studien ueber die Einwirkung des Kupfersulfats auf einige Pflanzen."—Von H. Hattori, *Rigakushi*. (Mit Tafel XIX.)

"Anatomische Studien ueber wichtige Faserpflanzen Japans mit besonderer Beruecksichtigung der Bastzellen."—Von K. Saito, *Rigakushi*. (Mit Tafeln XX. u. XXI.)

"Untersuchungen ueber die Schrumpfkrankheit (Ishikubyo) des Maulbeesbaumes," II. Bericht.—Von M. Miyoshi, *Rigakuhakushi*, Professor der Botanik, a. d. Kaiserl. Univ. z. Tokio.

"Untersuchungen ueber die niederen Organismen welche sich bei der Zubereitung des alkoholischen Getraenkes 'Awamori' betheiligen."—Von T. Inui, *Rigakushi*. (Mit Tafel XXII.)

"Observations on the Development, Structure and Metamorphosis of Actinotrocha."—By Iwaji Ikeda, *Rigakushi*. (With Plate XXV.-XXX.)

GERMAN OPINION OF ENGLAND.

Another German correspondent has entered the lists with the object, apparently, of defending his countrymen's attacks upon England in connexion with the Boer war. His letter will probably surprise those that read it as it has greatly surprised us. In the first place, this correspondent undertakes to prove that *The Times* and others are very much to blame for attaching any credit to the contents of Dr. Moritz Busch's Diary, and he is good enough to attribute this to the "common English ignorance of foreign things," which ignorance he is also pleased to designate as "that almost innate habit of nearly everybody of your countrymen." If "Civis Germanus," as he calls himself with more regard for brevity than Latinity, had paused to reflect, it might have occurred to him that people who read German books and quote from them are not, perhaps, so grossly ignorant of German affairs as he happens to think, and if he himself possessed any of that acquaintance with England and things-English which he so severely censures Englishmen for not possessing about Germany, he would know that the whole course of the Busch controversy was followed in England with much attention and interest, and that, while accepting the German view that the Doctor had been guilty of indiscretions and that his book had been compiled without any earnest regard for the great man whose confidence he had enjoyed for so long, no Englishman, nor any German, arrived at the conclusion that the whole contents of this remarkable work were to be set aside as untrustworthy. That, *pace* "Civis Germanus," would be a ridiculous verdict, and if our correspondent, instead of indulging in wholesale denunciation of Dr. Busch and of Englishmen, had adduced one tittle of reasonable evidence to show that the extracts quoted by a correspondent of *The Times* and reproduced in these columns were unworthy of credence, his remonstrance would have commanded the attention which it certainly will not now receive. It is further to be observed that "Civis Germanus" attacks only a part of the English case when he inveighs against his own countryman. He altogether ignores verbatim extracts from German orders and notifications sent to *The Times* by a German subject. Nothing can invalidate that testimony. Its conclusive character would stand even in the absence of Dr. Busch's Diary, and with every desire to credit the *bona fides* of our correspondent, we find difficulty in explaining how any intelligent man can imagine that he has set up a satisfactory case when he leaves unanswered the greater and the more important section of the evidence on the other side. That evidence proves, beyond all shadow of doubt, that the Germans themselves in their war with the French, resorted to practices even severer and more drastic than those now employed by the British against the Boers.

We pass now to our correspondent's second contention. He endeavours to set up a distinction between the Anglo-Boer and the Franco-German wars, on the ground that from the moment when the British Government "illegally declared the countries (Boer) annexed," the war ceased to be a contest between two belligerent governments, and entered a phase in which "all means" became allowable to the Boers. What is meant, we wonder, by "illegal annexation." Since when and under what code of laws did it become illegal to annex conquered territory? The use of the epithet "illegal" in such a context merely illustrates

the mood of prejudice and even hatred that so many Germans carry to the discussion of this question. It is a mood that betrays men into strange errors, and on this occasion it has betrayed "Civis Germanus" into the error of forgetting that the game of annexation was commenced by the Boers themselves. They annexed Natal, they annexed a large part of Cape Colony, and they would have gone on publishing annexation proclamations without limit had not the tide of success been turned against them. If the character of the war was in any way changed by the introduction of the annexation element, it is upon the Boers themselves that the responsibility rests, and we commend that fact to the notice of "Civis Germanus" who talks so glibly about the British "innate habit of ignorance."

But "Civis Germanus" advances one very explicit and very important statement of his own, which results not from his indiscreet allusion to events in which the Boers themselves took the lead, but from his curious forgetfulness or ignorance of the course of the war. He says:—"All the measures taken by your officials tend to the annihilation of the Boers as a State, a nation, and a race." We grant the annihilation as a State. England does not intend that the Boers shall any longer enjoy the rights of independent statehood, and if any other country in England's place would have adopted a different line, history has yet to furnish some hint of the existence of such an angelically altruistic Power. But when "Civis Germanus" alleges that all the measures taken by British officials tend to the annihilation of the Boers as a nation and as a race, he shows that he has not followed the course of the war at all, and that he bases his opinion solely on the gross falsehoods published by the journals of his own country, whose stupendous ignorance of England and English methods has been shown throughout this war in a manner that most Englishmen would have deemed incredible two years ago. Does "Civis Germanus" know nothing of the repeated proclamations issued by the British promising the fullest grace to all Boers that made act of surrender? Does he know nothing of the fact that thousands of Boers took advantage of these proclamations, and were allowed to return to their farms and re-enter into possession of all their property? Does he know nothing of the fact that in many cases these very Boers, after having taken the oath of allegiance, and after having reaped the material fruits of the perjury they contemplated, turned round and acted the part of traitors, tearing the hand upon which they had fawned? Does he know nothing of the fact that among the men now fighting on the Boer side are many who for years lived as British subjects and enjoyed all the advantages of that condition, never troubling their heads in the smallest degree about Boer independence or a Boer State? If he knows nothing of these things, then he is singularly disqualified to take any part in the controversy, and if, knowing them, he still declares that all the measures taken by British officials tend to the annihilation of the Boers as a nation and a race, we leave him to find an epithet for his own judgment.

As to his contention that *The Times* has brought forward these points merely for the purpose of re-creating enmity between the Germans and the French, we would point out two things. The first is that the *The Times*, so far from entertaining a sense of deep regret because the hostility of the French towards the Germans is vanishing, has uniformly expressed its satisfaction at

that happy state of affairs, satisfaction which, we venture to affirm, is shared by every educated Englishman, in spite of the hatred shown by the Germans towards England throughout the course of the Boer War. The second is that it was a German subject who sent to *The Times* the copies of Prussian orders and edicts issued during the Franco-German war, a German subject who probably felt indignant at the gross injustice done by his countrymen to the English. For the rest it is a quaint conception, surely, that when the Germans engage in a campaign of wholesale abuse and slander of England, the English are to be accused of mean motives because they deduce from German annals evidence that the Germans themselves in their last war resorted to measures more drastic and severe than those they now denounce so bitterly on the part of the English. That is in truth an excellent illustration of the case under consideration. Everything is permissible to the Boers and the Germans; nothing is permissible to the English.

Now there are just two things we should like to say to our correspondent by way of conclusion. He declares that against such a foe as England is now showing herself in South Africa, all means are allowed. Will he be good enough to indicate in what respects England has shown herself such a foe, and will he be good enough to explain on what principle of justice he contends that while "all means are allowed" to the Boers, no means except such as can be taken with kid-gloved hands are allowed to the English. His whole argument is tacitly based on the assumption that England has been guilty of practices such as are condemned by civilized nations and not permitted in civilized warfare. Will he tell us what these practices are. It will not do to refer to the annexation of the two States as an unjustifiable or uncivilized measure. Even if such a silly argument were possible under any circumstances, it certainly can not be employed by a German. What is the case against England?

THE BUDGET.

The *Kokumin Shinbun* publishes a brief statement of the Budget for next year, and vouches for the accuracy of the figures, which it says that it has had much difficulty in procuring. They are as follows:—

	YEN.
Ordinary Revenue.....	226,345,000
Extraordinary Revenue.....	35,148,272
Total	261,493,272
DETAILS OF EXTRAORDINARY REVENUE.	
	YEN.
Sale of Government Properties.....	1,094,092
Miscellaneous Receipts.....	107,890
Receipts from Communes.....	1,050,653
Issue of Bonds	22,525,150
From the Indemnity	8,065,856
Forestry Funds	2,043,000
Contributions.....	60,000
Carried over from last year	191,829

The principal enterprises for which provision is made in the Budget are the establishment of a medical college, a high commercial school and a high industrial school; the building of a steel-plate factory at Kure, and the erection of barracks in Formosa. As to administrative reform, the establishment of officials will be reduced by 20 per cent., and by that means, as well as by economies effected in the contingent expenses of the Departments, a saving of 2,800,000 yen will be made, which money is to be used for increasing the salaries of the remaining officials. A sum of nine million yen

appropriated on account of the *post-bellum* undertakings for the current year, will remain unexpended until 1903.

The *Kokumin Shinbun* further affirms that the restoration of the Capital Fund for the Navy will be effected by means of the Chinese Indemnity, and that the proceeds of the increased taxes will go to the account of general revenue. It is with regard to that point that some trouble may be anticipated with the political parties.

It is also stated that a sum of 17½ million *yen* will be appropriated from the Chinese Indemnity to form a reserve fund for Naval and Military arms and ammunition, and for pension purposes.

The negotiations for a sale of bonds abroad are still in progress. If successful, 14,700,000 *yen* of the proceeds will be devoted to restoring sums drawn from the *Sho-kinbu* of the Treasury, and 16,000,000 to repaying loans from banks, the remainder being appropriated to the *post-bellum* undertakings.

CHINA.

It is now stated that Prince Ching will not leave Peking until the 31st of this month. As he will have 527 miles to travel before reaching Hsian, and as he will certainly make a point to get there before the Imperial Court's arrival, it is difficult to see how the Court's alleged programme of being in Hsian by the 27th of November can be carried out.

Both the *Fiji Shimpō* and the *Asahi Shinbun* have received telegrams from Shanghai saying that the new five-per-cent. *ad-valorem* tariff will be enforced by the Imperial Chinese Customs from the 11th of November.

A curious case of apparently very flagrant injustice has just been exposed in the columns of the *North-China Daily News*. In a note describing "another rising of desperadoes and Boxers in Chiang-shan," that journal mentioned a report that the insurgents were receiving encouragement from certain reactionary gentlemen of Hang-chow, "chief among whom was an ex-Hanlin Reader named Fan Kung-hsi, who, it is alleged, was mainly instrumental last year in making the high officials at Hang-chow disseminate throughout the province the news of the Empress Dowager and Prince Tuan's decree calling upon the officials of the Empire to exterminate foreigners." Thereupon Mr. Liu Ming-tsz, who claims to have been an eye-witness of what happened at Hang-chow last year, wrote thus to the *North-China Daily News* :—

On looking up my diary, I find that on the 9th August, 1900, the state of affairs in Hangchow grew worse; everybody was in fear and doubt, as if expecting something to happen before the day was out. If it had not been for the efforts rendered by the most respectable and intelligent of the gentry, the various chapels, and residences of foreigners in Hangchow would have been destroyed long ago. At that time the ex-Hanlin Reader Fan Kung-hsi (Chashien), ex-Hanlin Compiler Yang Wen-yün (Shih-ü), and Loh Mow-hsiün (Mee-tsai), and the Secretary of the Grand Secretariat, Kao Yün-lin (Pah-soh) started a trainband service by enlisting men as militia to patrol and keep watch in the city. But in spite of their efforts, some ruffians made their way into the residences of Bishop Moule and Rev. G. W. Coultas, with a view to rob and plunder the houses. As soon as Mr. Fan Kung-hsi and his friends learned this, they immediately made the then Governor Yün dispatch soldiers to suppress these ruffians, so that the threatened houses were untouched.

In regard to disseminating the false decree, Mr. Fan told the Governor, when the latter summoned him for his opinion, that if he let the people burn the chapels and massacre Christians that day, they would destroy the yamen and murder the officials the next. He had private consultation with the Governor, and

was instrumental in putting a stop to proceedings which would otherwise have ended more disastrously than they did.

We suspect that in the matter of being the victims of unjust accusation there are a great many Fan Kung-hsi's, but for the purpose of defending them, there are very few Liu Ming-tsz's.

There have been so many changes recently in the personnel of the *Corps Diplomatique* in Peking that the following extract from a Shanghai contemporary will be useful to persons who desire to keep themselves posted :—

Speaking of Ministers, Mr. Conger will soon be the only one here who passed through the siege, and will then become the doyen, as Col. Denby was for so many years. After the siege the British Minister, Sir Claude MacDonald, was the first to be transferred. The new German Minister, Dr. Munim, came about the same time. Then the Japanese Minister, Mr. Nishi, left, and his successor, Mr. Komura, has also left within the last few weeks. The United States Minister was granted leave, and has lately returned. The French Minister, M. Pichon, was the next to leave, being succeeded by M. Beau. Then the Russian Minister, M. de Giers, was succeeded only lately by M. Paul Lessar. The Italian Minister, Marquis Ruggi, is the last one to leave, his successor not having yet arrived. The Spanish Minister, M. de Coloman, who has been doyen for the last two years, the Netherlands Minister, Mr. Knobel, who has served the next longest time to the Spanish, and was the only Minister wounded during the siege, the Belgian Minister, M. Joostens, who came just in time to pass through the siege, and the Austro-Hungarian Minister, Baron de Wahlborn, who was on leave during the siege, are all soon to leave. All these changes in the diplomatic body will make it easier to receive back the Empress Dowager and such officials as Yung Lu. The past is to be forgotten, and China is to be given another chance to scheme against the world. The United States Government may be behind other countries in a trained system of diplomats, but once again the Minister in Peking of greatest experience in Chinese matters will be the American.

KOREA.

Some question about the ownership of a small plot of land by a Russian subject is said to have arisen at Fusan. According to a telegram in the *Fiji Shimpō*, the Russian Consul at Masampo has gone to Fusan to discuss the matter with the local officials there.

It is suggested that the reluctance shown by the Korean authorities to abolish the grain veto is due primarily to the difficulties in which they have become involved owing to prematurely importing a quantity of Annam rice. The only chance of avoiding heavy loss on that transaction is to keep the veto in force. Thus whatever success might have attended the Japanese Representative's endeavours to procure the revocation of the interdiction had the case turned on harvest conditions only, he is not likely to be successful so long as the Korean Government has the white elephant from Annam on its hands.

The new treaty between Korea and Belgium was ratified on the 16th instant.

Mr. Hayashi, Japanese Representative in Seoul, speaking to the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun's* correspondent in that city, says that since Korean officials find their account in maintaining the grain-export veto, and since it furnishes to the people a pretext for evading the taxes, there is little chance of getting it repealed at present. The Korean Foreign Minister seems to be rather an impossible person, according to Mr. Hayashi. When he has important business to discharge at the palace, he pleads the fact that the Sovereign had retired to his bed-chamber as an explanation for postponing an audience and deferring the discharge of the business. Mr.

Hayashi denies, incidentally, that the Russian Representative has proved an impediment in the matter. He seems, finally, to have very little expectation that the International Company of the East will advance any money for the Seoul-Wiju Railway.

THE KYOTO HOTEL.

Thursday, Oct. 24.

The Kyoto Hotel affair has found its way into print. It is discussed by the *Japan Herald* under the heading "Japanese Antagonism to Foreign Enterprise," and it serves that journal as the text for ventilating its favourite views about "the antagonism of the Japanese to foreigners being permitted to attempt anything likely to lead to a profit." Our contemporary seems quite pleased to have found what it considers a practical illustration of its ancient hobby that the opening of Japan would not confer any benefits whatever on foreigners, and after stating the so-called facts in a most misleading manner, the *Herald* concludes by saying : "This flagrant case will not be likely to be soon forgotten, and should serve as a caution to over sanguine and too hopeful foreigners. In this country the most useful undertakings may be found incapable of realization by circumstances which could not be reckoned on as likely to occur." Now we happen to have most intimate knowledge about the "circumstances" of this affair, and since the allegations of the *Japan Herald* are likely to prove most mischievous if left uncorrected, we shall state the facts. Our contemporary's account is this :—

The need of a good Hotel, conducted so as to meet the requirements of foreign visitors, has been long felt. This led the Directors of the Oriental Hotel at Kobe to conceive the project of inducing the public to subscribe the requisite share capital for that purpose, and their efforts were crowned with success. Enough money being paid up for the requisite purpose, ground was bought, and an architect was employed to design a suitable building with its proper appurtenances. Ere this, the projected structure might or could have been erected, by a Japanese artisan who entered into a contract to build the building, but when he began to cart the necessary material, he was stopped by the priest of an adjoining temple, who refused to allow the use of the only road giving access to the property, he claiming that the road in question belonged to the adjacent temple. The assertion of this unexpected claim has been the means of causing the whole enterprise to be abandoned, since no reasonable arrangement, even involving the payment of a very considerable sum of money, coupled with an engagement to keep the road in repairs, has sufficed to placate the priestly extortioner, who is believed to be the agent of plotters to prevent the enterprise being attempted. The negotiations have been spread over a year or upwards, but all to no purpose. The money subscribed for the building and furnishing of the hotel, which was mainly intended for foreign visitors' use, has been kept idle during the time mentioned, and will ultimately have to be returned to the subscribing shareholders, less the expenses incurred, unless indeed the land purchased can be sold at a sufficient profit to cover them.

Portions of the above are quite unintelligible but the general drift can be deciphered despite the extraordinary English. So far as relates to the purchase of the land and the arrangements for commencing to build, the account is correct enough. But otherwise it is very erroneous. The projectors of the hotel made an unfortunate mistake at the outset : they purchased a lot of land without assuring themselves that any suitable means of access was available. There were apparently two means of access : one a back road, scarcely better than a path, which would not have been at all suitable ; the other a very excellent road, which the projectors imagined, doubtless, that they might use freely. But it turned out, as might easily have been ascertained at the

outset, that this latter road was not a public highway but a private avenue. It did not belong to a "priestly extortioner" as the *Japan Herald* asserts, apparently quite unconscious of the ludicrous contradiction involved in applying such a term to a landlord who is at the same time declared to have refused even "a very considerable sum of money." It belonged to a society called the *Hokokkai*, of which Marquis Kuroda is president, and which numbers among its members Marquis Nabeshima, Marquis Hachisuka, Baron Kaneko and many other prominent Japanese. The purpose for which the Society was formed was the erection of a monument to Hideyoshi, the *Taika*, and the road in question is an avenue the land for which was purchased, and all the expenses of construction were defrayed, by the Society. Even if the Society were disposed to allow this road to be converted into the approach to a hotel, the law would veto such an arrangement, for the law provides that no land belonging to a religious body may be used for business purposes during a longer period than three weeks. But the Society was not disposed to sanction any such arrangement. It desired that the approach to the monument should not be available for ordinary traffic, and its members strongly objected to the idea of sharing the avenue with a hotel. That they had an absolute right to raise this objection can not for a moment be queried, and that it is a reasonable objection with which most persons will sympathise, seems equally undeniable. There was no objection whatever to the hotel as such, still less was there any disposition to place obstacles in the path of the projectors because they were foreigners. To show how flagrantly untrue these charges are, we may mention that the Secretary of the *Hokokkai* did everything in his power to make arrangements for purchasing land for an alternative road, and did actually map out a route which might be utilized for that purpose, the proprietors of the land being willing, as he took the trouble of ascertaining, to part with it at a reasonable figure. Our readers will now be able to appreciate the propriety of the *Japan Herald's* assertion that "the priestly extortioner is believed to be an agent of plotters to prevent the enterprise being attempted." Our information stops short of any explanation as to why the projectors of the Hotel decided to wreck their whole enterprise rather than to avail themselves of the alternative route found for them by the Secretary of the *Hokokkai* after considerable trouble, but we can answer for it that so far from encountering an obstructive or unsympathetic attitude, the agents of the projectors received every possible assistance from members of the *Hokokkai* and from its Secretary. The Society did indeed decline to have its avenue converted into a hotel approach, and since its very natural objection was not suggested by any idea of "extortion" but was purely a matter of perfectly reasonable sentiment, the question of money did not enter into the account at all. Foreign enterprise is not unwelcome in Japan, so far as we can see, but foreign enterprise can scarcely expect that Japanese national and religious sentiment will efface itself entirely in order that hotels may be built or factories erected by foreign projectors. Assuming that there be any anti-foreign prejudice in the country, these recklessly unjust charges and baseless suspicions are certainly not calculated to placate it. Had the hotel in question been projected by Japanese subjects, it is most improbable that they would have fallen

into the error of imagining that the *Hokokkai's* avenue would be convertible into a hotel approach, and had they at the outset committed such a blunder, they would assuredly have admitted that the fault lay with themselves instead of attempting to accuse the *Hokokkai* of extortion or of prejudiced opposition to business enterprise.

Friday, Oct. 25.

Certainly no reader of the *Japan Herald* has reason to complain of lack of amusement if he takes the trouble to examine the wonderful arguments advanced by that journal and the still more wonderful English in which they are formulated. Our contemporary has fully succeeded in covering with ridicule an affair which it doubtless intended to treat very seriously, the affair of the Kyoto Hotel. Certain foreigners purchased a lot of land in Kyoto under the mistaken impression that a private avenue leading to a statue of Hideyoshi could be used for public purposes. The society of Japanese noblemen and gentlemen to whom the avenue belonged declined, and indeed were unable, to allow the avenue to be thus used, and the projectors of the hotel resolved to abandon their scheme rather than adopt an alternative route which the secretary of the society had found for them. That is the whole story. Out of such materials the *Japan Herald* manufactured a libel to the effect that the difficulties encountered by the projectors of the hotel were due wholly to Japanese unwillingness that foreigners should undertake any profitable enterprise in this country. The true facts having been explained by us, the *Japan Herald* replies:—

The *Mail* denies this, and indulges in a long rigmarole about some society, bearing the name of the *Hokokkai*, but of the existence of which is we may observe, entirely unknown to foreigners, and attributing the opposition of the project to the objection alleged to be entertained by its members, because the road leads to a monument erected to Hideyoshi being made use of by the visitors to an hotel.

Truly our contemporary has almost outdone himself in this striking display of grammatical construction. "But of the existence of which is we may observe, entirely unknown to foreigners." "Because the road leads to a monument erected to Hideyoshi being made use of by the visitors to an hotel." "Indulges in a long rigmarole about some society bearing the name of the *Hokokkai* and attributing the opposition of the project, etc." It is not impossible to decipher the drift of the *Japan Herald's* meaning, but it has certainly done its best to bewilder its readers, which is, perhaps, the wisest course it could adopt under the circumstances.

The *Herald* then proceeds to refute our statements, and for that purpose evolves the following sentence:—

Now what much militates against the correctness of the *Mail's* statements is the ugly fact that the priestly extortioner concerned, was the maker of the claim for cash he made, and subsequently added to, that if the money asked were paid the use of the road would then be granted to the Hotel Company!

Why, the English of Sam Weller's valentine was magnificent compared to the *Japan Herald's* production. "The priestly extortioner was the maker of the claim for cash he made, and subsequently added to." What on earth was the priestly extortioner's real performance? We entirely agree that his acts, as depicted by the *Japan Herald*, do constitute a very "ugly fact." However, it is unnecessary to pursue the subject of the hotel, because our contemporary has now exposed its complete ignorance of the whole affair. It confesses that it never heard of

the *Hokokkai*, and it has the splendid assurance to declare that the existence of such a society is entirely unknown to foreigners. Considering that the main part of the negotiations relating to the road were conducted with the *Hokokkai* by the projectors of the hotel, that the road belongs to that society, and that the secretary of that society did everything in his power to assist the projectors by making arrangements for an alternative route, the *Japan Herald's* avowal that it never heard of such a society as the *Hokokkai* furnishes an excellent illustration of the information it possesses.

Our contemporary is particularly irate because we mentioned, *en passant*, that portions of its writing were unintelligible owing to the extraordinary English employed. It rebuts that allegation, with exquisite courtesy, by accusing us of "scattering lies at random." It is an old established fact that even to a costermonger nothing is so terribly offensive as to be accused of talking bad English, and we can easily understand how painful such a charge must be to the erudite and polite newspaper whose charming ideas of syntax have been illustrated in the quotations adorning our columns above. If it be permissible to offer a suggestion, we advise our excited contemporary to advertise for the services of some youth who has received a tolerable education, and to appoint him to the post of "dresser" of manuscript in the office of the polished and scholarly journal.

MR. TANAKA SHOZO.

Mr. Tanaka Shozo has resigned his position as a member of the House of Representatives. His reason for the step is characteristic. He says that people have begun to allege that it was simply for the sake of getting elected that he took up the question of the Ashiwo mine so vigorously. Such a charge is exceedingly repugnant to him. He wishes to disprove it by the most practical demonstration in his power, and therefore he resigns his seat. We are bound to say that, in our opinion, Mr. Tanaka's retirement will rather promote than impede the orderly discharge of business in the House of Representatives, for many of his performances there were violent and discreditable. On the other hand, in spite of unsightly displays due to a quick temper and the sense of an unredressed grievance, he has won respect as a thoroughly honest politician. He is the only member of the House of Representatives that has steadily refused to accept the increase of 1,200 *yen* annually which the Diet voted for the salaries of its members, and in other ways he has proved himself a man of the highest principles. After ten years of parliamentary life it is very regrettable that such baseless rumours should drive him from his seat, but his countrymen will certainly sympathise with his motives.

THE EQUITABLE SOCIETY.

We wonder whether the *Tokyo Asahi Shimbun* ever intends to recognise the responsibilities of the position it has won. By sheer hard work, by courageous enterprise in collecting news and by clever writing, it has gained a high place in Japanese public esteem. Yet it apparently thinks nothing of prostituting its columns to most unworthy purposes. We find it now attacking the Equitable Insurance Company. On the ground that a foreign employé of the Company has behaved dishonestly, the *Asahi* declares that the Company has made a

failure, that out of six million yen worth of policies taken out by Japanese subjects, only one has thus far been realized, owing to the fact that there has not been time for more than one of the policyholders to die, and that the other persons insured by the Company are now suffering from uncertainty as to whether their security is living or dead. What amusing nonsense! If the *Asahi* knew anything at all about the Equitable it would know that such talk is veritable balderdash, and if it knows nothing, why does it undertake to speak? The foreign public, which does know, understands very well that the *Asahi's* injurious paragraphs are written in the interests of the Equitable's Japanese competitors, but the Japanese readers of the *Asahi* can not be supposed to be equally well informed. Some of them are doubtless deceived, and that is the purpose of the *Asahi's* paragraphist. A worthy purpose, in truth, for a journal ranking among the four first newspapers in Japan.

EMIGRATION COMPANIES.

The Government has amended the regulations with regard to Emigration Companies. Hitherto these companies have been required to put up ten thousand yen by way of security, but it is now enacted that any company hereafter formed must put up a minimum of thirty thousand yen. As for companies already in existence, their ten thousand yen will be regarded as sufficient for an emigration of one thousand persons, but if they despatch a greater number of emigrants, they will have to put up 10 yen for each, until a sum of thirty thousand yen is reached.

This new legislation is obviously dictated by the fact that many abuses have occurred in connexion with emigration companies and that in several cases their means have not proved sufficient to meet emergencies resulting from their own laches. To exact a larger amount of security seems to be the most practical method of dealing with the situation. Nevertheless some Japanese journals express dissent from the arrangement, and are evidently disposed to regard it as a device on the part of the old companies to protect themselves against competition. That involves the hypothesis that the Government is acting in collusion with the old companies, a conception that must to most persons appear rather extravagant, though our vernacular contemporaries seem to find no difficulty in entertaining it.

ARRIVAL OF CHINESE OFFICERS AND STUDENTS.

The *Hakui Maru*, which arrived at Bakan on the morning of the 22nd instant, carried Lieut.-General Yang and forty other Chinese officers and students who have come to Japan to attend the autumn manoeuvres. Among the students are two grandsons of Viceroy Chang Chih-tung.

General Yang, speaking to a Japanese interviewer, explained that although the Chinese Court had refused Viceroy Chang's application for permission to repair to a place on the Court's route for Peking, in order to greet Their Majesties, the refusal was due wholly to solicitude for the Viceroy's health, which was much impaired at one time. The General states, however, that the Viceroy has now completely recovered.

It can not be denied that the coming of such a large party of Chinese to attend the manoeuvres has considerable significance.

The Yangtze Viceroy is evidently looking towards Japan with constantly increasing interest as the country upon whose doings they are to model their own measures of progress.

GERMAN NOTES.

Professor Baumgarten has promulgated a theory that bovine tuberculosis is not transmissible to human beings. About 20 years ago, when he was serving as a surgeon in a hospital where Dr. Rotkowsky worked, the latter made many attempts, invariably without success, to inoculate cancer patients with tuberculosis germs, his conviction being that cancer and tuberculosis are mutually exclusive. These failures are regarded by Professor Baumgarten as positive proof that bovine tuberculosis can not be transmitted to human beings, and he explains the fact by saying that bacilli suffer modifications in the bodies they inhabit, and that those which have accommodated themselves to the organisms of the lower animals become comparatively innocuous to man. That would be a very comfortable theory if it relieved the public of all apprehension with regard to diseased milk or butter, but the Professor is careful to recommend that precautions with regard to those staples of diet should not be relaxed. In short, he believes in the theoretical harmlessness of the bacilli, but shrinks from seeing his belief subjected to a practical test.

The exact facts about the "Kowtow" are made clear by journals just received. It seems that the German Government did not require Prince Chun himself to "Kowtow," but did require that the other members of his mission should perform the "Kowtow" or some modified form of it. When it was found that an interminable deadlock would result from insisting on that demand, the Kaiser solved the difficulty by signifying his willingness to receive Prince Chun and an interpreter alone. Thus the "Kowtow" disappeared from the question.

The German newspapers usually regarded as inspired made light of the "Kowtow" question after the above solution had been found. They concluded that however humiliating the ceremony might have been made, the Chinese Government would have found means to hide its true character and significance from the nation. The same journals declared, however, that the ambassador should be obliged to use a formula such as would impress the Mandarins at all events. It does not seem, however, that any special formula was insisted on. What was written upon the yellow silk letter from the Emperor of China was this:—

"On behalf of the great Emperor my most gracious lord and master, I have the honour to place this letter in your Majesty's Imperial hands. After the revolutionary movements of last year in China the Imperial Court, moved thereto by its own inclination no less than by the demand of the Powers, felt bound to express by means of a special mission to Germany its sincere regret for these events, and, in particular, for the occurrence which cost the life of your Majesty's distinguished Minister, Baron von Ketteler. In order to place the sincerity of this regret beyond the possibility of any doubt, his Majesty the Emperor of China has chosen for this mission his nearest blood-relation. I am able to assure your Majesty that the Emperor my most gracious lord had, in the fullest sense of the word, no connexion whatever with the troubles which have brought great misfortunes upon China and losses and anxieties upon Germany. Nevertheless, the Emperor, in accordance with the custom of ages, has taken the responsibility upon his own sacred person. I am therefore charged, in handing over this letter, to give expression to the cordial feelings which the Emperor, my exalted Sovereign, entertains for your Majesty. I have further been instructed to act as

the interpreter of these sentiments on the part of the great Emperor and the whole Imperial family, and to give expression to his wish that your Majesty's House may flourish and enjoy health, happiness, and blessing in the fullest measure. His Majesty the Emperor of China hopes that the events of the past year have only constituted a temporary disturbance in the relations between the two countries, that the clouds have now given place to the clear light of peace, and that the inhabitants of Germany and of China may learn more and more to understand and to appreciate one another. And such is also my own personal desire."

When Prince Chun arrived at the New Palace for his audience, he was not given any military escort nor did any of the soldiers on guard at the gates salute him. But as he left the Palace he had a guard of honour and was saluted by a band.

The Peking correspondent of *The Times* says that the Chinese chuckled over the result and thought that Prince Chun had gained a diplomatic victory. Indeed it seems certain that the effect of the policy adopted in Berlin will be unfortunate, for the Chinese can not fail to conclude that the Prince refused to enter Berlin and remained at Basel until his conditions had been accepted, whereas in truth he was kept at Basel by the German Government until the manner of his reception had been decided.

As usual Russia seems to have been the only gainer. The Peking correspondent of *The Times* telegraphs:—

The incident has given another opportunity to Russia, which she has cleverly seized. Throughout the dispute the Russian Legation, foreseeing that Germany would give way, was in daily communication with Li Hung-chang, advising China to keep firm and thus embarrass Germany, and declaring that the Tsar, never ceasing to testify his friendship to China, was interceding with the German Emperor to spare China the indignity which he desired to cast on her special Embassy. Accordingly the Chinese in Peking to-day attribute the successful result of Prince Chun's protest to opportune Russian assistance.

There has occurred a split in the camp of the supporters of the new tariff bill in Germany. The agricultural classes demand even higher *minimum* duties on grain than those embodied in the bill, but the industrialists are opposed to any duties. Agrarian newspapers, at the date of latest advices, were denouncing the "selfishness" and the "treachery" of their former allies.

Russian journals are much pleased at England's disappointment over her bargain with Germany in the matter of the celebrated agreement. It has taken England a year they say, to discover that she was "duped," though her diplomatists ought to have known better.

There was every indication, at the date of latest advices, that Kauffmann would be reelected to the post of Second Burgomaster of Berlin, though the Emperor refused to confirm his original election. Originally he was chosen by a small majority and may be said to have owed his election to the support of the socialists, but on the second occasion he was expected to poll an overwhelming number of votes as the citizens objected to the supposed reason of the Emperor's refusal to confirm his election, namely, that when an officer of the reserve 20 years ago he took part in an agitation against the proposed State monopoly of tobacco.

THE JAPANESE AND MORMONS IN 1872.

(COMMUNICATED).

When the Iwakura Embassy was on its way eastward from San Francisco it was caught in a snow blockade and compelled to remain in Salt Lake City from the

4th to the 21st of February. While there, the following incident occurred, according to a quotation, in Lauman's "Japanese in America," from a local newspaper:—

"One of the principal members of the Japanese Embassy was waited upon yesterday by a messenger from the 'Prophet Brigham,' requesting the Oriental Prince to call on the Western Prophet. His Highness remarked that it was not etiquette in Japan for persons of his rank, when among strangers, to make calls, but awaited the calls of people among whom they may be sojourning.

"The prophet's messengers replied that the Seer and Revelator was very anxious to see the representative of His Majesty, but was sorry to admit that it was impossible for him to do so immediately. The Royal Ambassador inquired why the Prophet could not call. To this the messenger replied that the Prophet was unwillingly confined to his room in charge of a Federal officer. The Prince saw the point at once, and, with a frown, said:—"We came to the United States to see the President of this great nation; we do not know how he would like for us to call on a man who had broken the laws of his country and was under arrest."

It may be well for the Japanese of the present day, especially the officials, to exercise similar caution in their relations with the Mormon Apostles now here.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

The White-Horse Society—an appellation derived from an incident of *sake* drinking at the formation of the association—is a society of artists among whom the most eminent is Mr. Kuroda Kiyoteru, who threw Japanese society into convulsions, six years ago, by hanging a picture of a nude female in the Kyoto Exhibition. This Society has now opened a picture-gallery in Ueno, Tokyo, and nude subjects, drawn with startling accuracy, figure prominently among the exhibits. It was a hard nut for the bewildered police. Undoubtedly such doings came under the category of *fuzoku kwanan*, but they were permitted in all western countries and the Japanese public was still divided about the problem. So the police undertook to represent this division by stretching a piece of muslin over the lower parts of the figures. Tokyo is laughing heartily. It is such a sweet novelty. Paintings with police draperies disposed so as to save the public's prudery!

The people of Niigata prefecture seem to be considerably excited about the question of local boundaries. It was the intention of the authorities to combine three districts for administrative purposes, and the arrangements for combination were put in progress without consulting the inhabitants. The latter denounce such action as a flagrant violation of the right of local self-government. Many of the local officials have resigned, and a meeting has been held condemning the project of amalgamation and agreeing to indemnify to the extent of 3 *yen* daily any one who may come into conflict with the law by refusing to accede to the proposed change. There is a rumour that the headman of one of the villages, who attempted to appease the people, was wounded.

Her Imperial Highness Princess Kitashirakawa left Tokyo by train on the morning of the 20th instant. She was accompanied by a number of ladies-in-waiting and chamberlains, and by Marquis Date, Count Kiosu, Viscount Honda and others. The

Princess embarked in the *Asama* at Yokohama, and the war-vessel weighed at once for Formosa, where a shrine is to be dedicated to the memory of the late Prince.

A telegram from Hamamatsu says that the Kanaya tunnel has collapsed. There were fears of this for some time and all precautions had been adopted. It is expected that the repairs will be very speedily effected.

It is confidently affirmed that the reported issue of Treasury Bills will take place in a few days, the amount being ten million *yen*, and the rate of interest 7 per cent. The term of redemption is not yet fixed, but will probably be three or four months. This money, which is to be applied to continuing the *post-bellum* undertakings, would have been obtained from the Bank of Japan, but the latter having already advanced to the Treasury a sum of 24 million *yen*, further drafts upon its resources would have inconveniently restricted its facilities for accommodating the general public.

A telegram received by the *Asahi* says that on the 18th instant the Chinese Peace Plenipotentiaries handed over to the Spanish Minister as Doyen of the *Corps Diplomatique*, the whole of the bonds for the Indemnity. That is very prompt work, but, after all, the giving of paper promises is easy enough. It must be confessed, however, that whatever may be said about the initiatory stages of the Boxer trouble, China has not much ground for complaint as to the concluding arrangements, for although her conquerors inflicted a fine on her, they very kindly made dispositions for her to pay it without undue inconvenience.

The Emperor is slightly indisposed, having caught cold, and it has been decided that His Majesty will not attend the autumn manoeuvres of the Guards Division in Gumma prefecture, for which purpose he was to have left Tokyo yesterday (18th).

In the *Asahi* we find an interesting paragraph. It says that the loan of twelve hundred and eighty thousand *yen* which the Yokohama Water Works office was to obtain in America has all ended in smoke, and the officials are now in the happy position of having spent a considerable sum on presents to useless negotiators and on unnecessary telegrams. On the other hand, a sum of five hundred and twenty thousand *yen* due to Messrs. Favre Brandt and Company for pipes imported, has to be paid by the 30th of this month. Under the circumstances the Water Works Authorities see no course except to borrow money from a Japanese bank at 12 per cent., and they have obtained the consent of the Municipality to take that step. We can not believe that the Water Works would have to pay such a price for accommodation even under the circumstances related by our contemporary.

Mr. and Mrs. Uchida, who left Tokyo by the 6 o'clock train on the evening of the 23rd instant *en route* for Peking, had a great send off. About three hundred people assembled at Shimbashi to bid them farewell, and among the number were several members of the Cabinet, many prominent Japanese officials and some foreigners. A more animated scene has not often been witnessed at Shimbashi.

YOKOHAMA LITERARY SOCIETY.

The Yokohama Literary Society began its winter's work on Friday evening, and despite the inclement weather there was a fair attendance at the Van Schaick Hall. The lecturer was Miss Jessie Ackerman, who spoke before the Society last session, and her contribution was warmly received. The full programme was as follows:—

Overture—
PART I.
Andante from Symphony in C. Major...Schubert.
Mrs. Poole and Mr. Mason.
Lecture—"Incidents of Travel in Many Lands"...
Miss Jessie Ackerman, F.R.G.S.
PART II.
Vocal Duet—Tuscan Folk Songs.....Caracciola.
(a) "A Streamlet full of Flowers."
(b) "When I am Dead."
Miss F. Mendelson and Miss Poole.
Vocal Solo—"The Rose".....Cur hmann.
Mr. A. H. Atkinson.
Recitation—"The Minuet".....Miss Ross.
Vocal Quartette—
"Softly fall the Shades of Evening"...Hatton.
Miss Mendelson, Miss Poole, Mr. E. W. Maitland
and Mr. W. N. Allen.

THE SCHLÜTER CONCERT.

There was a large audience at the Public Hall on the evening of Wednesday, drawn thither chiefly by the expectations which had been aroused as to the powers of Mr. Max Schlüter, and it may be said at once that few if any were disappointed. The young performer, if not a great, is undoubtedly a most talented violinist, his command of the instrument betokening the possession of musical gifts and of training of the highest order. The concert opened with a fine number, Mozart's Quartette in E flat minor, in which Mr. Schlüter took the violin, Miss Mendelson the piano, Mr. H. Poole the viola, and Mr. R. Schmid the cello parts, the result being an admirable performance, which was deservedly applauded. Schubert's song "Ungeduld" was charmingly rendered by Mrs. Mollison, and being rapturously recalled she gave a "Fantaisie" by L. Denza. Next came Handel's Sonata in F major, a splendid performance by Mr. Schlüter in combination with Miss Poole at the piano. The Duet-tini for two violins by Godard brought out the young master again, this time with Mr. H. Poole, Miss Poole accompanying, and again, as indeed was the case after every number, the applause was hearty even to vociferousness. In the Violin Concerto, D minor (Vieuxtemps) Mr. Schlüter was heard to fine effect, the accompaniment being played by Miss Mendelson. In her two songs "Ich Liebe dich" by Grieg, and "Damon" by Max Stange, especially in the latter, Mrs. Mollison again held her audience spellbound and had to return and bow her acknowledgements of the ovation accorded her. Perhaps No. 7, a trio for violin, organ and piano, bringing out Mr. Schlüter, Mr. Allen and Miss Poole respectively, received more marked approval from the house than any other part of the programme. It consisted of (a) "Nocturne" by Mendelssohn, and (b) "Berceuse" by Godard, and the applause which it evoked continued until Miss Poole and Mr. Schlüter returned to play the last number but one, a violin solo—"Premier Chagrin" by Godard and "Danse Hongroise" by Ondricek. This was so warmly approved of that Mr. Schlüter with the same accompanist gave another solo, which *moreau* brought the concert to a close. It should be said that beautiful baskets of flowers, the gift of Mr. Schlüter, were presented during the evening to the ladies taking part in the concert. It would be idle to attempt a discussion of the merits of this young musician, for it was admitted by those well qualified to judge that he is an almost perfect master of the violin. In grace of expression, beauty of tone, and generally in the power of evoking from that fine instrument its varied and speaking charms, he stands above all but the most amply equipped critics. Nor can we speak discriminately of the ladies and gentlemen who gave him their assistance. The audience manifested their delight in increasing measure after each successive number, and we may safely content ourselves by declaring the concert an unqualified success.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE section of shareholders of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha who are agitating for changes in the management of the Company, appear to insist upon five points; first, that the Company's estimates for each year's expenditures should be submitted to the shareholders; secondly, that a committee of Councillors, numbering 30, should be appointed; thirdly, that strict rules should be enacted with regard to rewards to officers; fourthly, that regulations for determining the duties of the Company's employes should be minutely laid down, and fifthly, that larger dividends should be declared by reducing the reserve funds. As to these suggestions, it will doubtless seem to the public that some of them are quite incompatible with efficient working. We have never heard of any mercantile, industrial or maritime company in any part of the world that was required to submit to its shareholders estimates of income and outlays for each year. Business could not be conducted on such a system. The privacy essential in many operations would be violated. In other countries, England for example, no such estimates are thought of by shareholders, and if they were seriously called for, the reply of the directors and principal officers would be to resign *en masse*, for the demand would be inevitably interpreted as a declaration of want of confidence. To an equally impractical category belongs the suggestion that a committee of 30 persons should be appointed to discuss and decide all important questions relating to the conduct of the Company's affairs. That would be a veritable case of driving the ship ashore by an excess of oarsmen. It would be difficult to conceive anything more impractical. This, too, amounts to a declaration of want of confidence in the present management, and we may venture to suggest that if there be really any feeling of the kind in responsible quarters, the better plan would be to reconstruct the establishment instead of saddling it with a piece of wholly unworkable mechanism. Indeed the inference suggested by this suggestion is that its formulators are either making a jest of the whole affair, or have no knowledge whatever of business methods and requirements. The third and fourth points as to regulations about rewards and about official duties are matters upon which, as outsiders, we have no opinion to offer; but the fifth proposal, namely, that the reserves, or at any rate a part of them, should be dissipated for the purpose of paying larger dividends, must be condemned *in toto* by all thinking men. It is suggested that this proposal, like the lady's postscript, though standing last on the list, embodies the true gist of the whole agitation, and that the agitators are not investing shareholders who look to their yearly dividends as a steady source of income, but merely speculators whose hope is to "bull" the company's stock. If they succeed, the doom of the Nippon

Yusen Kaisha will be written, for a Company which, in these days of keen competition, divides its reserves among its shareholders and retains no funds to meet emergencies or to organize new developments, may truly be called moribund. It is not to such a company that the Treasury pays a substantial yearly dividend, but to a company which, content with a reasonable dividend, interprets its obligations to the State in a progressive spirit, and understands that the success it has already obtained should serve only to inspire fresh efforts, and that the lines where the flag of Japan is already seen are only paths to wider routes of enterprise. If the empire is ever to have a really fine mercantile marine, or to be able to utilize the powerful army it has organized, agitation like that now fomented against the Nippon Yusen Kaisha must be suppressed. It may have its uses. Criticism is always wholesome when it is honest, and we do not imagine that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha is further removed beyond the range of criticism than are many other big companies. That, however, is not the question. The general public must judge the critics by the proposals they themselves advance, and as to those proposals the verdict must be that they are mischievous and impractical.

FRENCH NOTES.

The religious orders which deem it incumbent to quit France rather than comply with the conditions of the Associations Law, are finding a poor welcome in other countries. Italy contemplates taking precautions against them; the Belgian Government has virtually vetoed their coming, and it is said that Germany intends to follow the example of some of the Swiss Cantons by prohibiting foreign communities. England and Holland thus seem to be the only countries where refuge can be found, Spain and Portugal being already agitated against their own religious communities.

France's attitude in the dispute with Turkey seems to have been unanimously approved in Europe. *The Times*, after declaring that its opinion is entirely favorable to the demands of France, says:—"The procedure of the French Government for the assertion of these demands is fully entitled to the approval and to the moral support of the civilized Powers. It has been temperate, dignified and firm. If the Sultan fails to appreciate its significance and the excellent impression it has produced on public opinion, he will show less discernment than he has usually exhibited in similar conjunctures."

M. Déroutede evidently wants to fight a duel with M. de Cassagnac. He has written a letter calling the latter "an Orleanist agent, a Dreyfusard agent, a Ministerial agent, a provocation agent and *un misérable*." Truly the custom of duelling seems to create rather than to restrain licence. If a man is willing to fight he seems to think that he may say what he pleases.

It seems probable that we may hear at any moment that M. Santos Dumont has won the Deutsch prize. The account of his trial ascent on Sept. 6th, is:—"For an hour and a half he manoeuvred in perfect conditions of stable equilibrium over

the Longchamps Racecourse, and then shouted to his friends to meet him at the Cascade Restaurant. The rendezvous was reached with scientific precision and punctuality, the balloon being guided as easily as a racehorse, and coming to earth in front of the restaurant quite gently and without a hitch. It was on the way back to the Meudon slopes that the first accident occurred. As the guide-rope was trailing among the trees of Baron de Rothschild's property, it caught, and the balloon was a captive. The efforts to disengage it, which lasted three-quarters of an hour, proved futile, and finally it became necessary for a bystander to climb a lofty pine and to fling M. Santos Dumont a rope, which he fixed in his keel and by which the balloon was pulled down. The keel was somewhat bent in the process. The balloon had then to be towed home, for too much gas had escaped to make a fresh ascent possible. The distance was considerable, and the lake which intervened complicated the difficulty. M. Santos Dumont had all but arrived when a gust of wind broke one of the ropes by which the balloon was being towed. The men who had hold of the others were frightened and let go. The balloon went up suddenly nearly 300ft. M. Santos Dumont, who was in the car, instantly opened one of the valves: the gas accumulated in the upper half, and the balloon descended at an immense velocity to the ground. The shock seriously shattered the whole machine, breaking its wooden frames; and M. Santos Dumont, who, however, was not hurt, declared that it was the first time in his life that he had ever felt really frightened."

The Russian *Norosti* having sympathised too vehemently with the French nationalists and having pretended that the pardon of the French political exiles would make a favourable impression in Russian political circles, has been suspended for a month.

The difficulties of the Paris Municipality in making ends meet seem likely to affect the beauty of Paris injuriously. *The Times* correspondent writes:—

Paris is threatened with the disappearance of many of those oases of verdure which are such a relief to the eye from the wilderness of bricks and mortar. Not that the avenues of trees on the boulevards are in jeopardy—these will continue to be one of the chief embellishments of the city—but the numerous private gardens which agreeably supplement them are likely to be taxed out of existence. The municipality, driven to its wit's end just at the end of last year to make up the revenue lost by the remission of the octroi on wine and beer, lit on a device of imposing a tax of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on land not built upon. This is a rather vague term, and there was an alarm that even the small courts at the back of most of the Parisian houses were to be subjected to the impost. The city authorities do not propose to go to this length; and, indeed, as only 4,300,000fr. are required to cover the deficit, such a wholesale measure would be far in excess of any fiscal exigencies. Moreover, they are ready to allow every house, untaxed, a space of ground equal to the area of the building. Still it is lamentable to think that the inevitable disappearance of private gardens is likely to be hastened by this annual fine of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on their estimated selling value as building ground. Gardens more or less spacious are still numerous, and are a source of pleasure not merely to the owners or occupiers but to the neighbours and passers-by, and their sanitary qualities are obvious. Schools and convents also have grounds, which are not so much a luxury as a necessity. Cloistered orders, if they are to continue in existence under the new law, manifestly require them. Wealthy residents, it may be thought, will not leave Paris or sacrifice their gardens on account of the new tax; but nowadays even the rich, in view of reduced rents or interest on investments, are disposed to limit their expenditure. The spacious garden in the rear of Rothschild's Bank is being built upon. Although this began before the tax was imposed, that tax is calculated to influence less opulent residents. Much will no doubt depend on the degree of rigour

with which the law is enforced, but it will certainly tend to deprive Paris of one of its charms for foreign visitors, and, what is more serious, of one of its elements of salubrity.

It is now denied that Turkey has imposed any new tax on French religious orders. The origin of the false rumour was that the local authorities were recently instructed to show more diligence in collecting dues from monastic institutions which have no firmans.

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF JAPANESE CURRENT LITERATURE.

The Editor of the *Kokumin Shimbun*, Mr. Tokutomi, has reviewed at considerable length Mr. Nakae's Tokusuke's — 年有半 *Ichinen-yūhan*, a book that is in many respects quite out of the common. As Mr. Tokutomi is always worth reading when dealing with literary subjects, we give the gist of his review:—This book represents the opinions of a man who is suffering from a mortal disease and hence of a man who is conscious that this will be his last say, so to speak. Under these circumstances, Mr. Nakae has said many things that writers differently situated would withhold. A year and a half the doctors told him some time ago was the approximate limit of his life's duration. Hence the title of the work. Mr. Nakae is well known to the public as a man who in addition to possessing an intimate knowledge of Chinese literature has studied French books very thoroughly. His published works show him to be a scholar of exceptional insight, and thus his last book is in many ways more striking than anything he has written. It contains numerous accusations of men and things, but the advice with which its pages abound cannot but serve a useful purpose. Possessing an intimate knowledge of Japanese human nature, Mr. Nakae has found it an easy task to put his finger on national weaknesses. To quote a few instances: "Japanese know well in what their interests consist, but they do not know what is right and reasonable. They allow themselves to be swept along by events without reflecting whither they are going. For centuries accustomed to submit to the violence and arbitrariness of the *samurai* without opposition, they do not give their conduct a moment's thought, but just act from impulse. What are wanted in this age are not warriors, but philosophers, not men of action as much as men of thought." "There are lots of men who can talk and many that use their hands well, but few who use their brains" (*Nihon nite wa kuchi no hito, te no hito ōku shite, nō no hito sukunashi*). "Japanese are too easy-going. They attach themselves to things too impulsively and give them up with equal readiness. They are lacking in seriousness of mind. They too readily agree with those whom they meet and are apt to flatter." This is all true, remarks the *Kokumin*, but we hardly expected to hear it from a man given to drinking. Nakae's character sketches are well worthy of consideration, though we cannot agree with what he says in many cases. He speaks of Marquis Saigō as lacking in courage and resolution in action. In this Mr. Nakae is quite wrong. Marquis Saigō excels in the very quality in which he is represented as being deficient. He is a man who is seen at his best in a difficult situation. When many men would be at a loss what course to follow his mind is always made up. Of Marquis Saionji, Mr. Nakae says, "He is a man of lofty ideas and broad views, extremely intelligent and possessing great insight into affairs. He sees through things at once. Hence he is not easily carried away by curiosity nor does he show any great enthusiasm for new things. On this account people say that he is cold and indifferent. But his mood is the result of insight in most cases." More than half of this is true, says the *Kokumin*, but Mr. Nakae knows the Saionji of ten years ago and not the Saionji of to-day. . . . The chief value of the *Ichinen-yūhan* consists in the manner in which it makes known to us the real Nakae, whom we take to be an honest and a very discerning writer. People are surprised that a man of such talent and knowledge of affairs should spend his days in drinking. But the fact is Mr. Nakae has seen enough of the world and its ways to be dis-

gusted with it, and he seems to have come to the conclusion that this subject won't bear thinking about; so, as a diversion, he drinks and now and again makes strange remarks that few understand. These freaks are to be regarded as his method of giving an outlet to his mental dissatisfaction. The Nakae known to most people is the surface Nakae and not the real man. Although so fond of learning he has always taken a keen interest in political affairs. There has been no greater enemy to the Sat-Chō Clan Government than he. He has been called the Rousseau of Japan, because he has ever championed the cause of the people. The terms for the popular party and the official party, *Min-tō* and *Ri-tō*, were invented by him. But when the two great parties that represent popular interests, the *Jiyūtō* and the *Kaishintō*, became hostile to each other, Nakae's interest in politics ended and he went into business. In this he was unsuccessful and it is pathetic to find so fine a man summing up his misfortunes in such words as the following:—*Waga jigyō ni okeru mōke wa tanin kore wa tori; son wa ware hikiuke; sono suye wa saiban, bengōshi, shittatsuri, kyōbai, dandan to semekitaraitte taoretarai*. "The profits which my business brought was appropriated by others; the losses only fell to me—the end of it all being that, pressed by courts of law, by barristers, by bailiffs and by the sale of attached goods, step by step I was ruined." At this juncture he took to writing again, but just when his many admirers were rejoicing over his return to the literary world, the hand of death was laid on him, and here we are reviewing his dying utterances. It is a sad case, but there is comfort in the thought that Nakae leaves behind him a number of disciples who will perpetuate his influence in the world. As regards money-making and the like, he was always the most unbusiness-like of men. One day a few months ago he took his wife to Sakai. There on the shore the two conversed cheerfully at first, but suddenly Nakae's soul clouded over and he turned to his wife and said, "I am only waiting for death. Being a man, I have read much and know what is true and what is right. Therefore my thoughts yield me much pleasure. So much is this the case that, though stricken by a mortal disease, often I can forget my trouble. But you my wife, being a woman, though of late you have listened with delight to what I have to say on many subjects, have not sufficient mind to explore things for yourself. I have shown myself to be a poor hand at making money and have accumulated nothing but debts, and now I have to leave you to provide for yourself. You are too old to marry again." Then, smiling, he said to his wife, "Shall we enter the sea and go to paradise together like two constant lovers?" Whereupon they both laughed merrily and so the scene ended. The language used in describing this incident is very beautiful and yet so sad that it is hard to read it with dry eyes. He was evidently trying to act the Stoic, but ever and anon the Epicurean part of his nature would assert itself. The blending of joy and sorrow, laughter and weeping is all reproduced in his book in a most telling manner until the reader feels as though he himself were passing through the same dread ordeal and attempting to meet death with a smile. To speak of this man as the Rousseau of Japan is to misrepresent him. He is far more sober than the great French radical and his mind is better balanced. The general public knows him not. Those who really know him express no surprise as they read the *Ichinen-yūhan*.

Mr. Nakae read the *Kokumin's* review with great pleasure and sent for Mr. Tokutomi to thank him for his appreciation of his views and real character. On that occasion Mr. Nakae said, "I am no wild schemer, but an ordinary practical man of the world. I am no Rousseau."

* * *

The *Chūō Kōron* publishes an article on public amusements in Japan, which deals specially with the *yose* and their influence. The writer is of opinion that the country is ill-provided with entertainments that are at once amusing and instructive. So many attractions known in Europe and America are not to be found here. The *yose* corresponds in a way to the Music Halls of the West, with perhaps more license than Western

Society grants to the latter. Police reports published two years ago showed that there were in Tōkyō alone 153 of these Halls. They are by no means equally distributed over various districts. Kanda is specially noted for the number of *yose* there, just as Kyōhashi is noted for its newspaper offices and the Kōjimachi district for its theatres. There are no less than 43 *yose* in the Kanda district. This district, it must be remembered is more frequented by students than any other. Out of some 50,000 students residing in Tōkyō it is calculated that 35,000 live in Kanda. This accounts for the enormous number of lodging-houses in that district. In the whole of Tōkyō there are said to be 1,631 lodging-houses (*Geshi-kuya*), and of these 1,086 are in the Kanda, Kōjimachi, Hongō, Nihonbashi, Shitaya and Asakusa districts. As regards lodging-houses, Hongō stands first and Kanda comes next, but in the matter of *yose* Kanda leads. The *Chūō Kōron* contends that the entertainments given at these places should be radically altered in character, so as to prove an educational factor of importance.

The paper quoted above devotes much space month after month to attacking abuses of every kind. In a recent number it has an article entitled *Shijō (Kami no uye) no Hanzei* (The Sins of the Press) in which the subject of indecent advertisements is gone into. The *Chūō Kōron* contends that the Government is far too lax in dealing with the publishers and circulators of thoroughly demoralising books. The manner of advertising various specifics is often suggestive of actions that the law condemns. For instance, in recommending a drug for the use of women, one advertisement says, "Those women who are afraid of causing abortion by taking this medicine are recommended not to take it," which is a clever way of informing people how to produce abortion. A book called *Kwaizakuru himitsu onna koroshi*, that sells at 22 *sen* is contaminating from cover to cover, and ought to be suppressed at once. The *Konin Hiji-yome-iri Dōga*, which sells at 13 *sen*, is little better than the last mentioned. Other indecent publications in wide circulation are the *Danjo Kōyō*, *Makura no yume*, price 26 *sen*. *Shinsen Makura bunko*, 26 *sen*; *Keiseikai shijō hachite*. There are many others whose titles even, the *Chūō Kōron* says, are too indecent for publication in its pages. If the newspapers were to cease inserting advertisements of these books, their circulation would be greatly curtailed thereby. But this step they are not likely to take unless the Government interferes. The Osaka journals are specially to blame in this matter, as they have more indecent advertisements than the papers of any other city. A good deal of information on this subject is given by the *Chūō Kōron* which we cannot transcribe here. It rightly says that the attempts of the Monbushō to teach morality to the young must to a large extent be frustrated by the circulation of polluting literature in a most bare-faced manner.

* * *

In the *Kokumin Shimbun* appears a report of an interview with Marquis Saionji in which the following opinions are given as those of the Marquis:—Art critics in this country say a great many things that are quite unintelligible to ordinary readers. They are always talking about the objective and subjective characteristics of pictures. What they mean by this is not at all clear. They are running these two terms to death in a way that is unknown in the West. In China this method of criticising works of art is unknown. . . . Coming to the subject of changes in our language, and the method of writing and composing, I do not doubt that eventually we shall adopt some simpler system of signs. The development which our language has undergone in the past is very marvellous in its way. We have imported terms wholesale from the neighbouring continent and by means of Chinese have managed to make all Western technical terms thoroughly intelligible to our people. Even in the *Meiji* era alone the language used by popular writers has made wonderful strides, as any one can see who will

* The term *Shijō-hachite* comes from wrestling and here is applied to prostitution.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY).

take the trouble to compare a newspaper article written to-day with one written 25 years ago. The vague, stilted Chinese style proved quite unsuited for giving full expression to Western thought, and so it has been made to give place to an easy-flowing and expressive semi-colloquial style which answers the purpose of writers and translators excellently. Though we cannot expect any rapid radical transformation of the language, it is very desirable that deficiencies in our forms of speech should be supplied. In Japanese very frequently the distinction between singular and plural and between the tenses of verbs is not marked at all. In telegrams it is often very awkward. If we send the message *yuku*, for instance, it is not clear whether one or many are going. Neither is it clear whether the person referred to has gone or is going. . . . As regards the difficult Chinese style, if there were about a hundred Japanese who could read and write it, it would be all that is required. The rest of the nation had far better adopt a popular three-parts colloquial style. The development of the language should be allowed free scope to take what direction it will. It will thus suit itself to the wants of the time. There are some who say that if Imperial Rescripts and the like were written in Genbun Itchi (Spoken and Written Languages United) style, they would lose their dignity and impressiveness, but I am not of this opinion. Rescripts could be written in this style so as to produce the same effect. If men cannot be impressive when they use the ordinary speech of everyday life, that is the fault of the men and not of the language they use. But change in these matters is not to be effected in a day. . . . What is to be regretted more than anything is the manner in which our young men are handicapped by being put to study difficult Chinese which will be of little use to them in after-life. This can only be compared to the levying of a tax which people can ill afford to pay.

On painting the Marquis said: In oil painting and water-colouring we have not made much progress. Our water-colours are no more than sketches. . . . I am very fond of music, both Japanese and foreign. But Japanese instruments are not suited for orchestral purposes in large halls. They are better listened to in small rooms and when few in number. I like the *samisen* best. But the range of the notes is very limited and the pleasure afforded by it only momentary. The air no sooner begins than it is over, like the explosion of an incense squib. . . . There is nothing that I enjoy more than travelling, and sea-voyages are a great pleasure to me. I prefer to keep to countries where I know the language. So my journeys have taken me to France, Germany, Switzerland, and Italy only among European countries.

* * *

Every other week the *Kokumin Shimbun* publishes a Literary Supplement. In No. 14, lately issued, Mr. Tokutomi gives us an article on "The Japanese and the English in public and private life" (*Kōshi 公私, ni okeru Nihonjin to Eijin*), of which the following is the substance: Bismarck once said, "As an individual the Englishman is an upright and thoroughly trustworthy gentleman whom you can respect. To call an Englishman a liar is the greatest insult you can offer him. But the English Government is the very opposite of this. Its most distinctive characteristic is hypocrisy, and it will resort to measures that the individual Englishman utterly despises. The French are somewhat given to act in a similarly unscrupulous manner, specially when dealing with weak countries, but they do so in a more open manner and they do not put on a pretence of virtue in the way the English do." This criticism is too extreme for us to adopt it as it stands, says Mr. Tokutomi, but the distinction between the action of individual Englishmen and official action to which Bismarck called attention undoubtedly exists. In not a few cases private and public behaviour are in direct opposition to each other. How do we stand as a nation in this matter? Mr. Townsend Harris, who arrived in Edo in 1857, and who signed our first Treaty with America, once said *Nihonjin wa sekai no*

saidai kyōgensha nari (Japanese are the biggest liars in the world). This was no doubt an exaggeration of the truth, but in the matter of mutual distrust we Japanese know that it exists to such extent that we are hard put to it when having to defend ourselves against the charges brought by foreigners. But when we come to consider the action of our Government in its dealings with other Powers, we see integrity and fairness that it is hard to find elsewhere. Our honesty in international affairs has been designated by some to be *baka shōjiki* (the honesty of a fool). Considering the prominent part we took in the relief of Peking and other military operations in China last year, that we should only send in a bill for the actual cost of the expedition has astonished the world. But this is our way when dealing with other nations. We see then that the moral tone of our politics as regards foreign affairs is very high. So that we excel just where England fails and fail where England excels. Which nation has the greater advantage, the one which can boast of high-toned individual morality or the one which maintains a lofty standard in her international dealings? This is a question that we find it hard to answer, concludes Mr. Tokutomi.

* * *

The *Nippon Shimbun* draws a parallel between the Scotch and the inhabitants of Northern Japan. The following are the chief points of the comparison: It is proposed to establish two new Universities, one in Kyūshū and the other in Sendai, and it is assumed that the persons residing in these parts have progressed far enough to warrant such a step. But is this so far as the Northerners are concerned? Comparing the North-Eastern part of Japan with Scotland, we find the people are as different as it is possible for them to be. The Scotch are respected by the English for their fine qualities, but the residents in the North-Eastern part of Japan have for a long time been regarded as inferior to their Southern fellow-countrymen. (*Tōhoku wa anadorare, mu-shinkei to yobaretaru koto hisashi*). They fear the Southerners, but are not feared by them. In Great Britain the opposite is the case. On the whole the Scotch have a higher reputation than the English. If the English are patient, persevering, energetic, and brave; the Scotch are more so. But the races of Great Britain are thoroughly amalgamated and there is no real mutual want of respect between them as there is here. But nevertheless it cannot be said that in Japan the Northerners are shallow. Some able men have come from the North-East, such as Takayama Hikokurō, Gamō Kumpō, and Rin Shihai. In regard to the inauguration of the various business enterprises of the *Meiji* era the North-East of Japan has taken a leading part. But in accumulating profits from the undertakings started they have fallen behind their Southern competitors. As originators the Northerners are ahead, but as utilisers of opportunities and facilities they are always surpassed by the Southerners. It is a peculiarity of the Southerners that they originate few things. They allow others to go ahead, but no sooner do they see there is money to be made in a thing than they exert themselves to secure the lion's share of the profits. In all matters whether political or commercial the Northerners allow themselves to be ousted by the Southerners. So much so that modern Japan is the Southerners' Japan* and it is recognized that the Northerners are half asleep. They are regarded as a pliable, easily-led people and are looked down upon for this reason. Politicians like Count Itagaki and Count Gotō recognised years ago that the Northerners made good tools for the carrying out of their designs and used them accordingly to a very large extent. The Scotch bear no such relation to the English. They are found leading rather than being blindly led. Though Northerners in Japan are by no means shallow and artificial, they lack stability of character and steadfastness of purpose, just the qualities in which the Scotch excel. They are angry occasionally, and then they are for the time extremely formidable, but a little submission appeases them, and they will allow the cause of

* In the original the terms, North-Easterns and South-Westerns are used throughout.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

their anger to remain unchanged. They are specially susceptible of flattery, a weakness which is not found in Scotchmen. This is the opinion of persons who are well versed in the politics of modern Japan. It is far preferable to be able to use whatever opportunities offer rather than wait for the instigation of other people. The use of opportunities is an art that the Northerners have not learnt. Hence it is that so much that they begin is never finished.

* * *

As has been already stated in these columns, the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* on the 4th inst. celebrated the publication of its Nine-thousandth number by the issue of a giant edition of the paper consisting of no less than 128 pages. On politics, law, literature and religion there are special contributions from the pens of well-known writers, all of more or less merit. Among them an article on "The Confusion and Crudeness in the Establishment of Law," by Mr. Okuda Yoshito, the head of the Cabinet Bureau of Legislation (*Hōseikyoku-chō*), deserves special notice. Mr. Okuda writes on a subject which he has specially studied, and therefore speaks with authority. We can do no more than give the outline of his essay, entitled *Hōrei Seitei no Soman*. The laws and regulations issued by various Departments of State, says Mr. Okuda, are frequently at variance with each other and the work of bringing them into line is a task that the Government has not yet succeeded in completing. There is a tendency with the Departments to act independently of each other and each tries to get all the money it can out of the exchequer. Work is frequently done three or four times over at great expense to the State because each Department wishes to act separately. The following statistics will give some idea of the activity of the various Departments in issuing orders, regulations, and drafting laws. From November, 1890, when the Constitution came into operation, down to August of this year the total number of Imperial ordinances issued was 3,851. Out of these 503 took the form of laws. This was at the rate of more than one per day. Besides this there were 1,200 Departmental orders, bringing the number up to 5,861. Over and above these are all the provincial orders issued, making an aggregate of new regulations that is quite phenomenal. Many of these orders introduce unnecessary changes. They follow no recognised principle or system and were dictated in many cases by mere temporary causes or the whims of high officials. Laws have not changed as much as ordinances, but some of these have been changed far too often. The law concerning the building of railways, for example, passed in 1892, has been changed ten times, and the Registration Fee law passed in 1896 has undergone five modifications. But this is a trifle compared to the instability of ordinances. The Imperial Ordinance bearing on the rank and remuneration of high-class officials during about ten years has been changed 76 times; the cause frequently being the creation of some new official or some new office. Imperial Ordinances affecting the salaries of *hannin* officials have been altered 40 times; those of the military 38 times. Ordinances that have been changed ten or twelve times are too numerous to be dealt with here. In education the same confusion exists. Ordinances and regulations are altogether lacking in system and hence they conflict with each other in a variety of ways. Then on some points the rules are far too numerous. Those bearing on the discipline of officials number 37. Rules affecting the financial arrangements of the various Departments are always changing. In reference to the methods of purchasing things required for official use there is the greatest discrepancy between the methods followed; in some cases free competition being allowed by various Departments and Bureaux; and tenders called for from the general public, in others the competitors being specially chosen. Rewards and perquisites granted to one Department are withheld from another. For instance, in the Naval Department permanent officials get what are called *fujorei*, presents to help them along, which are not granted to army officials occupying corresponding posts. There

are many such inconsistencies. It is high time that the Government should insist on the abolition of the Department spoliation system, the system by which each Department tries to get all it can for any and every purpose, without regard to rival claims. Systematic administration is what is lacking and on the supply of this deficiency the nation must insist. The following table shows the number of Imperial Ordinances and Laws that have come into existence since 1890.

Year.	Laws.	Imperial Ordinance.
1890	3	21
1891	5	249
1892	9	120
1893	19	263
1894	25	208
1895	32	174
1896	32	406
1897	50	471
1898	32	373
1899	109	467
1900	87	423
1901	38	173

In its issue of Oct. 18th the *Tōkyō Nichi Nichi Shimbun* publishes an article on "Japanese Students in Foreign Lands" of which the following are the salient points: Even supposing that a country's home educational system is all that it ought to be there is much to be gained from sending a certain number of students to foreign schools. It is done habitually in Western countries. But with us the benefits of sending students abroad are very great, since our home system of education is lacking in many important elements. We have not fully realised this as a nation. According to investigations made by the Mombushō two years ago, 105 students had been sent by that Department, 12 by the Foreign Department and 16 by the Naval Department, making a total of 133. Besides these a few have gone at their own expense, but as a rule these have not stayed abroad long and have seldom completed their courses. The Government ought to go into this subject more earnestly and take steps for sending men abroad to study commerce, industry, and the like. Hitherto too much favour has been shown to men in pursuit of mere academic learning. Some people say that Government has not sufficient money for this. But very little is required. Ten thousand *yen* a year would suffice to send four or five and 200,000 or 300,000 *yen* would maintain a hundred students. The Government spends far too much money in despatching officials to foreign countries who effect nothing that is beneficial to the State. In many cases the men who go speak no foreign tongue. Their tours are very costly to the State nevertheless. This should be stopped and the money hitherto devoted to it utilised for maintaining promising students in Western countries. Neither our commerce nor our industry can be developed properly without our sending specialists to study these subjects in the great centres of the world's activity and business enterprise.

YACHTING.

Saturday was a fine day for the 39-raters but the breeze was too much for the cruisers and 21 raters, though doubtless individual boats in both those classes could have gone over the courses without serious trouble. Consequently it was wisely resolved to start only the big craft, of which three slipped their moorings and began cruising about before gunfire. The wind was a little to westward of north, coming in heavily at times with occasional rain squalls; there was a nasty joggle in the harbour; between the entrance and the Lightship there was less sea but off Honmoku it was no joke even for the 39-raters. They were all three under reefed lower sail. *Mary* had the best of the start, getting over eight seconds after the signal; *Kingfisher* was a couple of seconds later but most unfortunately her reef points began to part and before the race had really commenced for her her mainsail ripped and she had to bear away to her moorings, a cripple. But for this accident there is no doubt that the race would have been doubly interesting. *Haidee* was taken unawares and crossed the line twelve seconds astern of *Mary*. She had indeed a bad start, and the result was soon observable in the wind-

ward work out to the entrance, which *Mary* passed about 4 minutes ahead. The wind had all the weight they wanted and they reached out to the Lightship at great speed, *Mary* being able on this leg to add about half a minute to her lead. It was a clear run with a high following sea to the Widow Buoy and here again it was seen that *Mary* was getting away from the white cutter, for there was a difference of eight minutes between them when they hauled on the wind for the thrash homeward. There was a very heavy sea off the Spit and both craft took water freely on board, *Mary* in particular knocking up quite a smother of spray. The latter, almost immediately after flattening in sheets, began to lose her advantage. She laboured heavily though carrying only jib and mainsail, while *Haidee*, looking very snug and handsome under her new canvas, came up fast. After making a short board *Mary* seemed to point high enough for the Lightship, but when *Haidee* after standing well out came in and met her there was little difference between them. Very soon *Haidee* also went on the starboard tack and began to come up hand-over-hand. *Mary* was very heavily handicapped. She had set her staysail again, but in the heavy thrashing her copper had opened forward and began to strip, retarding her progress of course to a most serious extent. So *Haidee* sailed through her lee with comparative ease and was immediately leading boat. As they neared the Lightship both went much easier and at this mark *Haidee* led by half a minute only. In the smooth water she went the faster and passed the *Barfleur* a minute and ten seconds to the good, but *Mary* picked up as they approached the harbour entrance and passed in just 51 seconds astern. She gained a few seconds by being steadied on her course more promptly than the leader, but they seemed to run in without any appreciable change in their positions and crossed the line as follows:—

Haidee... 4h. 29m. 40s. *Mary*... 4h. 30m. 20s.

Those are the official times but observers with watches made the difference between the two just about half a minute. At any rate as they sailed on level terms, both under club time allowance and under handicap (on which the two prizes were given) there was no mistake about *Haidee*'s win, and her owner was the recipient of many congratulations when he came down town from the race course.

BASEBALL.

Saturday was not a particularly pleasant day for field-sports, being squally, damp, and cold, but there was nevertheless a fair attendance at the Cricket ground in the afternoon to witness the baseball match between the Y. C. and A. C. and a nine from the U.S.S. *Yorktown*. The play was disappointing all round, the naval visitors being very uncertain in their fielding, muffling several easy catches and in the fourth and fifth innings getting fairly rattled. At this point *Yorktown* had piled up 19 runs to 13 made by the *Yorktown* men, and in the next innings the home side put on 2 more, making them 8 to the good. Then in the seventh innings, when two had retired, Kilby missed at first base, and White made a glaring error in the right-field, allowing three men to get in besides a home-run for the batter. Another run was made by the Navy ere the innings closed. This was all that either side managed to get, the game concluding with the home team the winners by three runs. Mr. Merriman was umpire. Teams and runs by innings are appended:—

Y. C. AND A. C.		U.S.S. "YORKTOWN."	
McChesney.....	L.F.	Nolan.....	L.F.
Swan.....	3 B.	Davis.....	2 B.
Hellyer.....	S.S.	Severid.....	S.S.
Blake.....	P.	Weisick.....	3 B.
Merriman.....	2 B.	Nicholson.....	1 B.
Dyer.....	C.F.	Riley.....	C.F.
Thorn.....	C.	Heise.....	R.F.
Kilby.....	1 B.	Toomey.....	C.
White.....	R.F.	De Moss (Shea).....	P.

RUNS BY INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Y. C. and A. C....	3	1	2	6	7	2	0	0	21
U.S.S. <i>Yorktown</i> ..	0	6	2	4	1	0	5	0	18

ARRIVAL OF SIR CLAUDE MACDONALD.

PUBLIC RECEPTION.

The C.P.R. steamer *Empress of India* arrived at Yokohama on Tuesday morning, getting up to her moorings about half-past seven in the morning with, as it seemed to most of those residents interested in her arrival, far less demonstration than usually signals her appearance in the Bay. Much conjecture was engaged in on Monday as to the non-appearance of the vessel but as a matter of fact we believe she left Vancouver a day late. Not long after nine o'clock the members of the Committee appointed to arrange for Sir Claude MacDonald's reception, with a considerable number of the public, began to assemble at the English Hatoba. At a quarter to ten the British Minister's party left the steamer in the C. P. R. launch *Spindrift*, and on landing with Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Beethom Whitehead and Mr. H. A. C. Bonar, British Consul,—returning from long leave,—they were met on the jetty by all those that signed the address, who were greeted cordially by Sir Claude and Lady MacDonald. Thereafter the Minister, escorted by Mr. J. F. Lowder and followed by the general body of the public, proceeded to the British Court Room.

In the Court Room seats were found for all the ladies but most of the gentlemen had to stand, places being given to Sir Claude and Lady MacDonald and to Mr. and Hon. Mrs. Beethom Whitehead at the desk occupied in former days by the clerk and other officials of the Court. With the brightly dressed bevy of ladies thus disposed round the hall, and the warm sunlight that momentarily threatened to invade its precincts, the scene was lively as well as interesting. Perhaps it may be added that the dingy laize of the clerk's table was covered by the British colours, which Sir Claude abstractedly turned over during his reply to the address.

Mr. LOWDER, having asked for silence, proceeded to address the Minister. He said: Sir Claude MacDonald, as a soldier is bound to obey orders so a lawyer who should travel beyond the four corners of his brief would rightly incur the censure of his client. But though I may not be allowed to attenuate in any way the words of welcome contained in the address I am about to read to you, it is permissible to state that on no occasion save one to which I will refer presently, has the proposal to give our Minister a public reception been approved with greater unanimity than that which has brought us here this morning. The occasion I alluded to was when we assembled, in this same room, many years ago, to take leave of Sir Harry Parkes on his transfer to Peking. But then, Sir Harry Parkes had lived among us and identified himself with us for a great number of years; his family had grown up amongst us; and our intercourse with him and with Lady Parkes was such as to engender in our hearts a warm personal feeling of affection for him as a man in addition to the esteem in which we held him as a Minister. And I can assure you, Sir, on behalf of my countrymen and countrywomen for whom I am speaking, that with the slightest encouragement we are one and all prepared to extend that sentiment to yourself and Lady MacDonald.—(Loud Applause). The form of address (which had previously been placed in the hands of the Minister) I shall now read from a manuscript copy.

Following is the text of the Address, which was handsomely engrossed by Mr. J. M. Marques upon large heavy paper. The superscription read:—

AN ADDRESS PRESENTED TO SIR CLAUDE MACDONALD, G.C.M.G.; K.C.B.; &c., &c., &c., HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S ENVOY EXTRAORDINARY, MINISTER Plenipotentiary and CONSUL-GENERAL IN JAPAN, BY THE BRITISH RESIDENTS OF YOKOHAMA.

To,
SIR CLAUDE MACDONALD, G.C.M.G.; K.C.B.; His Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary, and Consul General in Japan.

SIR,—We have asked you to break your journey to the capital because we wish to take ad-

vantage of the first occasion on which you have landed at Yokohama to tell you with what gratification we learned that you were to come to Japan as the Envoy of our Sovereign; and because, in bidding you welcome on your return from home to resume the functions of that great office, we desire to give expression to the admiration with which your gallant and noble defence of the Legations at Peking inspired us, in common with the whole civilized world. Among the many thrilling episodes incidental to the terrible crisis you then passed through, the story of none will go down to posterity shining with brighter lustre than the heroic adjutancy of Lady MacDonald, whose unceasing and devoted attention to the comfort and welfare of the sick and wounded elicited the warm personal thanks of His Majesty's Government, an honour which is probably as unique as that by which His most Gracious Majesty has since been pleased to mark his recognition of your own success in saving the besieged occupants of the Legations from wholesale massacre. And although we trust that the need for such exceptional services and self-sacrifice may never arise again, your eventful and distinguished career in the military and diplomatic services of your country is at once a justification of the great confidence placed in you by His Majesty's Government, and a pledge that the interests of your countrymen, in what way soever they may be threatened or endangered will never fail to be safe-guarded so long as they are entrusted to your care.

Varied as these interests are, they have but one common object, namely, the establishment, preservation, and development of commerce on bases mutually advantageous to producer and consumer, and calculated to confer the greatest prosperity on the greatest number; and though by reason of the self-seeking of nations and individuals the attainment of such an ideal may seem Utopian, the nearer it is approached, the nearer will the world be to that universal peace and plenty which all alike desire. When diplomacy shall have accomplished that end, it will have achieved the purpose of its evolution; and it is because of your reputation as an experienced and sagacious exponent of the broad, beneficent, and enlightened commercial policy, seeking the good of all, irrespective of nationality, which Great Britain was the first to initiate and adopt, and has never since ceased to inculcate and to pursue, that we hail your return to Japan with pleasure, and pray that you may be endowed with health and strength for the accomplishment of your high mission.

Dated at Yokohama, in the empire of Japan, the 21st day of October, 1901, and signed on behalf of the British residents of that city by

J. W. CROWE,	H. W. KESWICK,
JAS. DODDS,	J. F. LOWDER,
A. J. EASTON,	W. F. MITCHELL,
J. D. HUTCHISON,	J. P. MOLLISON,
D. JACKSON,	R. D. ROBISON,
F. S. JAMES,	JAS. WALTER,
E. M. JANION,	A. G. MOREY WEALE.

The various passages in the address, especially that referring to Lady MacDonald and to the honour conferred on Sir Claude by the King, were warmly applauded.

At this point Miss James stepped to the front and, offering to Lady MacDonald a beautiful bouquet of flowers, said: "Allow me to welcome you back to Japan and in the name of the British ladies of Yokohama to beg your acceptance of this bouquet."

The gift was smilingly acknowledged.

Sir Claude MacDonald said—Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, I beg to thank you most heartily on behalf of my wife and myself for the very kindly welcome you have given us on our return to Yokohama. In this address you have alluded to the part it was my good fortune to be able to enact during the siege of the Legations in Peking. You have mentioned it in a manner far too flattering but altogether charming. I am glad to have another opportunity of testifying on behalf of all those of all nationalities who so magnificently supported me on that occasion—(applause). I was of course brought more in contact with my own people, and it warms my heart to think of the splendid man-

ner in which the old race came out of that ordeal. I allude more especially to those whose profession was not that of arms; I allude to the young Britishers who fought with such bravery and such tenacity—(applause)—and I am alluding also to the women and even the children who by their bright unselfish behaviour and devotion helped to cheer us when things looked blackest. I wish also to take this opportunity of bearing testimony in a public manner to the magnificent conduct of the Japanese defenders of the Legation—(applause). The pluck, endurance and dash of their men was the admiration of all, and was only equalled by the tender devotion of their women to the sick and wounded—(applause). You have referred in the address to the commercial policy of Great Britain. I can only say that it shall be my utmost endeavour to maintain that policy on the lines you have laid down, with all my heart and soul—(applause). Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, you have alluded also in this address, in very feeling terms to the part that my wife took in the defence of the Legations. On her behalf I beg to thank you and I may add that if it should ever be the lot of any of you to stand in such great peril I only hope you will have by your side as brave and true a heart—(loud applause). I thank you again for the kindness of your reception which I feel very, very deeply—(applause).

Cheers were then given for Sir Claude and Lady MacDonald.

An informal reception followed and the health of the Minister and his wife was toasted in a glass of wine.

Sir Claude, on the plea that he had already delivered one speech said he would put forward his wife in his place, but that lady laughingly declined and so the matter ended, the Legation party leaving for Tokyo by an early train.

MARINE COLLISION ENQUIRY.

Judgment has been delivered by the Tokyo Local Marine Court of Enquiry in reference to the circumstances of a collision between the British steamer *Indravelli* and a lighter named the *2nd Masumi Maru*, then in tow of the steamer *Hanci Maru*. The persons whose conduct was under investigation were Wasuke Tokuda, master of the *Hanci Maru*, and Walter Edward Pyne, pilot of the *Indravelli* on the occasion mentioned.

The Court finds that Wasuke Tokuda having taken a number of boats in tow on the morning of July 7th, 1901, proceeded through the Yokohama harbour entrance and at once changed his tow by placing the nine lighters (which had hitherto been attached to his steamer in two lines, with one lighter made fast alongside) in one line astern; that he did so in complete indifference to the direction and strength of the wind (north), so that the lighters drifted to leeward and closed the outer approach to the harbour. Thinking that it was the duty of the *Indravelli* to avoid him, he recklessly changed his course by turning his steamer to the right and so allowed the *2nd Masumi Maru* to drift towards and eventually to collide with the bow of the *Indravelli*. This blunder arose from negligence in the discharge of his duties and brings his conduct within the purview of Clause 2, Art. 1, of the Disciplinary Law for Mariners, the same being punishable by the application of Clause 2, Art. 1, of the same law. On the other hand the proceedings of Walter Edward Pyne were free from any point that could be regarded as improper and do not come under the provisions of Art. 19 of the Pilotage Regulations.

The certificate of Second Mate, Class B, held by Wasuke Tokuda, is therefore suspended for one month.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO CANADA.

IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

In the minds of most British subjects considerable interest doubtless attaches to the tour through British North America, which the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall have just completed. The Royal party, with the previous doings of which in Eastern Canada we need not trouble our

readers, started from Ottawa on Sept. 24th, their Highnesses leaving behind them the happiest possible impressions. Their stay in the capital, it was said, had been a blend of quiet dignity and modesty. The Duke was described as a public speaker of ability and his accent was declared to closely resemble that of the native-born Canadian. They were accompanied by Lady Minto, the Governor-General remaining in Ottawa to meet them on their return. On the following day the train in which they were travelling skirted the north shores of the Great Lakes; at noon on Sept. 26th they were at Winnipeg, where a rousing welcome was given to them, and at 10 p.m. the journey westward was resumed. The following day was spent in crossing the great plains of Western Canada and they reached Regina, the capital of the Northwest Territories, at midday. A stay of three hours was made here, but by 9.30 the next morning the Royal train was at Calgary, among the foothills of the Rockies. The Duke and Duchess here met a large party of Indians and, having donned their furs, started on the ascent to Banff, which was reached at 8 p.m. and where a stop for the night was made. The highest point of the Rockies was crossed the following day and at 11.45 a.m. on Sept. 30th the royal train, preceded by that carrying Lady Minto, Sir Wilfred Laurier, (the Premier) and others, arrived at Vancouver. Their Royal Highnesses at once drove to the Court House where an address was presented to the Duke by the Mayor of the city and a portfolio of views of British Columbia was graciously accepted by the Duchess as well as a beautiful bouquet of roses. An address from the Chinese residents was also handed to the Duke. The Royal visitors then drove to and opened the new Drill Hall; went to and inspected a timber mill; drove about the city; received an address and a valuable historic head-dress from the aborigines of the Province, and then went on board the C. P. R. steamer *Empress of India*. Escorted by the cruisers *Warspite*, *Amphion*, *Phaeton* and *Condor* and two torpedo boat destroyers the Royal party arrived at Victoria on the morning of Oct. 1st; received the usual address and were present at demonstrations in their honour, returning to Vancouver on Oct. 3rd and leaving immediately for the East, a couple of days being spent at Banff on the return journey.

IS SOCIETY DETERIORATING?

The question is put by Susan, Countess of Malmesbury, in the *Lady's Realm*. The gist of her article would seem to point to the opinion that it is not. In some respects at all events the Countess maintains that the position of women has greatly improved:—

They found, early in the century, habitual drunkenness; they will leave sobriety. They found the coarsest of language and a flow of oaths on the slightest provocation; and they leave, outside a certain very limited set which seems to rejoice in the unclean and the ambiguous, careful if slangy speech in which such a thing as a big, big D is as rare as plums in a workhouse pudding.

The modern hygienic comforts and facilities of houses must also have their effect.

In the Countess's opinion, the great curse of the day is that "we are all gorged with amusements," so that those who give themselves up to this pursuit are "shortly assailed by a desolating cloud of boredom which is only another word for surfeit":—

Our dinners are too long, too hot, too gorgeous, too large, and, therefore, usually too deadily dull to be enjoyable; but even if they were perfect in every detail they could not continue to amuse a person who dines out every night of his life. Still, with all their faults, they must be less intolerable than those interminable feasts of roast beef, cygnet, or pea-chick at which our grandfathers sat, flanked by bottles of port and brown sherry, from three in the afternoon till they were carried to bed or perhaps tottered unsteadily into the presence of the ladies.

They drank, no doubt, to still the gnawing worm of boredom, which even then must have had some power; but now, says the Countess, we bear our disillusion and satiety in soberness, if with depression and languor.

LITERARY NOTES.

"The Highlander of Miss Fiona Macleod and William Black is," says A. G. Freer in the *Pilot*, "a man I never met, and talks a language I never heard farther north than the London stage."

It is understood that Mr. Fisher Unwin, who has recently purchased the *English Illustrated Magazine* from the proprietors of the *Illustrated London News*, proposes to transform it into a monthly literary magazine. Every publisher must have his own magazine nowadays, and perhaps after a somewhat chequered career the *English Illustrated* may develop into a magazine worthy of its name under the most generous-minded of latter-day publishers.

Christmas books are beginning to appear among the publishers' advertisements in home papers. One of the most attractive is *Fables and Folk Tales from an Eastern Forest*, collected and translated by Mr. Walter Skeat. These were taken down from the lips of the Malay peasantry, in the twilight of their own tropical jungle, during the progress of the Cambridge Expedition of 1899 through the remoter States of the Malay Peninsula. The illustrations by Mr. F. H. Townsend are said to be delightful.

Prof. Karl Pearson, of University College, London, has prepared a revised edition of his *Ethic of Freethought*, which discusses the problems of the day—Religion, Labour and Sex. The aim of the book is to contrast the emotional and relationistic treatments of philosophical and social problems; to show how the enthusiasm of the study is a real factor of human development, and how the slow and gradual educational work of the thinker is after all more permanent than the emotional influence of the market-place. It will be published by Adam and Charles Black.

"Have you any special method of writing?" asked Mr. Blathwayt of John Oliver Hobbes. The answer appears in an interview in *Great Thoughts*:—"Before I begin to write, I spend six months in silence and thought, and so perhaps my characters have a strain of thoughtfulness in their composition. Once I begin to write, however, I fly at it, for it's all at my fingers' ends. Very often I have been thinking out a book for seven years, off and on, and people don't understand this. And as regards the sentiments I put into the mouths of my characters, and the outlook on life which is a part of their mental equipment, well, it is never a case of my individual point of view. They have to live their own lives quite apart from mine."

Mr. Fortescue, Keeper of Printed Books at the British Museum, has been telling the Library Association that "there is always a tendency among such as are close to the abyss of insanity to cleave to the public library." This has reminded a contemporary of the evidence given by Carlyle before a Commission on the British Museum, which sat fifty years ago. Said that writer of books, "There are several persons who come to read in the British Museum in a state of imbecility. They are sent there by their friends to pass away their time. I remember there was one gentleman who used to blow his nose very loudly every half hour. I inquired who he was, and I was informed that he was a mad person sent by his friends. He made extracts out of books and puddled away his time there."

There is always plenty of variety now-a-days in the *Cornhill* bill of fare, and the quality is always good. One of the most readable of the contents for September is a paper by the Hon. Mrs. Anstruther on "That Tyrant Income," which contains some advice, as for example:—

The truth is this: the secret of financial happiness lies in your own personal attitude towards your income. If you treat it as a friend on whose generosity you may rely to help you in time of need, then will you be doomed to disappointment, for few incomes have great souls—they are mean and shrinking things, incapable of heroic expansion! But if, from the first instant that you and it foregather, you treat it as your natural enemy, then may your life be a happy one. Conquer it or it will assuredly conquer you and become your tyrant. Yet only in one way

can it be humbled and brought low, and happy is the man who discovers the way to do this early in his career. Keep it hidden, for publicity is to it the breath of life. . . . Never let your nearest or your dearest suspect its real height, or breadth, or length, or power. . . . Should searching questions be put to you ament its size, do not hesitate to lie right royally in your responses. Swear it is but a small weak thing, worthy of no consideration. . . .

The problem of competing races in Hawaii is considered by Bishop Potter in the September *Century*:—"Who they are who will ultimately be dominant in his place it is not easy to forecast. At any moment the United States may close its Hawaiian doors to those races which, of the Eastern world, are nearest to the islands, and which are now represented there by a large proportion of the population—some 24,000 Japanese and 15,000 Chinese, who to-day, in fact, taken together, make an element larger than that represented by the Hawaiians themselves or any other peoples. Both these races have brought to the Hawaiian Islands forces and qualities which, originally, were foreign to the native people."

So the problem is set: the mixture of races, energies, industries, and of the higher moral qualities which these various strains, ancestries, and activities stand for. There are other theatres in which the same drama is being played out under much broader and, it may be, more complex conditions, but not in which a more interesting or indeed dramatic experiment is being made.

LAW CASES.

Judge Yasuda, sitting in the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho on Monday, heard various objections regarding rights of claim made by Mr. Hiyaki, the administrator in the bankrupt estate of Ogaki Naotaro, living at Ichome, Minami Nakadori, as follows:—With regard to Messrs. Simon, Evers & Co., the administrator recognized a claim for the payment of yen 2,500; against the claims of Messrs. Carl Rhode & Co. for payment of yen 139.70, he objected but afterwards cancelled his objection; against the China and Japan Trading Company, the payment of yen 3,900 out of yen 4,800 was assented to, but the remainder, amounting to yen 980, was disputed; and with regard to Messrs. Sale & Co., the administrator said that he would decide after investigation whether the claim for yen 512.85 should be acquiesced in or refused. The next hearing was fixed for the 28th inst. at 1 p.m.

We learn from the *Kobe Herald* that judgment in the case of E. W. Maitland v. Tokuda Tasaburo, in which payment was claimed of yen 2,718.97 in respect of damage to cotton yarn in Kobe harbour, was given on Tuesday. Judgment was entered for plaintiff with costs.

On Wednesday in the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho, before Judge Yasuda, the hearing was resumed of the suit brought by Mr. John H. Jewett, of Messrs. Bavier and Co., against Mr. Ozeki Katsunosuke, No. 68, Shichome, Benten-dori.

Counsel for plaintiff stated that the loan which defendant contracted with plaintiff should have been redeemed in August last year but defendant in November asked for an extension of grace. Meanwhile plaintiff notified defendant that the shares of the Sanshi Bank, which had been given as security, must be sold. This bank suspended payment just at this time and the shares were not sold owing to the objection of defendant.

Counsel for defendant contended that according to the statement of the witnesses, Mr. Nakazawa and Mr. Yendo, it was clear that defendant proposed to sell the shares himself for the sake of plaintiff, but plaintiff refused, saying that the shares had already been sold, and when their price fell, on account of the bankruptcy of the Sanshi Bank, plaintiff sued him and claimed the redemption of the loan. The hearing was adjourned till the 30th inst. in 10 a.m.

LETTER FROM AMERICA.

Buffalo has been for ten days past the centre of American history—in a sense which the projectors of the Pan-American Exposition hardly imagined. One who thinks of the significance of names cannot but put in a line Bosphorus, Coevorden, Oxford and Buffalo. He sees in these names not only an image of the creature which is the classic symbol of agriculture, of food, and of fertility, but also the glories of water and passage across it, communication between men and otherwise separated countries and continents. The student of history, as he names these names, thinks of new epochs and new occasions requiring new men. The classic myth of Europa at the Bosphorus links together Asia and Europe. Coevorden maske one picture, again the Germanic fathers issuing out of the forest across the Netherlands and into the British Isles. With Oxford one's thoughts are linked with the movement of the human intellect out of the darkness of the Middle Ages into the modern era of knowledge.

So also Buffalo, originally named, it is said, in remembrance of its illustrious namesakes, is situated by the great lakes and is the centre of mighty traffic and communication. The inland traffic of the United States on the Great Lakes exceeds by far the total of American commerce by sea. In its early days a gateway to the mighty West, it has in these last days been the centre of Pan-American interest. Now it seems to be the city above all others, whose name suggests the beginning of a new era in United States history.

With the death of President McKinley, there passes away a line of statesmen who were eminent and active in the struggle against slavery and in the great civil war. Mr. Theodore Roosevelt is the first Republican president of the United States who had no important place and took no active part in the war to save the Union. From Abraham Lincoln, the commander-in-chief of the army and navy, to William McKinley, who as a private soldier and officer served under the great statesman and commander, all the Republican presidents and vice-presidents had a full share in the work of war or reconstruction, or of the problems growing out of the war. This may be said of Abraham Lincoln, Andrew Johnson, Ulysses S. Grant, Rutherford B. Hayes, James A. Garfield, Chester A. Arthur, Benjamin Harrison and William McKinley. With Theodore Roosevelt begins a new line of American presidents whose task it will be to administer the affairs of one of the greatest of the nations, at a time when its problems are new and unsettled, withal more complex and tremendous than ever before.

The Pan-American Exposition, which has yet nearly two months and a half to run, will, I imagine, go down into history as having made some wonderful successes and several surprising failures. Weather, strikes, other mind-absorbing incidents, apathy, lack of any dramatic event associated with it and, finally, an anarchist's dastardly deed have all been against it. It cannot be said that the first word in its name does in any large proportion represent an accomplished fact, for while Canada and Mexico have been generously represented and taken an enthusiastic part, yet other nations in South America have paid but little attention to the exhibition, which was meant especially to emphasize the unity of interest of the nations of the two Americas.

Canada has a very fine building with exhibits and Jamaica is represented by the agricultural society, but of the Latin-American countries only Mexico, Chili, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Honduras, have special edifices, though the Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Hayti, Nicaragua, Peru, Salvador, and Uruguay have exhibits, either under state patronage or through individual exhibitors. In two countries political disturbances compelled abandonment or curtailment of plans, in another the representation is only by a commissioner. Cuba has both a fine building and an excellent exhibit of products showing the resources of this new insular nation.

However, the American part of the great Exposition which commemorates no event, but whose

sole object is to promote commercial and social interests among the states and countries, is emphasized, for here are the Indians both old and new in large numbers. Certainly in no eastern city within the memory of living men, were so many of "the North Americans of yesterday." Without reference to "Buffalo Bill" and his gathering of aboriginal natives for a temporary show in the city, there is within the grounds a most interesting "Congress," of over forty tribes, of men, women, children and babies with their prairie ponies, their tepees, and their lodges, council houses, etc. Besides the sham battle, with its noise and dust, one can see the industries of an Indian village, as well as its putting up and taking down, while among these splendid horsemen in their savage toggery, one can see the genuine sons and grandsons of chiefs famous in history. In some notable cases these have on their persons valuable heirlooms, in the form of silver medals, given by former presidents as far back as Washington.

Besides these there is in another part of the grounds, a village of the Indians of the Six Nations, which takes one back to the historical situation of two or three hundred years ago. They have their council house, stockades, and apartment houses built of bark and timber. Here are the descendants of the most intellectual Indians of America, whose forest republic, the more it is studied, increases the wonder of students. No one would ever guess, from the arrow heads, beads, and stone equipments, which we dig up in Ithaca almost every time the foundations of a house are prepared, what a superb confederation of tribes, what elaborate rules of war and peace, what eloquence and diplomacy, what triumphs of natural fortification, what poetry and legends were part of the intellectual and material assets of the men who dwelt in "the Long House," and who were once the political factors making the balance of power between French and English, in the long struggle for the possession of the North American continent. It is the profoundest student of the Iroquois and their inner life, and not the shallow sneerers and cheap romancers, who appreciate most highly this race, whose greatness has, certainly in its old form, vanished. Nevertheless the progress of the Indian, interrupted and destroyed by the white man two centuries ago, is now proceeding on higher levels and by nobler paths. Not only are tens of thousands of Indians now Christians, property owners, and educated men, but we have the promise even of their poetry, legends and history being committed to writing, in English, by their educated sons and daughters.

I spent several days at the Exposition, which is comparatively easy to study and enjoy, because not so large or so elaborate as one of the world's expositions, as at Paris or Chicago. Japan is splendidly represented. I use this adverb advisedly, referring not to a great wealth and variety of exhibits, for all that there is from Japan is under private auspices, but to the fine impression made. Here are the *jin-rikisha* men; here is a restaurant, where Japanese food is well cooked and daintily served; here are the bazaars where knickknacks and a variety of pretty things are sold at the most reasonable rates. Within the enclosure of "Fair Japan" are the general features of a garden, the rockery, running water and stone lanterns. The very creditable dwelling house contains domestic equipment and works of art, and in this we find gentlemanly and, as I discovered in conversation, scholarly attendants. For the theatre, or exhibition of acrobatic and other performances, there is no extra charge after admission into the enclosure, except a small one to see the dwelling. Everything is so clean and so pleasant to the eye that it is nothing wonderful that "Fair Japan" has won high measure of popularity. To be sure, not even the Indian Congress or Fair Japan or a trip to any of the more or less attractive, honest or dishonest, proper or improper shows on "the Midway," can compare for a moment with the popularity of the "Baby Incubator." That in which science and philanthropy join, with its sweetly sleeping infants, with never a cry or a squirm, simply and daintily garbed—the girls ribboned with pink and the boys with blue—touched all hearts as nothing else could.

I saw President McKinley, sitting beside his wife, ride into the grounds and from the Esplanade had a good look at the lady, whom I remember meeting, with such pleasure, when she was a fair young girl, in London in July, 1869, and whom I had not seen since, and at the President who seemed to be in the very fulness of physical health and spirits. His speech next day showed growth in manhood and statesmanship. When one knows his ancestry, inheritance and private life, to say nothing of his public experiences, it is not difficult to understand why his faith in the American people and in their future has always been persistently optimistic. The next day he enjoyed that trolley ride through the gorges of the Niagara, by which one can, in four or five hours, go from Buffalo up to the city at the Falls, see with the fullest satisfaction the American and Canadian cataracts, ride up to Queenstown, look upon the battlefields and monuments and then again crossing the river at Lewiston, ride close alongside the foaming rapids and whirlpool—features of nature almost as wonderful as the great downpour itself and then back to Buffalo.

It was after this ride that the President gave a reception in the Music Hall, where most of the prominent organists and singers have been and will be heard during the Exposition, that the tragedy of anarchy took place.

President McKinley's tender words, intended to shield his wife from shock and the murderer from violence, his patient sufferings and final words were in perfect harmony with his whole life. When all the horrible things said, and caricatures, and suspicions of foreigners unable to understand American life and purpose, and the groanings and nightmare terrors of pessimism fill the air and the newspapers, it is always reassuring for an American who knows what are the conservative forces and what are the real life and wealth of his country to "meditate on these things." Both the chief servant of the people just murdered and the new President are known as men of profound religious conviction, of pure private life, and of sincere purpose to follow out the best traditions of the fathers and to live up to their inheritance.

It is amusing to one who knows Theodore Roosevelt personally, or who knew his parents before him, to see what curious ideas are held concerning his personality, by foreigners, or by those who know of him only since he was "colonel." Those who have the deeper knowledge know that he made his mark first of all as a student and a writer, having especially written of "The Naval War of 1812," in which he treated the subject with a breadth, accuracy, and fairness that has won recognition in England almost as fully as in the United States. Other books of his are on "The Winning of the West," others treat on hunting and game, or are literary essays or biographies. Originally a puny and backward child, he devoted himself to physical culture and to athletic exercise and became strong. When a student in Europe, he won membership in the Alpine Club of London, by having successfully climbed the Jungfrau and the Matterhorn. When he entered politics he surprised the old and experienced by his diligence, absolute honesty, fearlessness and ability and power to reform evils. Whether as a commissioner of the civil service, or of the police force of New York City, he stirred things up, always for the better. Closely studying and mastering his work, he was successful in whatever he undertook. Even when he became Secretary of the Navy, he put new life in the department and thus became a potent element in the success won in 1898 in the Spanish War. It is no wonder that in 1898 he was able to inspire such enthusiasm among our western frontiersmen, cowboys, dead shots, and perfect horsemen, who did not know what fear or fatigue meant. Nor was his career as a soldier and governor surprising to those who had known him earlier; for although he likes good books, good men and plenty of fun, he does not like what is false, vile or low in any form, or under any pretext. He believes in his country because he knows what kind of people made it, and what kind of people are—despite anarchists, sectionalists, sectarians and selfish schemers—likely to

maintain the rule of it in the long run. So it is without fear that we look to the new President to carry out the general policy of peace and reciprocity of our third martyred president.

Ithaca, N.Y., Sept. 17th, 1901.

W.E.G.

RUDOLF VIRCHOW.

The following translation of Dr. Baelz's lecture on Rudolf Virchow was made in the office of the *Japan Times* and kindly placed at our disposal:—

I accept with pleasure the kind invitation of our esteemed host, the German Minister, to give you a short sketch of the life and work of Rudolf Virchow who completes to-day his 60th birthday and in whose honour we are here assembled together.

It is of course unnecessary for me to tell you who Rudolf Virchow is. You all know his name as that of a great *scientist*, of a pioneer of science.

When I return, however, to the work he has done, there opens out before me a prospect so great, so many-sided, containing so wide a field of activity, that in truth a more eloquent tongue than mine were needed to do justice to the man and to his work.

Virchow's has indeed been an interesting life. In connection with this life the oft-cited words of scripture might be used again:—"The days of our years are three score years and ten; and if by reason of strength they be fourscore years, yet is their strength labour and sorrow." But it would not be appropriate to quote these words in the sad and mournful sense in which we are accustomed to hear them, that is to say at the grave-side out of the mouth of a priest; no, we must here employ them in the more cheerful sense in which we state an agreeable fact. Virchow's life was indeed a life of labour and toil but joyous labour and joyous toil, fruitful labour and fruitful toil. And on that account his labour and toil did not exhaust his strength and his energy as in the case of men who sink early into a soon-forgotten grave. On the contrary they rejuvenated him, strengthened him, tempered him as steel is tempered. As in the case of that bright triplet of German Stars, the Emperor William I., Bismarck, and Moltke, so also in that of Virchow has work and toil together with the happy feeling of duty done acted as an elixir of youth which has preserved to him in his entry into the eighties a freshness such as is accorded to few mortals at that advanced stage of life.

This youthful strength, continued activity, and cheerful fidelity to duty may well be extolled here in Japan where one is so often asked how it comes to pass that people in our countries remain so vigorous till advanced old age.

That Virchow has retained intact his intellectual vigour, we know from the reports of the many learned Conferences at which he plays such a prominent part; but one only gets a true idea of that vigour when he is brought into close personal contact with the Professor as was recently the case with me. In that case the individual who is thus favoured is left to wonder ever after at the fabulously rich stores of well-ordered wisdom which are heaped up in that head. He is almost afraid, too, when he hears this man say quite calmly while speaking of the now appearing foundations of science, "Yes, it is thirty or forty years ago since I demonstrated this and this." Or "It is fifty years ago since I made this discovery or gave this explanation."

Wonderful also is the intense interest which he has continued to take in all the great questions of the present day, be they scientific, political, social or religious. He is rightly of opinion that a *scientist* must also be a man of universal culture and must interest himself in matters lying outside the beaten track of his professional duties if he does not wish to go through life as if he were wearing blinkers. And I might here recommend this conduct on the part of a great man to the consideration of Japanese *scientists*.

The lusty vigour of which I have spoken in connection with Dr. Virchow is not only mental but physical. He spent hours for instance walking with me through the four storeys of the large and very beautiful Collection House in his Institute and explained to me with youthful liveliness the interesting preparations.

The first work which brought Virchow's name into prominence, concerned itself, in contradistinction to his later work, with practical matters. We find him, therefore, a young man of 27, battling in the year 1848 with the frightful Hunger-Typhus epidemic, and his account of this epidemic in combating which he fearlessly and without any care for his own interests pointed out the mistakes that were being made, bears testimony as much to his warm sympathy for his suffering fellow-men and his youthful and fiery reforming zeal as to the unusual value of his scientific observations and to his extraordinary talent.

Shortly after we find him the editor of a medical journal with the characteristic title *Die Medicinische Reform*.

By nature an ardent politician, he threw himself with enthusiasm, like so many German patriots, into the movement of 1848 and 1849 which cost him, but only indeed for a short time, his place in the University of Berlin; and although he played an important part for many years on the political stage, he won no such success there as in the arena of science.

In 1849 he was Professor of Pathological Anatomy in Würzburg; in 1866 in Berlin, where his Institute has been from that time to the present day a place of pilgrimage for youthful scientists. Above all his progressive influence was felt; he stimulated; and his work was fruitful.

He is most famous for his *Cellular pathologie*, because the ideas contained therein have acted far outside his professional path. *Cellular pathologie* sounds very learned but the fundamental idea can be given just as well in simple German. The bodies of men are composed of millions and billions of cells, different in appearance and in functions, the name cells coming from the word cells in the sponge; and any abnormal conditions of these cells mean what we call sickness. Virchow opposed himself especially to the hitherto widely propagated opinion that through the deposit (*niederschläge*) of the humours organic bodies could be formed something like ice-crystals in water, therefore against the teaching of spontaneous generation or *Generatio spontanea* to which he then also helped to give the coup de grace. His definition was *omnis cellula e cellula*, that is each cell owes its existence to a similar and previously existing cell; he applied also to the animal Kingdom the axiom that like springs from like. This definition, at first fiercely contested, found in all later investigations confirmation and extension in both kingdoms of organic nature.

As in the period succeeding 1870 political jealousy was often carried into the realms of science, it was sought on the other side of the Rhine to discover slight faults in the great work in order thereby that the whole theory might be shaken. But when a mighty building is erected on quite new principles, it is quite possible that here and there a joining is not close enough or that here and there a rafter gives way. To-day, however, Virchow's great building—so to say—stands firmer than ever and the definition *omnis cellula e cellula* has been found to hold good also for the infinitely small bacteria since discovered, the bacteria so dangerous to man and situated on the border line between the animal and vegetable kingdom, the bacteria which are infinitely smaller than the cells Virchow first had in his eye. It is indeed difficult to form any idea of the smallness of these beings which are yet so mighty and which make up in number and in virulence what they lack in size. If we consider the microbe that causes the so-called Blood Poisoning, when it is magnified one thousand times, it seems an almost invisible point, so small in fact that we must first colour it before it can be distinguished among its surroundings. Yet this small thing is a body which has three dimensions and is in truth 1,000 × 1,000 × 1,000 enlarged, therefore 1,000 million times, although only two of these dimensions appear quite clearly to us. And this small object which in spite of its enormous enlargement can barely be seen, this little being lives, grows, propagates its species, and dies like any other cell and like the higher animals. And if it gets into the blood of the Lord of Creation, he also dies! What a prospect, what possibilities does not the microscope here open out before us, the microscope in the extension of whose employment among medical men Virchow contributed perhaps more than any one else.

But this discovery ought not to make us conceited, nay, it should rather humble us, for it enables us to guess how very little we yet really know and how little our science, to-day so sure of its triumphs, will seem perhaps to our posterity.

There are many people who feel inclined to say:—"Ah! had we only eyes as sharp as the microscope." Short-sighted men, the fulfilment of whose wish would be even as disastrous to them as was the fulfilment of his to the mythical King who wished all that he touched to turn to gold. We would be frightened to death in case these people had their desire! We would not dare to breathe in the chaos of mysterious life which we would discover in the pleasant breezes we had hitherto considered so pure.

The number of Virchow's other publications in the field of medicine is legion. Of special influence were his studies on inflammation and swelling. He also became the founder and editor of two prominent medical journals, the *Archiv* and the *Vierteljahrsschrift für klinische Medizin*. The *Archiv* he edited 54 years and consists so far of 150 volumes. This astonishing amount of work was only possible to a man who turned night into day and required only the minimum of sleep and recreation. Virchow is not only, however, one of those who are endowed with an intuitive insight into the workings of nature, he is also one of those who are able to fix and, so to say, to materialize what others feel only vaguely.

In spite of his eminence he also tried to maintain

cordial relations with outside medical men, and in contrast to those who tried to carry on the cure of the sick only in the laboratory, he always spoke with pride of "the practitioners, we clinical men." He was the first to organize in 1866 and 1870 a sanitary campaign, and he gave the idea for the Lazaretto on the *Tempelhofer Felde* and even superintended with success the carrying of that idea into practice.

Outside medicine he had a leading place—the leading place rather—in anthropological science in Germany. Thirty-two years ago he founded the German Anthropological Association of which he remains to this day the president. Through his calling as an anatomist and through natural inclination, a disposition with which too few are gifted, he was capable of studying thoroughly the normal as well as the sick man. He also studied everything in connection with the remains of pre-historic man and became quite an authority on pre-historic weapons. Together with Schliemann he had examined the site of Troy and by his travels in the Caucasus threw a new light on the early history of this frontier people, living between Europe and Asia.

I do not propose to speak of his action as a politician; there is nothing in his communistic action in Berlin which does not however merit the fullest recognition and which has not got that recognition. If to-day Berlin stands first of all great cities in regard to water-supply, street hygiene, sewerage and all such questions as arise in cities, Virchow is to no small extent to be thanked for it. I have it on the authority of the late Mr. Burton, Professor of Sanitary Engineering in the University here, that whoever wants to study such questions to day and their solution in the fullest extent and in the best manner, must go to Berlin. It were to be wished that the capital of Japan would study and imitate this example.

Virchow's great service met everywhere with acknowledgment and admiration. In London, St. Petersburg and Rome he was feted like a prince, for a prince he was in the field of mental life, a prince who had enlarged for all men his universal Kingdom extensively and intensively.

Virchow has now, therefore, reached his 81st year and those among you who do not know him personally may wish to hear how the man, whose jubilee we celebrate to-day, appears.

He has neither the massive form of Bismarck nor the striking eagle face of Helmholtz. He is small, somewhat bent by the weight of years, with white hair and beard. He wears glasses on his curved nose and, like the typical old German professor that he is, pays little attention to his outward appearance. A characteristic thing about him is the fine, almost ironical, smile which almost always plays around his lips. He needs only to throw at you one of his sharp looks of inquiry in order to let you see what manner of man he is; and one has not spoken to him long until he is struck and fascinated by the originality of his thoughts and keenness of his observation. He can be very kindly—when he likes. He can also be very reserved; and for this no one can think the worse of him considering how his time is taken up. He cannot accept of course all the invitations he receives if he is to make his way through the labyrinth of work that opens out before him every day.

This, then, is the man whose 80th birthday we celebrate to-day. May it be given to him to see many times the return of this day by the side of his loving wife and in the midst of his pupils and admirers.

FIRES.

An explosion of fire-damp occurred in the Otsuji mine, Magatsu-mura, Yenga-gori, Fukuoka, Prefecture, on the 22nd inst. One workman was injured.

Fire broke out in a powder magazine belonging to the War Office at Akabane on the afternoon of the 18th inst. but the flames were extinguished promptly.

Fire occurred in a confectioner's shop at Rokubancho, Higashi Horidori, Niigata Prefecture, on the afternoon of the 21st inst. Thirty houses were burnt.

An extensive fire occurred at Higashi Sengokumachi, Kagoshima, at 3 a.m. on the 23rd inst., while a strong north-easterly wind was blowing. The flames were extinguished at 5 o'clock, when 363 houses had been destroyed, including one theatre, one bazaar, one lecture hall, and one church.

Fire broke out about 3 a.m. on Wednesday in buildings at No. 148, Chinatown, Yokohama, occupied by Chinese. The alarm was given from the Kagacho Police Station, the brigade of which, as

well as that of the Satsumacho Fire Department under Supt. Morgin, promptly turned out. There was a good supply of water and though some of the adjoining houses were touched, the firemen were able to confine the flames to two 2-storied brick faced tile-roofed buildings, which, however, were destroyed. The brigades were in full operation for an hour and a half.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Kanda bridge, Tokyo, is to be opened on the 25th inst.

The maples at Myogi, Kondo, and Kinkei are now in fine colour.

The Ota Railway Company, Mito, decided on the 20th inst. to dissolve.

Prince Yamashina arrived at Kyoto on the evening of the 20th inst. and put up at the Kyoto Hotel.

Two Chinese named Okesho and Bakushokei, of Kobe, were granted naturalization papers on the 23rd inst.

A landslip occurred at Tobe-machi, Yokohama, on the 19th inst. It crushed in a well and partly damaged a dwelling house.

Fujita Yetsutaro, lawyer, of Nagoya, was arrested on the 19th inst. charged with fraudulently obtaining an official document.

Snow fell at Shiraidake, Miyagi Prefecture, Kotayama, Aomori, and on the mountains of Nikko on the morning of the 19th inst.

The Japanese standing squadron (*Hatsuse, Iwate, Asahi, Yakumo, Oboro, Yagiri, and Chihaya*) left Kobe for Oita on the 23rd inst.

Forty Chinese military officers arrived at Nagasaki on the morning of the 21st inst. from Shanghai and left for Kobe the same evening.

The manoeuvres of the Imperial Bodyguards concluded at Mayebashi on the 23rd inst. and Lieut.-General Hasegawa left Isezaki for Tokyo the same afternoon.

Shimada Kanegoro, of Saitama, was robbed of yen 697 between Asakusa-bashi and Ningyo-cho, Tokyo, on the afternoon of the 19th inst. He reported the matter to the police at once.

A fisherman named Takahashi Yejiro, of Chiba, was arrested by the Shinagawa police on the night of the 17th inst. on a charge of stealing 25 yen belonging to a boat owner at Shinagawa on the previous night.

At the opening ceremony of the Iron Foundry at Fukuoka, Mr. Hirata Tosuke, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, the Governor of Fukuoka, and Viscount Yenomoto are expected to deliver speeches.

Information received at Fusan from Mokupo states that Japanese fisherman have found a stranded steamer of about 700 tons near Kokuzan Island. Her name is said to be unknown. A police constable is making enquiries.

A thief entered the office of the silk works at Takinogawa-mura, Kita Toyoshima-gori, Tokyo, between the 11th and 16th inst. and stole 5 *kan* 750 *me* of silk and 3 *kan* 400 *me* of sample silk, valued at yen 2,500.

A tailor named Mihashi Seitaro, living at Osaka-machi, Fujisawa, committed suicide by poisoning himself in a house of ill-fame in the same street on the night of the 21st inst.

A *soshi* named Uchida Mitsushiro, a native of Miye, living at Hanazakicho Kuchome, Yokohama, was arrested by the Tobe police on the night of the 19th inst. on a charge of stealing several articles from houses in Isecho and Hanazakicho.

Nakamura Tsunekichi, living at Miyoshi-cho

Shichome, Yokohama, was arrested by the Koto-buki-cho police on the night of the 16th inst. charged with stealing 96 silk handkerchiefs and an umbrella from a house occupied by Ijiri Tokujiro at Hanazaki-cho, Yokohama, on the 16th inst.

A gambler named Tanaka Jukichi, living at Kanagawa, was arrested by the police on the morning of the 20th inst. in a house of a head-gambler at Kanagawa. He is charged with having murdered two *soshi* after a quarrel in a restaurant at Nagano, on the 25th.

Miyata Koshiro living at Hanazakicho, Yokohama, was arrested on a charge of the theft, early on the morning of the 21st inst. While being conducted to the Court from jail, he jumped into the street and ran calling out that if anybody stopped him he would be killed. He fell down at Shichome, however, and was arrested again.

Hamano Ikutaro, employed in a bird's shop at Motomachi Nichome, Yokohama, and Tajima Sadakichi and Kamei Kichigoro, employed by foreign residents on the Bluff, were arrested and sent to the Procurator's office on the 23rd inst. on a charge of having purchased and sold game not in season.

Katabe Katsugoro (65), living at Nakamura-machi, Yokohama, entered a restaurant at Chojomachi on the night of the 18th inst. After having eaten his fill and drunk a lot of *sake*, he announced that he could not pay the bill and going out into the street attempted to commit poison by drinking poison. He is expected to recover.

Two armed burglars entered the house of Captain Uchida Horiyu at Toshima-mura, Yokosuka, early on the morning of the 19th inst., and stole various articles. The Captain happened to be absent at the time and the house was in charge of a young girl and an old woman. The robbers used up these women in a *futon*.

A physician named Arabori Kaneyoshi, (53), living at Shiokoji, Kyoto, was arrested by the police on 22nd inst. at Kyoto, on a charge of stealing thirteen pots of *omoto* (lycopodium) belonging to Kato Motojiro, at Antomura, Shizuoka Prefecture, on the night of the 10th inst. The accused is a younger brother of the late Prince Kido Kojun.

The *Kobe Herald* hears that several changes are contemplated in the staff of the P. & O. S. N. Co., in the Far East. Mr. Marshall, now acting Agent at Yokohama, going to Shanghai; Mr. Alf. Woolley coming to Kobe—which, it would appear, is to be regarded as the senior post in Japan hereafter; and Mr. Abbott, now in charge of the Company's interests at Kobe, taking over the Yokohama Agency.

Arita Gentaro, manager of the Toyo Tammei Kyoku (a private detective office), at Nishicho, Shitaya, Tokyo, was arrested by the police of Shitaya on a charge of having with two others entered various houses in Tokyo and vicinity armed with a sword and stolen money in considerable amounts besides inflicting wounds on persons on May last. His two companions were arrested the following day.

The Japanese sailing ship *Ise Maru*, belonging to Mr. Nakamura Shinyemon, of Yetchu, laden with salt salmon arrived at Yokohama from Siberia on the 22nd inst. While fishing at the Obara river in Kamchatka about the middle of August she was arrested by a Russian war-vessel and charged with fishing illegally. A fine of 100 roubles per member of the crew was imposed, the amount for ten men being 1,000 roubles, but eventually her certificate and other documents were confiscated and she was discharged.

A wealthy resident of Akimotomura, Kimitogori, Chiba Prefecture, named Nomura Shunzo, was robbed of a bag containing 1,000 *yen* and 500 *yen* in War Bonds, at a hotel known as the Unraikan at Hongcho, Sakurada, Tokyo, on the 3rd inst. He reported the matter at once to the police who found that a man staying for

two or three days in the hotel, Boyenkan Iidamachi, had left a bag. The hotel people opened the bag and found the property as above described. The articles were handed to the owner on the 23rd inst.

Lady Curzon of Kedleston will get to India in time to join the Viceroy on his trip to Burma, which he is going to make by land, passing over through Assam and Manipur, and dropping down the Irrawaddy to Mandalay and Rangoon. One of the Viceroy's most important acts will be the opening of the Mandalay Canal, the only work of its kind undertaken in Burma since our occupation of the country. The canal takes off from Madeya River, and is forty miles in length, with distributaries running to about ninety miles, the whole irrigating some 80,000 acres. The work has taken five years, and has cost thirty-two lakhs.

Gold medals to commemorate the visit of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall to Canada have been struck, and will be offered to the King, the Duke of Cornwall, Mr. Chamberlain, Lord Stratheona, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier as the gift of the Citizens' Committee of Montreal. On the obverse of the medal is a profile portrait of the Duke and Duchess, with the words, "Visited Canada, 1901." On the reverse are the Royal arms surmounted by a crown and supported by two Canadian soldiers, with the inscription, "Canada in South Africa, 1899," while under the Royal arms are the words, "For Crown and Empire." The gift which will be presented to the Duchess is a jewel in the shape of maple leaves enclosed in a richly-chased box of solid silver. One of the handsome arches to be erected on the occasion of the Royal visit will be at the entrance of the McGill University. It will be an exact reproduction of the Brandenburg Gate at Berlin.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

During the first fifty years of the Republic no President under 55 years of age sat in the executive chair. Since then the average age of all the Presidents has been brought down to 53 years, not including President Roosevelt, who is ten years under that age.

Mr. J. Ogden Armour, heir of the late Philip D. Armour, and his father's successor in the vast packing business in Chicago and other cities, has agreed to pay into the United States treasury the sum of \$19,700 for the smuggling of pearls and diamonds into the United States from Europe.

The Cascade division of the Great Northern Railway is to be equipped with electric motors for the operation of trains instead of locomotives. The officers of the engineering department have been working on the plans for this improvement for nearly two years, and within a short time definite plans for the change will be announced.

Of the five Vice-Presidents—Tyler, Fillmore, Johnson, Arthur and Roosevelt—who have succeeded to the Presidency to fill vacancies created by death, three hailed from New York State, namely, Fillmore, who succeeded Zachary Taylor in 1850; Arthur, who succeeded Garfield in 1881, and Roosevelt, who has just succeeded McKinley.

Waycross, Ga., the Ruskin commonwealth of Socialists, has been abandoned. Only three families remain, the others having departed for different points north and west. The printing outfit as advertised was sold by the sheriff on August 31, while the land went the same way on September 3. The proceeds will pay labour claims and a mortgage. The colony moved from Tennessee to Georgia two years ago.

A series of experiments are to be undertaken in the Chicago hospital school to determine the kind of food most conducive to the physical and mental growth of children. These experiments have been suggested by observations made upon the condition of boys and girls coming to the hospital for treatment and education. It has become the firm conviction of the dean of the school that lack of observation, attention and concentration,

defective memory and self-control and a number of other unfavourable conditions in children are due largely to improper nutrition.

Louisiana and Texas have adopted the Mississippi system of employing convicts. The latter abolished the leased system so commonly in vogue among the Southern States, purchased 12,000 acres of Yazoo delta land and turned its convicts into it, under armed guard, to raise cotton. It has proved to be healthful to the convicts and profitable to the State, and is regarded as an important step in penological reform.

Monsignor Stephan, director of the Catholic Indian missions since 1884, died at Washington, D.C., on September 12th. He was a practical Indian missionary, having laboured among the Indian tribes for many years. He also served as a chaplain in the civil war. In March, 1899, he celebrated his golden jubilee in the priesthood. On that occasion the Pope honoured him by raising him to the dignity of protonotary apostolic.

Miss Alice Roosevelt, the President's eldest daughter, is handsomely remembered in the will of Nathaniel Hawthorne Cusack of Washington. Miss Roosevelt receives \$100,000. She was a great favourite of Mr. Cusack, who had known her father since his boyhood days, and who was very intimate with him during his term in Washington as Assistant Secretary of the Navy. Mr. Cusack established the foundation of his fortune, which is estimated at \$2,000,000, in Spokane, Wash., in mining. For the past eleven years Mr. Cusack has lived in Washington, D.C., being engaged in a contracting business. He died on Aug. 23rd.

Amos W. Butler, secretary of the Indiana state board of charities, has made a study of the feeble-minded in the Indiana institutions. In a group of 241 families in which there are two or more generations of feeble-mindedness, he found 970 persons who are blood relations. Of these families, 221 have two generations of feeble-mindedness, sixteen have three generations, three have four generations, and one has five generations. The number of direct descendants who are feeble-minded is known to be 726. These facts led Mr. Butler to the conclusion that the state should retain control of these grown-up children during life.

Experts in computing the cost of the strike to the steel corporation and to the workers estimate that 50,000 men have been thrown idle for two months and a half. Their loss in wages approximates \$10,000,000. Gross earnings of the constituent companies have been cut off to the extent of nearly \$15,000,000. Much of this will be made up, for many of the orders hold good, and the manufacturers will have opportunity to fulfill orders, with export trade cut off. It is estimated that the Amalgamated Association carried 9,000 of its membership into the strike, out of about 14,000 when the strike started, and the outcome of the contest has lost recognition for 2,500 of these men.

Messrs. Edward Duryea and Joseph Mayer, experts appointed to examine the Brooklyn bridge as a result of the recent collapse, have reported that the structure is now loaded to its extreme capacity and a few more tons will render it unsafe. The reports call for \$1,000,000 needed for repairs. The outside truss needs to be replaced with a new truss. Rust has eaten insidiously into many parts, and these must be replaced. The startling statement is made that a blockade of cars, for which the bridge is notorious, will now imperil the great structure. The report is backed up by mathematical proof and is likely to prove a great card in opposition to Tammany Hall in the coming municipal election.

The amount of life insurance carried by President McKinley has been a subject of considerable discussion in the American newspapers and some of the insurance journals. *Finance* has ascertained that President McKinley carried \$315,000 in life insurance policies, which were distributed as follows:—\$100,000 each in the Equitable Life, New York Life and the Mutual Life Insurance companies of New York; \$10,000

in the Connecticut Mutual and \$5000 in the Michigan Mutual of Detroit. President McKinley was written for \$5000 in the Michigan Mutual Life in 1873, which for ten years remained and then was increased by another \$5000 policy written by Joseph S. Saxton. For a number of years he carried a policy of \$5000 in the Connecticut Mutual Life, which was taken out when there was no agent of this company in Canton, O., his old home, and the payments were made direct to the Cincinnati general agent.

CORRESPONDENCE.

EDUCATED MEN AND CHRISTIANITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—I shall feel greatly obliged if you can find space in your columns for the following extracts as a supplement to the letter from Sir G. G. Stokes which you kindly inserted in your issue of Oct. 2nd. These are not communications to me direct, but they are personal replies received from men of note in the scientific world in England, all of them Fellows of the Royal Society, by Mr. G. T. Manley, who was Senior Wrangler a few years ago, and published by him.

Professor Tait, F.R.S., Lord Kelvin's noted collaborator in much of his work, writes with regard to the views of men of science as respects Christianity, "Surely a sufficient answer would be to name such men in the past as Faraday, Graham, Rankine, Adams, Clerk Maxwell, Joule, Cayley, &c., and happily still in the present, Stokes, Kelvin, Salmon, and others too numerous to mention. Where were, or are, scientific names even to be put on a level with these." Professor Ewing, F.R.S., head of the Cambridge Department of Engineering, writes thus:—"The more I reflect on the subject, the more obvious does it seem to me that the discoveries of science in no way affect the fundamental beliefs of Christianity. To my mind at least there is no inconsistency whatever in accepting to the full the teachings of science and at the same time believing in the revelation of God to men in the person of Christ His Son."

Professor A. Macalister, F.R.S., Professor of Anatomy at Cambridge University, writes "I think the wide-spread impression of the agnosticism of scientific men is largely due to the attitude taken up by a few of the great popularizers of science like Tyndall and Huxley. From my own observation, living as I do amongst those who study, I think that men of science are like most other men of the community. Many of them are so engrossed in their work that they give little heed to other subjects, including religion, &c., a few are actively or passively hostile; but as large a proportion are believers in Christianity as you will find in any other class of the community. Speaking for myself I can not see anything incompatible with the modern development of scientific teaching in the fundamental doctrines of Christianity, and consider that it is only on the basis of a crude and superficial philosophy that any such incompatibility has been supposed to exist. Accordingly it has been my experience that the disbelief in the revelation which God has given in the life and work, death and resurrection of our Saviour is more prevalent among what I may call the camp-followers of science than among those to whom actual scientific work is the business of their lives."

Lord Lister, President of the Royal Society, writes—"If you think that any advantage would arise from your saying that you know as a matter of fact that I am a believer in the fundamental doctrines of Christianity, there can be no objection to your doing so."

Lord Kelvin, the previous President of the Royal Society, writes:—"In answer to your letter I have many times in my published writings within the last fifty years expressed myself decidedly, on purely scientific grounds, against atheistic and materialistic doctrines. I may add that I am a member of the Church of England and of the Episcopal Church of Scotland."

Sir William Huggins, the present President of the Royal Society, was one of those who marked his letter private; but I may say without breach of confidence that it was couched in a spirit of Christian sympathy which fully accords with what I heard of his Christian character from others.

To these last three Mr. Manley adds the names of two others who have recently held the Presidency of the Royal Society: Sir George Stokes and Professor Michael Foster, and he asks, "Where is the man of science professing to be an agnostic or atheist whose name can be put above them?"

Yours faithfully, P. K. Fyson, Bishop.
Hakodate, Oct. 18th 1901.

THE MORMONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—Since my last letter you have published two

communications, an extract from a third, and also written editorially, on the "Mormons."

The first is the letter of J. R. Birkelund M.D. of this city, who denounces the "Mormons" and their God and accuses them of deception and many other things, all on the testimony of "Anti-Mormon Leaflets."

"He that answereth a matter before he heareth it, it is folly and a shame unto him." We are accustomed to have gentlemen who attach "D.D." to their signatures attack us, but men with "M.D." following their names do not as a rule bother themselves about the morals of a community and pay little attention as to whether men believe in one or more Gods. The gentleman of medicine, from all I hear, can find an abundance of purification work to do in this land even if the four Mormons from Utah are left alone. He closes his article, which is an appeal to have the "Mormons" refused the privilege of preaching in this land, with a very choice exhibition of liberality. One to which a man with the least spark of respect for freedom of speech would be ashamed to sign his name. He says: "It is to be hoped that not only technicalities but the merits of the case may cause a final rejection." Technicalities are scorned by respectable people the world over. Perhaps the doctor does not know that many years ago the Christians in Japan were guilty of aiding in a bloody rebellion and that to-day, notwithstanding this, they have perfect freedom to propagate their doctrines. The millions of people in Japan, with the exception of a few thousand who have been converted to so-called Christianity, do not have the least respect for the Christian religion. Surely our man of medicine is utterly lacking in a comprehension of human character if he even imagines that a Nation giving liberty to all Christians to-day, who in days gone by were guilty of inciting a rebellion, will be so narrow as to deny freedom of opinion to men who pledge themselves to sustain the laws of the land.

The doctor does not seem to know that we are living in an enlightened age, and that the Government of Japan has made wonderful progress in civilization. The people of all the world look with wonder and amazement at what has been accomplished in the past thirty years by the Japanese Nation, and I have not the least fear that his suggestions or those of your other correspondents will have the slightest weight with Japanese officials.

As to the doctor's talk about the technicalities in the laws of Utah and that the living with plural wives is polygamy, permit me to give a little information which he seems not possess. He gained his information from "Anti-Mormon Leaflets" and it is, therefore, not reliable. A man would be considered lacking in common sense if he were to go into Court and ask for a decision after having employed the attorney of his opponent to state his case to the Court or the Jury, and yet this is just what the Tokyo doctor is guilty of doing. He has stated the charges of our opponents and then with a sublimity, a grandeur and magnificence of cheek that is beyond most men, calls on the Japanese officials to take advantage of "technicalities" to enter a decision against the "Mormons." Fortunately the Japanese can give the doctor pointers in liberality, and he will have to move to a less civilized country before his suggestions will have any weight.

The Congress of the United States, I rejoice to say, did not see things as the technical and narrow minded doctor would have the Japanese officials see them, and, therefore, accepted Utah as a State with a law which defined polygamy to be the marrying of more than one wife. The law was purposely framed so that men having plural wives could take the test oath and become citizens of the State. When Utah was a territory all men having more than one wife were by Congressional enactment disfranchised and had no rights as citizens. When Statehood was granted these men were restored to citizenship. They did not discard their plural wives, to whom they had been married in good faith, prior to the Manifesto of President Wilford Woodruff. Congress did not require this as a condition upon which they could be restored to citizenship.

It seems that there are some Christian ministers who are labouring in Asia in other places than Japan, who feel that it would be little less than a crime in the sight of God and man, for men who have more than one wife to put their plural wives away. I quote from a non-Mormon publication purchased a few days ago in Yokohama, "A Plea for Polygamy." It seems that the author was "much surprised" to find such a thing allowed "under any circumstances." He says:—

"As I had been educated a strict monogamist, in New England, I had never once dreamed that any other social system than monogamy could be possible among Christian people, anywhere; and I remonstrated with the missionaries for permitting polygamy among their converts, under any circumstances whatever."

"I was answered by them that the Bible has not forbidden it, but, on the contrary, has recognized it, as sometimes lawful and proper; and although

they themselves did not encourage it, they could not positively prohibit it. I then endeavored to recollect some prohibition in the Bible, but could neither recollect nor find one there. On the contrary, to my own astonishment, after a careful examination of the Sacred Scriptures, I did find therein many things to favour it. The missionaries also said, . . . 'Shall we compel them to put away all their wives, but those first married, and then receive them into the church? But in many cases this would be impracticable, in others unjust, in all cruel. For the chastity of women hitherto irreproachable would be tarnished by their repudiation: they would often be left without a home and without support; and, like other disgraced and destitute women of all lands, they would be thrust upon a life of infamy and vice.' 'Who' continued they, 'shall dare assume the responsibility of separating wife from husband, and children from parents? since the Bible expressly forbids a man to divorce his wife, for any cause, except unfaithfulness to her marriage vow. God is not said in the Bible to hate polygamy, but it says there that 'He hateth putting away.''" The main point attempted to be made by all your correspondents and in your editorials is because the "Mormons" believe in the rightfulness of plural marriage, although not allowing men at the present time to marry plural wives, they should, because of their belief, be denied the privilege of preaching in Japan. You and your correspondents can save much time and labour by remembering that until Japan shall enact a law denying freedom of opinion, and so long as it shall retain its present law, its officials cannot deny the "Mormons" religious freedom unless they shall break their own laws. We do not and have not denied that we believe that plural marriages are right and have been approved of God under certain restrictions, but as stated no plural marriages are now allowed in our Church.

If the Boers surrender to the English as the "Mormons" have to the laws of the United States, and agree to submit to Great Britain's rule it would be absurd to refuse them the privilege of becoming subjects of King Edward unless they would damn their souls by swearing that they had done wrong to take up arms and offer their lives on the altar of sacrifice for that which they believed to be not only right but a sacred duty.

I have given you several columns of testimony as to the honesty of the "Mormon" people and you have said, "he (Grant) adduces various appreciations by other persons in support of his assertion, 'that the Mormons are honest and virtuous, conspicuously free from drunkenness, licentiousness, delinquency and vice of every kind.' As to all that we have nothing to say. Nor have we ever had anything to say. The Mormons may be everything that Mr. Grant claims for them, and indeed we go so far as to admit that whatever we have read or heard of them justifies Mr. Grant's encomium." I will simply ask the doctor who accuses the "Mormons" and their God of deception and dishonesty etc., etc., to read some of the things already published in the *Mail* sustaining my position as to the honesty of my people. If a community is honest, virtuous, and law-abiding then the individuals composing it must of necessity be so. I will refute one of his statements and that is, that the "Mormons" are trained in deception from infancy and their God is dishonest. What does the doctor know, but from "Anti-Mormon," of the trainings in a "Mormon" home? Has he lived in one from infancy and heard the teachings? Has he met the "Mormon" God and talked with him? I speak from an actual knowledge of the case, as I was reared in a "Mormon" home from my infancy and know what the teachings are in a "Mormon" home, yes, in thousands of them and I know his statement is untrue. I have been taught and so are all young "Mormons" reared in a faithful home, that to be anything but honest was wrong in the sight of God, to be anything but virtuous was to commit a sin next to murder. I have been true to my mother's teachings and I hope all those who are so much worried over the "Mormons" can say as much.

I do not think the Japanese officials care whether men believe in one or more Gods, or no Gods at all, whether Jesus Christ was married or not, whether Adam will be the God of this world, or whether men believe in the accepted God of the Christians, who is thus described by them:—"There is but one living and true God, everlasting, without body, parts, or passions; of infinite power, wisdom and goodness." Such a God to my mind is nothing.

I find that my reply to the Tokyo doctor answers sufficiently the long extract from the Yokohama Baptist minister's communication. Incidentally, I will say to him that the Bible sanctions polygamy and if he does not wish to stand as a hypocrite professing belief in that Good Book, he had better apply to the Japanese officials to have it cast out of the country.

Referring to the letter signed "D." "D." stands for "dunce," "devil" or "divine." Until the gentleman using it is not ashamed of his name and shall have courage to sign it to his com-

munications we will pass him and his "shocking statements" without comment.

When the Savior was on the earth all the religious professors of the age combined against him. He has again visited the earth and established the Church of Jesus Christ, which Church was the only one denied a hearing at the World's Parliament of Religions at Chicago, 1893. History repeats itself. Religious intolerance caused the death of Jesus Christ, and also the death of Joseph Smith the Prophet of His Church in the latter days.

Yours respectfully, HEBER J. GRANT.
Tokyo, October 20th, 1901.

STRAW COUPLINGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—A week or more ago I noticed the brake couplings of two carriages in a train leaving Shinbashi tied together with straw-ropes, and in the train leaving that station at 8.45 a.m. to-day, couplings of the brake between the rear end of first class three compartment carriage No. 19 and second class small carriage No. 6 were also so joined together. Perhaps these were the same couplings as I saw joined together in this manner as mentioned above, and may have remained in that condition ever since. This I think may be taken as a fair specimen of the way in which the Japanese Government care for the lives and generally for the safety of the travelling public. The carriages themselves are almost always coupled together in the most careless manner, they are filthy dirty, and the porters absolutely inattentive as to opening carriage doors, or assisting passengers in any way. They seem to consider that they are Government officials and the public are their servants having no right to courteous treatment.

These are complaints one hears whenever one travels on the Railway from Japanese and foreigners alike. The journey between Shinbashi and Yokohama is, from the bad condition of the road, of the rolling stock and careless coupling of the carriages, a perfect misery to those whose business or pleasure causes them to travel on the Japanese Government Railway.

Yours obedient servant,

CONSTANT TRAVELLER.

Tokyo, October 22nd, 1901.

GERMAN OPINION ON ENGLAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—In answer to your above articles on the above topic I beg to make the following statements: 1. Dr. Maritz Busch's diary was compiled by means of a series of the meanest indiscretions and was written for sensational purposes only. When it appeared—almost immediately after the death of Bismarck—it caused indeed a very big sensation as was intended by its author. It was found then and clearly proved that most of its contents were words and sentences taken from the connexion in which they had been used and therefore producing quite a different effect from the meaning they originally had. The German public therefore agreed that the book was not to be used as a reliable historical source and no earnest and fair writer will think for a moment of stating something on Busch's authority. The fight about the book and its definite condemnation by the public has been so notorious that one might fairly suppose that there is *nota fides* on the side of a writer who nevertheless quotes it as an authority. Yet I think there is *no nota fides* on your side or that of *The Times*, but only your common English ignorance of foreign things. But as long as you do not get out of that almost innate habit of nearly everybody of your countrymen, you have no right of discussing foreign matters, and if you do so nobody will take you for serious at all.

2. Our war of 1890-1 was a fair combat between the German and French Governments according to the prescriptions of the international law of war, not between the two peoples. Non-combatants had therefore no right to interfere with the course of events and when they did they had to undergo a severe and indeed very hard but just punishment which they themselves had foreseen when meddling with the warfare. Your Boer war is quite a different thing. It was a war between two belligerent governments until the time when your Government illegally declared the countries annexed and the Boer forces mere marauding bands. From that time it has become a struggle between two nations, the issue of which decides the existence or non-existence of a whole people. All the measures taken by your officials tend to the annihilation of the Boers as a state, a nation and a race. That is no more lawful warfare but murder, and against such a foe all means are allowed.

3. In its recent issues *The Times* has continually observed the tendency of stringing up again "the natural and universal hatred of the French against everything German," which it sees with deep regret is

vanishing from day to-day. I am convinced that that was its main purpose when issuing the above article. That is the same policy your papers have followed so often, for instance when instigating Japan against Russia and the U.S.A. against Germany. To try to instigate against each other the other nations in order to become the *tertius gaudens* instead of making one's own cause a just one and when attacked defending it with all fair means, that is the policy which has made your public community the object of the contempt and hatred of the whole world, though every foreigner will admit the honesty and integrity of the individual Englishman.

I am yours, etc.

CIVIS GERMANUS.

THE SOCIAL EVIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—It may be interesting to your readers to know that the long litigation connected with the work of rescuing girls from a life of shame is now drawing to a close. The case to test the validity of the "debt" contract is on the docket for the 31st inst. in the Supreme Court, and when this case shall have been disposed of our legal work will end, so far as we now know. It will be remembered that the "labor" contracts and the decisions of the courts that a girl could not be bound by contract to a life of shame became the basis of the Home Dept. regulations that provided for "free cessation," *jivu hitigo*. Under these regulations thousands of prostitutes have left the brothels and have returned to honourable lives. It was not expected at the time that the brothel keepers would try to collect the debts due them from the released girls by process of law, as it was our opinion that the "debt" part of the contract became invalid with the other, labor, part.

Suits, and distrains on the property of parents and relatives of released girls, however, have followed almost every free cessation case in some places, and as several girls have been frightened or forced back into their old trade by these means, we felt compelled to take such action as would clear up the matter, expecting at the time to secure the dismissal of the suits. So far, however, every court has upheld the contracts and accounts as presented by the brothel keepers, on the ground that the papers are in legal form, and the court declines to go behind these papers into the facts, that is, we have had judgments "according to the papers" presented by the keepers.

The grounds of our appeal are:—first, the purpose of the debt is to bind the girls to a life of shame until it is paid and as said debt only increases with years of labor, there is no prospect of its ever being paid, hence in reality the money paid for girls comes nearer being the purchase price than a loan. Purchase of human beings being prohibited in Japan, the transaction is illegal, and being illegal should have no standing in court. Secondly, the effect of the debt is to cause young girls to continue to prostitute themselves against their will, hence it is in conflict with section No. 90 of the Civil Code, and should be invalidated, as was the labor contract, by virtue of the above section; and thirdly, the appeal court having declined to take notice of the facts in the case, the judgment is based on insufficient grounds and should be quashed, and sent back for re-trial. I think that there has been a gradual increase in the number of jurists who side with our position, but the result of the appeal to the highest court in the Empire cannot be predicted with any degree of certainty. We have done all that we can and the matter is now before the court of final resort. The effect of the judgment will be disastrous to the brothel keepers should we win, but will strengthen their hold on the poor unfortunates in their possession should the keepers win. It is scarcely necessary to say that the effect on society will not be slight, no matter which side wins.

Yours most sincerely,
Nagoya, Oct. 21, 1901.

U. G. MURPHY.

THE LADY OF RIDDLES.

Mary, Queen of Scots. By Samuel Cowan. 2 vols (Sampson Low. Net 28s.)

THE extraordinary fascination exercised by Mary, Queen of Scots, is inexhaustible. Regardless of the enormous number that exist already, a new biography of her can never be superfluous, because, to say the last word either upon her career or her personality is practically impossible. The murder of Darnley is an unsolved problem; her marriage with Bothwell is one of the most impenetrable mysteries of history; while the character of the woman herself is as unexplained as anything in the dramatic disorder of her existence.

To penetrate its intricate dilemmas and remain unmoved would be extremely difficult. Investigation of the truth concerning her rouses instant excitement, for, as a matter of fact, the fascination of the woman did not die with her, and her biographers, like her contemporaries, unable to feel indifference, are inclin-

ed either to hate or to love her. In the majority of cases they do the latter, for Mary's charm is enormous, the more so that, like her beauty, it is a thing more felt than seen, a thing curiously indefinable, and, therefore, insidious, haunting, like a fever in the blood, the brain is unable to reach or to cope with.

Was she guilty, cruel, secretive, a wonderful combination of passion, cunning, lies, and deception? On the other hand, was she a tortured, tender, sinless creature, fighting single-handed against a very sea of hate, intrigue, and treachery? Or was she a little of both—a little passionate, a little *ruse* (she had been brought up in a Court where cunning was a fine art), a little cruel, and at the same time more innocent than guilty, more deceived than deceiving, more driven by fate than desire into horrible and inextricable situations—a woman, in fact, for whom pity cannot be too profound or unequalled? The question has never been finally answered, and she still draws interest with the undying fascination of the unexplained, enticing always a half-rasped curiosity and burning inclination either to love whole heartedly or to hate unreservedly; her character, quite as much as her guilt or her innocence, having been torn piece-meal by speculation and controversy.

Mr. Cowan's two new volumes, moreover, have not minimised in the slightest degree the old uncertainty. Though they deal essentially with the supreme secrets of the Casket letters and the Bothwell marriage, we are no further in the matter than we were before. Mr. Cowan, it is true, does not believe that Mary either wrote the letters or was other than a piteous victim in the Bothwell abduction. But neither do Hosack, Strickland, Tytler, and many others, while Skelton only credits her with a part—and that a non-incriminating part—of the famous correspondence. Except, therefore, a deepened sense of the universal lying and baseness of the period, and of the mass of spurious documents and invented statements everywhere mixed up with the truth—in fact, an intensified conviction of the extraordinary difficulties of arriving at an opinion at all—Mr. Cowan's book must be held to give us little fresh upon the subject, while certainly it throws no new light upon the wonderful, pathetic creature herself.

His manner of writing also has a slight excess of confidence for a subject so beset by contention. Mr. Cowan's brevity seems scarcely thoughtful enough to employ in a study where no opinion can be accepted lightly; where every opinion, in fact, must be laboriously explained and justified. In this new work upon Mary there is a tendency to forget that no statement can be presented as if contradiction were out of the question. For every statement has been contradicted, every opinion weakened by an opposite, every document even practically given the lie to by another with a different story.

Later on, as the subject grows in dramatic intensity, the writer's style acquires more weight of manner. Nevertheless, taken as a whole, and in spite of the inclusion both of the Riccio bond, with its incriminating signatures, and the gracious letter, presumably the last ever written by the maltreated Queen, its literature seems to us one more volume ardently expressing belief in Mary's innocence, and little more. What Mr. Cowan has done, however, that is of new and valuable service, is to procure an admirable collection of photographs of Mary herself, though it is strange, that having got them together he remained dead to the opportunity they afforded of an entirely original study of his singular historical episode. For lives of Mary based upon ancient documents are many and voluminous. And the end of them all is virtually a confession that the mystery of her career is beyond solution by research. Nothing reported can be relied upon, so widespread was the treachery bred by the times, her position, and the bitter friction between herself and Elizabeth. One may believe her innocent, one may believe her guilty, according to the documents selected to rely upon—certainly is out of the question.

But a Life of Mary, Queen of Scots, written by the light of her temperament, has yet to be written, and her temperament a collection of her portraits puts well within the reach of understanding; for, though a good many of them undeniably differ, the large majority are absolutely alike, both as to the essential characteristics and as to the general impression conveyed. And the face and the life have an amazing congruity, while it must be remembered no existence can wriggle outside of the moulding grip of character. Its results must be produced undeviatingly within the limits of the nature dealing with it. Ambiguity is impossible in the consequences of a limpid, simple disposition, while interminable confusion issues invariably where moves are fluctuating, dubious and complicated.

Mary's face is in all her portraits, above all, the face of a woman capable of retaining many secrets. It is rather a cruel face, and that of a creature who would never be wholly what she seemed. At the same time it is intellectual, artistic, and of an astounding subtlety—a subtlety so extreme, indeed, that

it is doubtful whether even she ever quite understood her own character or its consequences.

The oval of her face is delicately voluptuous. There is no firm outline of jaw to give strength or decision. Her nose is too long and too pointed, with a downward tendency at the end, expressive of a certain grim insensitiveness. Her chin is slightly over-small, her forehead slightly too high and too large. Coolness, self-possession, and a rather exceptional mental capacity, might be expected from the upper part of the countenance, but the little chin—it is said to have been slightly dimpled—reveals, more than anything, a desire to be loved much and often, to be loved *sub rosa* sooner than not at all.

As for the eyes, it is impossible conscientiously to regard them as either spiritual or candid. For that matter they are not even beautiful, though they are incontestably attractive. Dangerously so even, because there is no fathomable end to their expression. But in nearly all the portraits they are small and sly, with a certain pitiless tranquillity, and an undesirable habit of looking sideways. Her mouth is small, fascinating, with a full under-lip; supremely, again, the mouth of a woman with a liking for kisses, though the manner in which the upper lip closes over the lower discloses also an immense capacity for self-suppression. The eyebrows are refined and delicate, the hair exquisite and full of a delightful emotionability. Taken as a whole, however, and in spite of its abounding possibilities, Mary's appearance emphatically denies the saint theory, though at the same time it suggests strongly that should a new biographer investigate her life with careful reference to her character, some, at any rate, of its present incomprehensibilities might become comprehensible, and certainly its love affairs, its disasters, its interminable complications.

What we should like to see would be a life of Mary taking the tendencies of her disposition for guide wherever records are confusing, a life daring to believe it as at least possible that she was not entirely ignorant of the scheme to do away with the detestable Darnley; a life deliberately putting the Casket letters on one side as documents impossible to form a reliable judgement upon, and then having the courage to write of her with tenderness and sympathy. For, granted even that she was very guilty, judged by the standards of guilt as they are to-day, the life of Mary that should be written would never attempt to estimate her by these standards at all. Murder, to begin with, is a totally different affair now to what it was in Mary's time, when torture of every sort was a common practice. From early childhood the girl's nerves had been toughened to violent deaths, to burnings, and to every kind of atrocity. Human life was held of so little account that men, women, and children were exterminated upon every conceivable pretext. Executions were common, whippings, and the use of the rack commoner still, while the savageness of the age seemed to create a positive lust for bloodshed. To Mary the signing of death warrants was part of the day's business, and occurred too frequently even to stir imagination. At an early stage of her reign she had sent to their deaths Chastelard and Sir John Gordon, and, viewed from present standpoints, they were both unspeakably cruel actions. Certainly, few women would have the stomach to behold a man—youthful, poetical, and good looking—merely for the sin of having loved them too inordinately.

Besides recognition of the enormous difference in civilisation, there is one other essential fact to remember as regards Mary—that is Scotland's own unutterable culpability in the business of her life. Nothing, indeed, is sadder or more piteous than the accounts of Mary's existence when she first came, full of the ignorant confidence of youth, into her dreary kingdom. Bitterness and treachery confronted her almost at the landing-stage. From the beginning sour looking faces condemned the radiant vitality of her girlhood. Knox actually denounced her to her face from the pulpit, thundering against "the Queen's dancing, and little exercise of herself in virtue and godliness," while the whole Court—harsh, austere, and suspicious—must from the very earliest days have chilled to the marrow her irrepressible young life.

In remembering her conduct it should be remembered how pitifully at bay she stood in that cheerless country—she, who had just come from a Court where love-making, flattery, and a joyous lightness, had enveloped her like a perfume—surely she had more excuse than most people, not only in plucking sweetness from whatever roots she could, considering how rare it was, but in taking also a certain natural zest in defying for her part, also, these contemptuous bigots, who had lowered lids at her with not one whit less derision, when she had first come, as a blameless juvenile, into their depressing society.

But more, perhaps, than any, the Bothwell incident would gain by being rewritten with due regard to her temperament and to the appalling circumstances of her life at the time of its occurrence. During the period of her seclusion in a room draped with crepe, after the Darnley murder,

the very doors of the churches were rendered pictorial with coarsely coloured caricatures of her, while the question as to the degree of fascination a nature such as Bothwell's might have temporarily exercised over her can only be realised when the amazing complexity of her character has been definitely acknowledged. That the man possessed enormous force of personality is undeniable, and the lower part of Mary's face suggests a woman likely to surrender to the relentless power of it. Bothwell was a brute; and there is a certain type of woman to whom indomitable brutality is irresistible. When everything has been said, also as to his terrifying her into consenting to the marriage, one important fact is forgotten—the fact that this queer, ambiguous lady possessed a magnificent and unflinching courage. Her superb fearlessness, in fact, is the one thing about her uncontested; the one quality nobody has denied, either during her lifetime or afterwards. Never in all the various vicissitudes of her existence was she ever known to be cowed and intimidated. Her death was exquisite, so tranquil and undisturbed that its courage is more prominent than its ghastliness.

Could so intrepid a woman have been coerced by terror? The question is not asked with a view of being answered, because in all the accumulated mass of statements there is nothing to render a reliable answer possible. The Bothwell marriage, like all the rest, remains a mystery, surrounded, it is true, by suspicions, but not actually condemnatory circumstances. For from these same circumstances, her partisans draw one set of conclusions, with admirably plausible reasons for maintaining them, and her adversaries another, also with extremely plausible reasons for conviction. But certainly a passionate nature—and Mary's face is that of a passionate woman—might, under certain circumstances, become a prey to the horrible fascination of a Bothwell. In any case, she was a supremely interesting woman, but it is at least questionable whether, if only a certain faultiness could be accepted sympathetically, the fine achievement of her spiritual development during the agonised years of her captivity would not make her more deeply piteous than she ever could be as the colourless saint of so many advocates.

Personally, we think that Mary, judged with allowances for the peculiar environment of her times, could hold her own unwhitewashed, were it only as a woman possessing superlative fascination, superlative patience and dignity, and an inimitable loveliness towards all those who constituted her friends and adherents.—*The Academy*.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

Shanghai, Oct. 18.

Bands of rebels from the Calvinia district are advancing southward under Boer commanders, looting and recruiting as they go. Parties of them have reached Hopefield and Saldanha Bay. Complete confidence is felt by the British military authorities in their ability to cope with these raiders.

A later telegram says that there has been fighting near Piquetburg, forty miles from Capetown. The Boers attacked the district troops, but these being reinforced by a squadron of the Sixteenth Lancers, the Boers retreated, after suffering some slight loss.

Captain Bellew, of the Lancers, and four men were killed.

BOTHA'S COMMANDO DISPERSES.

Shanghai, Oct. 19.

Botha, finding the invasion of Natal disastrous, has dissolved his force, leaving the units to escape as best they can. Botha with a few men has gone north.

BOER LEADERS EXECUTED.

J. Kruger and Lieutenant Brede have been hanged at Cradock for train-wrecking.

AFGHANISTAN.

Shanghai, Oct. 20.

It is stated at St. Petersburg that a complete agreement has been established between Russia and Great Britain, averting all danger of a quarrel regarding Afghanistan.

RUMOURED DEATH OF DE WET.

A later telegram says that there are persistent reports in Natal that De Wet is dead.

THE ROYAL TOUR.

The Halifax tour of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall is completed.

IMPERIAL YEOMANRY.

The first draft of re-enlisted Yeomanry has sailed for South Africa.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Shanghai, Oct. 21.

The Canadians have surprised a laager, killing three and capturing four men. The enemy abandoned everything, quantities of stock, food, and ammunition.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Shanghai, Oct. 22.

Commandant Marais was among the recent prisoners.

AMERICA AND TIENSIN.

The United States has asked China to recognise her right to a municipal concession at Tientsin.

FRANCE, TURKEY, AND THE POWERS.

France has decided not to wait much longer, but to resort to coercion, if warranted by circumstances, against Turkey.

Later.

France, Russia, and other Powers are discussing a joint representation, and eventual action, for the purpose of obliging the Sultan to execute the provisions of the Treaty of Berlin regarding Macedonia and Armenia. It is probable that guarantees will be demanded for the execution of the reforms; at the same time a fresh settlement of the Cretan question will be raised.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Scheepers has been banished, along with eleven others, from South Africa.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Shanghai, Oct. 23.

The attempted southern movement of the rebels from Calvinia has been checked. The commandos have been hustled or scattered.

MARQUIS ITO IN AMERICA.

Marquis Ito has dined with President Roosevelt. Mr. Secretary Hay was present. The President pressed Marquis Ito to accept a banquet after the period of mourning for the late President McKinley had expired, but Marquis Ito was unable to wait.

GENERAL BULLER PLACED ON HALF PAY.

Later.

Owing to a speech delivered on the 10th of October, General Buller has been removed from command and has been placed on half-pay. General French has been appointed to the command of the First Army Corps.

THE BULLER INCIDENT.

Shanghai, Oct. 24.

Except the *Daily News*, all the papers consider that the decision regarding General Buller was inevitable. They say that there was no alternative without ruining the discipline of the Army. They express personal sympathy with Buller and deplore the inglorious close of his honourable career.

LORD SALISBURY.

Lord Salisbury has returned from the continent.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

The King will open Parliament in full state between the 23rd and 28th January.

(RECEIVED AT THE LEGATION OF FRANCE.)

SENEGAL.

Saigon, Oct. 19.

The sanitary condition of Senegal is excellent.

RIOTS AT BUDA PEST.

There have been several riots at Buda Pest, where the electors have been in conflict with the troops. One hundred were wounded and several hundred arrests were made.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The English have shot several Boer officers as rebels.

THE WORKMEN OF FRANCE.

Saigon, Oct. 20.

The miners have submitted their demands to M. Waldeck Rousseau, who has replied that the fixing of a minimum rate of pay must depend upon an understanding between the colliers and their employers. He added that a general strike would be as injurious to the men as to the masters.

The Chamber of Deputies is discussing a project of law relating to workmen's pensions, and the Commission of Official Inquiry is examining into the matter of an eight-hours day.

FRENCH NEWS.

Saigon, Oct. 23.

The extraordinary session of the French Chamber has been opened tranquilly. M. Basly has introduced a project of law establishing a minimum legal salary for miners.

(SPECIAL TO THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

ACCIDENT TO THE "SHERIDAN."

Nagasaki, Oct. 23.

The U.S. transport *Sheridan* arrived here with tail-shaft damaged. She will dock for repairs.

(RECEIVED BY THE FOREIGN OFFICE.)

THE CHINESE INDEMNITY.

With regard to agents for receiving the Indemnity, Russia has named the Russo-Chinese Bank and Germany has appointed the German Asiatic Bank.

JAPANESE IN QUEENSLAND.

A letter from Townsville, dated in the beginning of September, says that the attempt to pass a bill in the Queensland Parliament for excluding all Asiatic labour, has failed in consequence of Japan's remonstrance. The bill was amended so as to apply to Chinese only, and was then passed unanimously, the Queensland Minister of Foreign Affairs having announced that it would be impossible to obtain the Royal sanction if Japanese were included.

(RECEIVED IN TOKYO.)

THE INDEMNITY.

The Foreign Indemnity Committee has prepared and submitted to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries a draft relating to lump coupons.

CHINESE TARIFF.

The Chinese Government has decided to put the new *ad valorem* duties into operation from the 11th of November. According to the Peace Protocol the 7th should have been the date, but as the 11th falls on the 1st day of the 10th month of the Chinese Calendar, it is thought more convenient by the Customs Authorities to choose that day.

KOREAN LIGHT-HOUSEES.

The Korean Government has instructed Mr. McLeavy Brown that a sum of 250,000 *yen* is to be appropriated yearly for a period of 5 years to the building of light-houses, and that a sum of 1,600,000 *yen* is to be appropriated for supplying Seoul with water-works.

MARQUIS ITO.

Marquis Ito will sail from New York for Boulogne on the 26th of October.

(FROM THE "OSTASIATISCHE LLOYD.")

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Berlin, Oct. 14.

A festival which was planned here in commemoration of the China Expedition, has been postponed on account of Count Waldersee's illness.

The eightieth birthday of Professor Virchow was the occasion of great ovations for the famous pathologist. Delegations from all over the world had come to Berlin. The Emperor addressed a personal letter to the Professor, conferring upon him the gold medal for art and science. Chancellor Count Billow invited all the international delegates to a banquet.

Berlin, Oct. 17.

H.I.H. Prince Henry of Prussia has been appointed by King Edward an Admiral in the British Fleet.

In Seville troubles have broken out, during which a number of people were killed and wounded. The police were arresting some anarchists, who offered resistance. As the police were not able to master them, the troops were called out.

(FROM THE "N.-C. DAILY NEWS.")

JAPANESE MILITARY VISITOR.

Hongkong, Oct. 14.

Last Saturday General Fukushima left the Colony in the steamer *Hongkong Maru*, after having breakfasted at Government House. The General visited the Viceroy at Canton last Friday.

PRESENTATION TO THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

A meeting of the Volunteer Corps was held on Friday last for the purpose of presenting their retiring Commanding Officer, Sir J. W. Carrington, the Chief Justice of Hongkong, with a handsome silver salver. The Governor, Sir Henry A. Blake, and Major-General Gascoigne were present at the meeting.

THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

A Commission has been appointed to enquire into the working of the Colonial Public Works Department.

(FROM THE "NAGASAKI PRESS.")

BRITISH TORPEDO-DESTROYERS IN COLLISION.

London, Oct. 7.

During yesterday's manoeuvres the torpedo-boat destroyer *Angler*, while making a sharp turn at full speed ran into the torpedo-boat *Salmon*, tearing the screw and several plates off the latter. The injured vessel immediately hoisted the signal "going down." The other torpedo-boat destroyers with great difficulty rescued the crew, and also succeeded in saving the vessel. Both damaged vessels were towed to Sheerness. None of the crews suffered injuries. An inquiry has been ordered.

FRANCE AND THE PORTE.

Constantinople, Oct. 6.

The French Charge d'Affaires has delivered a Note to the Porte, in which France declines the latter's proposition to reduce the debt demanded by £185,000. France insist upon the first demand for the sum of £345,000.

BRITAIN AND INDIAN AFFAIRS.

London, Oct. 7.

Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India, returned here immediately upon receipt of the news of the death of the Amir of Afghanistan. A special session was held in the afternoon by the Committee on Indian Affairs.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

Paris, Oct. 4.

In order to propagate the Russian language in the French Army, it has been decided to open at the Paris Military Club regular courses for studying the above language, and the class will be accessible to all French officers of the land and naval forces.

Asano Risuke (64) employed by the diver, Masuda Mankichi, at Hanazaki-cho, Yokohama, was arrested by the Tobe police a few days ago, charged with having stolen *yen* 106 belonging to his employer in June last.

JAPANESE POSTAL METHODS.

The *N.-C. Daily News* of recent date says:—

"The Post office in Japan is a very curiously managed institution. There is railway communication all the way from Yokohama to Nagasaki, and there are steamers almost daily from Nagasaki to Shanghai, yet it constantly takes letters 10 days, and often more, to get from Yokohama to Shanghai. We have covers before us now, received here yesterday morning, bearing the Yokohama postmark of the 7th instant. Unfortunately, the Japanese don't seem to mind these delays, and foreigners' complaints are useless."

This paragraph called forth the following letter signed "Britisher":—"Your paragraph concerning Japanese Post Offices caught my eye this morning for a good reason, as what I propose to say below more than endorses your views—it shows up the peculiar administration of that department in Japan, and also the existence of a 'cabinet noir' of extraordinary dimensions.

"When I was in Japan lately I had occasion to write several important letters, setting forth at length details concerning financial schemes. These letters in each case were mailed 48 hours before the advertised closing of the bags and in each case turned up at their destination from seven to fifteen days late, slit up and bearing evidence of having been copied.

"In addition to this, three or four letters never arrived at all at their destination, and it may be presumed that they were confiscated, for it is not reasonable to suppose that they could have been all lost in transmission. It is therefore high time to impress upon the Japanese postal authorities the fact that they are deliberately violating a trust by tampering with private correspondence; that in European countries such things do not occur, and, moreover would not be tolerated for one instant; that the boasted civilisation of Japan is a mere myth when mediæval methods are so easily reverted to in matters where common business honesty should be the sole guide; and lastly that a 'cabinet noir' tampers with political or diplomatic covers only, and never with private letters, which under all circumstances should be held sacred by all."

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line	Steamer	Date
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Victoria	F. Oct. 25
Europe	H. A. L.	Kiautschou	Sa. Oct. 26
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	China	M. Oct. 28
Canada	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian	W. Oct. 28
Hongkong	M. M. Co.	Annam	W. Oct. 29
Tacoma, Wash.	N. P. Co.	Braemar	W. Oct. 29
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of China	Th. Oct. 31
America	O. & O. Co.	Coptic	Sa. Nov. 3
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Doric	Th. Nov. 7
America	T. K. K.	America Maru	M. Nov. 11
Hongkong	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	Th. Nov. 12
Canada, &c.	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of Japan	M. Nov. 18
America	P. M. Co.	City of Peking	Tu. Nov. 19

- 1 Left Hongkong on the 15th inst.
- 2 Left Kobe on the 25th inst.
- 3 Left Shanghai on the 23rd inst.
- 4 Left Vancouver on the 14th inst.
- 5 Left Hongkong on the 21st inst.
- 6 Left Tacoma on the 11th inst.
- 7 Left Hongkong on the 23rd inst.
- 8 Left San Francisco on the 15th inst.
- 9 Left San Francisco on the 23rd inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer	Date
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Peru	F. Oct. 25
Tacoma, Wash.	N. P. Co.	Victoria	Sa. Oct. 27
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian	W. Oct. 28
America	P. M. Co.	China	W. Oct. 29
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Hakusi Maru	Th. Oct. 31
Hongkong	P. N. Co.	Braemar	Th. Oct. 31
Canada, &c.	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of China	F. Nov. 1
Hongkong	N. D. Lloyd	Kiautschou	Sa. Nov. 2
Europe, &c.	N. Y. K.	Kamakura Maru	Sa. Nov. 2
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Coptic	M. Nov. 4
Seattle, Wash.	N. Y. K.	Kinshiu Maru	W. Nov. 6
Europe, via S'kal.	M. M. Co.	Annam	Th. Nov. 7
Australia	N. Y. K.	Kasuga Maru	F. Nov. 8
America	O. & O. Co.	Doric	Sa. Nov. 9
Hkoong	T. K. K.	America Maru	Tu. Nov. 12
America	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	Sa. Nov. 17
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of Japan	M. Nov. 18

BANK OF JAPAN.

BANKING ACCOUNT.

On Saturday, Oct. 19th:—

Dr.	Yen.
Share capital fully paid up	30,000,000
Reserve fund and other liabilities to shareholders	16,993,913
Amount of convertible notes issued	181,069,393
Government deposits	10,975,753
General deposits	10,111,187
Exchange liability	39,334

Total ... 249,189,582

Cr.

Discount notes	29,447,092
Foreign discount notes	11,910,609
Treasury loan to Government	22,000,000
Temporary "	21,000,000
General loans	34,453,358
Exchange liability	805,287
Government bonds	53,837,427
Property	2,412,445
Bullion and Specie	70,323,271

Total ... 249,189,582

ISSUE ACCOUNT.

Daily average during past week:—

Amount of convertible notes	182,002,181
Bullion and Specie:—	
Gold	69,178,693
Silver	500,000

Total ... 69,678,693

Securities:—

Government bonds	31,252,465
Government certificates	46,000,000
Government bills	3,984,498
Commercial notes	31,086,525

Total ... 112,323,488

These accounts, compared with those of the previous week, show:—

Specie Reserve:—

	Increase.	Decrease.
Gold	—	235,351
Silver	—	—
General loans	—	318,801
Government deposits	—	205,990
General deposits	—	445,763

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Kamakura Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,796, H. Peterson, 24th Oct.,—Seattle, Wash., via Kobe, 23rd Oct., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kosai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,419, J. Nagao, 24th Oct.,—Kobe, 23rd Oct., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 347, I. Shimidzu, 24th Oct.,—Yokkaichi, 23rd Oct., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Asagao Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,526, J. Campbell, 24th Oct.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Totomi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,396, H. Sakimoto, 17th Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kosai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,419, J. Nagao, 18th Oct.,—Shanghai via ports, and Kobe, 17th Oct., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer 437, Y. Kamoshita, 19th Oct.,—Yokkaichi, 18th Oct., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Matsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,959, De La Lande, 59th Oct.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yamaguchi Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,038, S. Yoshizawa, 20th Oct.,—Bombay via ports, and Kobe, 18th Oct., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, T. Kon, 20th Oct.,—Yokkaichi, 18th Oct., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Asama Kan (37), Japanese cruiser, 9,855, Captain S. Hosoya, 19th Oct.,—Yokosuka, 19th Oct.

S. A. 90, German Torpedo Destroyer, 400, Com. Von Muffling, 20th Oct.,—Kobe, 19th Oct.

Hansa, German cruiser, 5,885, Captain Paschan, 20th Oct.,—Kobe, 19th Oct.

Segovia, German steamer, 3,796, Foerick, 20th Oct.,—Hamburg via ports, and Hongkong, 12th Oct., General.—C. Illies & Co.

Nitto Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,318, K. Shibuya, 20th April,—Kobe, 19th Oct., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Knight Companion, British steamer, 2,620, C. E. Froggat, 20th Oct.,—Portland, Oregon, 1st Oct., General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Chilverdale, British steamer, 2,122, Harding, 21st Oct.,—New York via ports, and Kobe, 19th Oct., General.—C. Illies & Co.

Pathfinder, U.S. Surveying steamer, 456, J. J. Gilbert, 21st Oct.,—Dutch Harbour, 8th Oct.

Hiroshima Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,035, T. Murai, 21st Oct.,—Kobe, 20th Oct., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tenshin Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,706, T. Tibbals, 21st Oct.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hongkong Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,047, W. E. Filmer, 21st Oct.,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 20th Oct., Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Empress of India, British steamer, 3,003, O. P. Marshall, 22nd Oct.,—Vancouver, B.C., 8th Oct., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Ventnor, British steamer, 2,581, H. Ferry, 22nd Oct.,—Shanghai via Moji, Ballast.—Carnes & Co.

Socotra, British steamer, 3,919, G. W. Babot, 22nd Oct.,—London via ports, and Kobe, 21st Oct., General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Suminoye Maru, Japanese steamer, 867, S. Yada, 23rd Oct.,—Honin Islands, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tairen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,796, Y. Tamuke, 23rd Oct.,—Kobe, 21st Oct., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, Y. Oda, 23rd Oct.,—Yokkaichi, 21nd Oct., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Inaba Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,839, A. Christensen, 23rd Oct.,—Hakodate, 21st Oct., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shinano Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,835, W. H. Cope, 23rd Oct.,—London via ports, and Kobe, 22nd Oct., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

Dido (10), British cruiser, 5,600, Capt. P. F. Tillard, 18th Oct.,—Hongkong.

Sachsen, German steamer, 3,119, W. Franke, 19th Oct.,—Bremen and Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Bamberg, German steamer, 2,660, Zurbousen, 19th Oct.,—Havre, Hamburg and Bremen via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Awa Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,911, W. Bainbridge, 20th Oct.,—London and Antwerp via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Asama Kan (37), Japanese cruiser, 9,855, Captain S. Hosoya, 20th Oct.,—Yokosuka.

Matsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,959, De La Lande, 20th Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kosai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,419, J. Nagao, 20th Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Jusen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,433, J. Higo, 20th Oct.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Wayo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,158, S. Kawano, 20th Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, B. Kon, 20th Oct.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Goliath (16), British battleship, 12,950, Captain Louis Wintz, 21st Oct.,—Kobe.

Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 735, Y. Kamashita, 21st Oct.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hongkong Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,047, W. E. Filmer, 22nd Oct.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Empress of India, British steamer, 3,003, O. P. Marshall, 22nd Oct.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Nitto Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,318, K. Shibuya, 22nd Oct.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Barfleur (14), British battleship, 10,500, Capt. G. T. Warrender, 22nd Oct.,—Hongkong.

Knight Companion, British steamer, 2,620, C. E. Froggat, 22nd Oct.,—Hongkong via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Maria Theresa, Austrian flagship, 5,900, Captain Sambuchi, 23rd Oct.,—Taku via Kobe.

Tenshin Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,706, T. Tibbals, 23rd Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Pathfinder, U.S. Surveying steamer, 456, J. J. Gilbert, 23rd Oct.,—Nagasaki.

Kobe Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,645, R. Swain, 24th Oct.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Salazie, French steamer, 2,689, M. Aubert, 24th Oct.,—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, Y. Oda, 24th Oct.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Suminoye Maru, Japanese steamer, 867, K. Yada, 24th Oct.,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tairen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,796, G. Tamuke, 24th Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Japanese steamer *Kosai Maru*, from Shanghai via ports:—Consul Odagiri, Mrs. Odagiri and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Yoshioka, Mr. and Mrs. Murai, Mr. K. Kawakami, Mr. F. Yamada, Mr. Middleton, Mr. A. Holroyd, Mr. Chas. A. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Crowe, Mr. Jas. Neil, Mr. F. E. Cope, and Mr. Cow Chee, in cabin; Mr. and Mrs. Aizawa, Mr. H. P. Bose, and 3 Chinese, in second class; 34 in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Hongkong Maru*, from Hongkong via ports:—Capt. Turner, Mr. J. T. Carpenter, Mrs. Carpenter, Mr. N. G. Ammen, Mr. A. Levetus, Miss M. L. Bacon, Mr. Arthur T. Taylor, Mr. R. Masujima, Mrs. A. W. Crombie, Mr. Wm. Beckett, Mrs. Beckett, Mr. G. T. Detrick, Mrs. Detrick and 2 children, Mr. W. H. Cave, Mrs. Cave, Miss S. E. Officer, Mr. Thomas Kershaw, Mr. R. E. Abenheim, Mrs. G. Brescott, Mr. A. Simon, and Mr. Jasper Whiting, in cabin. For Honolulu:—Mr. E. Hartmann, in cabin. For San Francisco:—Mr. F. L. Benton, Mr. W. M. Gawriloff, Mrs. Gardner Hill, Col. A. C. Kelton, Major G. H. Loch, Mr. W. H. Lacy, Mrs. J. A. Otte, Miss A. Otte, Miss L. Otte, Mr. Frank Otte, Mr. A. W. Stebelski, Miss Bisalla Veme, and Miss Beatrice Warde, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Empress of India*, from Vancouver, B.C.:—M. W. H. Alley, Mrs. Alley, Mr. H. Arnold, Mr. Ford Barclay, Mrs. W. W. Barnett, Capt. G. T. Blaxland, Mr. J. H. Bishop, Mrs. Bishop, Mr. C. F. Bishop, Mrs. Bishop, Mr. Henry Bonar, Mrs. D. E. Brown, Mr. E. W. Breckett, Rev. J. W. Carlin, Mr. W. G. Chase, Miss M. Croucher, Mr. K. H. Daniel, Hon. Cecil Edwards and wife, Mr. Erdman, Mr. Fortig and wife, Rev. G. W. Green, Mrs. Green, Mr. Geo. R. Gregg, Mr. E. A. Griffiths, Mr. P. Gillett, Miss C. A. Heaton, Mr. J. P. Hindley, Mr. A. F. Holmes, Mr. H. H. Horsey, Mrs. Horsey, Mr. J. D. Hutchison, Mr. Inouye, Rev. E. James, Mrs. James, Mr. Jordan, Mr. J. N. Jordan, Mr. W. M. Junkin, Mrs. Junkin, Mr. Kunheim, Miss L. M. Kidwell, Mr. Stephen Leech, Mr. D. Willard Lyon, Mrs. Lyon, Mr. J. Loudon, Mr. R. Marston, Mrs. Marston, Rev. J. Menzies, Rev. J. A. Miller, Mrs. Miller, Miss L. A. Miller, Mr. Osborne Middleton, Mr. A. C. Macfie, Miss McMillan, Sir Claude MacDonald, Lady MacDonald, Mr. W. J. Napier, Hon. R. J. Pope, Rev. B. C. Patterson, Mrs. Patterson, Mr. A. L. Pearce, Mrs. Pearce, Mr. Norman Peck, Mrs. Peck, Mr. J. H. P. Perry, Mrs. Perry, Mr. A. K. Rhoden, Rev. A. F. Robb, Mr. Rutledge, Mrs. Rutledge, Com. Schroeder, Mrs. Schroeder, Rev. A. G. Shorrock, Mr. A. A. Silver, Dr. Clement Smith, Mrs. Smith, Miss Smith, Mr. S. F. Smith, Miss M. A. Spence, Mrs. B. Temple, Dr. Agnes Turnbull, Mr. T. Walker, Mrs. Walker, Miss Walker, Lieut. G. W. Welburn, Rev. White, Mrs. White, Rev. Whittman, Mrs. Whittman, Miss J. Wilkins, Mr. G. H. Bateson-Wright, Mrs. Wright, Capt. Oliver Young, Mrs. Young, Mr. J. K. Silence, Mrs. Wolf, Mr. La Gee Wing, and Mr. T. Lander, in cabin.

DEPARTED.

Per German steamer *Sachsen*, for Europe via ports:—Miss L. Thornbrough, Mrs. Th. Bunge, Dr. Erick, Mr. O. Ritthausen, Mr. K. Strasser, Freiherr and Freifrau v. Liliencron, Miss Kulle, Mr. V. Kries, Mr. F. Drion, Miss N. Smith, Mr. V. H. Deacon and native servant, Mr. Morgenstern, Mr. J. C. Gerard, Miss Helen Carrier, and Mr. F. Souza, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Awa Maru*, for London via ports:—Mrs. M. Yoshida, Mr. K. Takayanagi, Mr. R. Ponsonby, Mr. E. Shepherd, Prof. M. Sudzuki, Lieut. M. Yoshida, Paymaster Fukamidzu, and Surg. M. Kusada, in cabin; Mr. T. Furuya, Mr. J. Machida, Mr. K. Noguchi, Prof. J. Okumura, Mr. A. Otsuka, and Mr. Y. Sudzuki, in second class; 53, in steerage.

Per British steamer *Empress of India*, for Hongkong via ports:—Lt.-Col. G. A. Hughes, Capt. Trellis, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Dann, Mrs. Buchanan, Miss Buchanan, Mr. E. H. Sharp, Mr. J. Clarke, Mr. Tucker and native servant, Dr. Noble, Mr. R. L. Warren, Mr. C. T. Johnston, Mr. T. Smith, Mr. Wilford C. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Fraser, Mrs. Middleton, Mr. J. Nathan, Mr. J. MacIsaac and native servant, Mr. C. F. Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Bishop, child and amah, Mr. F. Bishop, and Mr. W. Heitmann, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Hongkong Maru*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mrs. E. S. Babcock, Mr. F. L. Benton, Mr. Pierre Emery, Mrs. Pierre Emery, Capt. R. P. Faunt Le Roy, U.S.M.C., Mr. Jacques Faure, Mr. W. M. Gawriloff, Miss L. Grau, Mr. E. Hartmann, Mrs. Gardner Hill, Rev. H. Isenberg, Mrs. H. Isenberg, Mr. J. Iwaya, Lt. Col. A. C.

Kelton, U.S.M.C., Rev. W. H. Lacy, Maj. G. H. Loch, I.S.C., Mrs. L. B. Moore, Mrs. J. A. Otte, Miss L. Otte, Master Frank Otte, Miss A. Otte, Col. A. J. Postovsky, Dr. V. Presuhn, Major T. C. Prince, U.S.M.C., Mr. A. W. Stebelski, Mrs. F. Smyth, Mr. O. V. Thomas, Mr. R. G. Turner, Miss Priscilla Verne, Miss Beatrice Ward, Mr. Rolland J. Webb, Mrs. Rolland J. Webb, and Miss Hana Yagi in cabin.

Per French steamer *Salazie*, for Marseilles via ports:—Consul de Reuss, Mr. Kuhn, Mr. A. Dubourg, Mr. Laurisch, Mr. L. Muraour, Mr. Midzushima, Consul Ottesen, Mr. Kwong Yu Don, Colonel Roudony, Mr. F. Fioravanti, Mr. S. Fioravanti, Maj. Meyer, Major Riese, Mrs. Weill, Mr. Sakurai, Mr. Deguy, Mr. M. Hayashi, Mr. Watin, Mr. Nishino, and Mr. Ishigami, in cabin; four, in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Kobe Maru*, for Shanghai via ports:—Consul and Mrs. Chalmers, Mr. F. J. Abbott, Mr. W. H. Gill, Mr. A. Holroyd, Mr. H. S. Goffrey, Mr. C. N. Porter, Mr. S. W. Unjenin, Mr. Boh Tai Ryoh, and Mr. H. F. Arthur, in cabin; Mr. K. Mori, Mr. K. Kaku, Mr. and Mrs. K. Koyanagi, Mr. S. Kamiya, Mr. T. Iwasawa, and Mr. Koh Shō Tai, in second class; 37, in steerage.

SILK SHIPPERS.

Raw Silk & Waste shipped per steamer *Sachsen*—

	RAW.				WASTE.			
	Option.	Italy.	France.	Osaka.	Italy.	Switzerland.	Austria.	Suez.
Siber, Wolff & Co...	48	102	17	1	...	...	...	...
Siebert & Co...	69	87	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jardine, Matheson & Co...	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
R. Chauvin & Co...	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nabholz & Co...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Otto Streuli...	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...
Varenne & Co...	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dell'oro & Co...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...
W. Tallers	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Total.....	233	87	191	...	17	1	8	2

Raw & Waste Silk shipped per steamer *Salazie*—

	RAW.				WASTE.			
	France.	Italy.	Russia.	France.	Italy.	France.	France.	France.
Siber, Wolff & Co...	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nabholz & Co...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
P. Douville	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Otto Streuli...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Varenne & Co...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Walsh, Hall & Co...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siebert & Co...	20	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bavie & Co...	...	...	...	82	...	...	...	...
C. Eymard	...	...	...	167	...	...	...	...
Jardine, Matheson & Co...	39	...	...	85	25	...	...	...
Dell'oro & Co...	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	...
Total.....	302	7	...	409	35	...	...	...

VESSELS TO ARRIVE.

STEAMERS.

NAME.	FROM.	REPORTED.	
Afridi	London	Leaves	Sept. 9
Annam	Marseilles	Leaves H'kong	Oct. 21
Athenian	Vancouver	Left	Oct. 14
Athesia	New York	Passed Canal	Oct. 4
Bayern	Hamburg	Passed Canal	Oct. 7
Benlomond	London	At N'saki	Oct. 22
Braemar	Tacoma	Left Victoria	Oct. 11
Coptic	San F'cisco	Left	Oct. 15
Dardanus	Liverpool	Left S'pore	Oct. 9
Duke of Fife	Tacoma	Left	Oct. 17
Ernest Simons	Marseilles	Passed Canal	Oct. 4
Glenshiel	London	Left S'pore	Oct. 8
Guthrie	Australia	Leaves H'kong	Oct. 22
Hillgren	New York	Left	Sept. 24
Hitachi Maru	London	Left S'pore	Oct. 17
Indrani	New York	Leaves	Sept. 25
Indrasamha	New York	Leaves	Oct. 25
Japan	London	Left S'pore	Oct. 12
Kamakura Maru	Seattle	Leaves Kobe	Oct. 23
Kaga Maru	Seattle	Leaves	Oct. 17
Kanagawa Maru	London	Left	Oct. 11
Kasuga Maru	Melbourne	Due Kobe	Oct. 24
Kiautschou	Hamburg	Left N'saki	Oct. 23
Kinshu Maru	Bombay	Left H'kong	Oct. 19
Kumano Maru	London	Left Suez	Oct. 18
Lowther Castle	New York	Leaves	Oct. 5

M. Bacqueheim	Trieste	Passed Canal	Sept. 2
Machaon	Liverpool	Left S'pore	Oct. 19
Marburg	Hamburg	Passed Canal	Sept. 19
Merionethshire	London	Left H'kong	Oct. 22
Milke Maru	Bombay	Left	Oct. 15
Nestor	Liverpool	Left S'hai	Oct. 20
Oopack	Liverpool	Passed Canal	Oct. 7
Oronsay	New York	At Port Said	Sept. 14
Pembrokeshire	London	Left S'pore	Oct. 11
Peru	San F'cisco	Left	Oct. 5
Prometheus	Liverpool	Left S'pore	Oct. 20
Rhipheus	Liverpool	Passed Canal	Sept. 20
Saxonia	Hamburg	Passed Canal	Sept. 15
Sophie Rickmers	Phila.	Passed Canal	Sept. 27
Suevia	Hamburg	Passed Canal	Oct. 7
Verbudda	Madras	Left Rangoon	Oct. 20
Wakasa Maru	London	Left Suez	Oct. 10

UNDER SAIL.

Acme	New York	Aug. 1	Y'hama
Adelaide	New York	Sept. 10	Y'hama
Admiral Troude	Cardiff	May 26	N'saki
Alcides	Phila.	Sept. 20	Kobe
Brilliant	New York	July 29	Y'hama
Carl	Hamburg	Aug. 21	Y'hama
Charles Gounand	Cardiff	May 24	N'saki
Comet	Phila.	Sept. 13	Kobe
Dunboyne	Phila.	July 24	N'saki
Fortunato Figari	Phila.	Sept. 20	N'saki
Garnet Hill	Phila.	Loading	Japan
Jules Verne	Cardiff	June 28	Y'hama
King George	Phila.	July 15	Kobe
La Fontaine	Barry	May 15	N'saki
Maliere	Barry	June 16	N'saki
Nanarchos	Phila.	Loading	Japan
Nympha	New York	June 26	Y'hama
Palgrave	New York	Loading	Japan
Paul Rickmers	New York	Loading	Y'hama
Reinbek	Port Tampa	June 12	Y'hama
Robert Rickmers	Phila.	May 19	N'saki
Shenandoah	New York	Sept. 16	Y'hama
Sokoto	Phila.	Loading	Japan
Thekla	Port Tampa	July 6	Y'hama

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

Business is on an insignificant scale.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

Grey Shirting—8½ lb, 38½ yds, 39 inches	Y. 2.85 to 3.50
Grey Shirting—9 lb, 31½ yds, 45 inches	28.0 to 3.80
Indigo Shirtings—24 yards, 14 inches	2.50 to 3.35
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches	3.00 to 5.00
Cotton—Italians and Satteens, Black, 32 inches	0.20 to 0.30

WOOLLENS.

Flannels	Y. 0.35 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 32 in.	0.30 to 0.45
Mousseline de Laine,—Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches	0.16 to 0.33
Cloth—Pilots, 54 in, 36 inches	0.50 to 0.95
Cloth—Presidents, 51 in, 65 inches	0.90 to 1.00
Cloth—Union, 54 in, 56 inches	0.60 to 1.00
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5 lb per lb	0.60 to 0.66

Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	9.50 to 12.00
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches	0.90 to 1.80
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0 lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches	1.90 to 2.25
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5 lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches	2.50 to 3.50

COTTON YARN.

Nos. 16/24, Singles	Y. 135.00 to 145.00
Nos. 28/32, Singles	155.00 to 165.00
Nos. 38/42, Singles	Nominal
Nos. 32/42, Doubles	Nominal
Nos. 42/48, Doubles	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Plain	160.00 to 170.00
Nos. 2/80, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/100, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Gassed	240.00 to 260.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	290.00 to 320.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed	420.00 to 440.00

RAW COTTONS.

American Middling	27.50 to 28.00
Indian Broach	24.00 to 25.00
Chinese	24.50

METALS.

Very little business being done.

Round and square ½ inch and upward	Y. 4.30 to 4.60
Iron Plates, assorted	4.80 to 5.20
Sheet Iron	5.30 to 6.70
Galvanised Iron sheets	10.25 to 11.60

Wire Nails, assorted	6.70 to 7.00
Tin Plates, per box	7.80 to 8.30
Pig Iron, No. 3	2.00 to 2.15
Hoop Iron (½ to 1½ inch)	5.50 to 6.00

KEROSENE.

The market continues weak.

American	\$2.73
Russian	2.40
Langkat	2.35

SUGAR.

Hardly any change to report.

Brown Takao	Y. 5.90 to 6.55
Brown Manila	6.35 to 7.30
Brown Daitong	4.80 to 5.00
Brown Canton	5.00 to 7.40
White Java and Penang	7.60 to 9.10
White Refined	9.50 to 10.95

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

The decline continued and a further drop of yen to all round brought about one large purchase for the United States, in Medium to Good Filatures. This has temporarily strengthened the market again, but business can still be done at our quotations and the prospect is not good for a permanently higher market.

QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra, Fine	Y. 950 to 960
Filatures—Extra, Coarse	930 to 940
Filatures—No. 1, Fine	920 to 930
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse	900 to 910
Filatures—No. 1½, Fine	880 to 890
Filatures—No. 1½, Coarse	860 to 870
Filatures—No. 2, Fine	860 to 870
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse	860 to 870
Common—Coarse	—
Re-reels—Extra	930 to 940
Re-reels—No. 1	910 to 920
Re-reels—No. 1½	890 to 900
Re-reels—No. 2	860 to 870
Re-reels—No. 3	830 to 840
Kakedas—Extra	890 to 900
Kakedas—No. 1	870 to 875
Kakedas—No. 1½	840 to 845
Kakedas—No. 2	810 to 815
Kakedas—No. 2½	770 to 775

WASTE SILK.

No change in the market. Prices are as before. Some concessions might be obtained for undesirable parcels but good quality is strongly held.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	160 to 165
Noshi—Filatures, Good	145 to 150
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	160 to 165
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	150 to 160
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	140 to 145
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best	100 to 105
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	90 to 95
Noshi—Bushi, Best	160 to 170
Noshi—Bushi, Good	150 to 155
Noshi—Bushi, Medium	130 to 140
Noshi—Joshiu, Best	100 to 105
Noshi—Joshiu, Good	90 to 95
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	120 to 125
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	110 to 115
Kibiso—Joshiu, Good	50 to 60
Kibiso—Bushi, Fair	30 to 50

TEA.

The tea market is practically closed.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	Nom.
Choice	Nom.
Finest	Nom.
Fine	Nom.
Good Medium	20 to 30
Medium	20 to 20
Good Common	24 to 20
Common	21 to 24

A. C. HUTTON PORTS

LOCAL SHARE LIST.

Kirin Breweries, buyers at yen 153.50 for cash, offers of shares wanted for forward delivery. Club Hotels, buyers at yen 55. Grand Hotels, sellers at yen 225. Langfeldts, buyers at yen 50.	
Y. U. Club debentures are obtainable at par.	
Oriental Hotel (new) shares, buyers at yen 120.	
Yokohama E. & I. Works	120 Sales.
Grand Hotel	225 Sellers.
Club Hotel	55 Buyers.
Oriental Hotel	130 Steady.
Langfeldt & Co.	50 Buyers.
Japan Brewery Co.	153.50 Buyers

TEA MARKET.

Yokohama, October 23
Arrivals of new Tea—56 boxes.
Purchases of Tea—78,700 lbs.
Tea in Stock—610,900 lbs.

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, October 24.

No change in silver from London nor in sterling quotations from China, but London discounts are 7% higher and the large business closing in Silk will tend to harden local rates.

London—Bank T.T.	2/0 3/4
— — Bills on demand	2/0 1/8
— — 4 months' sight	2/0 1/8
— — Private 4 months' sight	2/0 3/4
— — 6 months' sight	2/0 1/8
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	254 1/2
— — Private 4 months' sight	259 1/2
— — 6 months' sight	261
Hongkong—Bank sight	5 9/10 dis.
— — Private 10 days' sight	6 9/10 dis.
Shanghai—Bank sight	77
— — Private 10 days' sight	78
India—Bank sight	151
— — Private 30 days' sight	155
America—Bank sight	49 1/4
— — Private 4 months' sight	50 1/2
Germany—Bank sight	206
— — Private 4 months' sight	211
Bar Silver (London)	26 1/2

TOKUMIYA.

SHARE AND STOCK BROKER: OFFICIAL CLOSING QUOTATIONS OF TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, October 24.

MORNING.		SHARES.		AFTERNOON.	
Oct.	Nov.	Dec.		Oct.	Nov.
70.00	—	70.70	Nippon Railway ..	—	70.70
90.00	—	—	Nippon Rail., new	91.10	—
51.85	52.00	52.15	Sanyo Railway ..	51.65	52.00
36.00	36.50	36.85	Kansai Railway ..	36.15	36.70
51.55	51.60	51.80	Kiushu Railway ..	—	51.90
—	50.10	50.00	Kiushu Rail., 1st.	—	51.35
—	—	17.90	Kiushu Rail., 2nd	—	—
75.40	76.30	77.15	Tokyo Railway ..	75.70	76.30
—	—	—	Toku Railway ..	—	—
—	—	—	Sobu Railway ..	—	—
—	—	—	Kobe Railway ..	—	—
—	—	—	Boso Railway ..	—	—
—	—	—	Narita Railway ..	—	—
—	20.50	20.85	Kioto Railway ..	20.70	21.50
—	—	—	Hokuyetsu Rail.	—	—
118.50	119.70	121.50	Tokyo Electric Ra.	118.50	119.80
55.50	55.00	54.80	Tokyo El. R. new	—	55.60
74.45	71.80	72.50	Nippon Yusen	74.70	72.15
26.35	26.60	26.80	Toyo Kisen	—	26.70
—	31.60	31.00	Teikoku Shingyo Ik.	31.30	31.60
37.90	38.05	38.40	Kanagafuchi Sp'ng	—	38.25
—	—	—	Tokyo Rice Ex.	—	—
61.50	61.50	66.00	Tokyo Produce Ex.	64.40	66.00
151.50	151.75	157.50	Tokyo Stock Ex.	151.60	153.30
—	—	—	Tokio Gas Works	—	—

Consultation Bureau: Vivanti Buildings.

Telephone No. 583.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

LEAVE YOKOHAMA STATION.

For Shimbashi—5.30, 6.10, 6.45, 7.10, 8.30 (express), 8.55, 9.35, 10.15, 10.50, and 11.35 a.m., 12.15, 12.57, 1.30, 2, 2.30, 3.10, 3.55, 4.33, 5.15 (express), 5.33, 6.20, 7.21, 8, 9.13, 10, 10.50, and 11.15 p.m.

For Tokaido—6.15 a.m. (Yokosuka and Kozu), 6.50 a.m. (Kobe express), 8.07 a.m. (Ogaki), 9 a.m. (Yokosuka), 9.45 a.m. (Yokosuka and Kozu), 10.26 a.m. (Yokosuka), 11.10 a.m. (Yokosuka, Kozu, and Hamamatsu), 1.06 p.m. (Kobe express), 2.40 p.m. (Yokosuka, Kozu, and Shizuoka), 3.26 p.m. (Yokosuka), 4.27 p.m. (Numazu), 5.35 p.m. (Kozu), 8.20 p.m. (Yokosuka and Kozu), 10.30 p.m. (Kobe).

For Hodegawa—6.15, 6.25, 7.17, 9, 9.45, 10.26, 11.10 a.m.; 2.40, 3, 3.26, 4.27, 5.10, 5.35, 7, and 8.02 p.m.

LEAVE HIRANUMA STATION.

Down Trains—7.01 a.m. (Kobe express), 8.16 a.m. (Ogaki), 1.18 p.m. (Kobe), 6.51 p.m. (Kobe express), and 10.45 p.m. (Kobe).

LEAVE HODOGAWA STATION.

For Yokohama—6.45, 7.35, 8.43, 9.20, 11.22 a.m.; 12.43, 2.23, 3.39, 4.19, 5.20, 5.43, 7.08, 7.40, 9.01, and 10.50 p.m.

LEAVE KANAGAWA STATION.

For Yokohama—6.06, 6.40, 7.40, 8.20, 8.45, 9.15, 9.35, 10.15, 10.58, 11.35 a.m.; 12.15, 12.40, 1.20, 1.50, 2.30, 3.15, 3.48, 4.15, 4.50, 5.25, 6.15, 6.30, 7.11, 7.50, 8.25, 9.10, 9.30, 10.10, 11.25 p.m., and 12.07 a.m.

BISSET AND URE'S SHARE REPORT.

Yokohama, October 24

Kirin Breweries were sold to-day at yen 160 for future delivery. Grand Hotels have sellers at yen 225. Engine and Iron Works are obtainable at yen 120. Club Hotels, offers of shares are wanted. Oriental Hotels old shares have buyers at yen 125; preference shares have buyers at par; sellers at yen 110; founders' shares can be placed at yen 475. Langfeldts are steady at yen 50. Laundries—A few shares can be placed at yen 11.

STOCKS.	Number of Shares.	Paid Up.	Dividend.	At Working account in last accounts issued.	For term ending.	Closing Quotation.
1. Y'hama E. & Iron Works, Ltd.	2,600	50	Yen. 25%	Yen. 98,434.63	Year. 31.5.1901	120 S.
2. Japan Brewery Company, Ltd.	9,000	50	7.50	R'rve 50,000.00	31.3.1901	152.50 Sa.
3. Grand Hotel, Limited	2,500	100	9	4,352.53	1/4 30.6.1901	225 S.
4. Club Hotel, Limited	1,850	100	None	Dr. 372.27	1/4 31.3.1900	50 B.
5. Oriental Hotel, Ltd.	740	100	5	B'nce to R'rve ac.	1/4 28.2.1901	135 B.
do do Founders...	80	12.50	37	...	1/4 31.8.1900	475 B.
do do New Issue	750	100	...	...	1st year	115 Sa.
do do Preference	750	100	...	...	do	100 B.
6. Nagasaki Hotel, Limited	1,300	100	2 1/2%	3,031.32	1/4 30.6.1900	60 Sa.
7. North & Rae, Limited	250	100	20	...	Y'r 31.12.1900	215 N.
8. Brett & Co., Limited	2,800	10	5%	629.13	Y'r 30.6.1900	8.75 N.
9. Langfeldt & Co., Limited	1,500	100	...	5,479.55	1/4 30.6.1901	50 Sa.
10. Y'hama Steam Laundry, Ltd.	700	50	...	Dr. 15,184.78	...	11 B.
11. Helm Bros., Limited	3,720	50	5%	3,291.12	1/4 30.6.1901	52.50 S.

Debenture Loans.	Amount of Loan.	Face value of debentures.	Rate of Interest.	Interest Payable.	Closing Quotation.
Japan Brewery Co., Ltd.	200,000	100	7 per cent.	1 April and 1 Oct.	102 N.
Oriental Hotel, Ltd., First Issue	75,000	100	7 per cent.	1 Jan. and 1 July	100 N.
Oriental Hotel, Ltd., Second issue	50,000	100	7 per cent.	ditto.	Nominal
Brett & Co., Ltd.	11,500	100	7 per cent.	1 June and 1 Dec.	100 Sa.
Yokohama United Club	250,000	100	7 per cent.	30 June and 31 Dec.	100 Sa.
Nagasaki Hotel, Ltd.	17,000	100	7 per cent.	1 Jan. and 10 July	100 S.

SAVE YOUR HAIR

With Shampoos of



And light dressings of CUTICURA, purest of emollient skin cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, removes crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp, when all else fails.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour. Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle; CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal; and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the severest humour, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Aust. Depot: R. Towns & Co., Sydney, N.S.W. So. African Depot: LEXSON LTD., Cape Town. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," post free. FORTEN CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U.S.A.

Milkmaid Milkmaid Milkmaid



TRADE MARK.

BRAND
Milk

As a guarantee of
Quality, see the
MILKMAID
on every Tin.

**LARGEST SALE
in the
WORLD.**



TRADE MARK.

BRAND
Milk



TRADE MARK.

BRAND
Milk

As a guarantee of
Quality, see the
MILKMAID
on every Tin.

**LARGEST SALE
in the
WORLD.**

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

SIGNATURE IN WHITE ON RED LABEL

ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE.

UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

MELLIN'S FOOD

For INFANTS and INVALIDS.

When prepared is similar to Breast Milk.

MELLIN'S FOOD WORKS, BECHAM, LONDON, ENGLAND.

DINNEFORD'S

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.



MAGNESIA

Sold Throughout the World.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel: the safest and most gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sufferers of Pregnancy.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

IS A HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY

It cures Rheumatism, Sciatica, Stiff Joints,

Glandular Swellings,

Sore Throat, Quinsy, Mumps,

Burns, Piles, Fistulas, &c.

AND EVERY FORM OF SKIN DISEASE.

Manufactured and sold at 54, New Oxford St. (Opp. 553, Old 452), London. Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

Yokohama Charity Organization.

CLOTHING for the Poor is constantly in demand, and may be sent to the Hon. Secretary, to whom also all APPLICATIONS FOR RELIEF should be referred. The names of New Subscribers will be at all times gladly received by Messrs. JAS. DODDS, J. C. HARTLAND, R. C. HOWARD, JAS. MARTIN, or W. F. MITCHELL.

LEASE FORMS.

POWER-OF-ATTORNEY FORMS.

FOR SALE at the OFFICE of the

"JAPAN MAIL," No. 55, Main Street.

TELEPHONE No. 144.

(毎土曜日一回發行)

代理人 エフ アソナクリ
發行兼印刷人 エービー アフツ
發行所 横濱市 山下町五十五番
ジャパン ノール 新聞社

The Japan Weekly Mail.

毎土曜日 A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART. 一回發行

No. 18.]

REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O.
AS A NEWSPAPER.

YOKOHAMA, NOV. 2ND, 1901.

明治廿五年三月廿日
第三種郵便物認可

[VOL. XXXVI.]

CONTENTS.

Summary of News	453
The Newchwang Railway	454
The Sale of Bonds Abroad	454
Financial Affairs	455
Germany and Manchuria	455
Marquis Ito	456
The Kyoto Hotel Affair	456
Emigration	457
The Manoeuvres	457
President Roosevelt	457
Experiences of the War	458
Secretary of the British Legation	458
Russia in Newchwang	459
"German"	459
Chinese News	459
A Word about the Lost Question	460
The Diet	460
German Notes	460
A Storm	460
The Progressists	461
The Kiushiu Medical College	461
The Slump on "Change"	461
Korea	461
Roads in Tokyo	461
Notes on Current Events	462
French Notes	463
Concert at Utsuno	463
An Abortive Fraud	463
Leading Article:—"Another German"	464
Japanese Silks in America	465
Yokohama Autumn Regatta	466
Volokhova Union Regatta	467
Yachting	467
Baseball	467
American Topics	467
First Impressions of Shanghai	468
Law Cases	468
"God's Way"	469
Literary Notes	469
Japan in Korea	469
News of the Week	470
Correspondence:—	
"Mormons"	471
The Labour Question in British Columbia	471
Straw Complaints—and others more Substantial	471
The Body Politic and the Civil Service in China	472
Anecdotes of Mr. McKinley	475
Telegrams	475
Bank of Japan	477
Latest Shipping	477
Latest Commercial	479

"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2ND, 1901.

DEATH.

At Hongkong, Oct. 26th, Mr. JAMES MC-WILLIAMS, father of C. F. McWILLIAMS, of Yokohama. Aged 69 years. A native of Burlington, Vt., U.S.A. Communicated by Cable.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

PRINCESS KITASHIRAKAWA left Taipeh for Tamsui on the morning of the 29th ult.

THE special festival of the Yasukuni Shrine will be held from 1st November to the 4th.

THE new Chinese Minister to Japan will leave Shanghai on the 1st November for this country.

THE Crown Princess proceeded to the Hama Detached Palace on the afternoon of the 27th ult.

THE Emperor and Empress have presented

2,000 yen toward the special festival expenses of the Yasukuni shrine.

BARON KODAMA, Minister for War, will return to Tokyo from Formosa on or about the 14th of Dec.

CAPTAIN TSUDA, Naval attaché in the Japanese Legation in Germany, died a few days ago at Berlin.

SEVEN hundred students of the Shizuoka Middle School left for Fuji on their autumn picnic on the 30th Oct.

PRESIDENT LOUBET will return the visit of the Czar to France. The President proceeds to Russia in April next.

THE new Chinese Minister to Japan left Shanghai on the 29th ult., and is expected to arrive in Tokyo on the 3rd inst.

SEVEN thousand troops belonging to Shibata and Muramatsu, Niigata Prefecture, arrived at Fukushima on the 28th ult.

MR. KUNISHIGE MASABUMI, formerly Director of the Shrines and Temples Bureau, Home Department, died on the 26th ult.

MR. ISHIZUKA JUHEI has been elected a member of the House of Representatives for the Fifth section of Nagano Prefecture.

THE Tokyo Metropolitan police issued regulations for bicycle riders on the 24th ult. The regulations contain 17 articles.

THE first frost of the season was experienced at Kusaka-mura and Totsuka, Kanagawa Prefecture, on the morning of the 23rd ult.

A WORKMAN named Kotani Hisa, living at Jogi-mura, was killed by a train near Ogikubo station on the afternoon of the 26th ult.

TWENTY-THREE men were arrested by the Asakusa police in a restaurant at Moritacho, Asakusa, on the night of the 25th ult. charged with gambling.

A TELEGRAM received by the *Jiji Shimpō* from Fusan under date the 27th ult., states that the Japanese steamer *Okuni Maru* has run ashore off Utsun.

A MAN travelling by a train which left Yokohama for Tokyo on the night of the 29th ult. jumped down near Omori and was killed. It is thought to be a case of suicide.

A POSTMAN named Fukuda Senkichi, employed by the Kurata post office, Gunma Prefecture, was murdered between Kurata-mura and the Odo post office on the morning of the 25th ult.

THE Kagoshima branch of the Meiji Fire Insurance Company has telegraphed to the Tokyo head office that the estimated loss by the fire on the 23rd is about yen 15,000.

THE Yokohama Water Works have decided to borrow yen 600,000 from the First National Bank at interest of 9.4 per cent. per annum. This will be devoted to paying off an amount due by the office for pipes.

THE local authorities of Meiji have ordered the removal from Fushion of a number of cigarette and beer advertisements, and if the order is not complied with before Nov. 10th will pull down the offending objects.

SATO KIKU (16), employed as a maid servant, in a house at Negishimachi, Yokohama, was arrested by the Yamate police on the 25th ult. on a charge of having stolen several articles and money from a public bath house.

A WORKMAN named Akai, employed in the military arsenal at Koishikawa, Tokyo, while working in the gun factory on the morning of the 29th ult. was caught in the belting of the machinery and dashed to pieces.

MURATA HACHIRO (15), son-in-law of Murata Daijiro, proprietor of a printing office at Kamezawacho, Honjo, Tokyo, was arrested by the Honjo police on the 28th ult. charged with setting fire to the house on the night of the 26th ult.

A POLICE-CONSTABLE named Sugai Asataro, employed in the Fubasami station, Tochigi Prefecture, committed suicide on the 25th ult. by cutting his throat with a short sword. The Tochigi Kencho presented 96 yen towards his funeral expenses.

H.E. VICE-ADMIRAL YAMAMOTO, Minister of the Navy, gave an entertainment at his official residence, on the night of the 30th ult. General Katsura, Admiral Ito, Count Arco-Valley, German Minister to Japan, and Admiral Kirchhoff, Commander of the German squadron in Japan, were present.

A WOMAN named Asa, wife of Ishijima Roku-nojo, living at Hoshikawa-mura, Kita Saitama-gori, Saitama Prefecture, was murdered on the night of the 27th ult. while her husband was absent. The neighbours heard the woman calling out for help but when they entered the house the murderer had escaped.

A SERIOUS disaster occurred in a coal mine belonging to Mr. Chizumi Kisaku, at Miyamura, Shonai-mura, Fukuoka Prefecture, on the 26th ult. Several men were excavating in the mine, when suddenly a stream of water burst upon them. Twenty coolies were drowned. The water is being pumped out but no bodies have yet been reached.

THE Japanese steamer *Kyūyo Maru*, 678 tons, belonging to Marquis Shotai, ex-Lord of Lochoo, left Osaka on the 18th ult. and arrived at Okinawa on the 23rd. She was expected to depart on the 25th, but bad weather set in and she was driven ashore at Nawakawa on the night of the 27th ult. She was built at Sunderland in England, in 1886, and her cargo was insured in the Nippon Marine Insurance Company for yen 4,000.

AN old farmer named Tajima Shozayemon, living at Nagano-mura, Kamakura gori, Kanagawa Prefecture, committed suicide by hanging himself in a tree near his house on the evening of the 24th ult. It appears that the old man was distressed at his son Sanjiro running away with a woman. When Sanjiro heard of his father's deed he returned with the woman to the village and on the evening of the 26th inst. they both committed suicide at the father's grave.

THE Japanese junk, *Myoken Maru*, belonging to Toyoura-gori, Yamaguchi Prefecture, with four men on board, went out dragging for coral near Otokojima, on the 4th Oct. The following day rough weather set in and the men sought shelter. Next day one man was washed away by a heavy sea and two more died from exposure, only Yamamoto Kojiro living to tell the tale. He floated about one week without food and was eventually picked up by the military chartered steamer *Fukui Maru* on the 11th inst.

THE NEWCHWANG RAILWAY.

Monday, Oct. 28.

The *Chiao Shinbun* and the *Asahi* publish a telegram to the effect that Russia has agreed to restore to China the Newchwang-Shanhaikwan Railway on the following conditions:—

1.—That no foreign Power shall be allowed to interfere with the Railway.

2.—That the Railway shall never be used for the transport of either English or Japanese troops.

3.—That if China contemplates the construction of any branch line, she must first seek Russia's consent.

4.—That the Railway shall not be carried across the Liao River, nor ever employed in a manner injurious to Russia's industrial and commercial interests.

5.—That the Chinese Government shall compensate Russia for all her outlays in connexion with the repair and restoration of the line.

It is apparent that for some time past the newsmongers have been exerting themselves to injure Russia's credit. Version after version has been circulated of an alleged Manchurian agreement, and the majority of these statements have represented a document of such a nature that the idea of its having been deliberately drafted by serious diplomats is quite untenable. That is especially true of the allegations now advanced with regard to the Newchwang-Shanhaikwan Railway. Russia has no right whatever to impose terms about the future of that line, and if she attempted to make conditions such as are attributed to her by the correspondents of the *Asahi* and the *Chiao*, she would be throwing her gauntlet full in England's face, since the line was built with British capital and may be said to have been under British control prior to the outbreak of the Boxer rebellion, a rebellion in whose sequel Russia did not acquire any rights whatever superior to those acquired by Great Britain. The wisest plan is to withhold credence from all these rumours. We are persuaded that they will be found very different from the truth.

As to the general question of this much-talked-of Agreement, the latest account is that the draft has been submitted to a council in the Chinese Court, and that the Plenipotentiaries in Peking have been instructed to negotiate with full regard to the contingency that should any special privileges be granted to Russia, other Powers will claim some equivalent under the most-favoured nation clause. That is exactly the chief danger of the situation, and that is precisely what the unhappy Plenipotentiaries can not guard against, if there be any truth in the demands attributed to Russia. All accounts agree in alleging that one of her conditions is acquisition of the sole privilege of building railways and exploiting mines in Manchuria. If China chooses to grant that privilege to her, China is within her rights. There is nothing in the treaties that forbids China to be as liberal as she pleases provided only that her liberality is uniform. It may indeed be contended, and the contention could be logically supported, that while China is free to grant specific concessions to any Power, she can not, without violating the treaties, grant general concessions to the exclusion of other States. But that is not the line that the objection of other States will take. They precluded themselves from taking it on the day when they established spheres of influence. Germany certainly would not raise any objection on such a score, for one of her first

steps after establishing herself at Kiao-chow was to assert a claim to the exclusive privilege of railroad building, mine-exploiting and industrial enterprise in general in Shantung. The claim has been disputed by England, but her protest does not appear likely to be carried beyond an academical stage, nor can we expect that she would adopt more vigorous methods though Russia in Manchuria followed Germany's example in Shantung. What we might expect, however, is that Russia's adoption of the German precedent would move England to acknowledge the logic of facts, and to demand on her own account corresponding privileges from China: in other words, to demand the exclusive right of every kind of industrial enterprise in the Yangtze Valley. France would follow suit, of course, and the theory of "spheres of influence" would thus pass to the verge of the practical partition of the Chinese empire. How Germany would view such a claim on England's part remains to be seen. She professes to interpret the Anglo-German Agreement as conferring on her, Germany, an absolutely equal position with England in the Yangtze Valley, and as conferring nothing whatsoever on England in return. It may be confidently asserted that history contains no other example of such a rendering of a covenant between two Powers, except in cases where the neck of one of the contracting parties was under the heel of the other. Nevertheless if Germany maintains that reading, she could not agree to allow England to advance, in respect of the Yangtze Valley or any portion of it, a demand similar to that advanced by herself in Shantung and now attributed to Russia in Manchuria. Never once in all the long years when British blood and British treasure were expended to open China for the world's trade and to break down her obstinate conservatism—never once throughout that cycle was a German soldier or a German ship seen upon the horizon of the Far East. Yet this same Germany now professes to think that her rights in the Yangtze Valley are equal to those of England. She has, however, acquired a strong commercial position by industry and enterprise, and, for the rest, it is impossible not to admire her fine assurance. She knows at least that nothing is lost by self-assertion. But a great deal of interest and curiosity attach to the action she will take should the example set by herself in Shantung and followed—according to rumour—by Russia in Manchuria, lead to a general scramble for exclusive privileges.

It is said that the management of the Manchurian negotiation is entirely in the hands of Li Hung-chang, and that his views are opposed to those of Prince Ching.

Tuesday, Oct. 29.

A telegram received by the *Asahi* says that Russia puts at from half a million to a million of taels the sum due to her in connexion with repairs and restorations of the Newchwang-Shanhaikwan Railway; in other words, that is the sum she will require to be repaid before surrendering the line. Of course Russia has a right to be compensated for her outlays, and she will be compensated. The *Asahi* thinks that the money will come out of China's pocket. Very likely it will. If China can not preserve order in her territories, and if one result of her inability is that her railways are wrecked by mobs, she must evidently bear the consequences. But it is impossible not to sympathise with China's unhappiness. She can not but derive from all these events a profound conviction of the wisdom of her originally conservative

attitude. If only she could have permanently prevented the iron horse from setting foot upon the celestial soil! She was tormented beyond endurance to build the Newchwang-Shanhaikwan line, and at last, yielding to the sheer impotency of her foreign friends, she allowed it to be built with British capital. To-day she has to put up a large sum on account of repairs done to it by the Russians, and her outlay will end in the road's being handed over to England. Again, had she never granted any railway-making concessions to Russia in Manchuria, would she now be in imminent danger of losing the whole of that big region? The Powers of the world preached admirable sermons to her about her duties and responsibilities to civilization and progress, and when she extended half-hearted recognition to those responsibilities and duties, she found that she had put a fatal weapon into the hands of her teachers. Of course it is easy to show that the fault is ultimately her own, and that, had she done as Japan did, she might have avoided all embarrassment. But is it not also easy to understand that, in her eyes, obedience to the dictates of civilization may seem to have involved something very like ruin?

THE SALE OF BONDS ABROAD.

Saturday, Oct. 26.

The leading Tokyo journals agree in stating that the attempt to sell fifty million yen worth of bonds in America has failed. Apparently the failure is now beyond question, though hitherto the rumours in that sense have been denied. It is further alleged that Marquis Ito did not concern himself much about the matter during his visit to the United States, since he foresaw from the time of leaving this country that the transaction was not likely to prove successful.

Referring to this matter, the *Kokum Shinbun* enters into a detailed statement for the purpose of showing that the Government can very easily tide over its present embarrassments without immediate recourse to either the foreign or the home market. The sums that ought to be provided are these:—

	Yen.
To restore monies taken from the Indemnity	14,700,000
To repay money borrowed from the Bank of Formosa	5,200,000
To the Sinking Fund	8,470,000
Total	28,370,000

It will be observed, however, that none of these payments is imperative; the Treasury can postpone them without much inconvenience. Consequently, since the sum required to relieve the situation completely, when everything is provided for, is 54 million yen, it follows that by postponing the above three payments, a total of 25,630,000 yen would suffice. There remains, however, the cost of the Chinese campaign. That stands in the accounts at 17 million yen, but the calculation is on a basis of 20,000 troops, and since it has been found possible to reduce the number largely, the authorities are of the opinion that 7 millions will suffice for that purpose. The total actually required is thus brought up to 32,630,000 yen. Then there is a sum of 35 millions nominally needed for carrying on *post-bellum* undertakings next year. In practice, however, it is not found possible to prosecute the works so rapidly, and the estimate is that 19 millions will suffice. Thus the grand total of money needed is brought to 51,630,000 yen. In this aggregate there are included 24 millions borrowed from the

Bank of Japan and $7\frac{1}{2}$ million *yen* worth of Treasury bills issued last summer. The repayment of these two sums also may be postponed, namely, 31,500,000 *yen*, and, finally, subtracting that amount from 51,630,000 *yen*, there remains a sum of 20,130,000 *yen* as the apparently irreducible minimum which the Treasury has to find. It is added that the Treasury entertains no doubt of being able to provide the money by one means or another.

Arithmetically speaking the above figures are clear enough. But our readers will perceive that no explanation is given as to the origin of the chief sum, namely, 54 million *yen*, which is set down as the total required for completely squaring off the accounts. That sum, as we understand the case, is the total which the Government purposed raising by the sale of bonds in America by other means. The Government, in short, desiring to discharge its debts to the Banks of Japan and Formosa, to restore the sum drawn from the Indemnity over and above the original estimate, to pay off the first issue of Treasury bills, to make the usual annual reduction of the national debt, to meet the expenses of the Chinese campaign and to carry on the *post-bellum* enterprises, would have raised the total sum of 54 million *yen*; but being unable to do so, has now resolved to postpone such of the above liabilities as admit of postponement. By that means, the sum immediately required is reduced to some 20 million *yen*, which the Treasury expects to find without much difficulty. We need scarcely repeat that the whole source of trouble is the impossibility of floating the domestic loans contemplated in the *post-bellum* programme. The impression produced upon the public by the present state of Japan's finances is that she is in constant difficulties to make ends meet, whereas the truth is that she is endeavouring to carry on, by means of her ordinary revenue only, extensive works which it was her original intention to pay for out of the proceeds of domestic loans.

The Japanese newspapers unanimously regard this failure to sell bonds abroad as greatly impairing the Cabinet's reputation. They admit that the Treasury's difficulties can be tided over by the simple process of not discharging its liabilities, but they naturally find that remedy very unsatisfactory, and they point out that instead of resolving the problem the Ministry is merely postponing its solution.

A very disastrous effect has been produced upon the share market by the announcement of this failure to sell bonds. The following figures will show what has happened:—

	Quotation on 1st.	Quotation on 2d.
Nippon Tetsudo	71.00	70.70
Sanyo Tetsudo	52.80	52.30
Kwansei Tetsudo	38.10	37.00
Kiushiu Tetsudo	53.20	52.10
Tanko Tetsudo	79.15	77.25
Kyoto Tetsudo	21.05	20.80
Densha Tetsudo	116.70	114.80
Yusen Kaisha	74.30	72.70
Toyō Kisen Kaisha	27.70	26.70
Kanagafuchi Bōseki Kaisha	40.10	38.75
Shōhin Torihiki	66.00	66.00
Tokyo Kabushiki Torihiki	161.80	155.00

The only re-assuring feature of the situation is the great activity in the silk market. Large sales have taken place in Yokohama and are still continuing. During 2 days the transactions are said to have amounted to nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ million *yen*.

Wednesday, Oct. 30.

Certain Tokyo journals, among which we are surprised to observe the *Jiji Shimpō*, offer explanations of the Japanese Govern-

ment's failure to effect a sale of 50 million *yen* worth of bonds in America. They affirm that the methods employed were faulty. Mr. Morgan, whom the negotiators hoped to interest in the matter, was approached, they say, from two directions on behalf of the Treasury and from one direction by a private Japanese company. The Treasury's representatives were Mr. R. Irwin, acting under instructions from Count Inouye, and Mr. Sugiyama, directly commissioned by the Minister of Finance, and the Company was the Tokyo Electric Tramway Company. Mr. Morgan, being simultaneously assailed from three sides, naturally conceived an unfavourable opinion of the would-be borrowers, and so the matter fell through. The trouble about this story is that Mr. Morgan was never approached by Mr. R. Irwin acting under instructions from Count Inouye or from any one else. That allegation is made out of whole cloth. Whether Mr. Sugiyama was a sufficiently prominent personage to be entrusted with such a task, we can not undertake to pronounce any opinion, though our Tokyo contemporaries very plainly impugn his qualifications. But we do venture to assert that the reasons assigned by the metropolitan journals for the failure of the transaction are quite beside the mark. The trouble lay, not in the methods pursued by the Treasury, but in the fact that rich as America is, she has no money which she cares to invest in the Far East. All her cheapest money is placed in American and British securities. That which is a little dearer goes into Continental European securities. Then there is the money that finds its way into railway stocks or banks, and finally there is the most expensive money of all which is employed on enterprises in the Western States. With such a large field of investment at their own doors, American capitalists have not begun to think of distant countries like Japan, and the best informed American citizens in this country confidently predicted from the first that the sale of the bonds would fail. Very possibly some of the Japanese Government's methods may be open to criticism, but the criticism alluded to above seems quite erroneous.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The Treasury announces an issue of 16,575,450 *yen* in the form of 5 per cent. bonds, the rate of issue being 87.33 *yen* for a 100 *yen* bond. It is of course understood that the Bank of Japan purchases these bonds, and that the proceeds are to be devoted partly to restoring the Naval Capital Fund and partly to meeting the expenses of the China campaign. On the other hand, the Treasury further announces the redemption of 33,300 *yen* worth of Railway Bonds, and of 7,744,450 *yen* worth of Public Undertakings Bonds, which it purchases at 90. These redeemed Bonds also are understood to have been in the hands of the Bank of Japan. Thus the transaction amounts to this, in fine, namely, that the Bank of Japan purchases 16,575,450 *yen* worth of bonds at 87.33 from the Treasury and sells back to the Treasury 7,777,750 *yen* worth of bonds at 90. Transactions of that nature do not affect the general finances of the country, except in so far as they tend to further impair the Bank of Japan's ability to grant accommodation to private companies and individuals. The Government already owed the Bank of Japan 24 million *yen*, and the debt seems to have been now increased to 32,797,700 *yen*.

GERMANY AND MANCHURIA.

Tuesday, Oct. 29.

According to a telegram from London, Germany is preserving an attitude of strict neutrality with regard to the Manchurian question. That was to have been expected. Her statesmen alleged, months ago, that they did not recognise any responsibility to trouble themselves about Manchuria, and indeed, apart from the Anglo-German Convention, we do not see how Germany is concerned in Manchuria's fate. It will apparently remain to all time a mystery how she can construe that Convention as exclusive of Manchuria, but inasmuch as her interests are not at all involved in preserving Manchuria to China, whereas they are very much involved in not thwarting Russia's designs, every impartial onlooker must admit that her attitude of neutrality is natural and reasonable. The only pity is that she did not sooner discover how indifferent the big territory is to her. Had she appreciated that fact in 1895, she would not have joined Russia and France in expelling Japan from Liaotung and Shinkiang. A prominent statesman remarked, when the Boxer troubles commenced, that although Russia would prefer not to see Germany permanently posted in Shantung, and Germany would prefer not to see Russia permanently posted in Manchuria, either Power might find consolation in the precedent that the other's usurpation would afford. Germany, however, has forfeited that derivative benefit. For whereas the Anglo-German Convention frees the hands of its signatories in the event of any Power's acquiring territorial advantages in the sequel of the Boxer complication, Germany, so far as she herself is concerned, has placed Manchuria outside the pale of the Convention, and could not therefore plead Russian absorption of that region as a basis of policy for herself in Shantung. These speculations, however, are more or less academical, for it is quite within the competence of Russian and German statesmanship to regulate the course of events so that the fruit shall fall into their countries' laps without any violent shaking of the tree. We do not in the least degree grudge to either Power any gains, territorial or otherwise, that may accrue to it. Our only concern is that other States having legitimate claims, especially England, may take care not to be left out in the cold.

The chief point made by Prince Konoye in the last speech delivered by him at a meeting of the *Domei-kai* was that Russia, having been a member of the union of Powers during the recent Chinese complication, and having been a party to the general agreement concluded by the Powers in the sequel of that complication, has no right to make a separate arrangement on her own account with regard to Manchuria. He maintained that if such a right were recognised in Russia's case, it could not be denied to other Powers, and the partition of China would soon become an accomplished fact. Not for a moment, therefore, must Russia be permitted to impose special conditions of any kind as to her position in Manchuria: what she has to do is simply to withdraw her troops.

There is a great deal of force in the Prince's argument, but he appears to have forgotten one fact, namely, that the pacification of Manchuria was left entirely in Russia's hands. The result of that policy was very clearly perceived at the time, and was plainly predicted in these columns. The Powers behaved as though Russia alone was in-

interested in restoring order in Manchuria, and it can scarcely be denied that they thus conferred on her a constructive title to adopt subsequently an attitude of independence. If a company of British marines, or a party of blue-jackets from a Japanese, or any other, ship had been landed at Newchwang and had taken part in the subsequent operations, the position of the Powers *vis-à-vis* Russia's exclusive claims would be very different to-day.

Thursday, Oct. 31.

The *Fiji Shimpō* raises its powerful voice against the campaign of the *Domci-kai*, the *Dobun-kai* and others in favour of the preservation of China's integrity. It fears that a false idea of Japan's attitude will be conveyed to the public by the utterances of these societies and of their fellow-agitators. An impression will be suggested that Japan entertains the ambition of effecting an union of Oriental States and putting herself at the head of the hegemony for the purpose of checking Occidental aggression. She has no such purpose. All that she desires is the maintenance of the open door in China. Her objection to partition is based on the principle that no Power must acquire within the Chinese empire such authority as will enable it to exclude the subjects and citizens of other nationals from an equal share in the commerce and industry of China. Japan hopes to see China become progressive, and believes that by that course only can the ancient State be preserved as an unit among the nations. She also thinks that China may borrow the elements of progress with special facility in Japan, where they may be said to have been prepared for Oriental digestion. But she does not entertain any ambition such as the writings and sayings of the *Domci-kai*, the *Dobun-kai* and others might suggest to the general public.

MARQUIS ITO.

Marquis Ito, speaking at a banquet given to him by the Metropolitan Club in New York, explained that Japan's recourse to foreign markets for the purpose of selling bonds was in consequence of the outlays involved in carrying on her post-bellum enterprises. She had originally contemplated domestic loans for that purpose, but money could not now be obtained in the home market except at exorbitant rates of interest.

Marquis Ito did well to push that fact prominently into public attention, for Japan's great trouble is that the Occident regards her merely as a borrower, and does not consider the reasons of her borrowing. She consequently figures as an impecunious State, whereas her temporary embarrassments arise solely from the fact that she is diverting a large part of her annual revenue to a capital fund for carrying out exceptional enterprises. It is unfortunate that her statesmen, when they mapped out the *post bellum* programme in 1896, did not more clearly appreciate the nation's financial condition. Had they done so, they would have foreseen that, *pari passu* with the undertakings contemplated by them on the country's account, the country itself would surely project many enterprises of its own, and that domestic resources could not possibly suffice to finance both programmes. We ourselves predicted from the outset that recourse to foreign markets would ultimately be inevitable, but we did not anticipate that Occidental capitalists would be so difficult to convince of the facts of the case.

THE KYOTO HOTEL AFFAIR.

Monday, Oct. 28.

The public are evidently to have a new edition of the old story—a wholly false anti-Japanese statement published by the *Japan Herald* on the strength of irresponsible rumour and then a desperate attempt on the part of that eminently scrupulous journal to conceal its blunders under a mass of polite personalities and vituperation. An element of comicality is imparted to the business by the *Herald's* exquisite English, which is about on a par with Mrs. Flora Finch's monologues. Our good contemporary is troubled with such an unretentive memory that by the time he has penned a sentence of four lines he loses touch altogether of the sequence of his ideas, and becoming desperately hopeless of emerging from the labyrinth, puts a full stop and is done with the matter. Observe these pretty paragraphs for example:—

A recent number of this journal containing the strongly worded and uncompromising letter of an Australian reflecting on some unpleasant Japanese characteristics, and an article about the proposed to be erected Hotel at Kyoto, which project has been abandoned in consequence of native opposition to foreigners being permitted to engage in enterprises likely to be profitable.

The writer denounced, after having wielded the pen for some half a century, without rendering him obnoxious to the charges which the vindictive penman of that spotless and distinctly precious journal has preferred.

These sentences remind us, of Japanese cats; they are without tails; and indeed the *Herald's* performances are altogether in the feline line for they vividly recall what Mark Twain said of the cats on the roof, namely, that they make themselves objectionable not by the racket they produce but the awful grammar they use. Our brilliant contemporary offers, however, a full excuse for his grammatical lapses, and offers it in the weighty and concise style that characterizes all his writings:—"Most of what is held up to ridicule," he pleads, "may be principally attributed to compositors' errors, bad proof reading, and neglected corrections." That is a pretty formidable list. The "neglected corrections" item is specially noticeable because it suggests that our contemporary has taken our advice to heart and will probably advertise for the services of some young lady or young gentleman to "drop in" daily on the way home from school and edit the manuscript of the *Japan Herald* before it passes into the hands of the compositors. It is possible, thus, that "most" of these wonderful blunders will be "principally" avoided. However, these things are of small moment. The main fact is that the *Japan Herald*, after admitting that it never even heard the name of the Society whose private avenue the projectors of the hotel were prevented from using and with whose representatives the projectors were for some time in constant communication, nevertheless has the assurance to insist that its original account of the transaction was correct. Such falsehoods are not calculated to promote the spirit of friendship which the Japanese are accused of not showing. The fact is that every possible assistance was rendered to the projectors of the hotel by Japanese officials and by the Hokokkai. We are not speaking from hearsay. We are speaking from absolute knowledge. The Foreign Office in Tokyo addressed a communication to the Governor of Kyoto, who replied that he was only too anxious to promote the wishes of the projectors and that they might count on his good offices. Subsequently the Honorary Secretary of the Hokokkai, a high official in the Department of Home Affairs, visited Kyoto, and made such arrangements as would have

enabled the projectors to procure land on reasonable terms for building a road of their own. It would not have been as convenient a road as the Hokokkai avenue, nor yet as convenient a road as the Secretary had originally hoped to obtain by purchasing land from a temple; but it would have served well enough, and would have possessed the advantage of being the hotel's sole property. Why the scheme was abandoned at that point we do not know, but we gather from the *Kobe Chronicle* that the projectors imagined they had a legal right to use the private avenue of the Hokokkai, inasmuch as the Civil Code provides that "if land is so surrounded by other land that it has no access to the public highway, the owner of the former land may pass over the latter land to reach the highway." We find difficulty in imagining that the projectors really entertained the view attributed to them by the *Kobe* journal, for the land in question has already, and has always had, access to the public highway. It is true that the access happens to be from a direction inconvenient for the purposes of a hotel and that the road is little better than a lane, but the fact that access does exist removes the question entirely beyond the purview of the law. The Code does not empower a landowner to choose whatever access he pleases, irrespective of the rights and convenience of his neighbours; it merely provides that he must have access in some direction; in other words, that he can not be imprisoned in his lot by the land-owners surrounding him. The plain truth is that the projectors of the hotel made a mistake in not assuring themselves beforehand as to the facilities of access to the land, and it is unjust and absurd to shift the responsibility to Japanese shoulders.

Wednesday, Oct. 30.

At the last annual general meeting of the Oriental Hotel Company, a report of which appeared in our last issue, Mr. A.H. Groom, speaking in his capacity of Chairman of Directors, made the following statement:—

Before much progress had been made, however, the Company's contractor was informed that he could not use the main thoroughfare for carrying material to the ground. This objection was raised by the Hokokkai, Trustees for the Hieyoshi shrine. The Directors then entered into negotiations with the Hokokkai, both directly and indirectly; they interviewed the Governors of Kobe and Kyoto, the Minister of Home Affairs, and other high officials, but in spite of their efforts, the result was most unsatisfactory. Finally a letter was received from the Secretary of the Hokokkai, Mr. Nakane, from which the Directors first learned that the roadway was in the hands of the Treasury Department. The letter went on to say that the right of way would be given, but that no guarantee could be given, as to the length of time it could be granted for, upon payment of 10,000 yen by the Company. It was thus clear that the objection to the use of the road had nothing to do with the sacredness of the shrine, as a money payment could overcome the difficulty. At the same time the conditions offered were of such a nature that no body of business men could think of accepting them. The Directors, seeing that the feeling against the foreign enterprise was so general, and fearing to lock up a large sum in an undertaking that would probably not receive fair treatment decided to abandon the scheme. An unauthorised account of this unfortunate affair has appeared in the *Japan Mail* lately, but the facts are as I have stated.

It is impossible that Mr. Groom can have intended to impugn the facts stated in these columns, for he knows well that those facts are absolutely accurate. Indeed, up to a certain point, we are better acquainted than Mr. Groom himself with the course of the negotiations that took place. His language, however, is calculated to convey the impression of casting doubt upon our assertions, and we therefore think it right to re-affirm the correctness of everything hitherto alleg-

ed in these columns. We now learn for the first time, however, that the *Hokokkai* ultimately waived its objection to the Hotel Company's use of the road, and that it did so in consideration of a payment of ten thousand *yen*. As to the inference drawn by Mr. Groom from that fact a different view suggests itself. He says that the introduction of a monetary question "makes it clear that the objection to the use of the road had nothing to do with the sacredness of the Shrine." That does not follow by any means. The leading members of the *Hokokkai*, though reluctant to see the avenue employed for secular purposes, may have been persuaded to take a different view of the matter if the Hotel Company contributed a donation of ten thousand *yen* to the capital fund of the Shrine. Such an act of generosity would differentiate the Company effectively from any ordinary business concern. There is also another point to be noted. We are informed that the construction of the road originally proved a most troublesome and costly process, numbers of people having to be bought out, and expensive arrangements having been necessary with regard to moving a shrine which stood in the way. These various persons, while consenting to cede their land at reasonable prices for a religious purpose, might not unreasonably object were the road subsequently put to secular uses, and in their case an expenditure of money might be essential. The question was by no means so simple as might be inferred from Mr. Groom's brief statement.

Another point, which seems to have surprised the Directors of the Company as much as it has surprised us, relates to the ownership of the roadway. We certainly gathered most unequivocally that it was the sole property of the *Hokokkai*, and we can only now conclude that in speaking of it as belonging to the *Hokokkai*, the Secretary of that Society meant that, without the *Hokokkai*'s consent, the road might not be used for any purpose unconnected with the shrine. But the discovery that the ultimate title rests with the Finance Department ought to have been welcomed by the Directors, since nothing is more certain than that a Governmental Department would never arbitrarily close a road which had been in use for business purposes during any considerable period. Mr. Groom complains that, even in consideration of a payment of ten thousand *yen*, no guarantee would have been given as to the length of time during which the road would be available by the Hotel. As to that, it should be observed that the Finance Department would have had no concern whatever with the payment of the ten thousand *yen*. The Finance Department's share in the transaction would have been limited to granting the Hotel's application backed by the *Hokokkai*, and the finale of the matter would have been that the Hotel Company would have acquired exactly the same title to the road as the *Hokokkai* has. That ought to have satisfied the Directors, we think. It satisfied the members of the *Hokokkai* when they were about to build that shrine, and it might well satisfy them since it implied almost absolute certainty of tenure for probably two or three hundred years.

What seems to us to call chiefly for comment is Mr. Groom's statement:—"The Directors, seeing that the feeling against the foreign enterprise was so general, and fearing to lock up a large sum in an undertaking that would probably not receive fair treatment, decided to abandon the scheme." Mr.

Groom may have private reasons for that assertion. If so, he does not give them. He rests his case solely on the attitude of the *Hokokkai*. Now the Secretary of the *Hokokkai*, finding that great if not insuperable difficulty must attend any attempt to give to the Hotel Company a right of way over the Society's avenue, himself undertook to find an alternative route, and did actually find such a route, mapping it out and ascertaining that the proprietors of the land over which it would pass, were willing to part with the ground on reasonable terms. Mr. Groom did not mention that fact, but it effectually disposes of the view formed by the Directors that there was "a general feeling against the foreign enterprise." Our own conviction is that Mr. Nakane and all other Japanese, official or private, connected with this affair, worked earnestly and honestly to effect a favourable settlement, and that they will be profoundly astonished at the view taken by the Directors of the Hotel.

Friday, Nov. 1.

The *Japan Herald* says that this journal has "a special mission to make Japan and the Japanese seem good in the eyes of the foreigner—a mission by the way, it is singularly ill-fitted to fulfil." However that may be it is an unquestionable fact that the *Japan Herald* has a special mission to make foreigners seem hateful in the eyes of the Japanese, and that during some thirty-five years it has persistently shown itself singularly well-fitted to fulfil that mission. Not once has it lost an opportunity of putting the worst possible construction upon the acts and motives of the people of this country. Its latest attempt is to represent the *Hokokkai* as having been willing to take a bribe of ten thousand *yen*, and it compares that Society to the metropolitan policemen who could be squared but not with coppers. Such writing is eminently calculated, of course, to promote the smooth prosecution of foreign enterprises in this country. The chairman of the Hotel Company spoke of the Kyoto scheme as definitively abandoned, but from an observation let fall at the meeting some shareholders seem to still entertain hopes of ultimate fulfillment. Most assuredly the comments of the *Japan Herald* are not calculated to further that hope.

EMIGRATION.

Hitherto a limit has been imposed on emigration to Hawaii. A notification of the Home Department forbade that more than 60 persons—irrespective of wives and children—should embark on any one mail steamer. This limit has now been raised to 100. In the case of emigrants to Vancouver also the total veto, issued in August of last year, has been changed to read that anyone possessing a certificate from the Japanese Consul in Vancouver may proceed to Canada, taking with him, of course, his wife and children.

THE MANOEUVRES.

Field Marshal Marquis Oyama is appointed chief of the Umpires Board at the approaching autumn manoeuvres. The members of the Board are, Colonel Prince Kanin; General Sakuma; Lieut.-Generals Kuroki, Oku and Terauchi; Major-Generals Fukushima, Tamura, Iseji, Shibano, Uyeno and Harada; Colonel Noma, and a number of other officers, making in all fifty-one. A large number of applications have been received from persons desiring to attend the manoeuvres.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

(COMMUNICATED.)

Theodore Roosevelt, who, by the untimely death of William McKinley, has become President of the United States, is the youngest man who has ever held that exalted office, having been born in New York City, October 27th, 1858. He was not yet 43 years of age when he took the oath of office. Gen. Grant was 46 and Grover Cleveland was 47 at the time of their inauguration. If Mr. Bryan, who is two years younger than President Roosevelt, had been elected in 1896 he would have become President at the early age of 36, or just within the limits provided by the constitution, which is 35 years of age. But age is not always a matter merely of years. Roosevelt has been in public life more than 18 years and for the last 16 years has enjoyed a national reputation. The writer well remembers the interest with which he watched his career in the New York legislature where by his able and fearless advocacy of needed reform in the face of machine politicians, he not only brought himself into notice but aided greatly in giving Grover Cleveland, who was at that time Governor of New York, an opportunity to display those qualities of courage, firmness and independence, which led to his nomination to the Presidency. At this time he was quite young, having graduated from Harvard University in 1880 and been elected to the Legislature of New York in 1882. So well known and influential had he become by 1884 that he was recognized as one of the leading Republicans of the State and was one of the four State delegates chosen to lead the New York delegation at the Republican convention held at Chicago in 1884. Two of the four associated with him were George William Curtis, so many years editor of *Harper's Weekly*, and Andrew D. White, at present Ambassador to Germany. With his able associates he made a desperate effort to prevent the nomination of Mr. Blaine. He was unsuccessful, but the earnest, skilful and manly way in which he conducted himself attracted the attention of the whole country and from that day Roosevelt has been a favourite and an object of hope to all those who love honesty and independence in political leaders. After serving three terms in the New York Legislature he retired, and in 1886 was nominated as an independent candidate, and endorsed by the Republican party, for Mayor of New York City. He was probably the youngest man who ever ran for that office. He was defeated, Tammany proving too strong for him. Early in his career in the New York Legislature Roosevelt had purchased a ranch in the far West, in what is known as the "bad lands" of the Little Missouri, a region so wild that he was able to shoot deer from his own veranda. Here he spent a part of every year, and most of his time from 1886 to 1889. He was indefatigable in hunting, study, and writing. He wrote a series of exceedingly clever books on hunting and ranch life, based on his own experience, which are likely to grow more and more valuable as the picturesque life which they describe in such an interesting and vivid manner, disappears. This, however, was not Roosevelt's first venture into authorship. When just out of college he published his "Naval War of 1812," a book which has passed through a number of editions and is recognised as the standard work on that subject by both English and American writers. He began about this time the composition of a work in four volumes entitled

"The Winning of the West." It is a history of the conquest of the great region between the Alleghenies and the Mississippi river. This book is surprisingly thorough, accurate and complete, and has given Roosevelt a permanent place among American historians. In addition to these he has written a number of biographies and volumes of political essays. Altogether he has published some sixteen volumes during the past twenty years. It is not to be supposed that this is all of equal merit or of the highest grade. It is true to say, however, that it is all honest, earnest, vigorous thought, clearly expressed. These books alone are a life's work. Considering the stress under which they must have been composed they are an amazing achievement. In 1889, President Harrison appointed Roosevelt President of the Civil Service Commission. The appointment of Government clerks on the basis of merit as shown in examinations was still on trial and was bitterly opposed by the party politicians. Roosevelt was known to the country as a vigorous advocate of civil service reform, and his appointment was hailed with delight by the independents of all parties. He served six years and fully justified the highest hopes. There were 14,000 clerks under civil service rules when Roosevelt began his work and 40,000 when he retired. But, better than this, the "merit system" was established beyond the power of the spoils-men to overthrow. In May, 1896, Roosevelt accepted the position of President of the Police Board of the city of New York. He did so as a duty. As he himself expressed it "that had become the storm centre of the country." This was literally true and the whole country watched with admiration the manner in which Roosevelt set about reforming what was probably the worst police department in the United States. His term of service was brief, covering only a year, but it was the ablest in the history of the city and was especially valuable by showing what to do and how to do it. When Mr. McKinley became President he invited Roosevelt to become Assistant Secretary of the Navy. As a rule the country does not pay much attention to Assistant Secretaries but in this case the assistant was much more conspicuous than his chief. His extensive knowledge of naval affairs and his great administrative ability had much to do with rendering so nearly perfect the preparation of the navy for the war with Spain. Then in this war Roosevelt found another great opportunity and he put into practice the theories of patriotism and devotion to country which he so earnestly advocated. Resigning his position in the Navy department he organized a cavalry regiment made up of western men largely and many of the "cow-boy" class. Known as the "Rough Riders" this regiment caught the public eye and by its picturesqueness and its achievements became easily the most famous regiment in the war. Although Roosevelt had served for some years in the New York National Guards and had risen to the rank of Captain, he nevertheless had his friend Leonard Wood appointed Colonel and himself accepted the second place. The whole country followed with eager interest the movements of this regiment, which played a conspicuous part from the time they landed in Cuba until the fall of Santiago. Almost at once Wood became brigade commander and Roosevelt had full responsibility for the regiment which he led with conspicuous bravery in a desperate charge up San Juan hill. A few days after the battle he was promoted to the rank of Colonel and

two months later was nominated by the Republican party as its candidate for Governor of New York. The party politicians of the machine were not in his favour, well knowing that they could not use him, but the rank and file would have it so. There was no open opposition and he was triumphantly elected, after having given an exhibition of vigorous political campaigning such as has rarely been witnessed. His administration was conspicuous for thorough going honesty and intelligent reform. He desired to serve another term to complete his work and would undoubtedly have been re-nominated and elected, but there arose a demand all over the country that he should be associated on the national ticket as candidate for Vice-President. This was the genuine desire of the great majority of the Republican party, many of whom would indeed have preferred him for the first place. Roosevelt strove against this desire of the party with might and main and it looked as though he would decline even if nominated, but he could not refuse in the face of such unanimity as prevailed. And now as a result he is President. It reminds us of the fact that Daniel Webster, than whom no man ever desired more to be President, twice refused the nomination for Vice-President, and in each case the man elected President (Zachary Taylor and Wm. Henry Harrison) died in office and the Vice-President succeeded to the office. It is not to be wondered at that Webster refused to be a candidate for Vice-President and that Roosevelt accepted with the greatest reluctance, for it has not been the custom to nominate first class men for the position but to assign it to some follower of a defeated candidate for the higher position. And besides this it is a position of but limited duties. Of the 23 men who have held the office since the present method of election was established, not more than four (Calhoun, Van Buren, Hendricks and Roosevelt) were of presidential stature. It was certainly a piece of rare good fortune that at this time when the United States was destined to lose a President by death, it should have had such a man as Theodore Roosevelt in the vice-presidential chair. In intellect, education and character he is the peer of any man who has ever occupied the office. No President has been better read in American history, or had a more thorough knowledge of the political questions, political methods and politicians of the day, and none has had as good a knowledge of the country as a whole as he. He has moreover a remarkably sound judgment. Americans have confidence that the administration of Roosevelt will be one of which they may well be proud. Honest, independent, energetic, of dauntless courage but modest and most manly withal, he represents the finest type of present day Americans. So much as the above can be said even by

A DEMOCRAT.

EXPERIENCES OF THE WAR.

A trooper in the South African Constabulary writes in these terms to friends in Japan:—

We left Kruger's Dorp at 4.30 a.m. and although our destination was only ten miles away it took us until 5 p.m. to complete the journey. After we had left Kruger's Dorp four miles, we fairly got into the enemy's country, so much so, that the Scottish Horse had to fight a rear guard action the remainder of the way, losing one man killed and one wounded. This of course made our transport wagons very slow in coming up. However we got in safely and immediately began

to prepare ourselves for any possible attack. We had not much time to do it in, but we made the most of it and did what we could. Fourteen men, myself included, were told off to take up a position, a mile away to the right, on a small kopje and stay there all night to act as a flanking party. The night passed quietly enough and the following day we began to strengthen our position. The Boers dug the trenches in the main camp, while the Canadians strengthened their outposts, some of them a mile from the camp, and the one I am writing this in, is nearly two miles away. The Boers continually fired at us while we were building our little block-houses, but beyond scaring the Kafirs, did no other damage. Whenever their fire became too strong the 15-pounders shelled them, and they soon cleared out.

Yesterday (June 20) another man and myself went out on Cossack post about a mile from here, along the same ridge. Of course it was pretty near the Boer position. No sooner had we started out from the block-house than the Boers started to fire their signal guns, and then from every direction you could see them come galloping, and they all collected in one position. It was marvelous to see how quickly they got there, they came in by twos and threes, and took very good care to offer an exceedingly small mark. However there happened to be about 25 of our own men out scouting and they all collected on the same kopje as we, and of course started to fire on the Boers. Some of their shots made the Boers quicken their pace, and also made a good many more make their appearance, but they took no notice of us until they had gained their position and had got under cover. After a while our 25 men left us, and went back to camp again. They had not gone five minutes, before from three different directions, the Mauser bullets began to sing over us. It was impossible to move without hearing the hum of a bullet. At one time I thought they were going to try and take our position: you see there were only two of us on the ridge. However they sent out two more men to us with ammunition, and we fired back, when we could see the Boers. This went on for about two hours, off and on, and then the Boers left their position, with the exception of six men. They must have had fifty there at one time. They made one or two attempts to get on out right, but we fired one or two shots pretty close to them.

We have, so far, not had any actual fighting, it has all been sniping. The Boers lie for us among the rocks and try to trap our Cossack posts, when they come out in the morning, and once or twice they have very nearly succeeded in doing it.

Perhaps the job I like least is sentry go at night in the main camp. The Boers creep up close to the barbed wire entanglement and as the sentry is compelled to walk up and down the whole line they manage to get a good shot at him against the sky line, while it is perfectly impossible to see them creeping up through the burnt grass on a dark wet night. One fellow let drive at me and I tell you his bullet came pretty close, and as I could distinctly see the flash of his rifle I gave him a couple of shots back but missed.

SECRETARY OF THE BRITISH LEGATION.

The news just communicated by telegraph that Mr. Whitehead is to be transferred to Brussels, will be received with much regret in Tokyo, where Mr. and Mrs. Whitehead have rendered themselves widely popular during their residence of three years. These changes come in the ordinary routine of official promotions, but their effect in a small community such as that of the foreign residents of Tokyo is greatly felt.

Sir Brooke Boothby, Bart., the new Secretary of the British Legation, was nominated an Attaché Sept. 23, 1881; passed a competitive examination Jan. 25, 1882; passed an examination in Public Law March 3, 1883; was appointed to Athens Mar. 24, 1883. Was promoted to be a 3rd Secretary

Jan. 25, 1884; and was Acting *Chargé d'Affaires* from Feb. 24 to 28, 1884. Was transferred to Brussels Aug. 13, 1884, where he was acting *Chargé d'Affaires* Sept. 18 and 19, 1884. Was transferred to Lisbon Jan. 25, 1886, and to Rome July 16, 1887. Was promoted to be a 2nd Secretary Dec. 1, 1888; transferred to Vienna Mar. 8, 1889; to Lisbon Mar. 27, 1894; to Munich May 27, 1895 where he acted as *Chargé d'Affaires* from Oct. 18 to Nov. 30, 1895, and from May 14 to Aug. 1, 1896. Transferred to Paris Dec. 4, 1886, where he acted as *Chargé d'Affaires* from July 12 to 15 1898. Promoted to be Secretary of Legation at Rio de Janeiro Dec. 19, 1898.

RUSSIA IN NEWCHWANG.

Russia in Newchwang has evidently appreciated the fact that the strong hand is the winning hand in Chinese politics now-a-days. The Shanghai correspondent of *The Times* sends to that journal copies of proclamations issued by Russian officials in Newchwang and Liaotung. We have already alluded to these proclamations, but it is worth while to reproduce them *en bloc* for the sake of the evidence they furnish that Russia knows how to take advantage of a situation created by the energy of her own people or the supineness of her rivals:—

As this port has now reverted to the control of the Imperial Russian Government, all you who have matters in dispute and the like should bring your petitions to the superintendent's or other Government offices, where redress can be obtained and cases settled in perfect justice and impartiality.

Of late, however, there have been frequent instances of native merchants and people who have disputes on hand, instead of coming straight to the superintendent's yamen for justice, they pray for assistance from foreign merchants of other nationalities or go to missionaries, plainly showing by such conduct gross ignorance of the fact that merchants of all nationalities come simply to trade, and nothing else, whilst the sole duty of missionaries is to disseminate the tenets of their respective religious faiths. Each has his duty to do peculiar to his own profession; but none of the above-mentioned people possess authority to interfere in other people's affairs, which is the prerogative of the Russian Imperial Government.

You people are therefore hereby warned that, from this date onwards, whenever you have disputes, no matter what they may be, you must come for redress and settlement either to this yamen or to the Judge's yamen, or to the police-station; you are forbidden from again appealing for help to foreign merchants or missionaries. By doing so you cannot obtain any advantages, but instead you will incur the displeasure of the authorities and render yourselves liable to suspicion.

If, after the issuance of these presents, there be found any person disobeying this proclamation, I will surely punish the delinquent severely and will exercise no mercy. Tremble! Be most careful! Do not say by-and-by that you have had no notice! A Special Proclamation.

The second proclamation by the same official affords still more curious reading, for it deals with a strike for higher wages among the *employés* of the oil factories under the leadership of a certain Wu Wang-tze:—

Now, according to the laws of Imperial Russia, the leaders of any movement—such as causing a general strike, a stoppage of labour, or closing the market and shops—are sentenced to the same punishment as those guilty of rebellion, whilst their followers are also punished very severely. I, the Superintendent, therefore have on the one hand given orders for the arrest and punishment of the said Wu Wang-tze, the leader of the said strike, and those with him, and now issue the present proclamation calling upon all *employés* of oil manufactories to resume work to-morrow morning at the latest. Should any one disobey my commands he will be instantly arrested and most severely punished. He will then, finally, be banished from the precincts of this port and will not be allowed to linger a single moment in Ying-kou.

Let all, therefore, carefully obey this proclamation. Do not transgress!

"GERMAN."

"German" has again addressed the *Japan Times* in reply to comments contained in this journal. That is a curious method of conducting a discussion, but we presume that "German" has special reasons for concealing his identity from the editor of the *Japan Mail*.

The first point he makes in his rejoinder to our last note relates to the placing of prominent Boer prisoners on British trains so as to secure the latter against being wrecked. We asserted that such a step had not yet been taken, and "German" now replies by a quotation from *The Times* of September 9th, where it is alleged that "in future" the most prominent Dutchmen are to be selected to "accompany passenger trains running through dangerous districts." Truly we can not compliment "German" on ingenuousness. When he made his original allegation, *The Times* of September 9th can not have been in his possession, and therefore his assertion as to the placing of Boer prisoners on trains must have been pure speculation. He is not to suppose, however, that we condemn such a precaution. We do not condemn it by any means. There may be room to doubt whether it should be resorted to in the case of military trains. *The Times* speaks of "passenger trains," and in their case it seems to us that there can be no manner of question as to the propriety of the precaution. Military trains, however, belong to a somewhat different category and we can understand that certain critics might have scruples against protecting them by such a device. But, for our own part, we are distinctly of the opinion that when the wrecking of trains is practised by one side in a war, it is altogether fair that prisoners should be used as a means of safeguarding the other side against such a manoeuvre. The prisoners are not exposed to any risks greater than those their captors run, and have no just reason to complain because their services are utilized in that way. If the English regarded the measure as "a heinous crime" in 1870, we think that they showed want of judgment. But until "German" proves that they did so regard it, we must claim the right of remaining sceptical.

"German" then criticizes Lord Kitchener for describing his weekly tale of Boer killed and wounded as "a bag," and condemns a cavalry officer who compared the killing of the enemy at Elandslaagte to "pig-sticking." We venture to allege that nine hundred and ninety-nine Englishmen out of every thousand equally condemn the use of such terms, but are not so foolish as to attach any deep meaning to them, or so ignorant as to imagine that the rare employment of indiscreet language by one or two officers indicates the prevalence of a merciless mood among the British troops or the British public in general.

But, after all, we come back to the great question, what is the conduct on the part of British generals and British soldiers which the Germans have been condemning for months back in the most scathing and vehement terms? What have the English done in South Africa that they should be written of and talked of as though they were cruel savages? We asked "German" to answer these questions, and his reply is that two years ago an English officer spoke of the lancing of men in a cavalry charge as something comparable to pig-sticking; that Lord Kitchener has employed the indiscreet term, a "bag" of Boers, and that an English paper

has described the killing of Colonel Vande-leur as "murder." These, forsooth, are the justifications advanced for one of the bitterest and most inveterate campaigns of abuse and condemnation ever conducted by any nation against a people with whom it is on nominally friendly terms.

CHINESE NEWS.

Saturday, Oct. 26.

The *Fiji Shimpō's* Peking correspondent telegraphs that the object of Russia in seeking to conclude an agreement about Manchuria is to render the time of her evacuation uncertain and to obtain control of any Chinese troops stationed there. He adds that the Chinese Government has detected this design. Indeed it is not quite easy to see why there should be any documentary agreement at all. Its only effect would be to extend recognition to Russia's occupation of the district.

Monday, Oct. 28.

The *Asahi* has a telegram saying that the Empress-Dowager refuses to accede to the suggestion of Prince Ching and Viceroy Li, and has determined to celebrate her birthday in Kai-fong.

It is now alleged that there is a Court intrigue against the appointment of Governor Yuan to the Viceroyalty of Chili, and that he will give up the governorship of Shan-tung.

The Court will not arrive at Kai-fong until the 31st instant, according to the latest intelligence. That is a delay of only 3 days compared with the original programme.

There is said to be strong opposition in Chinese official quarters to the Manchurian Agreement, especially to the clause providing for the training of the Chinese troops in Manchuria by Russian officers.

Thursday, Oct. 31.

Russian officials seem to have shown great energy in repairing the extensive injury done to the Manchurian railways by the recent floods. A telegram to the *Asahi* says that the lines have been completely restored and that trial trips were successfully made over them on the 26th instant.

In this context may be mentioned another piece of intelligence telegraphed to the same journal, namely, that the Russian Government has ordered that any men now serving in Manchuria whose time expires at the close of this year, shall be sent home, and that reliefs will not be sent from Russia.

According to the *Asahi Shimbun*, the total outlays incurred by Japan in connexion with the Chinese complication up to the end of March last—i.e. the end of the last fiscal year—were 22,815,090 yen. Distributed among the various Departments, these outlays stand thus:—

	YEN.
Foreign Department	177,756
Home Department	11,526
Finance Department	170,855
Naval Department	5,589,911
Army Department	16,780,093
Communications Department ...	84,949

22,815,090

Of this total, twenty million yen was taken from the Naval Capital Fund and the remainder was paid out of ordinary revenue. Of course the expenses incurred subsequently to March have still to be published. They will doubtless represent a large sum, as the operations may be said to have been con-

tinued until June, and the cost of bringing back the troops has to be included.

The *Universal Gazette*, of Shanghai, publishes the following list of amounts which each of the nineteen provinces will be required to pay between 1902 and 1910 towards the liquidation of the Indemnity China has to pay to the Foreign Powers on account of the disturbances in the North last year:—

	Tls.
Chibli	800,000
Kiangsu	2,500,000
Anhui	1,000,000
Shantung	900,000
Shansi	900,000
Honan	900,000
Shensi	600,000
Kansu	300,000
Chinese Turkestan	400,000
Fukien	800,000
Chékiaug	1,400,000
Kiangsi	1,400,000
Hupeh	1,200,000
Hunan	700,000
Szechuan	2,200,000
Kuangtung	2,000,000
Kuangsi	300,000
Yunnan	300,000
Kueichou	200,000
Total Tls.	18,800,000

It will be observed, remarks the *North China Daily News*, that Kiangsu is considered the richest province, having to pay Tls. 2,500,000 as its share in the nine instalments, whilst Kueichou province is the poorest, being required to pay only Tls. 200,000.

A WORD ABOUT THE LOOT QUESTION.

Sir Robert Hart has placed on record his views about the looting question, and they certainly deserve perusal:—

Looting has evoked much discussion. It has had its uses and abuses. Tar is the right thing when in the right place, and perhaps so, too, is loot. But when the tar-brush is spoken of, it oftener suggests the idea of dirt than of matter in the right place. During the siege we looted neighbouring houses; we thereby got food to live on and materials to make sand-bags with. After the siege, we had to find quarters for ourselves, and we had to furnish them. And we had to find food for ourselves and for the Chinese connected with us. If we occupied other people's empty houses, if we collected necessary furniture from other people's deserted houses, and if we seized and used food at points where there was nobody in charge to buy it from, it was because necessity forced us to do so, a necessity that grew out of such lawless doings as temporarily swept away all possibilities of living according to law. Charitable interpretation will recognise the plight we were in, and acknowledge the fitness of the effects produced by such a cause.

All the same, it is possible that much more was taken than was required: and to whatever extent that was done, to that extent might appropriation be objected to. The question is, of course, complicated by considerations suggestive of ideas of reprisals, prize-money, and sacking, and considerable latitude is allowable. The flight of a terror-stricken population may or may not constitute a valid reason for regarding the rights of ownership as ended. For my part, I should have preferred protection for deserted houses, and the restoration of their property intact to returning families.

For some days after the relief, license, as inevitable, ruled, and one thing may safely be said—the missionary was at all events not worse than his neighbour: the probability is that he was better, and the certainty is that for whatever he did he had better reasons and more justification than others.

And yet, just because he was a missionary criticism was all the more pointed.

Whoever pleads necessity and helps himself to other people's goods must first of all show very unusual circumstances to be entitled to a hearing; and each appropriation must then be judged of on its own special merits. I have no doubt the missionaries who had thus to help themselves did so with a clear conscience, and their critics would hardly have acted otherwise under the circumstances. Still there was looting—looting of every kind—justifiable and unavoidable, and also avoidable and unjustifiable—and looting has a bad name, and the reproach of it sticks.

Apart from the exhilarating, but demoralising, effect it may have had on the Chinese members of their churches, I do not think that Chinese sufferers will make any special distinction as regards the foreigners concerned. They will simply say: "Foreigners looted." But non-Christian Chinese are said to be very wroth over the indignities put on them by them for the moment triumphant—converts, and the losses they attribute to their initiative and their growing greed.

One name has been much spoken of, and written about in this "looting" connection. I allude to Dr. Ament. Before the siege began, it was Dr. Ament, single-handed, who ventured down to Tungchow, fifteen miles from Peking, and brought up the missionary community that would probably have perished there had it not been for his plucky, timely and self-sacrificing intervention. During the siege Dr. Ament turned out with the rest of us, rifle in hand, when that horrid bell called on us to muster and, perhaps, make a last stand for women and children. And it was Dr. Ament, too, who was set apart by the Legation authorities to take charge of whatever looted property was brought in for the use of the Legations—a tribute to his honesty and capacity. Later on, it was Dr. Ament who, like or with his colleagues, with no house of his own to return to, took refuge in the palace of a prince known to have played a leading part in the destruction of the missionary premises with which Dr. Ament was connected—a very righteous "tit-for-tat," and approved of, I believe, by his national officials. Still later, it was again Dr. Ament who courageously ventured outside of and away from Peking, to inquire into the condition of converts at various points, and with the support of officials, arranged in an amicable manner for compensation for injuries and losses.

First and last, and all through, Dr. Ament did excellent work; and I am sure personal gain, personal profit, and personal considerations never weighed with him in the slightest. But he stood on delicate ground, and—it is easy to throw stones! To my mind it would have been better for missionaries to have left the righting of wrongs to those in authority. But the times were out of joint, everything was anomalous, and some one, evidently, had to go to the front; it was the need—the duty of the minute—that had to be attended to, and perhaps the wonder is that there is not more to find fault with!

All this is pretty much what we have ourselves said on the same subject. Before condemning people for looting the question has to be determined, when did the direct results of the siege come to an end. If it was legitimate to take property from the Chinese during the siege in order to further the work of defence or to support the lives of the besieged, why was it not legitimate to continue the process until all the privations immediately consequent on the siege had ceased? Nothing can be more illogical to our mind than to say that while a man is under actual attack by an enemy, he may despoil that enemy for the purposes of self maintenance, but that the moment the attack ceases, no matter to what straits it may have reduced him, he must respect everything left behind by his defeated and fugitive enemy. There is certainly legitimate looting and illegitimate.

In connection with this subject we may refer to the writings of the German press with regard to the astronomical instruments carried away from the wall of Peking by the German troops. It does not appear that public opinion in Germany condones or justifies that act for a moment. The condemnation seems to be universal, and we have no doubt that in deference to such unanimity of view the instruments will be restored to their old place and to their rightful owners. If so, the credit of the restoration will far outweigh the discredit of the original act. It is a hard thing for a nation to acknowledge a wrong and still harder to redress it.

THE DIET.

It is alleged that the Diet will be convened for the 6th of December. If so, the notice must be issued immediately in order to allow the legal interval of 40 days. Recently, rumour indicated the 22nd or 23rd of

December as the most probable date, but since that would mean the postponement of all business until next year, the Cabinet seems to have adopted an earlier day. Meeting on the 6th, the Houses would complete their organization by the evening of the 8th—the 7th being Sunday—and the official opening would take place on Tuesday 9th. There would thus remain just 16 days before the rising of the Houses for the New Year's recess, and since the Budget Committee's report must be presented within 15 days from the time when it is placed in their hands, the most important work of the session might be concluded, so far as the House of Representatives is concerned, during the present year.

The Diet is convened for the 7th of December, which will be Saturday. We presume, therefore, that the official opening will be on the 10th of December.

GERMAN NOTES.

It is alleged that Germany is seeking to obtain from the Sultan a lease of Farsan Island in the Red Sea for the purposes of a coaling station. The matter is kept secret, but confident statements on the subject are circulating in Paris.

The city of Berlin contributed £5,000 to the Virchow Foundation by way of celebrating the birthday of the eminent investigator.

There are many complaints about the increase of rents in Berlin. A few months ago, the Government made an addition to the salaries of teachers and minor officials in order that they might be able to meet the greater cost of living under the circumstances, but they still complain that they are inadequately paid.

Herr Kaufmann has been re-elected as Second Burgomaster of Berlin by 104 out of 124 votes.

The *Times'* correspondent at Salonika reports that the Deutsche Levante Linie has bought, for £105,000, the Courtji Steamship Company's fleet of 20 vessels, and that now for the first time will be seen a fleet of German vessels carrying on the Turkish coasting trade under the German flag.

The German autumn manœuvres were interrupted by rain on the second day. Two army corps were taking part, and the plan of operations was an invasion of Prussia by troops having the support of a naval squadron in the Bay of Danzig. This coöperation between the navy and the army was regarded as a specially interesting feature and the interruption of the manœuvres caused correspondingly keen regret.

A STORM.

Riukiu and Oshima were visited by a severe storm on the 29th ultimo. Some boats were wrecked and three or four houses were overthrown. The advent of this storm was foreseen by the meteorological authorities, but as there appeared to be little chance of its invading the mainland, they did not warn any of the central districts. The heavy rain on the night of the 29th and 30th may be regarded as Yokohama and Tokyo's share in the phenomenon. The whole of October, indeed, was unusually disturbed from a climatic point of view. In return apparently, for dispensing with the perennial typhoon, the clerk of the weather allotted ample compensation in the shape of rain.

THE PROGRESSISTS.

The Special Examining Committee of the Progressist Party has submitted to the General Examining Committee a list of propositions as materials for the Party's platform. Among them the most important seems to be that on the expiration of the five year's term originally fixed for imposing an increased rate of land tax, the former rate shall be reverted to, but, at the same time, the local land rate shall be increased, so as to provide funds for local purposes. The Progressists were always vehemently opposed to this increased land rate, and even after the bill had passed the Diet, they endeavoured to keep the subject before the public. Apparently, however, popular opinion could not be roused, which is not surprising seeing that the agricultural class, upon whom the land tax falls, are unquestionably prosperous, and have good reason to be content with the lightness of their fiscal burden. The Progressist leaders were then understood to take a different view of rural conditions. Some of them spoke with much feeling about the hardships of the farmer's life, and drew a picture of him plodding to his heavy toil while the stars were still in the sky and dragging his weary feet home after the moon had risen. If all that was sincere, we do not see how the Progressists can now consistently advocate an increase of the local land tax in lieu of reversion to the former rate of national tax. On the other hand, the question of local taxation certainly merits attention. The sums collected in the communes have practically doubled during the past six years, and though the people are well able to bear the impost—which, in fact, is fixed by themselves—it would be a satisfaction to the public to see the whole matter carefully investigated.

The Committee further declares that Japan must increase her navy up to the full limits of her financial capacity. Unfortunately that is true. Unfortunately the immaculate civilization of the twentieth century decrees that every nation must spend a great part of its resources and devote many years of the lives of its bread-earning population to the business of getting ready to fight or to be fought with. Japan can not enjoy exemption from the universal mania. But if she is to increase her navy, how can she at the same time decrease her national taxes? When her *post-bellum* programme is completed, she will find herself in a very comfortable financial position, supposing her present system of taxation remains unaltered. She will find herself with an annual surplus of revenue amounting to some thirty million *yen*. Out of that surplus she could pay for a moderate increase of her navy, or could at any rate maintain it at its present strength. But so soon as she begins to cut down the taxes, naval expansion and naval maintenance vanish from the field of possibility.

There are other planks in the new platform but their vagueness deprives them of all practical interest. The public can no longer be roused to a white heat of excitement about administrative reform, the establishment of party cabinets, or the adoption of an undefined "strong foreign policy."

Nevertheless, signs of renewed activity on the part of the Progressists will be heartily welcomed. Count Okuma has wisely said that nothing can be worse, from a political point of view, than the absence of opposition. It has seemed of late that Japan was likely to be condemned to that *ultima Thule* of disadvantage, but the Progressists may save the situation.

THE KIUSHIU MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The Budget for next year contains an appropriation for establishing a new Medical College in Kiushiu. At first it was supposed that Fukuoka would be the site of the College, but at present the plan seems to be that the Special Medical School now maintained by the prefecture of Nagasaki should be converted into a State Medical College. The public will probably hear a good deal about competition between Nagasaki, Fukuoka and Kumamoto for the honour of being selected. Meanwhile the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* opposes the project altogether. It admits that there is much need of larger accommodation for medical students in the Imperial University, but it denies that the pressure would be relieved by establishing a college at Nagasaki, or Fukuoka, inasmuch as students would not go there. They will not go even to Kyoto. It was supposed that parents living in the central districts of Japan would all be greatly pleased to have the opportunity of sending their sons to Kyoto, just as though a Kyoto University had not been established. The case will be worse with Nagasaki or Fukuoka, our contemporary thinks, and it therefore advocates a large increase of the accommodation at the Tokyo University instead of spending money on founding a college in Kiushiu.

That may all be very true so far as it goes, but the question remains, to what point is the centralization of education to be continued. Japan can not reconcile herself to having one University only and one set of affiliated colleges, all in Tokyo. It is quite natural and indeed inevitable that in view of the superior equipment of the Tokyo University and the reputation it has acquired, students should flock thither in preference to attending colleges in other towns, comparatively provincial. But it will not be always so, and strong efforts must be made to prevent it from being always so.

THE SLUMP ON 'CHANGE.

Shares and stocks still continue to show a downward tendency in consequence of the failure to sell bonds in New York. The quotations on the 29th of October, as compared with those on the 19th, were as follows:—

Name of Company.	Quotation on 19th Oct. in Yen.	Quotation on 29th Oct. in Yen.	Fall in Yen.
Nippon Tetsudo.....	72.10	70.00	2.10
Sanyo Tetsudo	53.30	52.50	.80
Kwansei Tetsudo	38.85	37.20	1.65
Kiushiu Tetsudo.....	53.90	52.10	1.80
Tanko Tetsudo	81.80	74.30	6.50
Kyoto Tetsudo	22.60	19.55	3.05
Densha Tetsudo.....	120.85	112.00	8.85
Yusen Kaisha.....	75.10	69.25	5.85
Toyo Kisen Kaisha	28.80	25.84	2.95
Kanegafuchi Boreki Kaisha.....	43.05	35.30	7.75
Shokin Kabushiki-tori-hikijo	69.00	55.60	13.40
Tokyo Kabushiki-tori-hikijo	168.30	142.00	25.70

These figures show what a thirst there is in Japanese business circles for the introduction of foreign capital. The sum in question is only five millions sterling, yet so keen is the demand for money and so limited the banks' capacity for granting compensation, that the share market is sensibly affected by the fate of this comparatively petty transaction. Of course things will soon right themselves. The steady inflow of gold from abroad owing to a favourable balance of trade; the excellent harvest, and the resumption of trade operations with China owing to restoration of peace, will all pro-

duce a wholesome effect upon the situation.

It was supposed that the Government's recently announced sale of bonds in the domestic market signified merely a transaction with the Bank of Japan, but it now transpires that 16 million *yen* worth of the bonds were sold to the Postal Savings Bank.

KOREA.

Monday, Oct. 28.

A telegram in the *Jiji Shimpō* says that there had been a verbal agreement between the Korean Minister of Foreign Affairs and Mr. Hayashi, in the sense that the veto on the export of grain should be withdrawn two months after its issue. The 26th inst. was the termination of that period, but no sign was shown of withdrawing the veto. On the contrary, opposition to its withdrawal had grown in official circles, and no prospect offered of action in a sense favourable to Japan. The sender of the telegram adds that it is regrettable that Mr. Hayashi did not obtain a written agreement instead of contenting himself with a verbal promise in such an important matter.

Several instances of violent conduct on the part of Korean soldiers are reported. Japanese subjects appear to have been the principal victims, but it is alleged that other nationals also have suffered and that there is much dissatisfaction in Seoul on the subject. The Korean braves in Pyōng-yang are showing a similar disposition. Mr. Hayashi, the Japanese Representative, is said to have preferred a formal complaint.

Wednesday, Oct. 30.

With regard to the frequent outrages committed by Korean soldiers against the persons and properties of Japanese subjects in Korea, outrages which have elicited constant but fruitless complaints from the Japanese Representative in Seoul, the latter is now said to have issued an instruction to his country's Consuls in Korea directing that in future they shall themselves apprehend and punish all Korean soldiers offending in such a matter. Tokyo journals describe this action as an extreme step necessitated by the complete indifference of the Korean authorities to all complaints emanating from foreigners and to any demonstrations made by the latter's vessels-of-war. It is indeed an extreme step, since it amounts to nothing less than a public declaration that Korean officials are incompetent to discharge their functions and that the duty must be taken out of their hands.

Friday, Nov. 1.

The Korean Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Pak, is coming to attend the military manoeuvres in Japan in his capacity of a general officer. This will probably be the first instance of a Cabinet Minister's appearing in such a role.

Telegrams from Seoul say that the Korean Government has agreed to withdraw the veto upon the export of grain, and that the resumption of commercial transactions will be announced to take place from the 15th of November. It is stated that Mr. Hayashi, the Japanese Representative in Seoul, brought very strong pressure to bear on the Government in order to procure the removal of the veto from the 1st of November and that the Government reluctantly agreed to concede what was desired from the 1st of December. Mr. Hayashi, however, persisted in his application, and it was finally agreed to "split the difference," the date thus becoming Nov. 15th.

ROADS IN TOKYO.

A correspondent of the *Japan Times* expresses surprise that crushed stone is not used instead of gravel for road making and road-repairing in Tokyo. That is a point that has been repeatedly noted in these columns. There can be no doubt that if crushed stone were easily available, Tokyo would have had excellent roads long ago. But the chief difficulty is the want of such stone. It can not be obtained, we believe, from any place nearer than Boshu, and of course the expense of bringing it thence would be prohibitive. Under such circumstances it is hardly just to accuse the municipal authorities of dishonesty because they employ gravel. Mr. Gervas Holmes has written a great deal on the subject of roadmaking in Tokyo, has given some excellent advice and has offered to direct and superintend the laying down of any street assigned by the authorities for the purpose. But we do not understand that Mr. Holmes purposes to indicate the method of obtaining materials. His programme is limited to showing how the materials should be used to the best advantage. Where, however, is stone to be obtained for crushing? If that question could be satisfactorily answered, the road problem would be brought very close to solution.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

Speaking at the Hatsuka Club, Count Matsukata gave much wholesome advice to his countrymen. He reminded them that Japan's fleet had been acquired mainly with the proceeds of the Indemnity, and not by means of money put up by the nation in the ordinary way. The life of a man-of-war, however, was limited; not many years hence they would have to face the problem of renewing these ships. That was a matter that gave constant concern to thoughtful men. His Excellency spoke also of the hopelessness of seeking to educate a spirit of practical economy among the people so long as they could not rely upon the savings banks to keep their money safely, and he dwelt upon the want of credit of Japanese merchants, insisting that nothing militated more seriously against the import of foreign capital. Above all, Japan must endeavour to develop her resources with the hope of becoming self-supplying. There was plenty of margin for development. What was most needed was technical education. The Count also avowed his conviction that the establishment of a steel factory was essential.

We read in the *Chingai Shogyo Shimpō* that the project of forming a kerosene oil trust in Echigo has been revived. An attempt to organize such a trust was recently made, but it proved a failure owing to the opposition of the Nippon Sekiyu Kaisha. Apparently the promoters of the movement are meeting with greater success on the present occasion. They are said to have secured the coöperation of the 69th Bank in Nagaoka, and to be thus sufficiently furnished with capital. This project is reported to be inspired by a desire to oppose the International Oil Company, whose operations are assuming formidable dimensions. If that be the case, a strange inference is suggested. The Japanese profess to be extremely anxious to have foreign capital brought to their country, but so soon as a foreign firm comes and, combining with Japanese, spends large sums to develop the country's resources, they form a coalition against it. At that rate what they

want is to have money handed to them by the confiding foreigner in order that they may enjoy the pleasure and profit of expending it while keeping him at arm's length and allowing him only a minimum of benefit. We trust that the *Shogyo Shimpō* is wrongly informed.

In connexion with the consecration of a shrine in Formosa to the memory of the late Prince Kitashirakawa, the widow of His Imperial Highness had contributed a sum of five thousand yen to charitable enterprises in the island.

There are persistent rumours that a very large number of Chinese students may be expected to arrive in Japan within the course of the next few months. The *Kokumin Shimbun* is positive on the subject, and speaks of arrangements that are being made for the reception of several hundred.

We understand that Messrs A.S. Rosenthal & Co. are in receipt of cable information to the effect that the decision of the U. S. Treasury Solicitor entirely vindicates their firm, that the goods which were seized have been returned, and that the firm have been reimbursed all outlays to which they were put in the matter.

The Emperor, with the thoughtful liberality that always distinguishes him, has sent sums of money to the people who may be supposed to have incurred expenses on the expectation that His Majesty would attend the Guards' Manœuvres. He has sent 1,000 yen to the Kencho of Gumma, 500 yen to the Takasaki municipality, 300 yen to the Maebashi municipality, 300 yen to the officials of Gumma Kencho, 300 yen to the Female High School of Maebashi, and 50 yen to the *Rinko-kaku*, which is presumably the place where His Majesty was to rest en route.

The celebration of Yale's Centenary seems to have been a most brilliant affair, as indeed might have been expected. Degrees were conferred on Marquis Ito, Dr. Hatoyama and Dr. Nakajima Yeiichi, Professor of Engineering in the Imperial University. Marquis Ito's speech related to the development of constitutional institutions in Japan; Dr. Hatoyama made a scientific comparison of the Japanese Codes with those of France and Germany; and Dr. Nakajima spoke of the history of the Imperial University of Japan.

The *Kokumin Shimbun* and the *Chino Shimbun* assert that an order has been given by the United States Government to the Uraga Dock Company to build a small fleet of gunboats for use in Philippines. By the former journal the number of vessels is put at 6, by the latter at 10, but both are equally positive that the order has been given, and they say that Professor Sakurai Shozo has gone to America on business connected with the order. The ships are said to be 200 feet long and to have a displacement of 500 tons.

The Osaka branch of the *Kenseihon-to* has adopted the wise resolution that the Party should revert to its old name, *Shimpō-to* (Progressists) instead of adhering to the hybrid term *Kenseihon-to*. It was further resolved that the progress of affairs in Manchuria should be carefully observed, and that the Manchurian convention should not be suffered to assume a character detrimental to Japan's interests. Mr. Inugai Ki delivered a speech, in the course of which he emphatically denied that any agreement ex-

isted between the Cabinet and the Party. He maintained that the first desideratum of the time was to increase the membership of the Party, and with that view he advocated energetic canvassing in preparation for next year's general elections.

The export of silk this season has been exceptionally large. Up to the 20th instant the total sales amounted to upwards of 54 million yen. The biggest year since the commencement of the trade was 1899, when the export reached 63 million yen. It is not impossible that that figure may be equalled by the end of December. The value of the trade last year was 44,627,189 yen. In the following table the figures for each month are shown:—

Month.	Yen.
1	4,817,107
2	6,323,458
3	5,841,256
4	6,321,514
5	6,433,002
6	3,451,822
7	2,801,221
8	8,104,516
9	6,590,094
10	4,003,935 (to 20th of Oct.)
	54,687,925

There is some dissatisfaction in Hawaii on account of the experiences of the islanders under American rule. On the 3rd anniversary of the act of annexation, August 12th, only one of the Hawaiian journals made any allusion to the event, and that one, the *Volcano*, wrote:—"The three years of so-called American rule in Hawaii has been a damnable disgrace to every Hawaiian who loves his country and his country's flag." The *Volcano* is bitterly hostile to Governor Sanford B. Dole, and that, perhaps, accounts for its discontented mood. Unfortunately for the reputation of the press, every one knows, now-a-days, how unsafe it is to conclude that because a newspaper uses condemnatory language there is really anything to condemn. So far as we can gather from the *Volcano's* article—which for vehement outspokenness is not unworthy of the paper's name—the basis of criticism is that the privileges of self-government have not been extended to the Hawaiians in as full a measure as they would enjoy them in the United States.

It is alleged that the prefectural system is to be abolished in Formosa, and the organization of the *Bennusho* extended. There are at present three prefectures, Taipeh, Taito and Tainan, and their abolition is expected on the 1st of November. Probably it is found that administrative decentralization is not the best policy for Formosa at present.

This debating society has just held a meeting in Tokyo which was attended by some 2,000 persons. Mr. Oishi Masami delivered a speech, two hours long, on his favourite topic, the necessity of an Anglo-Japanese alliance to check Russian aggression in the East, and the necessity of organizing a Japanese Cabinet with a strong and fixed policy. Other speakers attacked the present Cabinet.

The Emperor is to visit the Shokonsha Shrine on the 2nd of November, in order to be present at the dedication of the shrine which has now at last been completed, and to worship on behalf of the officers and men that lost their lives in the China campaign.

The *Hashidate*, which recently returned from a six months' trip as a training ship to

British, American, Russian and Chinese ports, is to be fitted with a new kind of water-tube boiler invented by a Mr. Miyahara. This boiler has been used in some mercantile steamers, and has been found very successful, but its employment in a man-of-war will commence with the *Hashidate*. The *Hashidate's* sister-ships, the *Matsushima* and the *Itsukushima*, steel cruisers of 4,278 tons displacement, are fitted with the Belleville boilers, so that the new Miyahara boiler will be in good company.

His Excellency Count Arco-Valley gave a banquet at the Imperial German Legation on Monday evening in honour of Admiral Kirchhoff, commander of the German Squadron in the Far East. The Minister President of State, the Minister of State for the Navy and other prominent Japanese officials were present. After dinner a *soirée* took place, and was the occasion of the first dance of the season, music being provided by the excellent band of H.I.G.M.S. *Hansa*.

The *Fiji Shimpō* publishes a telegram from Nagasaki saying that, pending repairs to their vessel, 150 German sailors have landed and formed a camp, over which sentries are posted with fixed bayonets. It is added that one of the men having committed an offence, escaped to the camp whither the police could not follow him, and that the whole business is exciting much comment as a violation of Japan's sovereignty. But it must of course be assumed that the Germans did not land without full permission from the Japanese Government. Our contemporary's telegram was probably sent by some one ignorant of the details.

The Emperor is to leave Tokyo on the 6th of November for the scene of the autumn manoeuvres. The Imperial train will start from Ueno at 8 a.m. and is expected to reach Sendai by 4 p.m.

There has been an exceptional slump in British consols. A telegram received by the Specie Bank on the 29th instant, says that the latest quotation was £91 17s. 6d., a figure such as had not been reached for several years. Japanese securities have experienced the depressing influence, whatever it may be. The five-per-cent. are quoted at £104 5s. 0½d., and the four-per-cent. at £76 2s. 6d.

Count Inouye seems to have met with a nasty accident during his recent visit to Hokkaido. Riding to inspect a mine, his horse fell with him, and he received a hurt on the shoulder which caused him much pain. He was able, however, to resume his journey, and not until he returned to Tokyo did he seek a medical opinion, when it was found that the injury might have proved quite serious had not the Count's health been good.

Russia is reported to be about to establish a consulate at Chemulpho, and to have applied to the Korean Government for an allotment of land. Considering how often her ships-of-war visit that port, it certainly seems desirable that she should have a consulate there.

Yamagishi Sadakichi, living at Tori Aburacho, Nihonbashi, and a former *banto* named Uchiki Yasobei, were arrested by the police on the 30th ult. charged with having forged sixty-one shares to the value of yen 7,000 in the Yoshikawa Tokusaburo, a cotton shop at Yanagiwara, Kanda, which they sold for yen 3,000 to share brokers.

FRENCH NOTES.

The papers to hand by last mail are filled with long descriptions of the Tsar's visit to France. It seems to be agreed that graceful and hospitable as were France's preparations and her manner of welcome, her prime purpose was to convince the Russian Sovereign of the strength and absolute preparedness of her army and navy. Doubtless she succeeded. The display of artillery, notably quick-firing guns, is believed to have been something quite exceptional, though no details are publicly known.

The moment that the Tsar and Tsaritzza set foot on French soil, six thousand carrier pigeons were dispatched to carry the tidings of the landing. It is related that for a few minutes a cloud of grey and white circled over Dunkirk.

The only contretemps appears to have been at Compiègne, where tens of thousands of people arrived expecting to find shelter and food, but found neither the one nor the other, and found also that there would be no chance of seeing any thing of the Presidential and Imperial party as all the railway carriages were rigorously guarded.

Venezuela is attempting once more to resume diplomatic relations with France. She broke off intercourse in 1895, in consequence of having learned through an Italian Green Book that the French *Chargé d'Affaires* at Caracas had proposed to his colleagues a course which the Venezuelans found objectionable.

The Imperial train sent to Compiègne for the Tsar and Tsaritzza was 220 metres long. It consisted of only eleven carriages, but each carriage had a length of 20 metres and weighed 20,000 kilos. The train was drawn by two enormous compound engines.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent, writing under date of Sept. 13th, said:—

The precautions that are being taken are really extraordinary. One may say that it is fortunate that Nicholas II. is not aware of them, otherwise he himself would be frightened at beholding the terror of those called upon to watch over his security. For instance, the soldiers of regiments far removed from the scene of next week's operations who were to be sent home when their time was up are now to be kept under arms until after the Tsar has quitted French soil, because the whole railway line over which the Tsar is to pass will be guarded by soldiers with loaded rifles stationed at intervals of 25 metres all along the way. In reality, the entire line on one side or the other will be watched by sentinels only 12½ metres apart, which represents 80 men per kilometre—a veritable army for the protection of the Imperial visitor. One cannot but ask oneself—against whom are these formidable precautions being taken? It is doubtful whether at the least civilized epoch a spectacle so surprising was ever prepared merely for the sake of protecting the life of one human being against a mysterious and unknown enemy who spreads broadcast over the world a fear that is almost superstitious. One understands in these circumstances that they who have the responsibility of ordering events hesitate, even were it in their power to intervene, to encourage Nicholas II. to visit points where his protection would become uncertain, if not impossible.

In 1900 there were 987,130 bicycles in France. The number in 1894 was only 203,026. It appears that the tax collected by the Treasury in 1900 was 5,474,975 francs, or about 5½ francs a vehicle. That is much less than people in Japan have to pay, yet the proceeds of the tax in this country are insignificant.

The *St. James's Gazette*, speaking of the Franco-Turkish trouble, says:—

"The Sultan is what his women have made him and so will his successor be. The mother of Abdul Hamid was a beautiful renegade Armenian, the re-

lentless foe of her own race. It is not possible for the motherhood of a nation to be degraded as is that of Turkey, and for the manhood of the race to be at the same time progressive or enlightened. Turkey has no female dignity corresponding with a queen or an empress. The harem is but a collection of wives and concubines in which the child of some unknown slave may rise to power. There is no aristocracy to check the Sultan. Great families can not exist. Why is official corruption in Turkey more official and more corrupt than in any other land on earth? Polygamy and the insatiable greed of Turkish wives are responsible for it all. The enslavement of women brings terrible retribution. The ladies run their husbands into debt, and the men have to look sharply after bribes in order to meet their deficits. Matrimonial morals are curiously ordered. In the silk factories of Brusa a young girl will come in the morning to ask for an hour's leave to get divorced, as she and her husband are tired of each other. Later in the day she requests another hour's leave, this time to get married again. A girl under twenty may have assumed and repudiated the conjugal bonds at least a dozen times. Amongst the agricultural classes throughout Turkey the women are miserably degraded, especially in Asia minor. The village women are poor, stunted, and downtrodden. In thousands of cases they become, when no longer young, mere beasts of burden. These are the killers of the soil. This, more than any other reason, accounts for the degeneration of the Turk."

CONCERT AT UYENO.

The patrons of the concert to be given for the benefit of the Tokyo Young Men's Christian Association at the Academy of Music, Uyeno Park, Nov. 2nd, at 2 p.m., wish to announce that they order of the parts has been reversed from that originally printed. The programme will stand as follows:—

PART I.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1. San-Gyoku | <i>Koto</i>.....Mr. Hagioka. |
| | <i>Koto</i>.....Miss Yamamura. |
| 1. San-Gyoku | <i>Samisen</i>.....Mr. Takahashi. |
| | <i>Koto</i>.....Mr. Yamamura. |
| 2. Shakuhachi.—Kodo aratame | <i>Koto</i>.....Mr. Araki. |
| | <i>Koto</i>.....Mr. Hagioka. |
| 3. San-Gyoku | <i>Koto</i>.....Miss Yamamura. |
| | <i>Samisen</i>.....Mr. Takahashi. |
| 4. Kiyogen | <i>Koto</i>.....Mr. Miyake and others. |

PART II.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Violin | Mr. G. Ishino. |
| 2. Soprano Solo.—O had I Jubal's Lyre, (<i>Händel</i>) | Mrs. James Cowen. |
| 3. Duet Piano.—Grande Fantaisie et Variations | Mr. and Miss Gentile. |
| 4. Quartette.—Vocal | Mr. and Mrs. Cowen. |
| | Mrs. Topping. |
| 5. Soprano Solo.—Lucia de Lamermoor | Miss Coates. |
| | Miss Mastropasqua. |
| 6. Soprano and Baritone.—Calm as the Night | (<i>Goetz</i>) Mr. and Mrs. Cowen. |
| 7. Piano Solo.—Barcarole | Miss Gentile. |

AN ABORTIVE FRAUD.

A man who represented himself to be Mr. Amanomiya Masakatsu, a clerk in the Accountants' Bureau, Finance Department, was arrested on the morning of Oct. 29th charged with having perpetrated a somewhat silly piece of fraud. Proceeding to the office of a sharebroker named Handa Yotaro, he purchased 100 Nippon Yusen Kaisha shares, giving in payment a cheque on the Kyobashi Bank for yen 7,000. After he had gone the broker's clerks did what they ought to have done before—they looked in the directory for the name of their client. Not finding it, one man started at top-speed for the Kyobashi Bank while another ran to the head office of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. At the bank it was learned that the cheque was worthless, and he who went to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha office found the swindler in the act of having the shares formally transferred. The alleged Mr. Amanomiya's arrest speedily followed. To the Nihonbashi police he confessed that he was an artist named Inai Chugen, living at Minami Sakumacho, Shiba, and if he had obtained the money he intended travelling in Germany.

The damaged steamer *Taikoku Maru* arrived at Fusan on the 30th with 280 Chinese on board. They were transferred to the steamer *Tategami Maru* and sent to Chefoo.

"ANOTHER GERMAN."

THE pages of the *Japan Times* have become a happy hunting ground for Germans desiring to attack the *Japan Mail*. A correspondent signing himself "Another German" has now entered the lists with a letter filling more than two columns of our Tokyo contemporary's space. It is a very interesting letter, interesting not merely as an expression of German sentiment but also as an example of the manner in which some Germans read history. What we observe, above all, is the propensity displayed by these various German writers to attribute evil motives and rancorous feelings to everybody disagreeing with them. When the leading English newspaper ventured to point out that the Germans themselves in their war with France had adopted even severer methods than those for which they are now so loudly condemning England in South Africa, these German writers immediately declared that the object was to revive French animosity towards Germany, the gradual decline of which feeling Englishmen so greatly regretted. When a German subject sent to *The Times* copies of German orders and edicts issued in the war of 1871, these German writers at once declared that he was paid to do so. When the *Japan Mail* ventured to criticise some of Count von WALDERSEE's methods—criticisms the justice of which was admitted by all humane persons—these German writers immediately discovered that the *Japan Mail* not only hated Germany but was also seeking to compromise her with a third party, Japan. Persons who approach a discussion with such proclivities are not likely to take a very impartial view, and we can not be greatly surprised that British history assumes a peculiar complexion in the eyes of men one of whom admits that Great Britain is to him an object of "contempt and hatred." For our own part, we frankly admit, as every liberal-minded Englishman must admit, that the history of our country includes many episodes of which we have no reason to be proud, and which we agree with "Another German" in condemning, though we can not by any means agree with the wholesale character of his condemnation. Indeed, before reading his letter we did not think it possible that any educated German could compile such a strongly prejudiced retrospect. It would be very easy, as "Another German" must well know, to adduce from the history of his own country and from the history of other European States, many incidents deserving the reprobation of posterity at least as fully as anything in England's history deserves it. But two wrongs do not make a right, nor have we any disposition to seek to whitewash England's reputation by blackening that of States now nominally friendly to her. If there be many Germans—which, in spite of the strangely hostile tone of the German press, we take the liberty to doubt—if there be many Germans who read the history of the past and of the present as it is read by

the *Japan Times*' correspondent, then indeed there can never be any hope of real amity between the two countries. But it is permissible to believe that the majority of the German nation are sensible enough to let the dead past bury its dead, and to refrain from questing with eyes of malice among the musty annals of mediæval times in order to marshal accusations against which no nation can be safe. As for ourselves, "Another German" endeavours to fix upon us the stigma of hating his country and alleges that all our comments upon Count von WALDERSEE had the mark of Cain upon their brow. It is a pity that if this gentleman can not distinguish between the language of fair criticism and the tones of animosity, he should himself enter the lists with an attack upon England's reputation, the most prejudiced and the least sympathetic of all the assaults to which her greatness as well as her faults ever subjected her. If hatred is to be inferred from everything savouring of unfavourable criticism, then what are we to think of the German nation's attitude towards England as evinced by the writings of its newspapers during the South-African war, and what are we to think of the mental attitude of "Another German" himself, who attacks England's fair fame with a degree of rancour such as we have never seen equalled? Does it become such a writer to pretend that "inevitable little differences apart, England and Germany might go together hand in hand," and does it become him to pretend that our fair criticisms of current events in which England is directly concerned are prompted by a desire to injure Germany in Japan's sight when he himself publishes in a Japanese journal a letter two columns long, setting forth many of the salient features of England's past history in a most hateful and prejudiced light; endeavouring to hold her up to the ridicule of the world because "200,000 Englishmen—the greatest army England has ever had under arms—have been fighting vainly and ingloriously for more than two years against a shepherd tribe of 200,000 souls," and declaring with plain exultation that "she has reached the limit of her civilization and crossed the threshold of her destiny," and that "the United States of South Africa will be called the grave of England's might and greatness?" It would indeed be a vain and idle task to point out the extraordinary bias that disfigures every comment made by this writer on the South African War. A man who can describe the choice before the Boers as a choice between "victory and slavery" must be classed with that other countryman of his who, in order to establish a distinction between the Franco-Prussian and the South-African wars, could persuade himself to assert that when a country is invaded and its capital invested by a foreign army, the people of that country are not concerned, and may be treated with extreme severity if they venture to raise a hand in defence of their fatherland, as the Germans treated the

French people in 1871. England may have "reached the limit of her civilization and crossed the threshold of her destiny," but we trust the day will never come when any Briton would be content to hold his hand and leave to his Government the whole task of defending British soil against a foreign invasion, as "Civis Germanus" insists that the French people should have done in 1871. It is our desire to refrain from pursuing this controversy, since it evokes from German writers comments which even the most cold-blooded Englishman can not peruse without burning indignation. One word must be said, however, though in truth we doubt whether in view of the temper displayed by "German," "Civis Germanus" and "Another German," any rejoinder can be calmly considered by them. That word is that Englishmen are not the assailants in this instance. What Englishmen have done is simply to defend themselves—not violently or immoderately we think—against one of the most rancorous campaigns of slander and misrepresentation ever conducted by the press of any country. We have not assailed Germany. It is not we that have devoted columns upon columns of journalistic effort to prove that a nation with which we once stood side by side in battle, and which has at least the credit of being the home of enlightened freedom, is unworthy of anything but execrations and is rushing to its ruin amid the delighted cheers of the civilized world. It is not we that have been "jealous if here and there another civilized nation forms an emporium of trade." Germany is the aggressor. Germany is the vehemently hostile critic. It is necessary to recall that important fact, forgotten altogether, it would seem, by the correspondents of the *Japan Times*, who write as though they themselves were the victims of the calumnies and the condemnations they have heaped upon England's head for the past two years. We do not grudge the Germans their well earned and well deserved successes in the field of trade and industry. It may be that the long unchallenged supremacy enjoyed by British merchants and British manufacturers impaired their capacity for competition and thus created opportunities of which Germany is now taking clever advantage. We have every confidence, however, in Englishmen's residuum of strength and in the sagacious energy that will enable them to re-adjust their methods and rise superior to the new situation. If they lack such capacities, then they must succumb. But they do not shrink from the fight nor are they unprepared to grant a fair field to all competitors. It appears to us that when "Another German" gave himself so much trouble to delve among the annals of bygone ages in order to trump up a case against England, he might have lit upon one record which would have restrained him from charging her with petty jealousy of trade and industrial competitors; the record that wherever the British flag flies or wherever

British influence is paramount, there every nation in the world has free access and enjoys absolute liberty of commerce and manufacture. He might have discovered that whereas the British colonies in China, as elsewhere, are fully open to Germans who enjoy there precisely the same privileges as do British subjects themselves, and of whom many thousands have lived happily and thriven prosperously under British auspices, the first act of Germany when she acquired a "sphere of influence" in China was to close it to all comers, and to declare for herself a monopoly of mining, industrial and railway-building privileges there. Had not the search of "Another German" been singularly one-eyed, he might, we think, have found these things written on the pages of the past at least as plainly as are the incidents he so injuriously depicts, and finding them it might have occurred to him that the petty jealousy he attributes to Englishmen is scarcely consistent with the uniformly ungrudging liberality of their attitude towards men of all nations and all creeds. So far as Englishmen are concerned, we think we can say with confidence that even the discovery of such men in their midst as "German," "Another German," and "Civus Germanus" will not change their friendly feeling towards Germany, or destroy their hope that Germans and Britons may always be found standing side by side as they stood in the days of European storm and stress a hundred years ago.

JAPANESE SILKS IN AMERICA.

We printed on Friday the finding of the Solicitor of the United States Treasury in the case of several packages of Japanese silks which had been seized by the New York Customs authorities on suspicion that they had been imported under a false declaration of weight. The Solicitor to the Treasury after examining thoroughly into the affair, exonerated the importing firm, Messrs. A. S. Rosenthal and Co., of any intent to defraud and the goods were at once released. *Apropos* of the incident a correspondent writes:—

Every well-informed person is aware of the marvellous progress that has been made in recent years in the silk textile industry of the United States, through the mechanical as well as business ingenuities peculiar to Americans, and above all, through the highly protective tariff which, in some cases, is tantamount to a prohibitory duty. The most conspicuous among silk woven goods are schappe goods, ribbons, a certain class of satin and cheap taffeta, in the manufacture of which American weavers have made such progress that similar articles from foreign countries are practically shut out from the American market. Here it may be worth while to say something about schappe goods, which are closely related to Japanese silks in the eyes of American protectionists. Schappe silks are a class of textile woven of spun silk, which, by the way, is already in extensive use in Japan for weaving cheap grade articles for home consumption. Until the enforcement of the Dingley Tariff in 1897, schappe goods for consumption in the United States were largely imported from France, but such importation has been entirely shut off through legislation imposing a heavy duty of \$3 per lb. Under the Wilson-Gorman Tariff, silk textile fabrics of all classes were subject

to 45 per cent. *ad valorem*, while, under the McKinley, to 50 per cent. *ad valorem*. This indiscriminatory *ad valorem* system was, for a long time, the subject of much discontent among some silk weavers, especially those who were trying to weave schappe goods, for the reason that some articles, including the latter, paid comparatively small duties under the *ad valorem* system, on account of their original foreign prices being cheap. Hence it was contended that the duties were not enough to cover the excess of wages paid in the United States. Among the articles above referred to, Japanese silks did not fail to be included and finally, when the movement for a higher tariff was started in 1895-1896, both houses of Congress having then become decidedly Republican, the silk weavers in America, especially those of schappe, commenced to show marked activity in congressional circles, and it was reported that Messrs. Cheney Bros. of New York, Patterson, etc. (the famous silk weavers) alone contributed \$100,000 toward the funds for the movement. Subsequently, a tariff bill was drawn up in the Spring of 1897 by the Committee on Ways and Means of the House, (of which the late Mr. Dingley was Chairman) embodying new features, calculated to partly abolish the exclusive *ad valorem* system for silks and to conform in every way with the wishes of the American weavers. The following provisions were found in the silk schedule of the bill:—

Silk woven fabrics in the piece, weighing not less than 1 1/3 oz. and not more than 8 oz. per square yard, and boiled off, etc.....\$3 per lb.
If weighing less than 1 1/3 oz. and more than 1/2 oz. per square yard\$4 "
If not more than 1/2 oz. per square yard.....\$8 "

but in no case shall they pay less than 50 per cent. *ad valorem*. After eventful discussions and deliberations in both Houses, as well as a meeting of their conference committees, the above portion of the silk schedule was amended and passed as follows:

Silk woven fabrics in the piece, weighing not less than 1 1/3 oz. and not more than 8 oz. per square yard, and boiled off, etc.....\$3 per lb.
If weighing less than 1 1/3 oz. and more than 1/2 oz. per square yard\$3 "
If not more than 1/2 oz. per square yard\$4.50 "

But in no case shall they pay less than 50 per cent. *ad valorem*. In this form the bill became law on the 24th July, 1897, and is still in force.

The first item of the above is manifestly intended to hit schappe goods. Owing to their low market value, yet comparatively heavy weight, the specific duty thus charged amounts to such an enormous impost, that, when rendered into *ad valorem*, it is equivalent to more than 100 per cent. Japanese *habutai* is also aimed at by the first and second items, especially the latter, the specific duty thus charged being equivalent to 62 1/2 per cent. when rendered into *ad valorem* on the basis of yen 8 per 100 *monme*. During 1897, when the above schedule went into force, the original Japanese prices of *habutai* were so low that the specific duty was equivalent to 75 per cent. or even more. The attempted impost, as originally proposed by the bill, of \$4 per pound on boiled-off silks weighing less than 1 1/3 oz. and more than 1/2 oz. per square yard, was a flagrantly discriminatory measure against the most saleable descriptions of Japanese *habutai*, as, at the moment of the submission of the bill to the House, such specific duty was equivalent to about 100 per cent. It was through hard efforts on the part of those interested, especially the late Mr. Hoshi, then our Minister in Washington, Mr. Matsui Keishiro, then his secretary, Mr. Sadatsuchi Uchida, Japanese Consul in New York, and more particularly Mr. D. W. Stevens, that popular and indispensable fixture in the Japanese Legation at Washington, that the rate above referred to was reduced to \$3 per lb., and the continuation of the importation of Japanese *habutai* into the United States was made practicable, although under constant difficulties. The third item of the duties

above mentioned does not strike any Japanese goods, but is evidently intended to hit mousseline de soie, which is still largely imported into the United States from France, no remarkable progress having as yet been made by the former country in the manufacture of that textile.

Japanese *kaiki* is not exempted from suffering, since it is subject to heavy duties under other items in the silk schedule of the Tariff. So also are Japanese silk handkerchiefs. The writer, however, does not intend to enter into the question of *kaiki* and handkerchiefs in this article, but will confine himself to that of *habutai*, in order to make the case as comprehensible as possible.

On the whole, the silk schedule of the Tariff of 1897 was framed so ingeniously that by means of various specific items, the most flagrant discriminations were made against French schappe and Japanese silks, yet without giving opportunity to the foreign governments to file official protests with the State Department in Washington against such discrimination. American protectionists, or rather silk weavers, were, after all, successful in driving out schappe goods and, as a consequence, several prominent silk houses in New York had to close their doors, while a few others turned their attention to enjoying the benefit of the protection rather than fighting against it, and changed their business of importing into that of weaving. Nevertheless, American weavers have not so far been able to place on the market articles to take the entire place of Japanese *habutai*, even under such protection. Of course, so far as Japanese twill *habutai* is concerned, it was altogether driven out of the market through the appearance of the America foulard. The last mentioned article is made of regular silk on the warp and spun silk on the weft, and can be printed and finished so as to give such a beautiful effect that it has successfully ousted the comparatively more expensive Japanese twill *habutai*. Further, the Americans are hard at work to turn out goods as desirable as *habutai*, and are already offering on the market cheap plain silk which is seriously threatening the existence of the low grade Japanese *habutai* and Kawamata silk in America. As regards the better grade of *habutai*, there is no reason why they should not be able to turn out, sooner or later, goods to take its place entirely, considering the mechanical simplicity of its weaving, and the mechanical as well as the business genius which has been displayed by American weavers in their enterprises, not to speak of the remarkable readiness Congress displays to amend the Tariff Law in such a way as to shut out Japanese *habutai* through ingenious methods of indirect and tortuous discrimination. It is all very well for some Japanese silk weavers and merchants to console themselves by asserting the singular effect the hand weaving system in Japan gives to the textile, which effect can not, it is further claimed, be imitated by power looms; but they should not forget that the singular superiority always asserted by the Lyons weavers, dyers, printers, and finishers did not obtain for them a permanent monopoly in America, and that they have now only to gaze helplessly at the countless number of weaving mills and dyeing, printing and finishing establishments actively working in Patterson and other places.

Now turning to the question of the actual influence of the Tariff on silks, it will not be difficult to realize that since about 40 per cent. of the landed cost of Japanese *habutai* in America consists of import duties to be paid in hard, cold cash before taking delivery of the goods, strong encouragement is given to importers to closely study how to pay as little duty as possible, within the limit of the Tariff Law, and that unfortunately some unscrupulous and greedy importers see their account in fraud and smuggling. It was in 1893 (or thereabouts) that a house equally prominent in New York and Japan was penalised in more than \$100,000 for defrauding the United States Government by making false declarations as to the contents and value of their invoices of Japanese silks. The Examiner concerned in the affair was dismissed from the service. During 1899, a large Chinese syndicate was detected making entries in San Francisco with a series of incorrect invoices of Japanese silks, and

had to pay a heavy penal duty, the Examiner concerned being of course discharged.

In order to form an idea as to how an Examiner can give unlawful help to favoured importers, it is advisable to say something about the practice of Custom House business in America. An importer in New York of purchased dutiable goods (named in distinction from consigned goods for which some special formalities must be complied with in making entry) must first make entry either for immediate "consumption" or "warehousing," at the office of the Collector of the port of New York, by filing there with a consular invoice, a bill of lading duly endorsed, and swearing to the declaration as to his ownership of the goods, and the correctness of the invoice as to contents and value. Under certain circumstances he is allowed to make addition to the invoice value when making entry, and to avoid the Appraiser's "advance." The collector then transmits the invoice, and orders the whole or a part of the goods represented thereon to the Appraiser's store for examination, the law requiring the former to order at least one package out of each ten to the latter's store. The Chief Appraiser (commonly called local appraiser) of the port of New York has under him a number of Assistant Appraisers who are detailed to various divisions of the service, and each of them has under him a corps of Examiners who are supposed to be experts. It is the duty of an Examiner to check every item of the invoice thus transmitted by the collector and to examine the contents of the package thus sent by him to that store, and he reports the result of his work to his superior. It rarely happens that the Chief Appraiser or even an Assistant Appraiser orders a revision of an Examiner's report, so that the invoice is thus "returned" to the Collector either as "correct" or "with the Appraiser's revision" as to the valuation or classification. The Collector then proceeds (usually after a long delay) to fix and liquidate the rate and amount of duties to be paid on the basis of such return, unless the importer be dissatisfied with the revision of valuation, if any, in which case he may give notice to that effect to the Collector who, upon receipt of the same directs reappraisement by one of the General Appraisers. There are nine of them, each receiving a yearly salary of \$7,000, three of whom are constantly in attendance in New York, and sit there as the "Board of three General Appraisers" whose principal duty is to examine and decide cases of dissatisfaction on the part of importers as to the reappraisement of a General Appraiser, and as to the classification, or the rate and amount of duties to be paid. Mr. Sharrets who is reported from America as having been appointed United States Commissioner to the Chinese Customs Tariff Convention is one of them. When the importer is still dissatisfied with the decision of the Board, he may apply to the Circuit Court, and may have the question of law and fact reviewed by it and he can even get the Supreme Court of the United States to further review the case, under certain conditions.

Notwithstanding all the theoretically excellent system in force as above for the administration of these most complicated Tariff Laws, anyone can well imagine how easy it would be for an unscrupulous examiner to unlawfully co-operate with importers and save them duties by passing false invoices as correct, in the face of his superiors, who are mostly typical politicians holding their positions for work done for their party, and not having any knowledge of imported articles.

The penal clauses of the Customs administrative act provide that any person who shall make any entry by means of false invoice or statement shall be fined for each offence a sum not exceeding \$5,000, or be imprisoned for two years or less, or both, in the discretion of the court. A similar penalty is imposed upon any officer of the United States who shall receive any bribe in connection with customs business; but such offending officer can hardly be convicted, as he never leaves, as a rule, any trace, or clue to evidence, of his having received a bribe. Generally the only penalty he undergoes is removal from the service for negligently passing incorrect invoices.

YOKOHAMA AUTUMN REGATTA.

Splendid weather favoured the Autumn Regatta of the Yokohama Amateur Rowing Club, which was held on Saturday, having been postponed from the 19th on account of the sharp blow on that day. It was thought, however, that the usual course was too rough—as indeed it was for the jumble off the Creek would have swamped any boat—so the alternative course, from the harbour entrance in past a mark boat anchored off the Grand Hotel was chosen. As the weather was certainly too favourable to warrant another postponement, this was practically the only thing that could be done. But it was a most unsatisfactory business at best. For one thing, the people about the Boat-house on shore saw very little of the races until the boats were quite close in and until the gun was fired had little idea as to which was leading. Moreover, with a strong tide pouring through the harbour entrance and anything of a northerly breeze (and it is especially in the case of even a mild wind blowing on shore that a change in the course becomes necessary) the business of getting into position for a start is most tedious. The steam launch drifts; the boats drift; some lie across the course while others beyond range of the starter's voice keep paddling along by themselves as if hoping to be allowed a start of fifty yards unquestioned. (Apropos of this matter we strongly recommend the Committee to invest in a megaphone the use of which even on an ordinary day would save much time and avert not a little misunderstanding.) Also when the boats are lying at the three-quarter-mile distance waiting to go off they may be obstructed by and form much annoyance to yachts which, when coming in before a northerly breeze like to make a sharp turn of the corner at the lighthouse. Further, the mile races have to be started close to the northern breakwater so that the boats cross the fairway and that is an inconvenience which might in certain cases be a positive danger. Before we quit the subject too, it may be said that the arrangement of the programme combined with the difficulties of the course to greatly delay the events. Fortunately in one sense the Goddard brothers made up their minds not to row in the Senior Pairs so that the usual Scratch Fours scramble took place in daylight, but had the programme been carried out to the bitter end it must have finished in darkness. The arrangement we refer to was in great part necessitated by the composition of the crews undoubtedly but it was impossible to avoid contrasting the result with those of previous years when the crews of one race were half way to the starting point before the previous event was concluded.

The races were not exciting, most interest being taken in the Junior Pairs, where Abbey and Gorman made quite a game struggle against Pollard and Cartwright. There was not a large attendance of spectators. A band gave the usual musical selections during the afternoon.

After the races the prizes were gracefully presented by Mrs. Bent. Mr. H. C. Litchfield officiated as judge, Mr. L. Mottu and Mr. F. J. Hall as starters, and Mr. Robt. Hay as time-keeper. Committee:—Mr. H. C. Litchfield, President; Mr. P. S. Ben, Captain; Dr. Wheeler, Messrs. R. Hay, F. J. Hall, L. Mottu, H. Keswick, W. Goddard, W. M. Squire, C. Thwaites; Mr. H. A. Poole, Hon. Treas.; Mr. H. E. Hayward, Hon. Sec.

Following were the events:—

SENIOR DOUBLE SCULLS.— $\frac{1}{4}$ Mile.

"TERN."		lbs.
Bow.	H. E. Hayward.....	143
Str.	W. M. Squire.....	145
"PEARL"		lbs.
Bow.	H. Y. Irwine.....	150
Str.	M. Schellenberg.....	150

Two crews went out in the Senior Double Scull's starting just inside the southern breakwater, 30 yards or so from the harbour entrance. They went off very level, Squire in the inside berth, that is next the breakwater, but there was little advantage in that for the water was smooth to both alike. They steered badly, with the result that though Squire more than once secured a lead—following

upon a slight mix-up when both came together—Schellenberg still held him when three-quarters of the course had been covered. Here, however, Squire drew ahead and though pushed by the other crew who had really entered to make a race won by two lengths. Time, 6.02.

JUNIOR DOUBLE SCULLS.— $\frac{1}{4}$ Mile.

"TERN."		lbs.
Bow.	F. Herb, Jr.....	144
Str.	J. Helm.....	154
"PEARL"		lbs.
Bow.	W. B. Mason.....	130
Str.	E. Powys, Jr.....	134

This was a procession of sorts, Helm and Herb going off with a strong lead and increasing it all the time, their opponents after an attempt to get on level terms practically giving up the race. It seems somewhat inconsequential to give the time, but Helm rowed the course in 6.37 $\frac{1}{2}$.

OPEN FOURS.—1 Mile.

Prizes presented by Local Stores.

"FLAMINGO."		lbs.
Bow.	H. Y. Irwine.....	150
2.	J. Helm.....	154
3.	H. A. Poole.....	150
Str.	H. E. Hayward.....	143
Cox.	F. H. Abbey.....	140
"SEAMEW."		lbs.
Bow.	N. G. Maitland.....	157
2.	B. J. Jackson.....	185
3.	O. Strome.....	194
Str.	W. M. Squire.....	145
Cox.	J. E. Moss.....	133
"DARTER."		lbs.
Bow.	H. Goddard.....	131
2.	F. Pollard.....	167
3.	A. L. Manley.....	165
Str.	W. Goddard.....	128
Cox.	D. MacLaren.....	140

Three crews went out for the Open Fours and after some trouble were sent off to a fine start. They rowed very level for about a hundred yards, after which Hayward in the outside berth began to draw away, the others going level. With a stroke of about 33 Hayward gradually increased his lead and half way in he was a good length in front, Squire getting a little ahead of Goddard. It looked as if Hayward had the race very easily but nearing the finish Squire, though two of his men showed signs of distress, got up and came in only two lengths astern of him after a splendid effort. Goddard was an indifferent third. Time 7.26.

JUNIOR FOURS.— $\frac{1}{4}$ Mile.

"FELICAN."		lbs.
Bow.	G. G. Mitchell.....	137
2.	J. F. Marques.....	128
3.	C. Schramm.....	157
Str.	F. Herb, Jr.....	144
Cox.	C. Thwaites.....	130
"DARTER."		lbs.
Bow.	C. H. Abbey.....	112
2.	R. Meiklejohn, Jr.....	124
3.	R. F. Reece.....	171
Str.	H. Gorman.....	135
Cox.	W. Goddard.....	128
"SEAMEW."		lbs.
Bow.	A. E. Pawsey.....	125
2.	C. H. Thorn.....	130
3.	H. Kramer.....	150
Str.	C. H. Moss.....	135
Cox.	H. Goddard.....	131
"FLAMINGO."		lbs.
Bow.	P. Moss.....	124
2.	K. Dodds.....	144
3.	F. W. Pettit.....	147
Str.	E. J. Moss, Jr.....	134
Cox.	J. E. Moss.....	133

Four crews went out for the Junior Fours and after the usual bother occasioned by the tide at the entrance they started very level. Herb, in the position next the breakwater, assumed a slight lead after the first few strokes, and a minute later Gorman drew out in front of the other two, which seemed to be pretty level. As they entered on the last quarter of the course, going about 30 to the minute, he was a good length ahead and as he passed the Bathing Barge he had added another couple. He finished easily three lengths to the good, the red and green boats being almost level. Time 6.05 $\frac{3}{4}$.

SENIOR FOURS.—1 Mile.

	"SEAMEW."	lbs.
Bow.	J. Helm	154
2.	J. S. Cartwright	160
3.	O. Strome	164
Sir.	W. M. Squire	145
Cox.	J. E. Moss	133

"FLAMINGO."

Bow.	H. Y. Irwine	150
2.	H. Temme	161
3.	B. J. Jackson	185
Sir.	H. E. Hayward	143
Cox.	F. H. Abbey	140

"DARTER."

Bow.	H. Goddard	131
2.	F. Pollard	167
3.	A. L. Manley	165
Sir.	W. Goddard	128
Cox.	D. McLaren	140

Squire, next the breakwater, took the lead at once, Goddard, on the outside line, next. The former, continuing to increase his advantage, was about halfway home three lengths clear, and Hayward had drawn up level with Goddard. In the sequel Squire finished 10 or 12 lengths in front, a length and a half separating Hayward (second) from Goddard. Time 7:33 3/4.

JUNIOR PAIRS.—1/4 Mile.

	"WIDGEON."	lbs.
Bow.	F. Pollard	167
Sir.	J. S. Cartwright	160
Cox.	J. E. Moss	133

"MALLARD"

Bow.	C. H. Abbey	112
Sir.	H. Gorman	135
Cox.	W. Goddard	128

Cartwright took a strong lead but the light weights stuck to them pluckily, though rowing very badly together. Won by 3 to 4 lengths. Time 7:21.

SENIOR PAIRS.—1 Mile.

	"WIDGEON."	lbs.
Bow.	H. E. Hayward	143
Sir.	W. M. Squire	145
Cox.	J. E. Moss	135
Bow.	H. Goddard	131
Sir.	W. Goddard	128
Cox.	C. H. Abbey	112

The Goddards scratched, so this race did not come off.

The usual Scratch Fours took place, three boats competing and a crew stroked by Herbert Goddard came in first.

YOKOHAMA UNION REGATTA.

The annual Union Regatta of Yokohama took place on Sunday, fine weather prevailing, and the affair being very successful. The races began early in the forenoon and continued till well on in the afternoon, being witnessed by a number of invited guests from an enclosure erected on the Bund as well as by considerable crowds who lined the sea wall. Mr. Otani Kabei was president of the sports; Rear-Admiral Mori acted as principal judge, and was assisted by Captain Amano. There were in all thirteen events, some of which were very closely contested. A crew representing the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha beat boats from the First and Third Banks; the Second Bank beat the Yokohama Silk and Fire Insurance crews; the Yokohama Custom House beat the Harbour Police; and the Mogi Co. beat the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the Seventy-fourth Bank. There were races also for the Yokohama Commercial School; the Higher Commercial School of Tokyo, and for other visiting crews. A band played during the day and there was much excitement both on shore and on the various launches and other craft that went up and down the course or were stationed off No. 5.

YACHTING.

The 21-raters had a race on Saturday which resolved itself into a match between *Vixen* and *Molly*. It resulted in favour of the latter, which received 22 minutes, the corrected times being: *Vixen* 4h. 57m. 15s., *Molly* 4h. 56m. 30s.

The other 21-raters preferred to compete for a prize offered by Mr. Duke Marshall, *Edna*, *Nan-*

deska, *Sodeska*, *Abunai* and *Yugao* starting. The course was round the Honmoku Lightship, the quarantine steamer, the Lightship again and home and *Edna* won easily, *Yugao* and *Nandeska* finishing together, *Abunai* next and *Sodeska* last.

A cruisers' race brought out *Seanhild*, *Daimyo*, *Asagao*, *Mosquito* and *Surprise*. It was pretty much of a match between *Seanhild* and *Daimyo* but the latter drew out a lead towards the close and finished first, though *Asagao* won the prize on her time allowance.

BASEBALL.

Y. C. AND A. C. VERSUS TOKYO UNIVERSITY.

Only very short notice could be given of this match and consequently there was but a small attendance on the Cricket ground on Saturday afternoon. The game was well worth watching, though the visitors were eventually beaten by 12 runs to 6. The local players were in good form and their fielding above all praise. The University team made some very good plays and secured a home-run in the course of the afternoon. Needless to say the weather was delightful. Score and players:—

Yokohama.		Imperial University.	
McChesney, r.f.	3	Takata, c.	1
Swan, c.	4	Shoda, 1 b.	1
Edwards, 3 b.	2	Ushio, s.s.	1
Blake, s.s.	—	Moriyama, p.	2
Merriman, c.f.	—	Toyohara, l.f.	—
Thompson, l.f.	—	Otsuka, r.f.	—
McGowan, 1 b.	1	Ota, c.f.	—
Hellyer, 2 b.	2	Hirano, 2 b.	—
Dyer, p.	—	Uragaya, 3 b.	—
	12		6
		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	
Y. C. and A. C.		2 5 0 0 1 0 2 2 0=12	
Imperial University ...		3 1 0 0 0 2 0 0=6	

AMERICAN TOPICS.

The total number of persons lynched in the United States of America during the past 21 years—including 1901, as far as it has gone—is 3,130, or an annual average of 154, approximately. Forty-three of the States have been concerned in this exercise of mob law, the numbers of their respective outrages varying from 1 (Connecticut and New Jersey) to 253 (Mississippi). Only in 6 States did no lynchings occur, namely, Delaware, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont. The evil seems to have reached its climax in 1892, when there were 236 cases. Since then there has been a steady and uniform decline, so that the number in 1900 was only 115. It is noted that statistics do not bear out the contention that grave crimes against women are the chief cause of lynchings and that no other punishment is effectual to check such offences. Out of 1,700 lynchings perpetrated between January 1st of 1885 and January 1st, 1901, only 602 were on account of crimes against women, the remainder being for murder, theft, politics, unpopularity and generally bad reputation.

The outlook for those who will be compelled to spend the winter in Nome is not pleasant. Wages are low, food is dear, and there are not enough substantial houses to shelter one-third of the population. It will certainly be a winter of discontent, if not one of actual suffering and death, for those who are unable to reach a better climate.

Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, it is believed, has purchased a famous landscape by Hobbema, the gem of a magnificent collection of Dutch pictures at Dorchester House, Park Lane, the property of Captain Holford. The price paid by his agent was \$110,000. The previous record price for a painting by Hobbema was \$40,000 at Christie's for an example from the Earl of Dudley's collection. Captain Holford was only tempted to sell by the extravagant price offered.

President Roosevelt will probably make an extended visit to the Pacific Coast next year. The President has spoken of his intention to several of his friends, among them Mr. H. W. Scott of the *Portland Oregonian*, and Mr. S. A. Perkins of the *Tacoma Ledger*. It is proposed that the President shall visit Washington and Oregon first, thence going to California, and returning through the Central Western or Southern states. The President has never visited the Pacific slope.

President Roosevelt is said to be very much in earnest in his desire to find some satisfactory solution of what is known as the Southern political problem. He is by no means satisfied to permit matters to drift along, as they have been going and a new departure is confidently expected by those who have conferred with him on this subject. This new departure in a word means cutting loose from old lines and the appointment of the best men to Federal offices throughout the South, even if they prove to be Democrats. The well known negro Booker Washington has been called to the capital to have interviews with the President.

According to President George B. Stewart of the Auburn, N. Y., Presbyterian Theological Seminary, commercialism has "caused a loss of prestige in the ministry and the increase of materialism in society and the church" has reached to such an extent as to reduce in a marked degree the number of theological students. This is the reason he assigns for the falling off of the number of students in the seminary over which he presides from 105 in 1899 and 91 in 1900 to 72 at the present time. Perhaps the division which has of late years developed in the denomination over the proposed creed revision has something to do with the change also.

The United States cruiser *Cleveland* was launched on September 29th at Bath Iron Works. At a few minutes before noon the christening party, including Miss Ruth Hanna, Senators Hanna, Frye and Hale and Congressman Littlefield, mounted the platform at the bow of cruiser, and almost at the stroke of noon Miss Hanna, with a daintily mounted silver hatchet, cut the cords, releasing the key shores, and as the big boat began to move, broke a bottle of American champagne over the bow, christening the cruiser. The cruiser is one of the *Denver* class. These vessels are protected cruisers. Their general dimensions are as follows. Extreme length, 308 feet; breadth, about 43 feet; extreme draft, fully loaded, 16 feet 8 inches; full load displacement, about 3,400 tons; bunker capacity, not less than 700 tons. The armament will be: Main battery—Ten 5-inch, 50-calibre, breech-loading, rapid-firing guns. Auxiliary battery—Eight 6-pounders, rapid-firing guns; two 1-pounders, rapid-firing guns; four Colt machine guns. The sail area will be about 8,000 square feet. The coal capacity of these ships with bunkers full is sufficient to give them a radius of action at full speed of about 2,600 miles.

The President and Attorney-General Knox are reported to have fully considered the case of Judge Humphreys of Hawaii. The latter has been fully vindicated by both the Department of Justice and the President, and now there are certain features of his case which, it is said, are causing President Roosevelt and Attorney-General Knox to incline to the belief that a thorough investigation of the Hawaiian territorial government would be advisable. In his defence against the charges of the Hawaiian Bar Association Judge Humphreys made some serious and sensational accusations against Governor Dole and several of his appointees. These accusations in full have been laid before the President by the Attorney-General, and are contained in a printed brief carefully prepared by Judge Humphreys and his counsel.

One report which is expected to be made early in the next session of Congress will be awaited with considerable interest in industrial circles. This, says *Bradstreet's*, is a summary of the results of an investigation by the Department of Labor into the effect of trade-school teaching on produc-

tion, on economy in the use of raw materials, and on wages and the securing of employment. The investigation has been conducted so as to cover this country, the United Kingdom and the leading countries of continental Europe. One direction in which the report will be of special interest is in determining to what extent the United States is at present supplying technical training to its own artisans, and how far and on what lines it is drawing upon the trained classes of European artisans. The statistics bearing on this question will attract wide attention not only here, but abroad, for in the intensified competition in manufactures which the future will doubtless witness, the influence exerted by technical education cannot fail to be an important one.

Bishop Partridge, of Kyoto, preaching at Trinity Episcopal Church, San Francisco, on Sept. 29, took for his text. Acts xxvi: 17-18: "The Gentiles unto whom now I send thee, to open their eyes and to turn them from darkness to light and from the power of Satan unto God, that they may receive forgiveness of sins and inheritance among them which are sanctified by faith that is in me." Outlining broadly the Asiatic missionary effort and its promises, and specializing in relation to China and Japan, where, for a number of years he has laboured, he said that the enthusiasm following the work in those regions could not but result in favourable returns. He noted that the work was fully systematized, which assured its practical success. He explained the methods along medical and educational lines; the women's labour for the field and the training of a native ministry. Each of the four heads was thoroughly illustrated and great stress laid on the beneficial effect of orderly system such as that employed.

The Interdenominational Council of Women for Christian and Patriotic Service of New York has started a campaign in favour of the adoption of an anti-polygamy amendment to the Federal Constitution. Their reason for doing so is the alleged practice of the polygamous relationship by the leaders of the Mormon church in Utah, the disposition of the State authorities to deal leniently with offenders, the revival by the Mormon hierarchy of the practice and teaching of the doctrine of polygamy, and the insidious expansion of the Mormon influence throughout the Western States, which may ultimately, if let alone, prevent the possible adoption of a constitutional amendment prohibiting polygamy in the Republic through a failure to secure the necessary two-thirds vote of the states. The council invites all ecclesiastical bodies, all reform organizations and all women's societies of every description which are in sympathy with the movement to pass resolutions in favor of such an amendment and send copies of the same to the United States Senators and Representatives in Congress from their respective states and districts.

What provision will Congress make for Mrs. McKinley, is a question now being asked. It is not likely, remarks a San Francisco paper, that it will do less for the widow of the latest martyred President than it did for the widow of the second Chief Magistrate who fell by the bullet of an assassin. Mrs. Garfield received the remainder of the salary for the year which her husband would have been entitled to had he lived, a pension of \$5,000 a year and the franking privilege through the mails for life. Congress also compensated the physicians who attended Garfield, and will doubtless do the same for those who ministered to McKinley. The physicians in the Garfield case were in attendance upon him for two months and received \$35,500 for their services. McKinley survived the bullet only seven days, and it is probable that his attending physicians will receive an amount proportionately less. The funeral expenses of Garfield, amounting to \$22,000, were likewise paid, and the same course will be followed regarding the disposition of McKinley's body.

The following is the text of the late President McKinley's will:—

Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C.—I

publish the following as my latest will and testament, hereby revoking all former wills:

To my beloved wife, Ida S. McKinley, I bequeath all of my real estate, wherever situated, and the income of any personal property of which I may be possessed at death, during her natural life. I make the following charge upon all of my property, both real and personal: To pay my mother during her life \$1000 a year, and at her death said sum to be paid to my sister, Helen McKinley. If the income from my property be insufficient to keep my wife in great comfort and pay the annuity above provided, then I direct that such of my property be sold so as to make a sum adequate for both purposes. Whatever property remains at the death of my wife I give to my brother and sisters, share and share alike. My chief concern is that my wife, from my estate, shall have all she requires for her comfort and pleasure, and that my mother shall be provided with whatever money she requires to make her old age comfortable and happy.

Witness my hand and seal, this 22nd day of October, 1897, to my last will and testament, made at the city of Washington, D. C.

WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

It is given out on authority that the McKinley estate will total \$225,000 to \$240,000, including life insurance of \$67,000. Aside from the \$67,000 mentioned, the estate consists of real estate contiguous to Canton and of deposits in Washington banks.

FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF SHANGHAI.

Mrs. Patton's many friends in Yokohama will be glad to learn from private letters received, that she has already made an excellent start, having between the 1st and 8th of October, the date of her last letter, booked a sufficient number of pupils to clear her monthly expenses, including rent, which she says is a huge item compared to what it was in Japan.

She describes Shanghai as being such an immense place that it will take a long time for her to become known to all the foreign residents, for she says she finds that the Shanghai folks as a rule, know little, and are careless, of what is taking place in Yokohama or elsewhere, so that her present pupils have been obtained only through the few friends who knew her in Japan, and it will be necessary for her to make a local name for herself before she can reach the majority of the community.

In spite of her good pecuniary prospects, Mrs. Patton is evidently not very favourably impressed with Shanghai so far, for she writes that the only three redeeming points she has yet found to compensate her for quitting Japan, are—first, that she can go to sleep at night without fear of being disturbed by earthquakes,—secondly, that the little street sparrows, notwithstanding they have to exist on the eaves of three and four storeyed houses and are smothered by the soot from chimneys innumerable, yet twitter at early morn much more sweetly than she has ever heard them in Japan—and lastly, her experience of her first private dancing pupil was that he paid in advance, without any demur, \$25 for the same number of lessons for which she would have received \$9 in Yokohama!

But as a set-off against this last cheerful item, the expenses of living are certainly higher on the whole than in Japan, and rents are exorbitant! Mrs. Patton thinks it should reconcile foreigners to the income tax to which they are now subject under Japanese jurisdiction, and which they consider so oppressive, to be informed that there is a Municipal tax of 10 per cent. monthly levied upon all rents, so that directly a tenant takes a house he becomes liable to a 10th of his rent every month. This gives him the inestimable privilege of a vote at all special meetings of ratepayers, but in her case, she does not at present feel that the game is worth the candle; her rent (for a flat on a third floor) being 90 taels a month (averaging \$122 in Japanese yen), thus making her monthly tax 9 taels, or in round numbers 12 yen, an annual addition to her rent of \$144 Japanese yen which sum is more than \$50 yearly in excess of her

average income tax to the Japanese Government when living in Yokohama.

There is also a municipal tax of \$2 a month for keeping a private jinrikisha! Mrs. Patton thinks there would be a great outcry amongst the foreigners in Japan if they were called upon to pay \$2 every month for the privilege of keeping a jinrikisha! There are, when all is said and done, many worse places to live in than Japan, particularly as regards the simple, but elegant and inexpensive luxuries which people who have lived there long will never know how to appreciate at their true value until they lose them.

In regard to flowers, for example, Mrs. Patton says that one of her deprivations is the absence of the daily or weekly visit of the Japanese flower-sellers, with their lovely stock of half-blown blossoms on the long stalks that fit so gracefully into a Japanese vase. The best that her servants (who feel the want as much as herself), can do, is to bring home from the market a handful of wilted asters and marigolds on stalks about three inches long, already over-blown, and ready to fall to pieces as soon as put in water. The sense of the aesthetic which a long residence in Japan certainly tends to foster, meets with rude shocks at every turn in China, where the eye of the new arrival receives on its retina the first impression of a bewildering phantasmagoria of pig-tails, with the filthiest of human beings attached to them, haunting one day and night like some evil night-mare from which there is no awakening!

In conclusion, Mrs. Patton states that with regard to climate, she experienced during her first fortnight in Shanghai almost every variation of which a climate is capable. Heavy muggy days, with an atmosphere so thick as to make the mere act of breathing an effort—sloppy, rainy days, when perhaps Shanghai did not look worse than any other large city under similar conditions—days cold enough to require a fire, alternating with others of clammy heat, and, few and far between, a day as clear and bright and cheering as would be desired. But as the papers had been notifying that a typhoon had been cruising about the southern coast of Kiushiu during the time, it may perhaps be fairer to absolve Shanghai from being answerable for all these vagaries of climate, and throw the whole responsibility of them on the typhoon.

LAW CASES.

After a four years delay judgment was delivered in the Tokyo Court of Appeal on the 24th inst., in the case of a man named Fukuda Tokunji. He was discharged on the ground that no proof existed against him. Readers may remember that this man, who was charged with burglary, either became insane or feigned insanity, and ate his own clothing. He also refused to speak except at rare intervals.

In the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho on Monday before Judge Yasuda, the hearing was resumed of objections by Mr. Hiyoki, the administrator in bankruptcy for Mr. Ozaki Naotaro, to the claims of certain of the latter's creditors. The administrator contended among others that the claim of Messrs. Sale & Co. for payment of yen 465.610 ought to be refused.

In the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho on Tuesday, before Judge Kano, the hearing was begun of a suit by Mr. F. W. Horne against Mr. W. S. Stone claiming yen 670.110 as compensation. Plaintiff received an order from defendant on June 6th, 1900, for six phonographs but defendant declined to take delivery on the plea that electric batteries and other fittings were not sent with the six phonographs. Defendant ordered electric batteries on June 15th, 1901, but they had no connection whatever with the phonographs. On July 15th the phonographs were sold by auction. Plaintiff claimed compensation for damage, with seven per cent. interest till the day of auction. Defendant contended that he ordered from plaintiff six phonographs, together with electric batteries, and was there-

fore not responsible for damages. The hearing was adjourned till Nov. 7th at 1 p.m.

Judgment in the McGlew divorce case was given at the Kobe Chihō Saibansho on Monday, according to the *Kobe Herald*. Divorce was granted and costs were given against respondent.

On Saturday morning, says the *Nagasaki Press*, a court-martial was held on board H.B.M.S. *Alacrity* on John Joseph Baxter, ordinary seaman, charged with striking Mr. Frank Roomes, master-at-arms, of H.B.M.S. *Glory*. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour and dismissed from H.B.M.'s service.

In the Yokohama Chihō Saibansho on Thursday before Judge Kono, the action by Mr. J. Mendelson of No. 258, claiming the payment of yen 2,122.69 as compensation from Mr. Tanaka Nijuro, living at No. 17 Nishigashi, Kyobashiku, Tokyo, came up. Plaintiff imported from America last year 100 tons of manure in compliance with the order of defendant, but the latter did not take delivery of it from plaintiff. Judgment was given in default and the defendant was ordered to pay damage fixed by plaintiff at yen 2,122.69. The costs of the Court to be borne by defendant.

In the Yokohama Chihō Saibansho, on Thursday judgment was given in the civil suit brought by Mr. Tanaka Nijuro, living at No. 17 Nishigashi Kyobashi-ku, against J. Mendelson, of No. 258. It was adjudged by the Court that defendant should pay to plaintiff yen 1,000 and yen 1,200 but the claims of defendant for the payment of interest rejected.

In the Yokohama Chihō Saibansho on Wednesday, judgment was given in the suit brought by Mr. John H. Jewett, of Messrs. Bavie & Co. against Mr. Ozeki Katsunosuke, of Bente-dori Shichome. Respondent was ordered to pay petitioner yen 3,500.00 and yen 235.39 interest.

"GOD'S WAY."

Not thine the silver coronet of age,
The gentle call that bids the soul away;
The *Finis* set upon the finished page,
The darkness stealing o'er the closing day.
Nay, in the strong, bright noonday of thy life
Darkness fell on thee, and death's silent pall:
Even in the thick and glory of the strife
Came the sharp, sullen signal of recall.
"God's way!" The warrior bent his head, and so
Passed the strong soul to where all things are
clear,
Prepared unquestioning the road to go
Nearer to God, to whom God's self was near.
W. GILCHRIST WILSON, in the *Spectator*.

LITERARY NOTES.

Mr. Iacadio Hearn's forthcoming book is called "A Japanese Miscellany."

After a fairly prosperous career of thirty-four years the *Argosy*, founded by Mrs. Henry Woods, has come to the end of its voyage. Up to the last it has been well "laden with golden grain," but the public which once supported it has turned to new gods, and like many another old established magazine, the *Argosy*, though never conducted with greater spirit than during the past few years, finds itself confronted with a steadily decreasing circulation. So the publishers have given up the struggle.

In the *Pall Mall Magazine* Mr. Tighe Hopkins re-tells the story of how the first Baron Tauchnitz conceived the idea of publishing foreign authors in their own languages, and paying them, before there was any international copyright. In the original prospectus issued to English authors Baron Tauchnitz said:—

Allow me to remark that I, as well as any other publisher in Germany, have at present the right to embark in such undertakings without any permission from the authors; and that my propositions arise

solely from a wish thereby to make the first step towards a literary relationship between England and Germany, and towards an extension of the rights of copyright, and to publish my editions in accordance with those rights.

From this generous dealing grew up the great firm which to-day has an unrivalled position on the Continent. Lord Lytton and Dickens were the first English authors to be approached by Tauchnitz.

The death of Lord Morris, remarks the "Book-worm" of the *Academy*, has led to the resuscitation of at least one venerable anecdote with which the deceased had no association whatever. It is the story of the extremely décolletée lady, of whose appearance (it was at a ball) some one said to a judge, "Did you ever see anything like it?" To which the judge replied, "Not since I was weaned." Well, this tale was told of Chief Justice Doherty in W. H. Harrison's "Reminiscences," and a variant on it has place in the *Diary* of J. C. Young. Why does not somebody write a book on *The History of Jest*?

Mr. Arthur S. Way (the translator of Euripides and Homer) has published through Messrs. Macmillan a rendering of the Letters of St. Paul into a modern English which shall be easily intelligible for the ordinary reader. Mr. Way explains in a preface his reasons for departing from the word for word translation of the Authorised and Revised Versions, and for supplying as he has done in places, brief links to indicate the connection of the thought. He claims, however, that his rendering is strictly a translation, not a paraphrase, and that it should convey its meaning to the reader to-day, as Paul's written words conveyed their meaning to the community addressed.

The Alfred Millenary has produced a wealth of books in England this year dealing with the great King. One of the most interesting we have met is published by Mr. Elliott Stock, and the writer is Mr. J. Charles Wall. It deals with the abbey which the King founded. Asser has told us that "the love of a monastic life had utterly decayed in the nation," long harried by heathen folk. Besides the purposes of devotion, sanctuary and almonry, Alfred desired to have round him not mere sinewy axe-wielders but scholarly leaders of a civilised people. Having fetched from Artois Grimbald—saint, musician, and theologian—and from Wales the learned Asser, and other teachers from other quarters, he gave his nobles and aldermen the choice either of acquiring learning or of retiring. They accordingly "applied themselves surprisingly to study," though some of the old warriors, puzzling over horn-book and crabbed page, had to be helped by princely youth. Thus arose Hyde Abbey, originally Winchester New Minster, whose secular canons were reformed in 965 into regulars of S. Benet. In 1180, after much clashing between their bells and those of Old Minster, the Benedictines removed in solemn procession to the extramural Hyde Mead, carrying the golden crucifix given by Cnut, the sacred vessels and images, relics of S.S. Grimbald, Budoc and Valentine, and the bodies of Alfred and his royal house. When in 1538 with the pliant aid of the last mitred abbot, Salcot, this illustrious house was pillaged, and the "rotten bones swept away," the tomb of the greatest monarch of English race probably remained intact, either till Cromwellian times or, as Mr. Wall shows evidence, till 1788, when, the site being required for a gaol, a sarcophagus found in front of the high altar was sold for a trifle and the contents thrown upon a refuse heap. Of Alfred's lesser foundation, the Abbey of Athelney, near the spot where he stood god-father to Wardragon Guthrum, even fewer vestiges remain; but the interesting "Alfred's jewel" in the Ashmolean is a relic at least of his sojourn in the Isle of Athelney.

Mr. Frank Hugh O'Donnell's address to the Independent Nationalists of Galway is an entertaining document. He alludes to the present Nationalist Parliamentary party as "the bounding brothers of the circulating hat," and after some detailed criticism of their achievements at Westminster, concludes:—"These are the coruscating

flashes of statesmanship of the United Irish jackasses. Independent Nationalists of Galway, you are a fast diminishing tribe, thanks to the Mosaic One and the Melancholy One. Since the rigged Convention was substituted for the free suffrage of the masses your birthright of liberty has been the toy of every thimbleigger. But have you lost all power of resistance to the most impudent of charlatans? Do you want to see these gentlemen carried out again kicking by policemen? Send your subscription to the *Freeman*; they will do it again for a few coppers; but do not dishonour Galway in perhaps its dying hour." Election addresses are not an exhilarating form of literature, but Mr. O'Donnell's intrepid vituperation recalls to the staid mind of the editor of the *Spectator* the controversial methods of Eatanswill.

On the completion of their "Information for the People," W. and R. Chambers began the issue of a new work on Saturday December 3, 1842, entitled "Cyclopædia of English Literature, consisting of a series of specimens of British writers in prose and verse, connected by a historical and critical narrative." It was completed in eighty-six weekly numbers, and the first volume appeared in 1843 and the second in 1844, price seven shillings each. Robert Chambers, assisted by Dr. Robert Carruthers, of Inverness, was mainly responsible for the book, new editions of which appeared in 1858 and again in 1876. The first volume of a new edition of the "Cyclopædia," which has been greatly extended and in large measure reconstructed and rewritten, is announced to be ready early in November. The work, which is under the capable editorship of Mr. David Patrick, LL.D., editor of "Chambers's Encyclopædia," will be completed in three imperial octavo volumes. The first volume is illustrated by nearly 300 portraits, specially reproduced for the books from authentic paintings and engravings.

Whatever may be their opinion of the ethics of Dr. Ibsen's plays, most people will deeply regret the failing health of the veteran dramatist. It is a foregone conclusion that his life cannot last more than a few months. The State bears the heavy cost of the three physicians who attend him. Yet with his intellectual capabilities still left, he insists upon writing an apology of his life, in the sense in which Newman used the term, and insists on writing every line himself, and no one is allowed to see it. He even went so far as to start destroying his manuscripts, but his friends succeeded in rescuing most of them.

Mr. Douse, in the *Home Counties Magazine*, adopts the suggestion of Kluge, and adduces evidence to show that the name "Surrey" means the land of the South Rige (the Rugii of Tacitus), who were found on the Baltic about the Oder. Early in our era the Goths dispossessed them, and some migrated to the south, west, and north-west. It is probable that some found their way to Britain in the fifth century under their own chief or king. Eastry, near Sandwich, Kent, is called the "district of the Eastriges," in a charter of 788. In corroboration of Mr. Douse, a writer in the *Globe* avers that he has seen an old map in which Surrey is named "Sud-reg," and further remarks that from 400-600 A.D., the great migrations of the Slavs from the south and east of Europe, which carried them, among other places, to the Baltic and north-western countries, by pressing on local tribes, is now thought to have determined the whole Anglo-Saxon, Frisian, and Intish migration to Britain after the Romans left it open.

JAPAN IN KOREA.

The following letter from *The Times* Peking correspondent who recently paid a visit to Korea, will be read with interest in Japan:—

On the occasion of my last visit I found that it was admitted by all that the position of most power and influence in the peninsula had been obtained by the Japanese. And, guided by a Minister of exceptional capacity and adroitness, they have well maintained the position. While acting with much caution they watch with the keenest vigilance every movement made by Russia, especially along the Korean frontier.

Their numbers are constantly on the increase, and they are distributed over every portion of the peninsula. Protected by the rights of ex-territoriality they wander over the country, gaining by their keener wits advantages over the good-natured but improvident natives. Their land transactions are a constant source of trouble. A Korean can never resist a money loan, however severe the terms, whether he be in need of money or not. In the acquisition of title-deeds full advantage is taken by the Japanese of this national characteristic. By transactions in land which have not received the approval of the Japanese Minister a greater portion of Roze Island, an island occupying a conspicuous position in the harbour of Chemulpho, was acquired by a Japanese speculator. By similar transactions a large portion of the *ginseng* fields near Songdo became Japanese. Disputes were rife in both cases, but in both cases have the disputes been arranged. In the case of Roze Island a sum of £5,000 is all that is needed to induce the Japanese to surrender his title. In the case of the *ginseng* lands the entire crop has been farmed by the powerful Japanese company, the Mitsu Bishi.

The railway to Chemulpho has been completed and the imposing bridge across the Han River, which will be used for the Fusan Railway, is now in full working order. It is an excellent piece of work. The fisheries of the coast are mainly Japanese, the telegraphs are Japanese, the shipping is nine-tenths Japanese. Japanese have a virtual monopoly of the coal mines of Ping Yang for five years. Finally nearly all the banking of the peninsula is in the hands of Japanese banks; the bank notes and coinage are Japanese.

Russia, recognizing the present power of Japan, and realizing the immense disadvantage under which she lies in relation to Japan, at any rate for the next two years, treats the Japanese with studied conciliation, ostensibly communicating to the Japanese Legation the movements and expeditions of the Russian troops in Manchuria, especially when they approach the Korean frontier, whether at the Yalu River or at the Tumen. For some time past there has been much excitement in the neighbourhood of the Yalu. Chinese refugees have been fleeing in thousands to Chefoo. But it is impossible to ascertain if they have been driven only by their fears or whether there is a recrudescence of activity on the part of the "red-haired rebels," the Hungtutzes. Borderlands are proverbially scenes of unrest and disaffection inviting foreign interference. Uprisings at the Yalu would give opportune action for Russian intervention.

The Masampo question is in abeyance. Japan has obtained there within the treaty port limits a concession exactly balancing the Russian concession, and so the rivalry continues. An advantage gained with much diplomatic skill by Russia is at once met with a compensatory movement on the part of Japan.

At Quelpart Island the disturbance provoked by an attempt on the part of Yi Yong-ik, the Minister who is at present highest in favour at Court, to impose taxation from which the people have been exempt for centuries, nearly ended in an international complication due to the importation into the uprising of a number of spurious native Christians who joined the Church *en masse* in order to obtain French protection. No foreigners suffered injury. Troops were sent from Korea, and the dispute was adjusted. It is interesting to note that the troops selected to cope with a situation which might have caused difficulty with France were the local levies from the island of Kanghoa, near Chemulpho. They added fresh laurels to their crown. Ever since the repulse of the French expedition under Admiral Roze in Oct., 1866, the troops of Kanghoa have been regarded by the Koreans as more than a match for "French barbarians." So they were sent to Quelpart, and the strife ended.

Nothing further is known here regarding the Anglo-French loan, the preliminary contract for which was signed by M. Cazalis on behalf of the Yun-nan Syndicate on April 15. Its terms have no doubt been already published in London. Its first four clauses read:

I. M. Cazalis s'engage à prêter au Gouvernement Impérial Coréen la somme de cinq millions de dollars argent (environ douze millions et demie de francs), cette somme devant être employée à la fabrication de monnaie d'or et d'argent et à la mise en exploitation des mines de charbon de Pyeng Hyang.

Sur ces cinq millions de dollars deux tiers seront fournis en lingots d'or et un tiers sera fourni en lingots d'argent. Ces lingots seront livrés à Chemulpho.

Ces lingots devront être en or et en argent purs. Ils seront essayés en Corée, et si on y trouve un mélange de cuivre ils seront refusés.

II. Les conditions de ce prêt seront les suivantes:—Intérêt, cinq et demi (5½) pour cent par an; commission, de dix (10) pour cent pour frais de banque.

Remboursement total dans le délai de vingt-cinq ans.

III. L'amortissement sera divisé en vingt-cinq versement égaux à raison d'un versement par année.

Le premier versement aura lieu une année com-

ptée après le jour où les lingots auront été livrés à Chemulpho.

Ces versements devront être effectués par le Gouvernement Impérial Coréen dans la banque qui lui sera désignée par M. Cazalis.

Ils seront faits en lingots d'or ou d'argent, ou en tout autre monnaie agréée par M. Cazalis.

IV. Pour le cas où le Gouvernement Impérial Coréen ne pourrait pas effectuer régulièrement les versements relatifs à l'amortissement, il est convenu que le service de cet amortissement sera assuré par un prélèvement sur les recettes des Douanes Maritimes de la Corée.

The fears so widely stated in the Press that the loan proceeds would be applied to the construction of the so-called French railway to Wiju, on the Korean frontier, there to be linked on to the Russian Manchurian railway, are not shared here. For the loan proceeds cannot be applied to railway construction, and the railway projected to Wiju is not a French railway, except is so far that by an agreement signed on June 26th, 1899, such a railway, if built by the Koreans, must employ only French engineers in its construction and use only French material. The length of the line is 350 kilometres. The Koreans have certainly no intention of building the line. The money is needed for the Palace and will quickly disappear, frittered away in senseless extravagances. The real object of the loan was to obtain control of the Customs, the service which is most economically managed in the best interests of the Korean Government. To do this required the withdrawal of its chief commissioner, Mr. McLeavy Brown, who by agreement has absolute control of the Customs till October 31, 1905. A crude attempt was made to influence his decision and, by exposing him to some personal slight, induce him to retire from the chief commissionership. He was boycotted by the Koreans; his interpreter, Kim Ku-yi, was threatened with strangulation and exiled to Chinnampo; his garden was invaded by Palace eunuchs; he was called upon to give up his house, his garden, and offices to the Emperor. But support was quickly forthcoming. Energetic action was taken by Mr. Gubbins, the British *Chargé d'affaires*, and Mr. Brown retained his position.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Mr. Date Bunzo, M.P., of Shizuoka, died on the morning of the 25th ult.

Mr. Ishii Nizayemon, of Kanakura District, was elected a member of the prefectural assembly, on the 26th ult.

Five vessels of the Russian squadron were to arrive at Nagasaki on the 26th or 27th October from Vladivostock.

A *Times* telegram from Suez says that Arabi Pasha, on being interviewed, expressed the warmest admiration of British rule in Ceylon.

The Servian army threatens to resist the resolve of King Alexander to appoint the brother of his consort as successor to the Servian Throne.

Matsumoto Kimihei, living at Futabacho, Honjo, Tokyo, was arrested by the Honjo police on the night of the 26th ult., charged with uttering counterfeit coins.

Fire broke out in a public bathhouse at Nakanocho, Kuwanagori, Miye Prefecture, on the night of the 24th ult. Fourteen houses were destroyed. Seven visitors to the bath were injured.

Saito Shinosuke, living at Nishi Tobemachi, Yokohama, was arrested by the police on the night of the 28th ult. charged with cutting the face of his landlord with a knife during a quarrel.

Mr. Mehta, the Parsi cricketer, has resigned his appointment in the Patiala State, where he was captain of the Household Troops. He goes to England to qualify for Gloucestershire.

Iwabori Jukichi, living at Nishi Torikoye-cho, Asakusa, Tokyo, was arrested by the police on the afternoon of the 26th ult., on a charge of stealing several articles valued at yen 4,000 from various waiting rooms of the Tokaido stations.

At Singapore, on the 10th ult., there was a sale of land belonging to the Trustees of the Church family, relations of Mr. Thomas Church, a Resident Councillor of Singapore in its early days. The total amount realised was \$684,000,

and the highest price per square foot ever obtained in Singapore—\$52—was reached.

Kasuga Sadashige, Nakajima Yesuke, and two others living at Morishitacho, Asakusa, Tokyo, was arrested by the Asakusa police on the 27th ult. and charged with obtaining yen 310 from a countryman of Chiba Prefecture by fraudulent means.

Iguchi Moju, a railway watchman living at Yamagita, Kami Ashigara-gori, Soshu, while sitting in his watch box at Kyowa-mura, on the night of the 24th inst. was tied up by two men armed with sword-sticks, and deprived of his wages and some articles.

Part of the Tokyo forts artillery were marching from Yokosuka to Hashirimizu on the morning of the 26th ult. when a gun carriage fell into a ditch and capsized the gun. Four soldiers were injured,—one very badly and he is not expected to live.

Over five hundred farmers, belonging to Aitakayama, attacked the town office of Numazu, on the afternoon of the 28th ult. Several police inspectors and constables appeared on the scene and eventually restored order. The trouble arose about the laying out of a public road.

Four youths named Tanaka Yoshikichi (17), Ito Kotaro (14), Yamada Seikichi (14), and Kawamura Shujiro (15), were arrested by the Kanda police on the 27th ult. on a charge of having stolen a cash box containing 37.27 yen from a tobacco shop at Norimono-cho, on the night of the 4th inst.

Yamaguchi Katsuji, of Nagano, was arrested by the Yamate police on the morning of the 26th inst. in a house of ill-fame at Yeirakucho, Yokohama, on a charge of having made an armed entry into the house occupied by Tajima Tadao, at Negishimachi, Yokohama, on the night of the 25th ult. He stole nineteen articles, valued at over yen 195.

On the 24th ult., the festival of the 13th moon was held at Ishido-mura, Kita Adachi-gori, Saitama Prefecture. All the farmers took a holiday and attended theatricals at Takao. A storm came on at night and some twenty persons of Higashi Yoshimi-mura, proceeding up the river in a boat on their way home were capsized and three were drowned, the rest escaped.

A *sendo* named Yamada Ushimatsu, of Chiba, living at Kanagawa-machi, Yokohama, was arrested by the harbour police on the 28th inst. charged with having stolen several articles belonging to a shipping and forwarding agent named Inouye, Motohamacho, Yokohama, during the past few months.

The P. and O. steamer *Australia* took home a very handsome present for Major-General Baden-Powell. The gift consists of a sword of honour with a hilt of Australian gold, and its intrinsic value may be judged from the fact that it is insured for £400. The sword is presented by the citizens of Australia, in commemoration of the heroic defence of Mafeking.

A Buddhist engraver named Abe Yoshitaro, living at Shiocho, Yotsuya, Tokyo, was arrested by the police on the 26th ult. charged with a sacrilegious robbery. He had been ordered to repair an image belonging to Morita Yasuji, at Nakano-mura, Tokyo, in July last, but instead sold it for yen 100 to a foreigner and replaced it by an imitation. The stolen figure was a well-known piece of ancient work by Hidari Jingoro.

A farewell tiffin was extended to Mr. Thos. Wallace McIlraith at the Yokohama United Club on Saturday. Mr. E. Flint Kilby was in the chair, and after the repast proposed the health of the departing guest. He wished him, his wife, and son, every success and happiness in Shanghai, for he felt sure that with the wider scope that China presented Mr. McIlraith would find work congenial to his tastes and commensurate with his abilities. After hearty good wishes had been extended by Mr. V. R. Bowden, Mr. F. H. Bug-

bird, Mr. A. J. S. Lefroy, and Mr. A. Bellamy Brown, Mr. McIlraith returned thanks in suitable terms.

The East window of Christ Church, which it was found impossible to have in place when the Church was consecrated, has now arrived and the congregation had an opportunity last Sunday for the first time of seeing and admiring what must be termed an artistically beautiful work. The subject is "The Transfiguration" and in its illustration the builders, Messrs. Heaton and Co., of London, have made full use of the resources which decorators have at command in these days. The high state to which the art has been carried is demonstrated by the subdued and lovely hues and combinations which this work displays. Arriving here some three weeks ago, the window was quickly erected and as we have said was disclosed to the congregation on Sunday last. The cost, we believe, was £150.

The Isezakicho Police arrested on Oct. 28th a man named Adachi Keihiro, a native of Okayama, who is accused of several shady transactions. His latest exploit was to lease a room in the house of a *jinrikisha*-man in Otamachi Rokuchome, Yokohama, for which he paid *yen* 4 per month. There he displayed a signboard with the title "Nichi o Boyeki Shokwai" and gave a seal to the house-owner wherewith to give receipts for registered letters. He then advertised in the Osaka papers as agent of the English Watch Company of London, offering silver watches at *yen* 2 and gold watches at *yen* 4, with a sale limited to 2000 of each. Up to the 28th he had received 35 registered letters, 131 postcards, 104 ordinary letters, and money orders to the value of *yen* 700.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"MORMONS."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—In the *Mail* of the 22nd, another communication appears with some additional advice to the "Japanese of the present day" and "especially the officials." It is often said that advice is cheap, and if I ever had any doubts as to the truth of this statement they have vanished, since my arrival in Japan, because of the colossal amount of it which has been given to the Japanese on the "Mormon" question.

Your correspondent who sent the "communicated" item regarding an incident which happened at the time Prince Iwakura headed an Embassy which stopped for nearly three weeks at Salt Lake City, has taken advantage of this incident, which, by the way, I never heard of before although a resident of Salt Lake at the time, to get a slap at the "Mormons," but his aim will go wide of the mark for which it was intended.

Since my arrival in Japan I learned with regret that Mr. Fukusawa, one of the Embassy in question, has passed away from this life. I would have been pleased to meet him, and feel sure that a man who had done as much as he had for the advancement of his people educationally would be, as all broad-minded men are, pleased to reciprocate the kind treatment which they have at any time received. I am sure he would not have stopped to ask the question, "Was my kind treatment while in Salt Lake City, received from the despised 'Mormons'?" if so I must forget that I received it and in return treat them with contempt.

The Embassy was extended the hospitality of our city, and its members made quite a study of municipal government during their short stay there and also looked into the peculiar Territorial system which they found in Utah. Everything was done that could possibly make their stay a pleasant and profitable one, and I am sure the Japanese people are not the ones to resent kind treatment and hospitality, even when received from the much abused "Mormons;" consequently your correspondent could have saved himself the trouble of discharging his toy pistol at the "Mormons."

Many influential men admit that Brigham Young was one of the great men of the nineteenth century. My recollection of his being "unwillingly confined to his room in charge of a Federal officer," referred to by your correspondent is, that a decision was rendered against him, which he refused to obey, and he was therefore, sentenced for contempt and detained in his own home. The case was appealed and the Supreme Court of the United States reversed the decision. The President of the United States, Ulysses S. Grant, was so much annoyed with the outrageous decisions which were being rendered, without

the slightest regard for the law, against the "Mormons," at this time by U. S. Chief Justice James B. McKean, that he unceremoniously removed McKean—something almost unheard of in the treatment of Chief Justices in America. The President of the United States was not offended at Brigham Young, but with the Judge who rendered the decision against him, therefore, Prince Iwakura would have lost no prestige with President Grant had he called on the "Mormon" Prophet.

Yours respectfully,
HEBER J. GRANT.
Tokyo, October 24th, 1901.

THE LABOUR QUESTION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—A good many hard things have been said lately regarding the attitude of portions of the British Empire towards certain classes of foreign emigrants, and I think that the views of the great Province of British Columbia have been somewhat misunderstood.

As all are doubtless aware, British Columbia is cut off from the rest of the Dominion by several great ranges of mountains, which we lump under the name of the "Rockies." For years it remained quite distinct from the other Provinces, more separate in interests and ideas than it was by constitution and geographical position, and this aloofness even confederation and the C.P.R. have not yet been able to overcome.

The population of British Columbia was estimated in 1900 as being 175,000, and of this number, at the outside, no more than two-thirds are Whites, and of the remainder, there are from 10,000 to 15,000 Chinese, 24,000 Indians and some thousands of Japanese, and there are also an uncertain number of half-breeds. These figures of course are only roughly approximate, but they are near enough, and show how easy it would be to swamp the White British population as far as mere numbers go.

But the question confronting the Province is not one of the future but of the present. Its own nationals are being crowded out of the labour market. Not because they are being replaced by more skilful workmen, but because aliens can flourish on wages that a Canadian cannot live on.

A new country is colonized and developed by labourers, or men who are willing to become such for the time being, and if the labourers employed are Chinese, Italians and Japanese, the country will soon practically belong to those races.

Can it be wondered at that the local legislators have sought to protect their countrymen and keep the Province for them, by passing restrictive Acts? Their action has been put down to "racial prejudice" and called "narrow" and "selfish," but surely ordinary patriotism could demand no less.

When the writer lived in Eastern Canada he looked with the same indifference as the rest of Canadians east of the Rockies look upon questions concerning British Columbia; regarded the agitation against cheap alien labour as the selfish clamour of the Labour Party and as being narrow and un-British. But once across the divide and it was different. All along the railway were gangs of workmen, Chinese coolies, varied by groups of Italians; and at this very time men, white men and Canadians, were crying out for work, men who had been crowded out by foreigners who worked "cheap."

Later the writer travelled somewhat in the interior of British Columbia, in districts remote from the railway, and passed through village after village, where one had to rub one's eyes and ask if this could really be Canada, these Canadian villages, with their wretched dirty hovels and weird-looking signs in hieroglyphics over the doors. Could it be possible that these men one encountered everywhere were enjoying every right and privilege of a British subject?

A short residence in Vancouver only increased the sympathy felt for the native labourer. One met men who had left their homes in the East thinking to better themselves in the young and growing West, many looking in vain for employment. On the railway, in the canneries, in the saw mills and in the hotels, everywhere the same old story, and then one wondered no longer that the labour question had in this new land already reached an acute stage.

Would the voters of Eastern Canada remain idle if the question was brought home to them? Would even the Mother of Parliaments be indifferent if the workmen in London were threatened in the same way?

It is easy for those at a distance to talk about "Imperial Interests." Colonials have already given up much at that call. Those at all acquainted with the history of Canada know how bitter at times has been the feeling over the sacrifice of Canadian interests with the greatest indifference by the Imperial Government. Huge slices of Canadian territory have been surrendered to the United States with the greatest good humour by those in London. Canadians have had the mortification of seeing Americans—

very queer ones sometimes—honoured and feted in London while they were ignored or snubbed. It is to the credit of Mr. Chamberlain that this is no longer the case, and that the rancour of years has given place to an ungrudging loyalty, but there is still deep in the heart of every Canadian the feeling of "Canada first."

What would probably be the action of the Japanese Authorities in a similar case? Would they—do they—gladly open their arms to the Chinese, Korean and Indian coolie? Do they even make it easy for the best class of foreigners to become land owners or engage in mining? Would they tolerate a foreign-owned fleet of fishing vessels in their waters? If such a thing were possible would they welcome thousands of Canadian, Australian and American labourers, who, by accepting lower wages than the Japanese coolie could live for, would oust him from his place at the hatoba, on the railway, in the mines and at the *jinrikisha*? Have they ever been so indifferent to the interest of their own nationals as that? It is a well known fact that the opposition of *rikisha* coolies was strong enough to kill a projected electric tramway, nor are the men who fought for their rights on the Fraser River likely to be less backward in asserting themselves in their own land.

Yours faithfully,
J. C.
Yokohama, October 23rd, 1901.

STRAW COMPLAINTS—AND OTHERS MORE SUBSTANTIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—Straw rope does not inspire us foreigners with confidence in its strength, but as the guard on the train, who must have been aware of its presence on the brake-coupling (as described by "Constant Traveller") was willing to risk a journey with it, the obvious conclusion is that it was strong enough for the purpose it was used for, whatever that may have been. "Constant Traveller" speaks of "straw couplings," but that is evidently a misleading phrase as applied to what he saw. No break-down appears to have resulted. Of course it was an untidy trick to use straw rope to keep an uncoupled and defective brake-tube from slipping off its stanchion, and to leave it on the tube afterwards, but it is wholly likely that something of that kind occasioned your correspondent's nervousness.

I am something of a constant traveller myself, and have seen more or less of the railways all over Japan. Their management leaves, it is true, something to be desired; so does the management of most railways everywhere. Especially is this noticeable in the case of the Government lines, which seem to be distinctly behind some private lines in certain respects. But it is wholly unfair and incorrect to suggest that Japanese railway administration is reckless of safety. Such a notion seems to me about as far from the fact as anything can be. Neither have I found railway servants otherwise than civil, and often they are most polite. As to dirt, what railway using bituminous coal in its engines can be expected to have the carriages always immaculate? Many Japanese travellers have a queer habit of littering the floors of the carriages with fruit parings and such things, which most Westerners would instinctively throw out of the windows; apart from this, I am not sure that Japanese railway carriages are very much dirtier than railway carriages generally, though to be sure they are not remarkably clean.

But there are some defects in the service on the Tokaido railway that ought to be remedied, and the authorities would perhaps be more apt to consider suggestions with regard to these, if they were not sometimes annoyed with thoughtless and offensive complaints. Of these defects the most important are, I think, the following:—

1. *Bad Running-car.*—Many of the carriages sway diagonally with such violence that a seat anywhere except just in the middle is most uncomfortable. This is as true of some carriages lately put on (whether new or renovated I am not quite sure—the upholstery is noticeably good) as of older ones. Certain long carriages, *quasi* American in style, do not sway much, but make up for this by jolting most unmercifully. A long ride, or frequent rides, in these vehicles may be really dangerous to health in some cases. It is useless for the Railway Bureau to say that these discomforts are unavoidable, for there are certain carriages in use on the same line, built in Birmingham, that are perfectly comfortable, on the same track, and at the same speed. "What man has done, man can do."

2. *Bad Lighting.*—People who seldom travel may not care much about the lighting of the carriages at night, but to those who are obliged to spend much time on the railway this is an important matter. The through express trains are, I believe, fairly well lighted, but certainly the local trains between Yokohama and Tokyo are not. The lamps give such a poor light that the authorities might just as well put

only one lamp to a carriage and save two-thirds of the oil bill. Nobody can read, unless by standing up and holding the page near the light. Some experiments have been made with electric lights, but such lights have not been regularly installed except on the Kobe express; there was a rumour a year ago that the obstacle was simply the matter of expense. But if funds are not available for the "axle light" fittings, why can we not have the lamps now in use slightly altered, so as to be like those used on the Nippon Railway? The cost would be trifling, and the improvement would be great. Better still, though less simple, they might perhaps be remodelled so as to burn acetylene gas.

3. *Whimsical Make-up of Trains.*—The railway now has plenty of carriages equipped with lavatories. Unfortunately a good many of the old style, without those necessities, are still considered too good for the scrap-heap. It might be wasteful to discard them wholly; but can any mortal man assign a good reason why trains with runs of one, two, or three hours should sometimes be composed wholly of these old carriages? It would actually be less inconvenient to regular travellers if it were made a rule that certain *never* had lavatory carriages, than to have a train for nine days successively made up with proper consideration for the comfort of passengers, and on the tenth day to have that same train no better than one of twenty years ago! Yet such freaks are actually indulged in at Shimbashi, and have been for two years past at least.

Other things might be mentioned, such as the absurd regulation that forbids passengers to carry private lights, no matter how safe or how clean; though fire applied to tobacco is not objected to! Stupid at best, such a rule becomes odious when the authorities do not themselves light the carriage properly. The gentlemen of the Railway Bureau may remember that some of these matters were mentioned in a communication to the *Japan Times* a good many months ago. Improvements such as bell-cords that are never used, and red targets on the rear of trains in the daytime that nobody needs, may be all very well to show that the Bureau is not asleep, but there is such a thing as misdirected energy. Attention to the three items above mentioned would be a boon to the travelling public. Why is it not given?

I am, &c.,

Tokyo, Oct. 24th.

C.M.B.

THE BODY POLITIC AND THE CIVIL SERVICE IN CHINA.

PART I.

CHAPTER I.—THE EMPEROR.

The Emperor in China, as the Emperor in Russia, is sole, absolute and autocratic sovereign (*samoderjajemodierjtsu*). He is absolute, but not necessarily arbitrary. As the modern word "liberty" does not mean liberty on the part of the individual citizen to do wrong or whatever he likes, but liberty to do what is right, so absolutism in China does not mean absolute power on the part of the sovereign to do wrong or whatever he likes, but absolute power to do what he thinks best for the good government of the nation.

A prince once asked Confucius if the principle to ruin a nation could be expressed in one sentence. "That," replied Confucius, "is difficult. I find no pleasure in being a ruler except that whatever I order no man shall oppose. Now if what is ordered happens to be right, it is well and good that no man opposes it. But if what is ordered is wrong and there is no man found to oppose it—is not that alone sufficient to ruin a nation?" Therefore the principle of the saying "voluntas regis suprema lex" is not accepted in the theory of government in China.

But all power in order to be effective must be absolute. "I do not know," says Lord Beaconsfield, "whether the theory of the divine right of kings is any longer tenable, but I believe unless the Government which actually exists in a country has absolute power to do what it thinks right, good Government in that country is an impossibility." This saying of the great English statesman is the keynote of his famous Imperialism. Imperialism, as Lord Beaconsfield conceived it, did not mean world-wide Empire, or the self-assertion of the Anglo-Saxon race. With Lord Beaconsfield, Imperialism meant *disinterested government*.

It is interesting to trace how Lord Beaconsfield came to his conception of Imperialism. The great statesman has himself said that he first understood the state of government of Great Britain when he discovered that the so-called Liberal party of his time had really become an oligarchy. The great Liberals of the two preceding Revolutions, in order to break down the barrier which divided the old privileged court nobility and the new rising nobility of country gentlemen, had had to destroy the supreme prerogative of the crown. In the first Revolution Cromwell

and held it in trust for the people under military rule. After the second Revolution, the Dutch king, William the Third, tried hard to wrest back the supreme prerogative of the crown, and failing in the attempt died broken-hearted. After King William's time each party in Great Britain tried to grasp for power only in order to further the particular interest of each other's own party or class without regard to the interests of the nation as a whole. Finally the rising moneyed middle-class or *bourgeoisie* of Great Britain, which had grown prosperous in the long peace after the Napoleonic wars,—by making use of the "phrases" of the great Liberals of the past generation, formed themselves into an oligarchy calling itself the Liberal party. Lord Beaconsfield turned Radical and called in to his assistance rank democracy as Cromwell had called in his dragoons. But after having succeeded in breaking up the oligarchy calling itself the Liberal party, Lord Beaconsfield proclaimed Imperialism, i.e. disinterested government with absolute power without fear or favour from within or from without to do what it thinks right and best for the good government of the nation. Lord Beaconsfield, in fact, virtually made himself a dictator, but what may be described as a Constitutional dictator.

Now what the German poet Heine says of the unlimited absolutism in Russia is also true of the government of China, namely that it is really a dictatorship for carrying out the liberal ideas of modern times (*der Absolutismus in Russland ist vielmehr Diktatur um die liberalen Ideen unserer neuesten Zeit, in's Leben treten zu lassen*). The essence of the liberal ideas of modern times is the democratic principle "open door," which is contained in the famous saying of the great Napoleon, *carrière ouverte aux talents*—career open to all in the state service. In China, as Heine points out it is in Russia,—the nobility, or governing class, is founded not upon heredity or property, but upon state service (*der russische adel entsteht durch staatsdienst*).

But in all governments in which the democratic principle of open door is to be carried out, there is always this danger to the commonwealth (*re public*), namely that those actually in power are liable to be tempted to shut the "open door" and monopolising all political power, form themselves into an oligarchy. Now the only check to the formation of such an oligarchy is dictatorship, the supreme prerogative of the crown vested in one able and disinterested person—the sovereign. In the normal state of the government of the empire, says Confucius, "the supreme prerogative rests with the Emperor. In abnormal times, the prerogative passes into the hands of the princes and nobles, or governing class, of the Empire." Carlyle also thought that the real saving feature of the Ancient Roman Republic was the provision in its constitution for the creation of a dictator in periods of national crisis. In modern times some writers have attributed the success, or rather the escape hitherto from complete breakdown, of the Great Republic of the United States in America to the fact that the President of the Republic for the time he is in office is really a dictator, more absolute than the King of Great Britain or perhaps the Emperor of Germany.

Now the position of the Emperor in China is also that of a dictator. The origin of the power of the Emperor in the present system of government in China is really military power, the power of a military dictator. In order to understand this, it is necessary to go back to Chinese history.

In the earliest times in China, as in Europe, the moral culture, or what may be called the germs of civilisation in the nation, were deposited and entrusted for safe-keeping in certain tribes or families. The heads of those families or tribes thus became the earliest rulers of China. This was the period of what is known as feudal government. The basis of the governing class then was birth, *noblesse oblige*. But a time came in China as it has come recently in Europe, when the germs of civilisation had permeated into all classes of society, and not only that, but it was even found that the tribes or families in which the germs of civilisation were originally deposited for safe-keeping had become effete and worthless.

This was the period of expansion and reconstruction. It was then Democracy, with what are now called liberal ideas in Europe, arose in China, clamouring for "open door"—for the breaking down of the barrier which divided the privileged governing class by birth and the common people. This took place over two thousand years ago in China. Confucius, over two thousand years ago, lived in the beginning of this period of expansion and Mencius, the real and greatest expounder of what are now called liberal ideas, lived nearly at the end of it.

But all pure democracy could only end in one way—in military dictatorship. In fact the democracy in China two thousand years ago at first ended in the supreme militarism of the first Emperor,—the builder of the great wall. But pure militarism, which Prince Bismarck defined as government by "blood and iron," although strong, is not stable. Thus it came about that the supreme militarism of

the Emperor which broke to pieces the chivalry of the feudal princes of China, soon broke itself before the democracy of armed peasants who arose in the modern province of Shantung. Finally after a short struggle, a man from the common people, originally only an inspector of police, (長亭) made himself complete Master of the Empire and thus became the first great Commander or democratic Emperor of China,—布衣天子, russet coat Emperor as the Chinese call him. He was the founder of what is now known as the Han dynasty.

The first Emperor of the Han dynasty was at first inclined to continue the government of the Empire by pure militarism. "I got the Empire," he said, "on horseback with my sword." "Yes," replied a Liberal of the time, "but your Majesty cannot hope to keep and govern the Empire with your sword alone." In this way it came about that the military dictatorship came to be modified into what Heine calls "a dictatorship for carrying out the liberal ideas of modern times"—what may perhaps be best defined as Constitutional dictatorship or Imperialism as distinguished from pure Militarism.

In early feudal times the basis of the governing class was birth. In pure militarism the basis was force and the appeal was to few. But in what we have called constitutional dictatorship or Imperialism, the appeal is made to the reason of the nation and this is done by creating a governing class on the basis not of birth or property, but of education. In fact the stability of the Government in China depends upon its having the best educated men in the country as its supporters. The Emperor is absolute in power. But his absolute power is supported by and responsible to the public opinion of the educated governing class. We have said that the principle of the saying *voluntas regis, suprema lex* is not accepted in the theory of Government in China. What is accepted would be *judicium in concilio regis, suprema lex*. It does of course sometimes happen that the Emperor will arbitrarily exercise his absolute power without reference to the opinion of the educated governing class. But in such a case a special branch in the body politic is there to use moral force in dissuading him from such a course. The Emperor can of course persist in ignoring such a moral force; but, if he does so, he does it at peril to the continuance of his power and his throne. When the Emperor in China persists in outraging the public opinion of the governing class of the country, there is only one constitutional way by which the latter can revenge themselves and put an end to his misrule, namely by becoming corrupt and worthless. When the governing class in whose hands the good government and the well-being of the masses lie—for the acts and influence of the Emperor affect only the persons immediately surrounding him,—become corrupt and worthless, the suffering masses rise up as ungovernable democracy. Then the government of the country reverts to its primitive form of pure militarism,—*la force attendant le droit*. The supreme power then will fall into the hands of the man who is most able to wield it and then there is a change of dynasty. Thus although the masses in China have no say in the actual government of the country, yet it is they and they alone with whom rests the final decision as to when there is to be a change of dynasty in the land. Mencius says, he who receives his investiture from the Emperor becomes a prince, he who receives it from the prince becomes a lord, but he who receives it from the common people, becomes the Emperor.

From the above it will be seen, that the basis of the power of the Emperor in China is, in origin and at bottom, really military power, the power of a military dictator. The system of government is not, as it is said, family or patriarchal government. It is really military government. But when once the supreme military power of the Emperor is established, the pure militarism modifies itself into what Heine calls a dictatorship for carrying out the liberal ideas of modern times; a dictatorship appealing to the reason of the nation through the educated governing class; in one word Imperialism or Constitutional dictatorship. The Government of China may therefore be best defined as Imperialism.

CHAPTER II.—THE BODY POLITIC.

In European political literature the sovereign is generally considered as forming only one part of the body politic. He is said to represent one modern subdivision in the body politic called the executive, as distinguished from two other subdivisions called the legislative and the judicial. But in reality this is not correct. The sovereign's power is co-extensive with the whole and every part of the body politic. He is, as it were, the soul of the body. What is properly called the body politic is only the organ or instrument by which the sovereign exercises his power and authority.

Indeed the function of each and all of the modern subdivisions in the body politic is really to advise the sovereigns. The executive advises him as to how he is to decide on matters of the immediate present. The judicial advises him as to how he is

decided in the past. The judicial department when acting independently is merely a delegation of the sovereign's authority and only gives effect to his past decision, called law. The legislative in proposing new laws, advises the sovereign as to how he is to decide in the future. Thus the whole of what is properly called the body politic with all its modern subdivisions, is essentially only an advisory body.

In China the state departments are also classified under three subdivisions corresponding to the modern subdivisions in the body politic in Europe.

The Executive in Chinese is called the *ko* (閣), which literally means a chancel or cabinet (*curia*).

The Legislative in Chinese is called the *tai* (台), which literally means a platform or tower.

The Judicial in Chinese is called the *shing* (省), which literally means to revise.

In order to understand the particular functions of these subdivisions in the body politic in China, it is necessary to give a brief historical sketch of their origin.

I.—THE "KO" OR EXECUTIVE.

In earliest times, the chief of a tribe in dealing with the affairs of his people when in doubt on any question would call together the members of his family or clan and also his household servants (家臣) to advise him. This was the origin of what is properly called the body politic. The meeting or council of the members of the family or clan and household servants became the *curia* or *aula regis*—the king's council.

In the earliest times the king's council combined within it all the functions of the Executive, the Legislative and the Judicial. But at a very early date in China, a distinction came to be made in the body of the king's council. Members of the king's council were divided into two classes. One class was composed of counsellors with the rank of lords (*ch'ing* (卿) of the council. These were Ministers of the Crown with substantive and active functions. The other class was composed of counsellors with the rank of senators or honourables (大夫). These were senior members of the nobility or governing class attached to the council merely as counsellors without any active functions. The council composed only of the lords of the Council constituted the *ching fu* (政府) or what in Europe is called the *concilium assiduum*. But when any great or important question of state policy arose, a full meeting of the king's council was called, in which the inactive senators as well as the lords of the Council took part. This last constituted the *ting yi* (廷議) or what in Europe is called the *magnum concilium* or *commune concilium*. The *magnum concilium* or the king's great council was often held in the ancestral temple of the reigning house. Hence schemes of national policy were spoken of as *minao suan* (廟算)—deliberations of the temple.

Thus at a very early period in China, the body politic was divided into two subdivisions. But it was not until about two and a half centuries before the Christian era that the executive department in the body politic was distinctly separated from the advisory or legislative department. At this time the feudal system of China was being broken up by the rise of what in modern Europe are called liberal ideas. Instead of the feudal system of government, the first Emperor of the Tsin dynasty (the builder of the great wall) B.C. 221-209, organised a centralised national government. Under the first Emperor, while the *ting yi*, *magnum concilium* or the king's great council, remained the same, the *cheng fu*, *concilium assiduum* or select council, was divided into two departments each with distinct well defined duties and functions. One became the Executive Council and the other a purely advisory or consultative Council. The latter is the parent of the modern court of censors (see below).

The Executive Department was the Council of Ministers with active functions, presided over by a Minister President called *ch'eng hsiang* (丞相), who directed the administration of affairs under the authority of the Emperor. The Executive was spoken of as the *hsiang fu* (相府)—the Prime Minister's department. This then was the first distinct constitution of the sub-division in the body politic called *ko*, or the Executive in China.

Note.—Under subsequent dynasties the Executive in the Chinese body politic was represented by departments bearing different names. During the Han dynasty (B.C. 206—A.D. 220), the office and title of Minister President was several times abolished and reinstated. When there was no Minister President, the Emperor himself presided over the Council of Ministers. The administrative details of the department were put in charge of some Minister with other substantive appointment, who thus became the Principal Secretary of State (錄尚書事). Under the S'ang dynasty (A. D.

618-905) members of the Emperor's Executive Council were called Secretaries and Counsellors of the Palace Council (同中書門下平章事). A Minister with the title of Chief Secretary of State (尚書令) directed the administration of affairs. Under the Sung dynasty (A. D. 960—1278), besides the Palace Council, a select committee of the Palace Counsellors was formed, called the Emperor's Private Cabinet (樞密院), for deliberation on great and important questions of State policy. Under the Yuan or Mongol dynasty (A.D. 1280-1341), the Executive Council was represented by a department called the central department of revision (中書省). A Minister with the title of Chief Secretary, or Director of the Central Department, directed the administration of affairs. Under the last Ming dynasty (A.D. 1368-1628) the name and constitution of the executive department in the State were nearly the same as they are under the present dynasty.

At the present day the *ko*, or the Executive in the body politic in China, is represented by a department called the *nei ko* (內閣),—literally, inner cabinet, and translated by the late Mr. Mayers, the Grand Secretariat. But it is really the Privy Council. As the Privy Council in Great Britain, the *nei ko* in China is the representative of the ancient *curia* or *aula regis*, the Supreme Council of State of the Empire. The function of the *nei ko* is to advise the Emperor in all matters of government and State policy and to transmit the Orders-in-Council—called *ting chi* (廷寄) to all departments and branches of the administration. Ministers holding presidency of any one of the two High Courts (殿) or *aula regis* and three Cabinets (閣) or *aula regis*, into which the Chinese Privy Council is divided, take precedence in rank of all functionaries in the Empire. All other members of the Council rank as State Ministers.

In active function, however, the *nei ko* in China, as the Privy Council in Great Britain, is now superseded by a smaller body or select committee, called the *chun chi ch'ui* (軍機處), or Military Cabinet. The present Chinese Cabinet was originally only a Military Council of the early Emperors of the present dynasty. The *nei ko*, or actual Privy Council, having been found to be too large a body for the speedy and effective transaction of business, its active functions were transferred to this Military Cabinet. But copies of all acts and state papers executed in the Military Cabinet must be regularly sent to the Archives of the *nei ko*, or actual Privy Council in China. The *nei ko* therefore has now become merely an Imperial Chancery or Court of Archives. Admission to the membership of the *nei ko*, or Privy Council, in China merely confers dignity and precedence without carrying with it any active duty either administrative or judicial.

The Chinese Cabinet, on the other hand, like the British Cabinet, is not a State department and has no standing in law. It is only a select committee of State Ministers holding other substantive appointments who are specially selected by the Emperor to be his immediate and personal advisers. The Emperor himself is President of the Cabinet and all business is daily transacted in his presence. Members of the Cabinet are called *chun chi ta ch'en* (軍機大臣),—Cabinet Ministers.

II.—THE "TAI" OR LEGISLATIVE.

We have seen in the above that about two and a half centuries before the Christian era under the first Emperor of the Tsin dynasty, the *cheng fu* (政府)—the *concilium assiduum* of the King's council—was divided into two distinct departments. In early times there were in the King's council permanent clerks (史) who were appointed to keep the records and do the clerical work in the council-chamber. These clerks were called clerks of the Palace—*nei shu* (內史). At the time of the above mentioned first Emperor these clerks of the Palace were relieved of their clerical duties in the Palace and raised to the rank of senators or counsellors (大夫) with the title of Royal Clerks—*yu shih* (御史). They were made members of a specially created censorial board or advisory Council whose special function was to watch over the acts of the Executive Council of Ministers. The Censorial board or committee was called the *yu shih tai* (御史台), the Board (literally, watchtower) of Royal Counsellors. The Board was also sometimes spoken of as the *Sze hsun tai* (司憲台)—Constitutional Body. This was the first constitution of the state department in China known at the present day as the Court of Censors.

In its first Constitution, however, the Court of Censors was more of a judicial or constitutional-judicial rather than a legislative body in the modern sense. It was indeed something like the present Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in Great

Britain. The President of the Court of Censors was the Lord Keeper (御史大夫) who had charge of the great Seal of State. He was equal in rank with the Minister President of the Executive Council of Ministers. Moreover, as the members of the Censorate under the first Emperor were drawn from the rank of the old Clerks of the Palace, who had charge of the archives of law and precedence, this body of Royal Counsellors at first represented the *noblesse* of the robe, or aristocracy of lawyers, as distinguished from the *noblesse* of the sword, or military nobility in China.

But in the beginning of the Han dynasty immediately following the dynasty of the first Emperor, what in modern Europe are called liberal ideas began to be more understood and adopted in the system of government. Thus the Court of Censors came to represent not merely the *noblesse* of the robe, or aristocracy of lawyers; it came really to represent the new governing class, or aristocracy, founded upon a basis of education. During the Han dynasty, men of merit and ability and distinction of birth, were summoned by royal writs (詔書) from all parts of the country and were generally made members of the Censorate before being appointed to any high or substantive position in the State service. Members of the Censorate were called *yen kuan* (言官), official speakers. Thus the Court of Censors gradually became what it is at the present day, the department of State in the Chinese body politic par excellence which, like the House of Commons in Great Britain, represents the people.

The Court of Censors, however, even now is not a legislative body in the modern sense of the word. The power of initiative in legislation in China is not confined to any branch in the body politic. But the chief function of the Censorate in China, as it was originally that of the House of Commons in Great Britain, is to watch over the Executive. The special duties of the Censors are to bring to the notice of the sovereign the grievances of the people; to denounce any abuse of power on the part of all officials; and lastly to remonstrate with the sovereign himself when he is found to act unconstitutionally, i.e. arbitrarily and contrary to the reason of the nation as represented by the opinion of the educated men of the country. Members of the censorate, as the members of the House of Commons in Great Britain, are privileged and cannot be called to account for anything they say. In all great State trials, the Court of Censors act as prosecutor on behalf of the people. In fact the history of the Censorate is the constitutional history of China.

But the Court of Censors in calling attention to abuses and grievances, is naturally called upon to suggest a remedy and this by proposing alteration of existing laws which act injuriously or enactments of new laws to meet the emergency. In this way the Censorate in China may be regarded as a legislative body in the modern sense.

In fact, at the present day, in China the *tai* or legislative in the body politic, is represented by two chambers, an upper and a lower chamber. The lower chamber is the Court of Censors, which we have already described. The upper chamber, or the House of Lords in China, is composed of five chapters and one office, namely:

1. The Chapter of the Lord Chancellor. 寺理大
2. The Chapter of the Lord Chaplain. 寺常大
3. The Chapter of the Great Lord Chamberlain. 寺祿光
4. The Chapter of the Earl Marshal. 寺侯大
5. The chapter of the ordinary Lord Chamberlain. 寺監鴻
6. The office of the Commissioner of the Privy Seal. 司政通

The above five chapters are survivals of offices created in very early feudal times out of the household servants (家臣) of the chief of a tribe. The office of Commissioner of the Privy Seal was a later creation. The household servants afterwards became the lords or members of the King's Council. They composed the *concilium assiduum* of the King's Council. At the time of the first Emperor, when the body politic was divided into two departments, these lords formed the Executive Council of Ministers. In later times and at the present day they have become a mere advisory or consultative body. In constitution the present Chinese House of Lords corresponds to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in Great Britain.

Note.—The House of Lords in Great Britain too, it will be remembered, was originally only a Judicial Committee of the *magnum concilium*, or the King's great Council.

The Lord Chancellor in China is the highest law officer of the Crown. On occasions of great or important State trials, he sits as President representing the Sovereign.

With the exception of the Lord Chancellor, however, the members of the House of Lords in China now have no special active functions. Their only

duty is to attend on the person of the Emperor on all great state occasions. As constant attendants attached to the person of the Emperor, they are of course also called upon to bring to the notice of the Emperor anything that goes wrong in the body politic and also to suggest a remedy by proposing alteration of existing, or enactment of new, laws. The functionaries holding appointments in the five chapters retain their ancient title of Lords—Ch'ing (卿). The five chapters, together with the office of the Commissioner of the Privy Seal, may therefore be appropriately called the House of Lords in China.

Members of the House of Lords take rank as State Ministers. Therefore a department official such as a Taotai or Commissioner when appointed Minister to a foreign country at the present day, is generally made a member of one of these five chapters, or House of Lords, and, by virtue of that, becomes at once equal with the highest functionaries in the Empire.

III.—THE "SHENG" OR JUDICIARY.

We have seen that the Court of Censors, which is now a legislative body, was on its first constitution really a judicial body. The members of the Censorate were principally taken from the ranks of the old clerks of the Palace. These clerks of the Palace who hitherto had sole charge of the archives of state papers in the King's Council, became really a body of lawyers. At this time, when the feudal system of government in China was being broken up and before a new system was organised, it was important and necessary for the conduct of business in government to keep and closely adhere to the old forms of precedents and procedure. But outside the ranks of these old forms. Therefore those men who had exclusively a knowledge of the old forms of precedents and procedure, very easily and naturally formed themselves into an independent body in the State, whose influence had to be recognised. Indeed this was the only period in Chinese history when an independent body of men called lawyers (吏) was recognised.

Note.—Such an institution of lawyers has long since ceased to exist in China. The reasons for this are not far to seek. In the first place, by the application of what in modern Europe are called liberal ideas, i.e., by placing common reason and common sense supreme above the mere dictates of precedent and authority, the old feudal forms of law and procedure in China have been simplified and brought to the level of the common understanding of all ordinarily educated men. In the second place, the sense of common morality and common reason which is expressed by the two Chinese words *tao li* (道理) has become so generally and universally understood and recognised that law which in China is merely the dictate of that sense has become the common property of every educated man who enters the State services.

The Court of Censors thus was originally the first judicial body in the State system in China. The Censorate at first represented the noblesse of the *robe* or aristocracy of lawyers. But very soon after its institution, already in the beginning of the Han dynasty, the Censorate ceased to be a purely judicial body. The Censorate in fact came to represent the newly created governing class founded on a basis of education, and, in this way, from being a purely judicial body, became what it is to-day a legislative or representative body in the modern sense.

Now just at the time when the Censorate ceased to be a purely judicial body, a new branch in the body politic in China arose which, at the present day, properly represents the judicial subdivision in the State system. This was what has now become the six departments of state.

Now, it will be remembered that when the king's select council, or *concilium assiduum*, was divided into two departments, the clerks of the Palace, who now became members of the Court of Censors, were then relieved from their clerical duties. Their clerical duties in the Executive Council of Ministers, were then left or put in charge of two classes of under Palace officials. One class of these officials were called the State writers or State copyists (尚書). The other class were attendants in the Palace called grooms in waiting (侍郎). Thus while, on the one hand, the archives of State documents and records of precedents and procedure which formed the body of constitutional law, were put in possession of the old Palace clerks, now constituted into a council of Royal Councillors, the new Palace officials in the Executive Council on the other hand, i.e., the State writers and grooms-in-waiting, who now had charge of the acts and records of the current administration, gradually came to constitute the future judicial subdivision in the body politic.

Under the first Emperor, the State writers and grooms-in-waiting formed one body of under-Palace officials in the king's Executive Council. In the beginning of the Han dynasty, these Palace officials

began to acquire some importance. The whole body was divided into two sections, the right and left sections (左右曹). At the head of each section an officer was appointed with the title of Chief of the State Writers (尚書令). When the office of Minister President was abolished, the details of administration in the State Secretaries' offices were put under the direction of some Minister with another substantive appointment, who thus became the first Principal Secretary of State in China (錄尚書事). It was, however, not until a very late period in Chinese history, i.e., in the beginning of the Tung dynasty (A.D. 618) that the sections under the direction of the one Principal Secretary of State were divided and became the modern independent six Departments of State of the present day. The Presidents of each of these six Departments of State now retain their ancient name of State Writer or State Secretary (尚書) i.e., Principal Secretary of State. The Vice-President or Under Secretary of State is now still styled Groom-in-waiting (侍郎). The department secretaries in the sections of the State Departments are called Grooms-in-ordinary (郎中) and the department under-secretaries are called Extra Grooms (員外郎). Below the department under-secretaries, there are department assistants (主事).

Thus the Sheng or judicial subdivision in the body politic in China at the present day is represented by six departments of state, namely:

1. The Department of State for Civil Service.
2. " " " " for Revenue.
3. The Department of State for Religion and Education.
4. The Department of State for War.
5. " " " " for Criminal Law.
6. " " " " for Public Works.

The Departments of State in China are not, as those in Europe and America, executive-administrative but judicial administrative departments. The Departments of State in China cannot initiate acts of administration. They do not give orders. They merely take cognisance, register and revise all acts of administration of the Executive. They are entrusted with the keeping of all statutes, all laws and ordinances criminal as well as disciplinary, prescribed for every detailed act of administration throughout the Empire. The chief function of the departments of State in China is, whenever any act of administration is called in question, to decide and to report to the sovereign whether such an act is in accordance with law. Also acting as they are as legal advisers of the Crown, when any new law or alteration of existing law is proposed, the proposal is referred to each of these departments immediately concerned to give its opinion and, if necessary, to alter and draw it up in proper legal form. In this way the six departments of State in China really form the judicial subdivision in the body politic.

The Departments of State in China, however, although forming the judicial body in the State system, are not law courts in the modern sense of Europe and America. The highest Court of Law in China is formed out of the officials of three departments in the State, who are called the three highest law officers of the Crown (三大法司). In a great State trial of criminals, the Lord Chancellor of one of the five chapters in the House of Lords, sits as president representing the sovereign. The presidents or speakers of the Court of Censors or House of Commons in China act as prosecutors for the people. The Principal Secretaries of State for criminal law act as legal advisers to the Crown.

The above then are the history and functions of the three subdivisions called the *ko*, the *tai* and the *shing* in the body politic in China which correspond to the Executive, the Legislative and the Judicial in the modern European sense.

In the Chinese theory of medicine the organs and functions of the human body are divided into three systems, namely, the nervous system (太陰), the digestive or distributive system (陽明) and lastly the circulatory system (太陽). In comparing the body politic in government to the human body, the *ko* or the executive is the nervous system from which proceed all vital functions in the administration. The *shing* or the judicial is the digestive and distributive system which digests and distributes the acts of administration. The *tai*, lastly, or the legislative as it is now called in European language, is the circulatory system which drives and keeps out all old tissues and impurities in the body politic and gives tone to the whole system.

IV.—THE "K'WAN" (館) OR THE CONSULTATIVE.

Besides the above three subdivisions in the body politic in China, there is another supernumerary or adjunctive branch in the state system which may be called the consultative body.

One department forming the consultative body is the *chan-shih-fu*, translated by the late Mr. Mayers as the Imperial Supervisorate of the Education of the

Heir Apparent. Now the Chinese words *chan-shih-fu* literally mean "elegant matters" (雅事) *chan-shih-fu* therefore means department of elegant matters i.e. Fine Arts. It is, in fact, the Imperial Academy of Fine Arts (including Literature). When the Academy was first instituted in the Han dynasty (B.C. 206) it was chiefly intended by this institution to give to the education of the Heir Apparent and princes of the Imperial family the benefit to be derived from the society of the most accomplished men of letters and artists of the Empire who were thus made members of the Academy. The members of the Academy were spoken of as officials in the suite of the Heir Apparent (太子官), just in the same way as the Prince of Wales in Great Britain being Patron of the Royal Academy, the Royal Academicians might be spoken of as in the suite of the Prince of Wales.

The Imperial Academy at the present day is an intermediate department between the lower Chamber in the Legislative body, i.e. the Court of Censors or House of Commons, and the upper chamber of five chapters or House of Lords in China. Members of the government class in China who are intended for the higher branches in the State service are divided into two classes. Those who merely possess a knowledge of law and administration pass from the Hanlin Institute (see below) or Civil service staff college into the Court of Censors or lower chamber in the Legislative body. Others who evince a wider or higher culture are made members of the Imperial Academy before becoming either Members of the upper Chamber or Ministers of State. The President of the Imperial Academy ranks, *causa honoris*, as Minister of State. All members of the Imperial Academy are entitled to address the Emperor on any matter connected with the education and public morals of the country.

The other department forming the consultative body in the State system in China is the Hanlin Institute. As the members of the Imperial Academy were originally intended to be associates and companions of the Heir Apparent, Members of the Hanlin Institute, which came into existence in the Tang dynasty (A.D. 618) were at first merely a society of young distinguished literary men attached to the person of the Emperor.

The actual function of the original Members of the Hanlin Institute is, however, now taken up by distinguished men in the State service, who are specially appointed to be in attendance in the Emperor's Library (上書房行走).

The Hanlin or Imperial Institute at the present day is not a literary college; but like the Barristers' Inn in Great Britain, it is really a Law School. The Hanlin Institute, in fact, is the Staff College of the Civil Service. Members of the Civil Service who show an aptitude, and are intended, for the higher positions in the State service are at once made members of the Institute. The Members of the Institute are called upon, not only to study, but like the Military Staff Departments in Europe, to write the history of the nation. Therefore in connection with the Hanlin Institute there are two standing Committees.

1. The Committee of Council for writing down and keeping a journal or diary of the daily doings of the Emperor in Chinese (起居居館).
2. The Committee of Council for drawing up the general history of the country. (國史館).

There is in addition to the above another standing committee called the Committee of Council for Constitutional Law (會典館). This last, however, is under the joint control of the *nei ko* or Privy Council as well as of the Hanlin Institute.

The President or Chancellor of the Hanlin Imperial Institute is some senior State Minister with some other substantive appointment. There are two classes of Privy Councillors and two classes of Ordinary Councillors. These correspond to the K.C. and King's Sergeants in the English bar. The two classes of Privy Councillors take rank as State Ministers (學士). Ordinary members of the Institute are divided into three classes: 1. Fellows of the Institute (殿撰). 2. Members of the Institute (編修). 3. Associates of the Institute (檢討).

Note—It is curious to note here that the members of the Hanlin Institute or barristers in China who receive only a nominal stipend from the State, are compelled, like their brother barristers in Great Britain, to live by honourable black-mailing. Chinese barristers, it is true, generally do not meddle with law suits, but they can *forcibly* present scrolls or other specimens of their calligraphy and receive therefore, *causa honoris*, not fees but honorariums in money.

In conclusion the whole of the body politic is generally expressed in Chinese as composed of the *lin-pu*, *chin-ching*, *han*, *chan*, *k'o*, *tao*—in all six branches or departments.

1. *Lin-ching* (六部) are the six Departments of State.
2. *Chin-ching* (九卿) are the (originally nine) lords of the Chapters or House of Lords.

3. Han (韓) is the Hanlin Institute.
 4. Chan (詹) is the Chan-shih-fu or Imperial Academy.
 5. K'o (科) are members of the Court of Censors appointed to watch over each of the six State Departments. Equalling Parliamentary Secretaries in Great Britain).
 6. Tao (道) are members of the Court of Censors appointed to watch over each province.
 The State ministers and functionaries forming the above-named branches thus constitute together the Congress of Notables or National Parliament of China.

KU HUNG-MING, M.A.

Wuchang, 3rd Sept., 1901.

ANECDOTES OF MR. MCKINLEY.

The death of President McKinley has been the means of bringing to light a number of characteristic anecdotes which are of more than ephemeral interest. One which the late President himself was fond of relating, concerned the theft of one of his speeches by a fellow-campaigner during a hot political fight:

A well-known general of the Civil War, who has since become prominent in United States politics and is now a senator from one of the Western States, was going to speak at a political meeting at Marlboro, and so also was McKinley. They drove down from Canton together. As they were driving along, the general asked his companion for some pointers, and the latter kindly explained the situation and advanced arguments in support of the position of the Republican party. Mr. McKinley, as usual, had his subject well in hand, but in addition was fortified with notes giving certain statistics in corroboration of his argument. He told the general about what line of thought he intended to pursue in making his speech at Marlboro, and the latter, who was to speak first, agreed that he would say very little and would leave the bulk of argument to McKinley. The general duly made his bow to the audience, and began his speech. As he became warmed up, the recollection of what Mr. McKinley had been talking about on the way to the meeting became stronger, and he began pursuing the line of argument that McKinley had prepared for himself. The general laid down his proposition just as the major had done in the carriage, and finally said:—"And I can prove all this; major, just hand me those documents," and then proceeded to read at length from McKinley's notes. When the general had finished there was little left for the major to say.

Once, while visiting Philadelphia, his host timidly suggested that Pennsylvania's metropolis would be an excellent place for the chief executive to live. The President replied:

"Excellent? That word scarcely describes the place." Mrs. McKinley sat close to him in a reclining-chair. He turned to her, and clasping her hands between his own, said merrily: "Well, I would dearly love to live here. But, I have a dear girl who guides me always right, and she thinks our home town of Canton is the Eden of the world." His eyes sparkled and his whole countenance was aglow with smiles as he looked into his invalid wife's face and said: "And strange, but true, ladies and gentlemen, I always think as that girl does." The conversation was suddenly ended by Mrs. McKinley lapsing into one of those conditions which made her frail most of her life. She seemed unconscious, and a commotion followed. Every one present was alarmed except the nation's chief. Calmly and composedly the President gently clasped his wife to his breast with his left hand, while with his right he caressed her forehead and eyes—as he had done a thousand times before—and lowly whispered with a trembling voice: "Now, dearie, I am here. Look into my face." In a moment the first lady of the land clasped her husband, and nestling on his breast, said, unconscious of those about her: "Oh, Will, you are so kind!" Then she kissed him, and not one present at that scene will ever forget William McKinley's affection and care for his delicate wife. The conversation was then renewed as though nothing had occurred.

President McKinley was a great smoker: He went to Oberlin, O., several years ago to make an address, and stopped with Professor Monroe, the head of Oberlin College. Every man who has been in Oberlin knows what a strait-laced town it is. There is no drinking, no chewing of tobacco, no smoking. After supper McKinley told the professor he believed he would go to the smoking-room to enjoy a cigar. "Why, we haven't such a thing as a smoking-room in the town," said Monroe; "nobody smokes in this town, but we'll find a place." He led the way to a secluded room, where no one could see the operation, and McKinley lit a good cigar and began to contentedly puff away. In a few minutes he looked around for a cuspidor; but not seeing one, he inquired for one. "There is no such a

thing in town," said the head of the college. "Well, I will see that you get some when I get back home," answered McKinley. True to his word, but more as a joke than anything else, McKinley wrote to a mutual friend of himself and Professor Monroe of the predicament of the latter. The friend immediately sent a quantity of cuspidors by express to Professor Monroe. Several months after the incident, McKinley again went to Oberlin, and, once more desiring to indulge in a cigar, called for a cuspidor. "My gracious, man, I'm sorry," said Monroe, "but my wife has used all of them for flower-pots, not knowing what they were for."

President McKinley was a shrewd man in a political fight. His successes before receiving the Republican nomination for President were largely due to his own political foresight:

In the campaign of 1890, when McKinley was beaten by three hundred and six votes for Congress, in a district which had been gerrymandered until it had nearly three thousand Democratic majority, he displayed wonderful generalship. Four days before the election McKinley and his managers knew nearly how every man in the district would vote. They saw the probability of defeat, but were plucky enough to put up the greatest fight known in the district. In figuring up the prospects McKinley decided that every vote was needed. Some one told him that one of his best friends, then absent on a bridal tour, would probably return if he (McKinley) sent a telegram. The young fellow had been married about a week, and was in New England with his bride. He had intended to be away a good while. McKinley sent him a telegram:—

"It is right to be married, and I congratulate you with all my heart, but every man owes a debt to his country. That debt can best be paid by voting as his conscience dictates in election day."

Needless to say, the young friend returned in time to vote.

An amusing story is told of a good-looking, well-dressed man of middle age, who sauntered up to the White House door one afternoon in the second winter of President McKinley's first incumbency:

He had an unlighted, half-smoked cigar in his teeth, and said pleasantly, to the tall door-keeper, who swung the door open for him:

"Howdy? Bill in?"

The door-keeper replied that the President was out driving.

"Too bad, too bad," sighed the man.

The door-keeper politely asked him if his business with the President was pressing.

"Yes," replied the visitor, mournfully, "it is. As you see," holding out his unlighted, half-smoked cigar, "my weed has gone out. I wanted Bill to give me a light. He promised me, in the year 1184, at the Battle of Hastings—which, as you remember, I won hands down—that if ever my cigar went out, all I'd have to do would be to drop in on him and get a light. Too bad, too bad!" And the man again sighed miserably.

"Wait a minute," said the door-keeper. "I hear the rattle of the President's carriage—he's coming in the back way. I'll see him," and, leaving another attendant to keep an eye on the man with the ineffaceable grin, he slipped into the passage, lighted a cigar, and, after waiting a moment, returned with it in his hand. "Mr. McKinley's renewed assurances of his most distinguished consideration," said the door-keeper, with great solemnity, holding out the cigar, "and here is his cigar, from which he begs that you will accept a light for your own."

There was an expression almost of rapture on the man's face as he took the cigar and applied the burning end of it to his own. He returned "the President's cigar," placed both of his hands upon his chest, and bowed deeply to the door-keeper, who returned the kowtow as ceremoniously, and backed out, saying: "Tell Bill to join me with the army in Flanders at twenty minutes past eight o'clock, moon time."

Then he passed out, puffing vigorously at his cigar, and he never appeared at the White House afterward, contrary to the expectations of the door-keepers, who had figured that the unbalanced crank would be dropping in every day for a bit of the fire from the President's cigar.—Argonaut.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

THE CRETAN QUESTION.

Shanghai, Oct. 25.

The Temps says that four Powers have agreed on the principle of sanctioning the incorporation of Crete with the kingdom of Greece.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Colin Brander's Scouts have captured 42 Boers.

The King has received General Hilyard. The two guns which were captured by the Boers on the occasion of Gough's reverse have been recovered.

A RUSSIAN STORY.

It is stated, principally on the strength of news received from Russian sources, that Japan has agreed to grant to Korea a loan of 75,000,000 dollars.

MARQUIS ITO.

Marquis Ito has had the degree of LL.D. conferred on him by the University of Yale.

BRITISH POLITICS.

Lord Salisbury had a long interview with the King to-day. The Cabinet meets on Monday.

BRITISH WAR POLICY.

Shanghai, Oct. 26.

Speaking at Bradford, Mr. Gerald Wyndham, Parliamentary Secretary to the War Office, said that the policy of the British Government would still continue to be to finish the war at the earliest possible moment. The Government would give Lord Kitchener all he asked for that purpose.

FRENCH LOAN.

A French loan of about 500 million francs is impending. It is to be secured on the Chinese indemnity.

THE BULLER INCIDENT.

The Radical Press in England is striving to excite the country in favour of Sir Redvers Buller.

VICTORIANS IN TROUBLE.

Three members of the Victorian contingent in South Africa were sentenced to death, but the sentence was afterwards commuted to twelve years penal servitude, for mutinous conduct. This sentence has also been quashed and the men released.

MARQUIS ITO.

Shanghai, October 27.

Marquis Ito has sailed from New York for Europe. He visits France first.

MILITARY OPERATIONS.

The columns operating for six weeks to the S.W. of Rustenburg have returned to Klerksdorp, bringing 250 Boers and a quantity of supplies.

BOER MOVEMENTS.

Shanghai, Oct. 28.

The banishment of thirteen more captured Boer leaders has been promulgated.

Botha, with a few followers, has gone to Amsterdam, where Shultzberger and the moveable Transvaal Government are temporarily located.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Shanghai, October 29.

Colonel Hawkins surprised and captured three laagers at Nylstroom, including three field cornets and the ex-landrost of Pretoria, with fifty other prisoners. Gorrings has summarily tried and shot Schultz and some other prisoners who were wearing khaki uniform.

BULLER'S CASE.

A later telegram says the Cabinet had a meeting lasting two and a half hours, at which it is understood the chief topic discussed was the case of General Buller.

THE SITUATION IN GERMANY.

Shanghai, Oct. 30.

The commercial and industrial depression in Germany is deepening steadily. The factories are restricting their production everywhere.

The Bourses were further depressed yesterday and iron works in succession are closing.

BOER MATTERS.

A later telegram says that Delarey and

Kemp attacked a column of Methuen's force on the Marico River. There was severe fighting. Forty dead Boers were left on the field including Commandant Woolfsmarians. The British casualties were: 2 officers and 27 men killed and 5 officers and 60 men wounded. All behaved with the greatest gallantry.

MCKINLEY'S MURDERER.

The murderer of President McKinley has been electrocuted.

NEW CANAL TREATY.

Shanghai, Oct. 31.

The *Daily Chronicle's* Washington correspondent telegraphs that Lord Pauncefoot has received authorization to negotiate and sign a new canal treaty.

NEARLY CAPTURED.

Rimington by a long night march nearly captured Louis Botha, who bolted hastily, leaving his papers behind.

(RECEIVED AT THE LEGATION OF FRANCE.)

THE MINERS' AGITATION.

Saigon, Oct. 24.

In the Chamber of Deputies, M. Basley demanded the immediate discussion of his project of law, which also provides for an eight hours' day and for miners' pensions. M. Waldeck-Rousseau opposed the immediate discussion, and it was rejected by 290 votes against 249.

At Saint Etienne the miners have decided to postpone the general strike.

THE FRENCH MINERS.

Saigon, Oct. 26.

The Government is examining a project of law relating to the pay of miners. It will be submitted to the Bureau of the Chamber next week.

Complete calm reigns in mining centres.

FRENCH NEWS.

Saigon, Oct. 29.

The Chamber of Deputies is considering the question of bounties to the mercantile marine.

According to the journals, Toulon will organise an important naval force to proceed to Turkey.

FRENCH NEWS.

Saigon, Oct. 30.

A Decree has been issued organising native courts in Tongking.

The Minister of Finance has introduced a project of law providing for the issue of 269 million francs at 3 per cent., which figure corresponds to the amount of the Chinese Indemnity.

(RECEIVED IN TOKYO.)

THE CHINESE INDEMNITY.

The gold warrants for the Indemnity were handed by Prince Ching and Viceroy Li to the Spanish Minister on the 13th of October. These warrants ought to bear the signature of the President of the Board of Revenue, but he being absent from Peking, they merely carry the seal of the Board of Revenue, and the countersignatures of Prince Ching and Viceroy Li. Japan has nominated the Shanghai Agency of the Specie Bank to receive her share of the Indemnity, and France has appointed the Shanghai Branch of the Banque de l'Indo-Chine.

THE FRENCH TROOPS.

France has been removing her troops from Peking since the 27th of October. She will leave about 1,700 men.

JAPANESE IN KOREA.

Japan has for some time been seeking to obtain from Korea a site for a special settle-

ment at Cha-pak-po near Masampo. The Korean Government made the desired concession officially on the 29th of October. The area granted covers nine hundred thousand *tsubo* (750 acres) and is the land recently surveyed and pegged out by a Russian man of war. Any parts owned by Korean subjects are to be purchased within a year. Japan is to have the policing of the new settlement.

(FROM THE "N.-C. DAILY NEWS.") TURBULENT JINRIKISHAMEN AT SINGAPORE.

Singapore, October 22.

A jinrikisha strike commenced here yesterday owing to the enforcement by the Government of certain unwelcome regulations. Europeans were assaulted yesterday and to-day and gharries smashed.

Police and armed Sikh guards are patrolling the main streets, and a strong reserve of police is held in readiness in anticipation of rioting later.

A fight took place at mid-day to-day between the police and the jinrikisha-pullers, the police being stoned. Forty arrests were made.

THE ENTENTE BETWEEN RUSSIA AND CHINA.

Peking, Oct. 24.

In a private letter addressed to H. E. Li Hung-chang, Yung Lu represents that the Empress Dowager is desirous of coming to terms with Russia, whose power she can trust to avert any further aggression, and who will undertake the personal protection of the Empress Dowager after her return to Peking.

Li Hung-chang may rely upon Yung Lu's support, and is to conclude the Manchurian treaty at once with Russia, without caring for the opposition of the Southern Viceroy and Governors.

JINRIKISHA STRIKE AT SINGAPORE.

Singapore, Oct. 24.

The strike is practically at an end, most of the jinrikisha pullers having returned to work to-day. The firm attitude of the Government has achieved this. Several of Tuesday's rioters were convicted at the Police Court yesterday. Some were fined and others sent to prison.

PROMOTION FOR MR. POLLOCK.

Hongkong, October 25.

Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., Acting Attorney-General, Hongkong, has been offered and has accepted the post of Attorney-General of the Fiji Islands.

DEATH OF MR. EDWARD ROBINSON.

Hongkong, October 25.

Mr. Edward Robinson, barrister-at-law, died of dysentery on Thursday morning. His funeral was widely attended.

THE RETURN OF PRINCE CHUN.

Singapore, October 25.

Prince Chun arrived at Singapore per N.-D. L. steamer *Bayern* to-day. The Chinese merchants assembled along-side at the wharf to meet him, but illness prevented the Prince from landing.

(FROM THE "OSTASIATISCHE LLOYD.")

GERMAN COMMERCIAL TREATIES.

Berlin, Oct. 22.

The German Government reserves the right to notify the non-continuation of the Commercial Treaties at the time which seems most suitable to her. The time for doing this will depend mainly upon the passing of the new Tariff Bill, which will be laid before the Reichstag during the coming winter.

INTERNATIONAL PEACE.

Mr. W. T. Stead, of London, has been proposed for the Nobel prize for the furthering of international peace.

ILLNESS OF MR. SIEMENS.

The former manager of the Deutsche Bank at Berlin and member of the Reichstag, Johann Georg Siemens, is ill with cancer of the stomach.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Berlin, October 24.

King Edward conferred the China Medal upon H. M. the German Emperor.

OBITUARY.

The former manager of the Deutsche Bank at Berlin and member of the Reichstag, Mr. Siemens, is dead.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

SCHALK-BURGER'S APPEAL.

Adelaide, Oct. 1st.

Mr. Schalk-Burger, one of the well-known Boer leaders, has forwarded a long letter to Lord Kitchener in which he expresses a strong desire for peace, and suggests—as a means to this end—that the British Government should revoke the formal annexation of the two Boer Republics, and proclaim a general amnesty in respect of all Boers still in the field and of all natives of Cape Colony and Natal who may have taken part in the struggle in opposition to British arms. His argument is that the exercise by Great Britain of such royal magnanimity would go far to heal the bleeding wounds caused by the war, would settle peace on a secure basis, and lead to the amicable development of South Africa by Briton and Boer working side by side.

THE REPLY.

Lord Kitchener has replied to this singular proposal to the effect that Great Britain cannot now abandon the annexation of the Boer Republics in the manner suggested.

MAINTENANCE OF BOER FAMILIES.

Lord Milner has issued instructions for the disposal of all landed and other property belonging to burghers still in the field, the proceeds to be devoted to the maintenance of destitute Boer families.

RELOTTED MUTINY OF AUSTRALIANS.

Private J. Steele, a member of the fifth contingent of Victorian Mounted Rifles, has just been court-martialled in South Africa on a charge of endeavouring to persuade the colonials to mutiny. He was found guilty and sentenced to be shot, but the sentence was subsequently commuted to ten years' penal servitude. Two other members of the contingent taking an active part in the disturbance were respectively sentenced to two and three years' penal servitude. The brief cabled details of the unfortunate affair go to show that Steele suggested to his comrades to pile their arms and refuse to follow the lead of Colonel Beatson, who was in command, till that officer apologised for having called the Mounted Rifles "a set of white-livered curs."

BOERS WISH TO JOIN THE ARMY.

October 2.

Two hundred Boers on parole in Ceylon have voluntarily offered to serve in the British army in any part of the world except South Africa.

ITALIA FORT.

Further details to hand respecting the attack by the Boers under Botha upon Italia Fort go to show that the assailants sustained a most disastrous defeat, although the attack was pushed home in the most desperate fashion, the inducement being the stores, etc., contained within the fortress. Two hundred Boers were shot dead in the vicinity of the fort, and over three hundred others were wounded and captured.

THE AUSTRALIAN MUTINEERS.

The Federal Premier states that his Government is making inquiries into the case of the Australians in South Africa charged with mutiny and sentenced to various terms of penal servitude.

[NOTE.—Reuter has telegraphed direct to the east that these sentences have been quashed.—E.A. J.M.]

Rather a serious complexion is put upon the increase of mosquitoes in London, if it is true that it is due to the defective drainage of the marshy lands and brooks in the eastern suburbs. These, it is said, are neglected, and become more filthy every year. They certainly give an idea that they might be a most prolific breeding ground for mosquitoes and other pests. The worst of it is that, whether or not it is from dirty feeding, their bites are more poisonous than heretofore, and produce more unsightly swellings.

BANK OF JAPAN.

BANKING ACCOUNT.

On Saturday, Oct. 26th:—

Dr.	Yen.
Share capital fully paid up	30,000,000
Reserve fund and other liabilities to shareholders	17,020,905
Amount of convertible notes issued	182,984,746
Government deposits	11,472,565
General deposits	9,206,232
Exchange liability	15,397
Total	350,709,847

Cr.	Yen.
Discount notes	29,089,237
Foreign discount notes	11,910,639
Treasury loan to Government	22,000,000
Temporary	26,000,000
General loans	34,237,060
Exchange liability	684,422
Government bonds	53,837,427
Property	2,412,460
Bullion and Specie	70,238,537
Total	350,709,847

ISSUE ACCOUNT.

Daily average during past week:—

Amount of convertible notes	181,894,814
Bullion and Specie:—	
Gold	68,641,271
Silver	500,000
Total	69,141,271
Securities:—	
Government bonds	29,546,798
Government certificates	47,666,667
Government bills	3,456,781
Commercial notes	32,083,297
Total	112,753,543

These accounts, compared with those of the previous week, show:—

Specie Reserve:—	Increase.	Decrease.
Gold	—	537,422
Silver	—	—
General loans	—	216,299
Government deposits	496,812	—
General deposits	—	904,955

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line	Steamer	Date
Canada	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian	F. Nov. 1
Tacoma, Wash.	N. P. Co.	Itasca	F. Nov. 1
America	O. & O. Co.	Coptic	Sa. Nov. 3
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Doric	Th. Nov. 7
Europe	H. A. L.	Bayern	Sa. Nov. 9
America	T. K. K.	America Maru	Th. Nov. 11
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Glenogle	M. Nov. 11
Hongkong	M. M. Co.	Kinshu Maru	W. Nov. 13
Hongkong	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	Th. Nov. 14
Canada, &c.	C. P. R. Co.	Emp. of Japan	Th. Nov. 18
America	P. M. Co.	City of Peking	M. Nov. 19
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Peru	Th. Nov. 21
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Emp. of India	Th. Nov. 25

- 1 Left Vancouver on the 14th ult.
 2 Left Tacoma on the 15th ult.
 3 Left San Francisco on the 15th ult.
 4 Left Hongkong on the 19th ult.
 5 Left San Francisco on the 23rd ult.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer	Date
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian	F. Nov. 1
Canada, &c.	C. P. R. Co.	Emp. of China	F. Nov. 1
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Itasca	Sa. Nov. 3
Hongkong	N. D. Lloyd	Kiautschou	Sa. Nov. 3
Europe, &c.	N. Y. K.	Kamakura Maru	Sa. Nov. 3
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Coptic	M. Nov. 4
Seattle, Wash.	N. Y. K.	Kinshu Maru	W. Nov. 6
Europe, via S'hai.	M. M. Co.	Annam	Th. Nov. 7
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Saikyo Maru	Th. Nov. 7
Australia	N. Y. K.	Kasuga Maru	F. Nov. 8
America	O. & O. Co.	Doric	Sa. Nov. 9
Hkongkong	T. K. K.	America Maru	Tu. Nov. 12
Tacoma, Wash.	N. P. Co.	Glenogle	Tu. Nov. 12
America	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	Sa. Nov. 17
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Emp. of Japan	M. Nov. 18
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	City of Peking	W. Nov. 20
America	P. M. Co.	Peru	Sa. Nov. 23

The well-known sinologue, Mr. E. H. Parker, has been appointed Professor of Chinese at Owens College, Manchester.

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Peru, American steamer, 2,540, A. F. Pillsbury, 25th Oct.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, 5th Oct., Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.
Hakui Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,419, S. Tsuji, 25th Oct.,—Shanghai, via ports, 19th Oct., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Higo Maru, Japanese steamer, 871, R. Iida, 26th Oct.,—Uraga, 26th Oct., Ballast.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Omi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,533, J. Arakawa, 26th Oct.,—Fushiki, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Nestor, British steamer, 2,417, Lewis, 26th Oct.,—Liverpool via ports, Kobe 25th Oct., General.—Butterfield & Swire.
Kiautschou, German steamer, 6,720, P. Lueneschloss, 26th Oct.,—Hamburg and Bremen via ports, and Kobe, 25th Oct., Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.
Entrecaesteux (26), French cruiser, 8,114, Capt. du Forvenet, 26th Oct.,—Kobe, 25th Oct.
Victoria, American steamer, 2,112, Jno. Pantan, 26th Oct.,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 25th Oct., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
Matsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,959, De La Lande, 26th Oct.,—Kobe, 24th Oct., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Kasuga Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,214, H. Fraser, 27th Oct.,—Melbourne and Sydney via ports, and Kobe, 26th Oct., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Chassaloup-Laubat (14), French cruiser, 3,885, Capt. De Epinay St. Lue, 27th Oct.,—Hongkong.
Friant (14), French cruiser, 3,944, Capt. Adam, 27th Oct.,—Hongkong.
Ika Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,917, Kawamura, 27th Oct.,—Kobe, 26th Oct., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Otari Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,551, T. Sakai, 27th Oct.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, Y. Oda, 27th Oct.,—Yokkaichi, 26th Oct., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
China, American steamer, 2,422, W. B. Seabury, 28th Oct.,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 27th Oct., Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.
Bendomont, British steamer, 1,754, W. Hutton, 28th Oct.,—London via ports, and Kobe, 27th Oct., General.—Comes & Co.
Lion, French gunboat, 503—4 guns, Ferost, 28th Oct.,—Kobe.
Tenshin Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,706, T. Tibbals, 29th Oct.,—Kobe, 27th Oct., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Amann, French steamer, 2,331, Sellier, 29th Oct.,—Marseilles via ports, and Kobe, 28th Oct., Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.
Petrian, British tank steamer, 1,148, L. E. Snape, 30th Oct.,—Kobe, Patent Fuel.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
Tsuyi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,696, K. Yamamoto, 30th Oct.,—Fushiki, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Samuoye Maru, Japanese steamer, 867, K. Yada, 30th Oct.,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Jinsen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,433, I. Higo, 30th Oct.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Empress of China, British steamer, 3,003, R. Archibald, 31st Oct.,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 30th Oct., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.
Kasagi Kim (30), Japanese cruiser, 4,977, Capt. Y. Nagamine, 31st Oct.,—Yokosuka, 31st Oct.
Higo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, S. Kuwamura, 31st Oct.,—Yokkaichi, 30th Oct., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

Claverdale, British steamer, 2,122, Harding, 25th Oct.,—New York via ports and Suez Canal, General.—C. Illies & Co.
Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer 437, I. Shimidzu, 25th Oct.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Kosai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,419, J. Nagao, 25th Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Inaba Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,830, A. Christensen, 25th Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Yamaguchi Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,038, S. Yoshizawa, 25th Oct.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Peru, American steamer, 2,540, A. F. Pillsbury, 25th Oct.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.
Segovia, German steamer, 3,796, Foerck, 26th Oct.,—Havre, Hamburg and Bremen via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Yorktown (6), U.S. gunboat, 1,710, Lt.-Com. Rooney, 26th Oct.,—Guam.
Asago Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,525, J. Campbell, 26th Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hiroshima Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,035, T. Murai, 26th Oct.,—Bombay via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Victoria, American steamer, 2,112, Jno. Pantan, 27th Oct.,—Victoria, B.C., and Tacoma, Wash., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
Higo Maru, Japanese steamer, 871, R. Iida, 27th Oct.,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Omi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,533, J. Arakawa, 27th Oct.,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Higo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, T. Kuwahara, 28th Oct.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Socotra, British steamer, 3,919, G. W. Babot, 28th Oct.,—London via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.
Matsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,959, De La Lande, 28th Oct.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Nestor, British steamer, 2,417, B. C. Lewis, 29th Oct.,—London and Glasgow via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
Otari Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,551, T. Sakai, 29th Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
China, American steamer, 2,422, W. B. Seabury, 30th Oct.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.
Hakui Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,419, S. Tsuji, 31st Oct.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tenshin Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,706, T. Tibbals, 31st Oct.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Samuoye Maru, Japanese steamer, 867, K. Yada, 31st Oct.,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 735, I. Shimidzu, 31st Oct.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per American steamer *Peru*, from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. Louis Allert, Mr. Henry Lewis, Mrs. Henry Lewis, Dr. A. Chamatz, Miss J. M. Buchanan, Mr. W. J. Karnes, Miss E. Hillhouse, Miss C. A. Kingdon, Mr. J. P. Blair, Jr., Mr. R. H. Hood, Mrs. R. H. Hood, Mr. Huntington Norton, and Mr. John W. Norton, in cabin. For Shanghai:—Mrs. F. A. Botsch, Miss E. Tholl, in cabin. For Hongkong:—Mr. A. G. Gordon, Miss Peggy Gordon, Mrs. A. G. Gordon, Miss Jean Gordon, Mr. F. Schwartzkopf, Mr. J. S. Smith, and Mr. H. C. Wells, in cabin.
 Per Japanese steamer *Hakui Maru*, from Shanghai via ports:—Mr. H. Soda, Mr. L. T. Tetley, Capt. S. Watanabe, and Mrs. K. Osawa, in cabin; 18 Japanese, 4 Chinese, 1 European, and 2 Hindoos, in steerage.
 Per German steamer *Kiautschou*, from Europe via ports:—Mr. Carl Illies, Jr., Mr. Carl Ziegler, Mr. Bradley, Mr. F. Bransch, Mrs. Dankwerts and family, Mr. John Releen, Mr. Paul Hopf, Dr. S. Sugiyama, and Mr. Paul Schluter, in cabin.
 Per Japanese steamer *Kasuga Maru*, from Melbourne via ports:—Consul T. Nose, Mrs. Nose, Misses Nose (3), Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Wolf, Mr. and Mrs. D. D. E. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. P. Gleddon, Mr. and Mrs. Cabbalero and 2 children, Miss Cabbalero, Miss M. C. Bell, Mrs. Sterling and infant, Miss L. Cowper, Miss Drysdale, Miss M. Thornton, Major C. S. A. Smith, Vice-Consul Sinclair, Surgeon Snyder, Paymaster Sullivan, Mr. J. T. Boxton, Mr. J. W. Earle, Mr. J. P. Morgan, Mr. H. Watanabe, and Mr. H. Murase, in cabin; Mrs. M. Harada, Mr. H. Utsunomiya, Mr. Chas. S. Strauss, Mr. S. Kusumoto, and Mr. N. Yataji, in second class; 20 Japanese, 1 American, 1 Chinese, and 2 Philipinos, in steerage.
 Per German steamer *Kiautschou*, from Europe via ports:—Mr. Carl Illies, Jr., Consul Gielen, Mr. Bradley, Miss Averill, Mr. and Mrs. Hohnke, Mr. and Mrs. Graham, Mr. O. Wegener, Mr. J. Bohnstedt, Capt. V. Knobelsdorff, Mr. C. Langhaus, Mrs. Gielen, Capt. Gerstenberg, Mr. Hardoon, Mr. S. H. Michael, Mr. J. Hobden, Mrs. Takulowsky and 2 children, Mr. Beggs, Dr. A. G. Smith, Mrs. Giel, Mr. W. Friedlander, Mr. Schluter, and Mr. Mergelynck, in cabin.
 Per American steamer *China*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. A. T. Nobbs, Mr. R. Rodenback, Miss Gladwell, Mr. L. Gornichee, Mrs. T. C. Goodman, Miss Edith Goodman, Miss Ethel Goodman, Mr. R. H. Fowers, Mr. and Mrs. N. S. Sachs, Mr. A. W. Newton, Miss Harris, Lieut. O. L. Bickford, Major and Mrs. L. W. Cooke, Miss Roberts, Mrs. Ed.

Roberts, Mr. Jos. Ohle, Miss A. Hager, Miss L. Hager, Miss Call, Mrs. A. Torney, Miss I. Torney, Miss M. Torney, Mr. J. R. Morse and Miss Lyon in cabin. For Honolulu:—Mr. W. Voigt in cabin. For San Francisco:—Mr. C. H. King, Mr. J. H. King, Mrs. T. N. Mason, Mr. Heidenreich, Mrs. J. L. Duncan, Mrs. Thos. Emery, Mr. F. Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Morris, Mr. D. M. Smith, Miss L. J. Graves, Mr. W. L. Bull Jr., Mrs. W. Howell, Mr. A. R. Williams, Mr. K. A. Elliott, Mrs. L. H. Glover, Mr. A. J. Field, Mr. Schansk, Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Bentz, Mrs. L. W. Mustard, Hon. and Mrs. K. N. Allen, Mrs. F. S. Hutton, Mr. Chas. Conant and Senator A. O. Bacon in cabin.

Per French steamer *Annam*, from Marseilles via ports:—Mr. and Mrs. Lagrange, Prince Mesckersky, Miss Eymard, Mr. L. Veisel, Dr. Satead, Dr. Ibrahim, Mr. Jeannot, Mr. C. Eymard, Mr. Blankat and boy, Mr. Reynaud, Mr. Dubourg, Mr. Muraour and boy, and Mr. Lagille, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Empress of China*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. and Mrs. Chan Po Show, Mr. H. G. Stewart, Lt.-Com. T. H. Sherman, U.S.N., Com. A. Marix, U.S.N., Mr. A. Thistlethwaite, Mrs. Crane, Dr. Berg, Mr. von Dricklager, Mr. and Mrs. Meracki, Mr. Willard Church, Mrs. J. C. Fremont, Mr. E. C. Jennings, Dr. H. W. Bayly, Mr. A. O. Fisher, Mrs. P. H. McKay and infant, and Mr. J. Clifford Wilkinson, in cabin. For Vancouver:—Hon. Justice C. A. Sherring, Mrs. Sherring, nurse and infant, Miss Rixon, Com. J. C. Ley, R.N., Com. L. Blackburn, R.N., Mr. E. G. Harvey, Mr. F. P. Allison, U.S.N., Mr. H. H. Bristow, Mr. C. Rayner, Mrs. Stanhope, Paymaster M. Bactge, Mrs. Bissell and infant, Lieut. C. H. E. Head, R.N., and Lieut. C. Wynter, R.N., in cabin; 29 intermediate, and 312 in steerage.

DEPARTED.

Per American steamer *Pera*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. E. A. Botsch, Rev. L. O. Burtner, Mrs. L. O. Burtner, Mr. H. P. Collett, Miss Zoe D. Cobb, Mr. A. G. Gordan, Mrs. A. G. Gordan and infant, Miss Peggy Gordan, Miss Jean Gordan, Mr. J. J. Keegan, Mr. H. P. Rosencrantz, Mr. F. Schwankoff, Mr. E. C. Stowell, Miss E. Tholl, Mrs. M. Van Buren, Mr. C. H. Wells, in cabin.

Per American steamer *China*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Hon. H. N. Allen, U.S. Minister to Korea, Mrs. H. N. Allen, Senator A. O. Bacon, Mr. Nathan Bentz, Mrs. Nathan Bentz, Miss C. L. Brown, Mr. W. L. Bull Jr., Mr. J. G. Carpenter, Mrs. J. G. Carpenter, Mrs. Chas. A. Conant, Mr. F. Deardorf, Mrs. J. L. Duncan, Mr. E. A. Elliott, Mrs. Thos. Emery, Mr. J. H. Ferguson, Mr. P. H. F. Ferguson, Mr. A. J. Field, Mr. W. G. Gater, Mrs. L. H. Glover, Miss L. J. Graves, Mr. Heidenreich, Mrs. W. Howell, Mr. F. Hunt, Mrs. F. S. Hutton, Mr. K. Inouye, Count Alexis Kapnist, Mr. C. H. King, Mr. J. H. King, Mr. J. A. Lewandowsky, Mr. C. H. C. Moller, Mr. Geo. D. Morgan, Mr. T. W. Morris, Mrs. T. W. Morris, Lieut. J. G. Muir, U.S.M.C., Mrs. J. G. Muir, Mrs. L. W. Mustard, Mrs. I. N. Nason, Mr. Jos. Ohl, Mr. Schansee, Mr. D. M. Smith, Dr. J. J. Snyder, Mr. W. Voigt, Mr. Jasper Whiting, and Mr. D. B. Williams, in cabin.

SILK SHIPPERS.

Per British steamer *Socotra*, for London via ports:—Raw Silk for Europe, 98 bales; Waste Silk for Europe, 112 bales.

CARGO.

Per British steamer *Victoria*, for Tacoma:—

	Chicago	New York	Pacific	Other	Total
Canada & West. & East. Coast. Cities. Packages.					
Colombo.....	...	...	210	...	210
Hongkong .....	...	...	...	...	...
Amoy .....	...	...	...	...	...
Kobe	429	...	...	...	429
Yokohama.....	780	1,343	452	176	2,751
Total	780	1,772	452	386	3,390

	SILK.	Total
	New York. South Manchester. Bales.	
Hongkong	95	95
Shanghai .....	...	...
Yokohama	568	568
Total	663	663

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

For New York, via ports, and Suez Canal. Prompt Despatch, the "KURDISTAN."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
For Victoria, B.C., Seattle and Tacoma, Wash. Prompt Despatch, the "OSBACK."—W. M. Strachan & Co., Ltd.
For MANILA (from Hongkong), Twice a Month, the "YUENSANG."—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
For KEELUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), 3rd and 18th,

at Noon (every month), the "YOKOHAMA MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For KEELUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), 13th and 28th, at Noon (every month), the "KOSAI MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Inland Sea, Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about Nov. 1st, the "ATHENIAN."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, and Moji, about Nov. 1st, the "BRAEMAR."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

For CANADA, United States, and Europe, via Vancouver, B.C., Nov. 1st, the "EMPEROR OF CHINA."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

For BREMEN and Hamburg, via ports, Nov. 2nd, at 9 a.m., the "KIATSCHO."—Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

For MARSEILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe, Moji, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, and Port Said, Nov. 2nd, at Noon, "KAMAKURA MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about Nov. 4th, the "COTIC."—O. & O. S.S. Co.

For BOXIS Islands, via ports, Nov. 5th, at 2 p.m., the "HIOGO MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For LIVERPOOL, via ports, about Nov. 6th, the "DARDANUS."—Butterfield & Swire.

For SEATTLE, Wash., via Victoria, C.B., Nov. 6th, at 3 p.m., the "KINSHU MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For MARSEILLES, via ports, and Shanghai, Nov. 7th, at 9 a.m., the "ANSAM."—M. M. S.S. Co.

For SHANGHAI, via Kobe, Shimonoseki, and Nagasaki, Nov. 7th, at 10 a.m., the "SAIKO MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For TAKU, via Shimonoseki, and Chefoo (from Kobe), Nov. 7th, the "SENDAI MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For SYDNEY, and Melbourne, via Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki, Hongkong, Thursday Island, Townsville, and Brisbane, Nov. 8th, at Noon, the "KASUGA MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For HAVRE, Hamburg, and Bremen via ports, Nov. 9th, at Daylight, the "MARBURG."—C. Illies & Co.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, Nov. 9th, at Noon, the "DORIC."—O. & O. S.S. Co.

For SAN DIEGO, and San Francisco, about Nov. 10th, the "STRATHGYLE."—Butterfield & Swire.

For LONDON, via Kobe, Hongkong, Straits, Ceylon, and Suez Canal, November 11th, at 4 p.m., the "JAPAN."—P. & O. S.S. Co.

For LONDON and Glasgow, via ports, Nov. 12th, at Daylight, the "MACLACH."—Butterfield & Swire.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about Nov. 12th, the "AMERICA MARU."—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

For VICTORIA, B.C., and Tacoma, Wash., Nov. 12th, the "GLENOGLE."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

For AUSTRALIA, via ports (from Kobe), Nov. 12th, the "GUTHRIE."—Carnes & Co.

For VLADIVOSTOK, via Shimonoseki, Nagasaki, Fusan, and Gensan (from Kobe), Nov. 14th, the "YAMASHIRO MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For TAKU, via Shimonoseki, Nagasaki, and Chefoo (from Kobe), Nov. 14th, the "NAGATO MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, Nov. 16th, at Noon, the "NIPPON MARU."—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

For CANADA, United States, and Europe, via Vancouver, B.C., Nov. 16th, the "TARTAR."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe and Shanghai, on or about Nov. 17th, at Noon, the "RIJUN MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Inland Sea, Nagasaki, and Shanghai, Nov. 18th, the "EMPEROR OF JAPAN."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

For AUSTRALIA and New Zealand (from Kobe), about Nov. 18th, the "TSINAN."—Butterfield & Swire.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about Nov. 20th, the "CITY OF PEKING."—P. M. S.S. Co.

For TAKU, via Shimonoseki, and Chefoo (from Kobe), Nov. 21st, the "TAKASAGO MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, Nov. 23rd, the "PERU."—P. M. S.S. Co.

For BOMBAY, via Kobe, Moji, Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo, Nov. 23rd, at Noon, the "MIKE MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For TAKU, via Shimonoseki, Nagasaki, Fusan, Jin-shen, and Chefoo (from Kobe), 27th Nov., at Noon, the "GENKAI MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

Business is very quiet.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	PER PIECE.
Grey Shirting—34 1/2 yds, 39 inches	Y. 2.85 to 3.50
Grey Shirting—41 1/2 yds, 45 inches	28.0 to 3.80
Indigo Shirtings—24 yards, 14 inches	2.50 to 3.35
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches	3.00 to 5.00
Cotton—Italians and Satteens, Black, 32 inches	PER YARD. 0.20 to 0.30

WOOLLENS.

	PER YARD.
Flannels	Y. 0.35 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 32 in.	0.30 to 0.45
Mousseline de Laine,—Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches	0.16 to 0.33
Cloths—Pilots, 54 6/8 36 inches	0.50 to 0.95
Cloths—Presidents, 51 6/8 65 inches	0.90 to 1.00
Cloths—Union, 54 6/8 50 inches	0.60 to 1.00
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5 lb per lb	0.60 to 0.66
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	PER PIECE. 9.50 to 12.80
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches	0.90 to 1.80
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0 lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches	1.90 to 2.25
Turkey Reds—3.3 to 5 lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches	2.50 to 3.50

COTTON YARN.

	PER SALE.
Nos. 16-24, Singles	Y. 135.00 to 145.00
Nos. 28-32, Singles	155.00 to 165.00
Nos. 38-42, Singles	Nominal
Nos. 32, Doubles	Nominal
Nos. 42, Doubles	Nominal
Nos. 2-60, Plain	160.00 to 170.00
Nos. 2-80, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2-100, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2-60, Gassed	240.00 to 260.00
Nos. 2-80, Gassed	290.00 to 320.00
Nos. 2-100, Gassed	420.00 to 440.00

RAW COTTONS.

American Middling	27.50 to 28.00
Indian Broach	24.00 to 25.00
Chinese	24.50

METALS.

The market is still dull.

	PER PIECE.
Round and square 1/2 inch and upward	Y. 4.30 to 4.60
Iron Plates, assorted	4.80 to 5.20
Sheet Iron	5.30 to 6.70
Galvanized iron sheets	10.25 to 11.00
Wire Nails, assorted	6.70 to 7.00
Tin Plates, per box	7.80 to 8.30
Pig Iron, No. 3	2.00 to 2.15
Hoop Iron (3/4 to 1 1/2 inch)	5.50 to 6.00

KEROSENE.

The market is still weak.

American	\$2.73
Russian	2.40
Langkat	2.35

SUGAR.

Prices are steady for Hongkong Refined but there is little doing.

	PER PIECE.
Brown Takao	Y. 5.90 to 6.10
Brown Manila	6.35 to 7.20
Brown Daitong	4.80 to 5.00
Brown Canton	5.00 to 7.40
White Java and Penang	7.00 to 7.40
White Refined	9.50 to 10.00

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

There has been a fair business at slightly advanced prices. Fine-sized Filatures are weak and the supply is not large.

QUOTATIONS.

	PER PIECE.
Filatures—Extra, Fine	Y. 950 to 1000
Filatures—Extra, Coarse	930 to 940
Filatures—No. 1, Fine	920 to 930
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse	900 to 910
Filatures—No. 1 1/2, Fine	880 to 890
Filatures—No. 1 1/2, Coarse	880 to 890
Filatures—No. 2, Fine	860 to 870
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse	860 to 870
Common—Coarse	—
Re-reels—Extra	930 to 940
Re-reels—No. 1	910 to 920
Re-reels—No. 1 1/2	890 to 900
Re-reels—No. 2	860 to 870
Re-reels—No. 3	830 to 840
Kakedas—Extra	800 to 810
Kakedas—No. 1	870 to 880
Kakedas—No. 1 1/2	840 to 850
Kakedas—No. 2	810 to 820
Kakedas—No. 2 1/2	770 to 780

WASTE SILK.

The market has been fairly active, and holds are somewhat firmer in their demands.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best...	160 to 165
Noshi—Filatures, Good	145 to 150
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	160 to 165
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	150 to 160
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	140 to 145
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best...	100 to 105
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	90 to 95
Noshi—Bushi, Best	160 to 170
Noshi—Bushi, Good	150 to 155
Noshi—Bushi, Medium	130 to 140
Noshi—Joshiu, Best	100 to 105
Noshi—Joshiu, Good	90 to 95
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	120 to 125
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	110 to 115
Kibiso—Joshiu, Good	50 to 60
Kibiso—Bushi, Fair	30 to 50

TEA.

Nothing to report.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	...	...	...
Choice	...	...	...
Finest	...	...	...
Fine	...	...	...
Good Medium	...	29 to 32	...
Medium	...	26 to 29	...
Good Common	...	24 to 26	...
Common	...	21 to 24	...

COPPER.

There is no change and shipments against previous sales continue.

FISH OIL.

Some further settlements, but of small importance are reported. The market is rather weaker.

SILK REPORT.

Yokohama, October 30.

Arrivals of Raw Silk—Filature 584, Re-reels 109, Orikayeshi 5, and Yamazukuri 1 packages.
Purchases of Raw Silk and Waste—515 packages.
Arrivals of Waste Silk—Noshi 120, and Kibiso 52 packages.
Raw Silk in Stock—23,442 packages.
Waste Silk in Stock—17,200 packages.

RICE MARKET.

Fukagawa Godowns, Tokyo, Oct. 30.

Sold, Japanese rice 7.084 hyo; arrived Japanese 25,099 hyo; in stock, Japanese, 126,572.
Retail per *Yen*—First quality 4 sho 7 go; second, 5 sho; third, 5 sho 3 go; fourth, 5 sho 7 go; fifth, 6 sho 1 go.

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, October 31.

Silver from London $\frac{1}{8}$ higher and discounts again rather easier, no change in sterling quotations from China and local rates steady as under for the mail per steamer *Empress of China*.

London—Bank T.T.	2.0%
— Bills on demand	2.0%
— 4 months' sight	2.0%
— Private 4 months' sight	2.0%
— 6 months' sight	2.0%
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	254½
— Private 4 months' sight	259½
— 6 months' sight	261
Hongkong—Bank sight	5% dis.
— Private to days' sight	6% dis.
Shanghai—Bank sight	77
— Private to days' sight	78
India—Bank sight	151
— Private 30 days' sight	155
America—Bank sight	49½
— Private 4 months' sight	50½
Germany—Bank sight	206
— Private 4 months' sight	211
Bar Silver (London)	26½

A. C. HUTTON POTTS

LOCAL SHARE LIST.

Yokohama, October 31.

Kirin Breweries buyers at *yen* 157.50. Oriental Hotels buyers at *yen* 127. New shares buyers at *yen* 120. Preference shares buyers at par. Club Hotels, buyers at *yen* 55. Grand Hotels, sellers at *yen* 225. Langfeldts, buyers at *yen* 50. Helms, buyers at *yen* 45. Sellers at *yen* 50.

YEN.

Yokohama E. & I. Works	120 Sales.
Grand Hotel	225 Sellers.
Club Hotel	55 Buyers.
Oriental Hotel	127 Buyers.
Langfeldt & Co.	50 Buyers.
Japan Brewery Co.	157.50 Buyers.

BISSET AND URE'S SHARE REPORT.

Yokohama, October 31.

Kirin Breweries are in demand at *yen* 157.50. Buyers offer *yen* 162 for December delivery. Engine and Iron Works have sellers at *yen* 118. Grand Hotels are steady at *yen* 220. Club Hotels, offers of shares are wanted. Oriental Hotels new shares have buyers at *yen* 120; preference shares have buyers at *yen* 103; sellers at *yen* 110; founders' shares can be placed at *yen* 475. Langfeldts are steady at *yen* 50. Laundries—A few shares can be placed at *yen* 11. Helms can be had at *yen* 52.50.

STOCK.	Number of Shares.	Paid Up	Dividend.	At Working account in last accounts issued.	For term ending.	Closing Quotation.
1. Y'hama E. & Iron Works, Ltd.	2,600	50	Yen. 25%	Yen. 98,434.63	31.5.1901	118 S.
2. Japan Brewery Company, Ltd.	9,000	50	7.50	R've 50,000.00	31.3.1901	157.50 B.
3. Grand Hotel, Limited	2,500	100	9	4,352.53	30.6.1901	220 Sa.
4. Club Hotel, Limited	1,850	100	None	Dr. 372.27	31.3.1900	50 B.
5. Oriental Hotel, Ltd.	740	100	5	B'nce to R've ac.	28.2.1901	127 B.
do do Founders'	80	12.50	37	...	31.8.1900	475 B.
do do New Issue	750	100	...	...	1st year	120 B.
do do Preference	750	100	...	...	do	103 B.
6. Nagasaki Hotel, Limited	1,300	100	2½%	3,031.32	30.6.1900	60 Sa.
7. North & Rae, Limited	250	100	20	...	Y'r 31.12.1900	215 N.
8. Brett & Co., Limited	2,800	100	5%	629.13	Y'r 30.6.1900	8.75 N.
9. Langfeldt & Co., Limited	1,500	100	...	5,479.55	30.6.1901	50 Sa.
10. Y'hama Steam Laundry, Ltd.	700	50	...	Dr. 15,184.78	...	11 B.
11. Helm Bros., Limited	3,720	50	5%	3,291.12	30.6.1901	52.50 S.

Debenture Loans.	Amount of Loan.	Face value of debentures.	Rate of Interest.	Interest Payable.	Closing Quotation.
Japan Brewery Co., Ltd.	200,000	100	7 per cent.	1 April and 1 Oct.	102 N.
Oriental Hotel, Ltd., First Issue	75,000	100	7 per cent.	1 Jan. and 1 July	100 N.
Oriental Hotel, Ltd., Second issue	50,000	100	7 per cent.	ditto.	Nominal
Brett & Co., Ltd.	11,500	100	7 per cent.	1 June and 1 Dec.	100 Sa
Yokohama United Club	250,000	100	7 per cent.	30 June and 31 Dec.	100 Sa
Nagasaki Hotel, Ltd.	17,000	100	7 per cent.	1 Jan. and 10 July	100 S.

SAVE YOUR SKIN

How to Preserve Purify and Beautify the Skin and Complexion.

To preserve, purify, and beautify the skin, and prevent pimples, blotches, blackheads, redness, roughness, yellow, oily, mothy skin, chapping, and many other forms of skin blemishes, no other skin or complexion soap is for a moment to be compared with CUTICURA SOAP, because no other soap reaches the cause, viz., the clogged, irritated, or inflamed condition of the PORES.

SAVE YOUR HAIR

How to Prevent Falling Hair Scalp Humours and Dandruff.

Cleanse the scalp and hair thoroughly with a warm shampoo of CUTICURA SOAP, rinse with warm water, dry carefully, and apply a light dressing of CUTICURA, purest of emollients, gently rubbed into the scalp. This simple, refreshing, and inexpensive treatment will clear the scalp and hair of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothe irritated, itching surfaces, stimulate the hair follicles, supply the roots with energy and nourishment, and make the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, and healthy scalp, when all else fails.

SAVE YOUR HANDS

How to Make the Hands Soft and White in a Single Night.

Bathe and soak the hands on retiring in a strong, hot lather of CUTICURA SOAP. Dry thoroughly and anoint freely with CUTICURA Ointment, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. Wear during the night old, loose kid gloves with the finger ends cut off. For red, rough, chapped hands, dry, fissured, itching, feverish palms, shapeless nails, with painful finger ends, this one night treatment is simply wonderful and a blessing to all afflicted with sore, chapped, rough, or tender hands.

Cuticura Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour.
The Set
Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGULAR SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, and humiliating skin, scalp, and blood humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. Aust. Depot: R. TOWNS & CO., Sydney, N. S. W. 80, Africa Depot: LEESON LTD., Cape Town. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," post free. FOTIER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

Milkmaid Milkmaid Milkmaid



TRADE MARK.

BRAND
Milk

As a guarantee of
Quality, see the
MILKMAID
on every Tin.

LARGEST SALE
in the
WORLD.



TRADE MARK.

BRAND
Milk

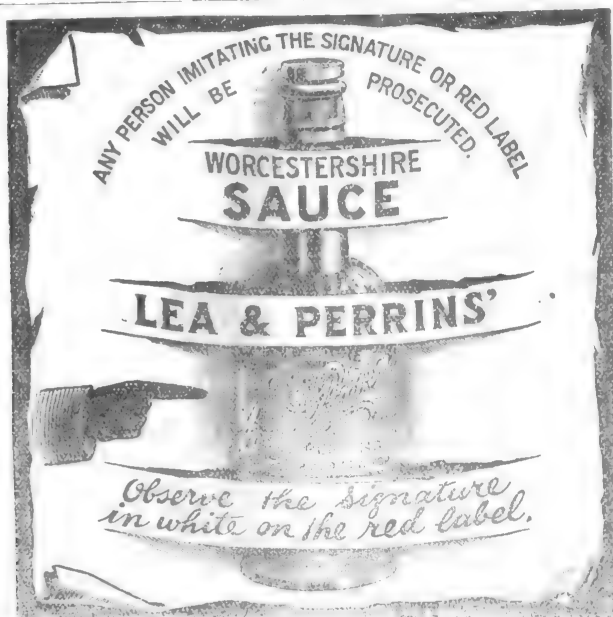


TRADE MARK.

BRAND
Milk

As a guarantee of
Quality, see the
MILKMAID
on every Tin.

LARGEST SALE
in the
WORLD.



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Cure Indigestion,
Bile, Sick Headache, Giddiness,
Palpitation,
and all Internal Disorders.

THESE PILLS
ARE PURELY VEGETABLE;
they contain no deleterious
matter, and may be taken by
the most delicate.

Manufactured only at 78, New Oxford St. (1-10 553, Oxford St.)
London. Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

LEASE FORMS.

POWER-OF-ATTORNEY FORMS.

FOR SALE at the Office of the

"JAPAN MAIL," No. 55, Main Street.

TELEPHONE NO. 144.

Yokohama Charity Organization.

CLOTHING for the Poor is constantly in
demand, and may be sent to the Hon.
Secretary, to whom also all APPLICATIONS
FOR RELIEF should be referred. The names
of New Subscribers will be at all times gladly
received by Messrs. JAS. DODDS, J. C. HARTLAND,
B. C. HOWARD, JAS. MARTIN, or W. F. MITCHELL.

(毎土曜日に一回發行)

発行人 エフ・アラン・フリー
発行所 山手町五十五番
電話 五十五番



The Japan Weekly Mail.

毎土曜日 A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART. 一回發行

No. 19.]

REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O.
AS A NEWSPAPER.

YOKOHAMA, NOV. 9TH, 1901.

明治廿五年三月廿日
第三種郵便物認可

[Vol. XXXVI.]

CONTENTS.

Summary of News	481
South African Question Again	482
Chinese Notes	483
That Weary Subject	484
Marquis Ito	485
The new Japanese Settlement at Chungking	485
The Imperial Birthday	485
Ginseng	485
His Excellency Mr. Po	485
The Seven High School	486
A suggestion	486
The Progress	486
The Kyoto Hotel Affair	486
Mr. Ohashi Sukei	486
The Tokyo Barristers	488
Masampho	488
Financial Affairs	488
"Chudai"	489
The Manoeuvres	489
The Korean Loan	489
French Notes	489
General Baron Kodama	489
Notes on Current Events	489
The Bookshelf	489
The late Mr. H. Grauert	489
Fires	489
Will Adams' Grave	489
Leading Article:—The Cabinet	489
Monthly Summary of the Religious Press	489
Yokohama Literary Society	489
U.S. Transport on a Week	489
The Imperial Race Track	489
Cricket	489
Yachting	489
Law Cases	489
The Tokyo Chamber of Commerce	489
Autumn Meeting of the Nippon Race Club	489
Literary Notes	489
News of the Week	489
American Topics	489
General Buller	489
Correspondence	489
The Chinese Indemnity	489
Readings Tokyo	489
Customs Information	489
A Bear Testimony	489
Telegrams	489
Latest Shipping	489
Latest Commercial	489

"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENN QUE JOURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9TH, 1901.

BIRTH.

On Nov. 4th, to Mr. and Mrs. Richard Boyes, a Son.
Shanghai papers please copy.

DEATH.

At his residence, No. 263, Bluff, Mr. HERMANN GRAUERT, of Linzen (Germany), aged 65 years.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

A BASEBALL club has been started in Hongkong.

A PROLONGED earthquake was felt in Yokohama at five minutes before twelve on Monday night.

SNOW is reported to have fallen at Sapporo, Hakodate, Aomori and Hirosaki respectively on the 30th ult. for the first time this year.

THE Japanese steamer *Ryugo Maru*, which sank in a storm at Okinawa on Oct. 30th ult., is to be raised if possible by the Osaka Ironworks.

THE benefactions of Mr. Andrew Carnegie are reaching Ireland. He has offered the city of Waterford £5,000 with which to build a library.

A TELEGRAM received in a certain quarter of Tokyo on Tuesday says that Viscount Watanabe, former Minister of Finance, is now staying in Milan.

A MESSAGE from Matsuyama in Iyo province says that on the night of the 30th ult. eight persons were murdered by a man who was afterwards arrested.

THE opening ceremony of the Yachiyo theatre, Matsushimacho, Osaka, took place on the 1st instant, when 1,500 persons were present. The building cost over *yen* 100,000.

MR. G. COATES, German Consul-General in Yokohama, who set out for Korea in September last on leave of absence, will probably return to this port on or about the 10th inst.

ACCORDING to the *Correspondencia*, there is some talk of a marriage between the Infanta Maria Theresa, younger sister of the King of Spain, and the Grand Duke Vladimir of Russia.

BOTH the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha and the Tokyo Electric Car Company are reported to have abandoned the project of opening tramways in Tientsin, owing to the objections raised on all sides.

THE submarine cable between Saghalien and Hokkaido is reported to have recently been damaged. It is said that there is no hope of the broken line being repaired during the cold season.

ACCORDING to private information from Vladivostok, the river Amur was closed to shipping on the 18th October, and communication with Amur ports is now effected by way of Eastern Siberia.

News from Fukushima Prefecture says that on the morning of the 1st inst., a woman named Tomo, 37 years old, wife of a farmer living at Awano-mura in that prefecture, gave birth to three sons and two daughters. The mother and children are doing well.

PRESIDENT FOWLER, of the Puget Sound Bridge and Dredging Company, a Seattle corporation, has been notified that his firm had been awarded the Government contract, valued at \$2,000,000, for dredging the harbour of Manila and completing the old Spanish breakwater.

ON the night of the 1st instant two police inspectors and fifty police-constables made a raid upon a house at Honbachelori, Kyobashi, Tokyo, and arrested eighty-six gamblers. Over sixty, including the occupier of the house escaped; 300 *gata* being seized and taken to the station in a cart.

THE Osaka Shosen Kaisha will open a branch at Shanghai in January, where new premises have already been erected. Mr. Hori, chief of the Kobe branch, has been ordered to take charge of the new Shanghai branch and will leave Kobe for his new post on the 9th inst. by the steamer *Saikio Maru*.

At the meeting of the Tokyo City Council to be held on the 8th inst., a proposal for the imposition of an additional tax for shooting licenses will have to be discussed. It is said that the proposed supplementary tax will consist of *yen* six for first class, *yen* three for second class and *yen* .60 for third class permits.

A JAPANESE pickpocket deprived Mr. Clifford Wilkinson of his purse at Sannomiya station on Sunday and being detected was carried on to Sumiyoshi along with a policeman who boarded the train to enquire into the matter. As the train neared Sumiyoshi the man sprang down struck his head on the line and was instantly killed.

ABOUT 7 p.m. on Thursday when a N.Y.K.'s lighter, with 15 passengers from the steamer *Inaba Maru* was on her way to the Shin-Hatoba, Yokohama, she collided with a steam-launch of the same company which was coming into the Hatoba. All the passengers on the lighter were thrown overboard, but were fortunately rescued in time.

THE exportation of *habutae* from Yokohama is gradually increasing yearly. Trade returns published in Tokyo papers show that during the period from January to October last the value of this fabric exported amounted to *yen* 17,705,025, whereas the total for last year did not exceed *yen* 17,233,428, showing an increase of *yen* 472,597 in favour of this year.

SERGEANT-MAJOR Ijichi Shoun, engaged at the Military Cadets School, living at Sakamachi, Yotsuya, Tokyo, attempted to murder a woman by cutting her throat on the morning on the 2nd instant. He afterwards tried to commit suicide by stabbing himself in the throat, but was stopped by neighbours. He was sent to a military hospital at once but died the same afternoon.

At a little past 6 p.m. on the 2nd inst., a collision took place between a passenger train and a goods train at Minatogawa station on the Kansai Railway with the result that six passenger carriages and two goods vans were smashed. Fortunately, however, as all the passengers had just left the train when the accident occurred, none of them sustained injury, but a railway coolie and another employe were injured more or less severely.

ABOUT 1 a.m. on Tuesday, a girl attempted to commit suicide by drowning herself in Yokohama harbour but was rescued by two *senbo* who happened to be working near in a boat. Domestic troubles and the fact that she suffers from an incurable disease, drove the unfortunate girl to take such a step. She is the eldest daughter of a man named Sankichi Yoshida of No. 113, Shichome, Tobe, Yokohama, and is 22 years old.

A DISPATCH from Maizuru dated the 3rd inst. says that the opening ceremony of the new Maizuru Admiralty was conducted successfully on that day. Two arches of evergreens were erected at the entrance of the Admiralty, the buildings of which were profusely decorated with flags and bunting. There was a display of fire-works and various other demonstrations both on land and sea, boat races being among the most interesting and exciting spectacles. The offices of the Admiralty were thrown open to the public.

DR. BAELZ, of the Tokyo Imperial University, met with an accident on last Sunday night. The doctor left his residence in Inai-cho, Azabu, in a carriage at a little past 9 p.m. for the purpose of attending the ball held at the Imperial Hotel. When the carriage reached a slope at Sanchoime, Shimmachi, Akasaka, one of the horses took fright and fell in a narrow ditch, together with the carriage. Fortunately neither the doctor nor his coachman was injured, and the former proceeded at once to the Imperial Hotel in a *jirikisha*.

THE Paris correspondent of *The Times* quotes an editorial article in the *Temps* commenting on the appointment of a commission in Tonquin to report on shipping bounties in the Far East. The *Temps* says the French mercantile marine is decreasing terribly, and this is stultifying the colonial policy of the country, since there is no use in securing privileged markets if the trade is carried on in foreign vessels. There are no French ships now engaged in the Far Eastern trade except those belonging to subsidized lines, hence a scheme of colonial bounties may benefit the French maritime world.

SOUTH AFRICAN QUESTIONS AGAIN.

Monday, Nov. 4.

The Boers are certainly taking the fullest advantage of the extraordinary and apparently mistaken clemency shown them by the British. It is now a common device of theirs to dress in khaki and thus deceive the British troops. That was the device adopted by Smuts—a suitable name—on September 17th, when, in order to escape from the cordon of columns hemming him in, he rushed a squadron of the 17th Lancers at Eland's River Poort, killing 3 officers and 20 men and wounding an officer and 30 men. It is hard to know what measures should be adopted with such an enemy. Brave as the Boers are and greatly as we admire the stubborn resistance they have made, we can not conceal from ourselves the fact that much of their apparently gallant obstinacy is due to the system of gross lying adopted by their chiefs to keep them in ignorance of the real state of affairs, and that much of their ability to keep the field is owing to the use of manoeuvres universally condemned by civilized nations. We have not the smallest doubt that if any army of continental Europe were in the position of the British army at present, every Boer prisoner dressed in khaki would be marched out and promptly fusilladed. The British will not resort to such measures, however, and so the Boers go on murdering British officers and men by brigands' dodges, and our European friends go on vilipending us for imaginary cruelty.

One of the latest examples of Boer lying was at Klerksdorp when the Boer commander informed some prisoners that they would soon be relieved from active service, as on September 20th France and Germany had arranged to take over South Africa, restore peace and prosperity and remove the British clement from the land. Doubtless that wonderful story was fully credited by the simple Boers to whom it was habitually related.

Tuesday, Nov. 5.

A correspondent writing from Nagasaki asks us to re-produce a cutting from an American paper which he encloses. It consists partly of extracts from Miss Hobhouse's report on the Refugee Camps in South Africa and partly of comments by the American journal. We must decline to publish it. In the first place, it appears to us that there is too much electricity in the air to allow of quiet and dispassionate discussion. We want to live at peace with our German friends and we can confidently trust in time to correct the misapprehensions under which they are now labouring as we think. In the second place, the allegations of the American journal are too extravagant to be treated seriously. It asks the public to believe that the Boer women and children are detained in refugee camps by the British because their presence there prevents the Boers from cutting the lines of railway, and thus depriving the English of supplies and compelling them to retire from the Transvaal and from the Orange River Colony. That is really too silly. Misrepresentations are probably inevitable in connexion with such a war as the South-African struggle has proved, but since no one possessing even a rudimentary knowledge of the English nation could for an instant credit the theory of this American journal, we do not think it necessary to controvert its view. In the third place, Miss Hobhouse has been completely discredited. It has been shown, among other things, that when she spoke with horror of the mortality among Boer children—an

incident which every Englishman bitterly deplores—she rested her case on the returns from one special camp where an epidemic of measles had broken out, and where it was found impossible to induce the Boer women to adopt proper sanitary precautions, as they were entirely ignorant of such things and had no confidence in them, and she failed altogether to notice that in the other camps the death rate among the children was below the normal. Our correspondent will doubtless be interested in the following editorial remarks made by *The Times* on Miss Hobhouse's pamphlet and on a letter from a correspondent at Cape Town with reference to that pamphlet:—

Sufficient time has now elapsed for matured colonial opinion on the statements made by Miss Hobhouse to have reached us by mail. We publish this morning a communication from a correspondent at Cape Town and a letter from Mr. Sampson, a member of the Cape Legislative Assembly, which agree in substance in their view of that lady's pamphlet. Our correspondent feels the sympathy we all feel for the sufferings brought upon the wives and children of our enemies by the war. But he insists with force and point on some considerations which the pro-Boers here and the foes of England abroad deliberately and persistently ignore in their treatment of this subject. Miss Hobhouse's pamphlet, our Correspondent complains, has been seized upon in Cape Town as a weapon of party warfare. It has been used as such a weapon wherever the name of England is hated, and even in the dynamite Press of America. In these circumstances our Correspondent thinks it worth while to examine the competence of the compiler of these charges against us, and the nature of the charges themselves. Miss Hobhouse, he points out, as men of common judgment pointed out long since at home, is deficient in one of the first qualities of an investigator into such a subject. She has no knowledge and no previous experience of the habits of the people whose condition she undertook to examine. Our Correspondent, who has that knowledge and experience, affirms that the overcrowding which impressed her, like many of the other alleged hardships of which she complains, is habitually practised by the Dutch in ordinary times of their own free will. This statement is fully confirmed by Mr. Sampson, who laughs at Miss Hobhouse's complaint of the want of sufficient towels at Green Point, and tells an anecdote of a Boer farmer who once tenderly inquired whether his English guest was "still quite well" at dinner-time after indulging in the imprudence of taking his morning tub. In the next place, our Correspondent observes that Miss Hobhouse has but little acquaintance with the "taal," and that her ignorance of the Dutch character is so gross that she places implicit belief in all that was told her notwithstanding the notorious untruthfulness of the Boers. Our Correspondent asks, further, whether the camps were necessary and whether the women and children in them would have been better off in their own homes. All the soldiers, he declares, to whom he has spoken are unanimous that the camps were an absolute military necessity. All men who understand the realities of war are equally unanimous that the women could not have been left on their farms, save on conditions which would have exposed them to starvation. But the chief point which our Correspondent urges is that the sufferings of the women and children of the enemy have been no worse than the sufferings of our own women and children. He gives proofs, terrible proofs, of the truth of this contention. They are not rhetorical, like the highly-flavoured stories which adorn Miss Hobhouse's pamphlet. They are dry, unimpeachable records of sufferings borne without whining. They are none the less eloquent. They speak for themselves. Those of our readers who compare them with the account given by Mr. Sampson of what he and his Brother Assemblyman, Colonel Harris, saw in the Kimberley Camp will agree, we fancy, that it is high time for the British public to discontinue their sympathy and their help more equally between the families of our enemies and the families of our own kith and kin, many of whom have died for their country.

In connexion with this subject of the refugee camps, it has apparently escaped the attention of our Nagasaki correspondent and of other critics also that the British Generals adopted the simplest and most straightforward method of dealing with the false reports circulated by enemies of England or by hysterical ladies; they invited the Boers themselves to visit the camps and inspect the state of their inmates. We quote—

again from *The Times*—the result of that step, probably unique in the history of war:—

The extraordinary consideration with which we treat the enemy whose "delegates" are denouncing us as ferocious oppressors, is well shown by a novel inspection which has just been made of the concentration camp at Middelburg. "The British are keeping our women, and we steal enough from the British to support our men in the field. What more do we want?" is the explanation of the continuance of the struggle recently given by a prominent Boer in Johannesburg, according to our correspondent, Mr. Harvey. Apparently they did want something more. Their minds may have been disturbed by the highly-flavoured narratives of the sufferings of the refugees prepared for British consumption, and they desired to satisfy themselves what the real state of their women was. The subject was mentioned in an interview between General Blood and General Viljoen at the end of August, and it was proposed that General Viljoen should go and see for himself. The general declined. He was afraid of compromising himself with his burghers. We offered to let him send one of his staff, and he agreed. On Wednesday Lieutenant Malan, one of his aides-de-camp, carried out the inspection. He was accompanied to the camp by General Blood and other officers, but our Correspondent, who was of the party, expressly states that he made his inspection alone, and General Blood told him to ask if there were any complaints. The Boer emissary spoke to as many of the refugees as possible. There are nearly 7,000 of them—men, women, and children—at Middelburg. General Viljoen's representative declared that he found all content, that nothing was specially wanted, and that the only complaint made was of the quality of the meat. It is the same meat as is eaten by our soldiers and by the civil inhabitants of the town. Our Correspondent admits that it is poor at present, as there is no possibility of obtaining grazing cattle. Malan, we are assured, was agreeably surprised. His testimony, as our Correspondent remarks, must be of greater value than that of any commission from England, as it is above all suspicion of partiality for the English, and it comes from a man familiar with the ordinary habits of the refugees.

It would be idle to hope that even this testimony will carry weight with persons who desire to retain their hostile belief. But to the unprejudiced such evidence is conclusive.

Some curious testimony was recently furnished in reference to the question of train-wrecking. In the first place, the following letter was addressed by a Frenchman to *The Times*:—

Monsieur l'Éditeur.—Je puis vous assurer (à cause de la position que j'occupais en France en 1870-71) que jamais un train allemand ne s'est mis en marche sans otages.

Tous mes collègues et mes amis ont passé par là. Nous avons tous été requisitionnés.

Pour ma part j'ai servi d'otage 28 fois. Vous lisez bien—vingt-huit fois. Quinze fois j'ai été requisitionné en plein hiver, la nuit, par la neige et la gelée. Chaque fois le commandant allemand m'a fait monter sur la locomotive.

Voilà comment on protégeait les trains.

Je ne prends pas parti dans votre différend anglo-boer; cela ne regarde que les belligérants seuls. Si je prends la parole, c'est une question d'humanité pour sauver une foule de vies innocentes.

Je joins ma carte comme garantie.

Agréez, Monsieur, mes civilités empressées:

We do not reproduce this letter by way of reproach. It is our conviction that such precautions against train-wrecking are not a violation of the principles according to which war ought to be conducted.

The second piece of testimony is a copy of a proclamation issued by E. R. Grober "Head commandant of the Southern Army Division of the Orange Free State Burgher Forces" at the instance and with the sanction of President Steyn and the Executive of the Orange Free State in November, 1899, when the Boers had obtained possession of a portion of Cape Colony:—

"I have appointed and do hereby establish, by virtue of the powers in me vested by the former detailed proclamation, and do hereby generally make known the following rules and regulations:—

"1. In the territory with its inhabitants extending over the country at present occupied by the officers, burghers, and troops of the Orange Free State or which may hereafter be occupied by them, the martial law of the Free State, as embodied in Law No.

to of 1899, is hereby declared to be applicable to every deed which may tend to endanger the safety of the burghers and men, injure them, or assist the enemy.

"2. The martial law before mentioned is regarded as in force throughout the whole extent of a ward, district, or other division or area of administration as soon as this proclamation has been made known by placarding or by announcement in one of the communities thereof.

"3. All persons who do not constitute a portion of the British Army and who (a) serve the enemy as spies; (b) cause the burghers and men of the South African Republic and Orange Free State to lose their way when acting as their guides; (c) kill, murder, or rob persons belonging to the men of the two Republics, or form a part of their following and train; (d) destroy bridges or damage telegraph lines, heliographic apparatus, or railways, or in any way cause damage to parts or portions of the same whereby the Republics may be hindered or her (sic) people or property damaged, or even they who in any way endeavour to repair or improve the damage done to property or apparatus or who set fire to the ammunition, war supplies, quarters, or camps of the Republican forces of the said Republics, or in any way damage them; (e) take up arms against the forces of the said Republic, shall at the discretion of the Council of War, be punished with death or imprisonment not exceeding 15 years."

Paragraphs 7 and 8 state:—

"And I hereby further officially notify that life and property will be secured to all who place themselves under the protection of the Government of the Orange Free State or of the South African Republic and their lawfully appointed officers and officials, whose laws and orders they will obey and carry out.

"8. No one who does not take up an inimical attitude towards the Governments of the Orange Free State or the South African Republic or their officers, officials, laws, or orders, will experience any harm.

"9. Those who refuse to subject themselves are hereby granted permission to leave within the period of 14 days the territory conquered by the forces.

"10. All persons who have been driven from their farms or homes or have fled, and who are now willing to subject themselves to the conditions of this proclamation, may return to their homes."

This proclamation shows not only what the Boers themselves thought of train-wrecking when they were the sufferers from it, but also that they considered it right to deny belligerent privileges to all subjects of Great Britain who were not members of the regular army. Great Britain has not proceeded to any such length in the case of burghers not belonging to the Boer Army. Above all, it has never occurred to her to do what the Boers did when the tide of fortune began to turn against them, namely, to force all the able-bodied men, in the territories occupied by them, without distinction of nationality, to take up arms against the English.

Thursday, Nov. 7.

British military critics having commented in somewhat condemnatory terms on the tactics followed by one of the German armies during the recent manoeuvres, the *Kreuz Zeitung* replied, with considerable show of irritation, that the manoeuvres were not directed against a supposed Boer army; that the object of the manoeuvres was merely to see whether troops in large masses were mobile, and that "as the British have no such kind of manoeuvres and have no conception of their use and object, the British criticisms of them are, from a military point of view, absolutely worthless." That is polite. It is a fine thing to have a swelled head, and we English have had it in our time. But the *Kreuz Zeitung*, when it follows up the above *riposte* with an attack upon British tactics in South Africa, forgets that it lays itself open to a damaging rejoinder of its own kind, namely, that as the Germans have never been engaged in any warfare even remotely resembling that in South Africa, their criticisms as to British tactical methods of conducting it are "absolutely worthless."

Speaking of "swelled head" recalls an incident which recently occurred. A

German, talking to an Englishman about certain articles of furniture which had been imported from England, expressed the conviction that they could not have been made in Great Britain but must have been made in Germany, as they were too artistic to be of British manufacture. Even supposing this critic to have been oblivious of the fact that the nineteenth-century renaissance in art furniture and art decorations for interiors had its origin in England and still has its head-quarters there, it might have occurred to him that to send German things to England in order to find foreign customers for them, amounts to admitting that without the English *cachet* their artistic qualities would not have been recognised by outsiders. It all comes of "swelled head," a most delightful malady while it lasts, and not particularly harmful to anyone.

The news of General Buller's compulsory retirement from the service, coming almost simultaneously with that of Benson's rear-guard action, recalls the battle on the Tugela and the disaster that occurred there to the British artillery. In Benson's case two guns were rushed, that is to say, the gunners and their escort were obliged to abandon them. But the Boers could not carry them off, and the British could not immediately recover them. They lay within easy rifle range of both sides, and the Boers finally having been compelled to retire, the British took possession of the guns. At the Tugela something practically similar occurred, with this great difference, that the eleven guns ultimately fell into the Boers' hands. The guns had not been rushed, but their teams had been shot down as well as most of the gunners, and the remainder had been obliged to retreat out of range of the Boers' rifles. It may perhaps be remembered that the first telegram received here carried the story to the point where the guns were lying between the two positions, some gallant but disastrously fatal attempts having been made by the British to drag them away with fresh teams; and it may also be remembered that certain of us entertained a hope that the Boers would be equally unable to draw the guns into their own lines. In fact, the eleven pieces having been left at a place five hundred yards from the Tugela, it should have been just as feasible for British riflemen to hold off the Boers as for Boer riflemen to hold off the British. It is here that General Buller comes upon the scene. One of his officers, it is said, actually did ask permission to place a party of sharpshooters under cover within easy range of the guns so as to protect them against any enterprise on the part of the Boers during daylight, the idea being that teams could then be sent out to recover them after night-fall. But Buller is reported to have replied:—"D—n the guns. The guns don't matter. Let the men save themselves." Perhaps he was right, but if the officer commanding Benson's rear-guard had taken a similar view, two field-pieces would certainly have been carried off by the Boers in the recent action between Bethel and Balmoral.

CHINESE NOTES.

Saturday, Nov. 2.

A telegram received by the *Asahi Shimbun* and published in the form of an extra, says that the text of the new Manchurian Agreement having been forwarded by Viceroy Li to the Court *en route* for Kaifong, was submitted by the Court to the Viceroy's Liu and Chang, who expressed

the opinion that although the articles of the proposed agreement were considerably more favourable than those of the formerly drafted Convention, the conditions relating to the time of withdrawing the Russian forces and the training of Chinese troops by Russian officers were most dangerous and, moreover, some of the other terms, if granted, would open the door to very embarrassing demands from the Powers under the plea of the most-favoured-nation clause. The Viceroy therefore recommended that the Agreement be rejected. The Emperor having laid this recommendation before the Empress-Dowager, Her Majesty entirely concurred, and a telegram was sent to Viceroy Li in Peking on the 30th October, peremptorily ordering that the proposals of Russia must be categorically refused. The receipt of this command gave such a shock to the Viceroy that he burst a blood-vessel and is now in a very precarious state.

Such is the *Asahi's* telegram. We may add that the authenticity of the news is greatly doubted in official circles in Tokyo.

Prince Ching left Peking for Kai-fong on the 31st of October. It is of course stated that the Manchurian Agreement will make great progress in his absence, but we are disposed to think that Viceroy Li will scarcely care to prepare such an instrument for the Court's welcome on its return to the capital. Has it been a part of Russia's diplomacy, we wonder, to bewilder the world about this agreement. If so, she has certainly managed the matter most cleverly, for probably no one could be found to assert with any semblance of confidence what the contents of the draft are. One story, apparently authoritative, is that the agreement has not passed the stage of preliminary *pour-parlers* and that no part of its terms has yet been committed to writing. Another story, evidently sensational, is that Russia has intimated to China that failure to accept the Agreement as now drafted will forfeit all right to be consulted hereafter about the fate of Manchuria. Nothing remains except to believe nothing, a state of public incredulity which may, perhaps, be adroitly utilized.

Monday, Nov. 4.

A telegram to the *Fiji Shimpō* confirms the *Asahi's* news that Li Hung-chang has broken a blood-vessel, or at any rate thrown up a quantity of blood, and that he is unable to attend to business. This message does not suggest, however, that the cause is connected with the Manchurian Agreement. At Li's time of life such an incident must be serious.

Although there is no official intelligence supporting the statements telegraphed from Peking to the *Asahi Shimbun*, it seems to be thought that an Agreement on the lines recently reported can not possibly be accepted by China, and that if the story of its rejection is premature, it is nevertheless prophetic.

It really can not matter very much to Russia whether she obtains a written agreement or does not obtain it. She is in possession, and she will remain in possession just as long as she pleases, agreement or no agreement, unless some means not at present discernible are employed to induce her to get out. We should imagine that the reluctance of the Chinese Court to sign anything in the nature of a promise to recognise the justice of Russian tenure for a fixed number of years, will be not unwelcome to many Russians. Their rejoinder will be, "Very well. If China won't agree to any arrangement, our hands are free to do as we

please." Of course, from China's point of view, there can be no reasonable basis for setting a time limit to Russian occupation. If it be possible for Russia to pledge herself to withdraw her troops two years or three years hence, it should be possible for her to withdraw them at once. Indefinite postponement in such a case plainly indicates perpetual tenure, but definite postponement is only one degree worse for, in the obvious absence of all determining factors, it implies that Russia arbitrarily fixes her term of occupation.

The *Jimmie* devotes some space to speculating on the attitude of Germany at this juncture. It considers that she is troubled with earth hunger, the pressure of her prosperity compelling her to seek fresh outlets for her surplus population. Therefore she is not unlikely to follow Russia's example, which affords her a good opportunity to carry out her policy of partitioning China. She is the Power to be watched closely, in our contemporary's opinion.

It is strange to be told that Germany's policy is the partition of China when the ink is not yet dry upon a Convention by which she pledged herself to abstain from anything of the kind. Besides, the *Jimmie* seems to forget that Germany has declared Manchuria to be outside the area of Chinese territory. Nothing that Russia does in Manchuria can free Germany from the engagements she undertook in the Anglo-German Agreement so long as she maintains that Manchuria is beyond the scope of that Agreement. It is certainly true, as our contemporary observes, that Germany shows much restlessness at present and that her doings attract the world's attention very closely. But we can not for a moment suppose that she has proposed to herself the partition of China as a definite policy. She would probably be quite content if, while reserving Shantung as an exclusive field for her own subjects' enterprise, she could at the same time secure free access for them to the fields of all other Powers.

The *Kokumin Domei-kai*'s attitude seems to be very rational. They maintain two things: first, that as this Manchurian question has grave import for Japan, she must insist that China and Russia should make public the whole of the proposed agreement; and secondly, that if an agreement such as that indicated by rumour be concluded, it will open the door to wholesale demands on the part of other Powers, the entire responsibility for which will rest on China. The *Domei-kai*, previously to embodying that view in resolutions, sought an interview with the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, but finding him engaged, postponed further action.

Count Okuma thinks that whatever Power possesses Manchuria will be mistress of the fate of the Far East. Therefore Japan can not possibly consent to see Russia in possession. The present Cabinet will not be found weak-kneed in such a matter, whatever the public may say of it, especially when a man like Mr. Komura holds the portfolio of Foreign Affairs.

It must be confessed that there is an *aliquid amari* in Count Okuma's references to the present Ministry, as transcribed by the *Yomiuri Shinbun*.

A new version of the latest phase of the Manchurian Agreement is wired from Peking by the *Jiji Shimpō*'s correspondent. The *Asahi*'s account was that the Court had peremptorily forbidden the conclusion of the

Agreement, and that Li had burst a blood-vessel on receipt of the mandate. The *Jiji*'s version is that an edict has been addressed to Li, commending to his particular attention a memorial submitted to the Throne by Viceroy Chang Chih-tung, directing him to take no steps without careful consultation and without due regard to the indications furnished by his own conscience. Such an edict must be more painful to Li than even a peremptory veto, for he and Chang Chih-tung have always been rivals, if not actual enemies, and to have Chang's memorial thrown in Li's teeth as a proper source from which to derive wisdom, must be indeed a better pill to the old Viceroy. But is this story more credible than that of the *Asahi*?

Wednesday, Nov. 6.

The withdrawal of the Japanese troops from Chili commenced on the 5th instant. Apparently the troops left there will be limited to one battalion in Tientsin and two companies at Shan-hai-kwan, a total force of about 1,200 men.

It is alleged, says a telegram to the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*, that Li Hung-chang has tendered his resignation, the state of his health rendering it quite impossible that he should continue his duties. All kinds of rumours have been circulating recently about the old statesman, and of course his resignation at this juncture would be interpreted by the public as a result of the Court's attitude with regard to the Manchurian Question. Rumour further alleges that Prince Ching has been ordered to discontinue his journey to Kai-fong and to return at once to Peking.

Captain Idogawa reached Nagasaki on the 4th instant accompanied by 19 Chinese students, selected by the Viceroy of Szechuan for the purpose of pursuing their studies in this country.

Some Chinese have been attempting to smuggle arms and ammunition at Newchwang. The attempt was detected by the Russian Authorities. Such incidents may be expected to occur pretty often.

Thursday, Nov. 7.

The interesting and dramatic story about the Chinese Court's having peremptorily forbidden Li Hung-chang to conclude the Manchurian Agreement and about the old Viceroy's having burst a blood-vessel with chagrin and vexation on receipt of the mandate, is gradually fading into the *limbo* of *canards*, and we now revert to the tame and vulgar *status quo ante*, namely, that Russia is pressing China to conclude the Agreement.

Concerning the Shanhaikwan-Newchwang railway, it is alleged that China is prepared to pay the sum demanded by Russia as compensation for work done, but the conditions which the latter Power seeks to impose with regard to the restoration of the line are most distasteful to China; that is to say, the conditions that no foreign engineers shall be employed on the road; that no extension of it shall be made without Russia's permission, and that under no circumstances shall it be carried to the banks of the Liao. It is, of course, easy to see why Russia desires to impose the two last conditions. So long as she remains in the Liao-tung peninsula, she naturally desires to close all avenues by which Chinese or other troops could be massed on her flank. But it is equally evident that if China entertains any idea of continuing to be recognised as sovereign of Manchuria, she can not subscribe to such terms.

Rumour further alleges that Russia is pressing China for mining concessions at Mukden. So long as they are special concessions and not generally exclusive, we trust that she may succeed in obtaining them.

THAT WEARY SUBJECT.

Our readers must be tolerably weary of reading rumours about the Manchurian Agreement. They would doubtless welcome any definite news, but unfortunately Russia maintains absolute secrecy, and the accounts obtainable from Chinese sources do not command explicit credence. Considering the unquestionable character of the interests that Powers like England and Japan have in the fate of Manchuria, it would scarcely be unreasonable to seek from Russia an explicit statement of the conditions of the Agreement. But Russia's right to keep silence is quite indisputable. She is entitled to negotiate with another Power without inviting any third party to share her confidence, and if she chooses to do so, after having taken into full account the suspicions necessarily engendered by secrecy, that is her own affair. Great Britain received a very emphatic rebuff when she sought to have publicity given to the first draft of the Agreement, and she is not likely to repeat the essay, nor is any other Power likely to invite a similar rejoinder. There is nothing for it therefore but to collate the various rumours and to select for credence those that are most persistent and consequential. From that point of view it seems to be true that among the conditions which Russia seeks to enforce there are three to which China takes special exception. They are, first the withdrawal of Russia's forces after an interval of two years; secondly, an engagement that China will not post troops anywhere in Manchuria without Russia's previous consent; and thirdly that China shall not organise any artillery in the territory. The Chinese Government is understood to insist that two years is overlong for Russia to remain in military occupation, and that one year would be ample. Such a contention appears to be reasonable on China's part. We do not under-estimate Russia's position or seek to depreciate whatever rights she may have acquired in Manchuria; but it seems to us quite plain that if she can pledge herself definitely to withdraw her forces two years hence, she may equally pledge herself to recall them after twelve months. There is no special virtue in the term of two years. It is neither flesh nor fowl—too short for the thorough establishment of any reformed system of administration; too long to be consistent with a *bona fide* intention of ultimately surrendering the region. But considering China's recent history, two years is assuredly not too short for something untoward to happen; something which might convert into waste paper any convention now concluded. The Chinese Government must be exceedingly sanguine if it hopes to preserve for two years such order as would defy Russian criticism, and even Russia's friends must admit that when she wants opportunities she has a remarkable talent for creating them. So if China wishes to keep Manchuria for herself, she would be very ill-advised did she consent to a two years' military occupation by Russia. Besides, it is really perplexing to discover why Russia should remain there even for two months. Her railways are her only tangible basis of right. But if the object is to protect her railways, that function will re-

quire to be discharged just as carefully two years hence as to-day. Possibly when the text of the Agreement is published, there will be some intelligible indication of the reasoning on which this two years' limit is based, but at present it seems inexplicable. As for the two other conditions quoted above, they are obvious violations of China's sovereignty, and they are moreover difficult to reconcile with any genuine intention of ultimate evacuation on Russia's part.

MARQUIS ITO.

Marquis Ito has arrived in France, where he is said to be meeting with much attention at the hands of the French people.

A telegram of a rather alarmist character was sent to the American press from Chicago on Oct. 10th. It ran as follows:—

"Stricken by recurrent affection of the heart, a malady to which he has long been subject, Marquis Ito, the former Premier of Japan, is confined to his room at the Auditorium Annexe, and may be forced to abandon his prospective tour of the United States. His condition is such that his attendants are much distressed concerning him. All plans for the visit in Chicago were laid aside and no arrangements were made for the continuance of the journey.

"Dr. Koyama, the Marquis' physician, said to-night that his condition was less hopeful than in the early part of the journey. 'We may be forced to return to Japan at any time because of his Excellency's health, and for that reason we have made our plans from day to day,' he said. 'It was our hope that travel in this country and in Europe would be of much benefit to him, and that rest from cares of state would give him the needed strength.'"

On Oct. 13th, however, it was stated that "Marquis Ito and party, who have been sight-seeing in Chicago, left to-night for New York, whence they will proceed to Washington. While there, the Marquis will call on the President. Marquis Ito has been in poor health for some time, but just before leaving to-night he said he was feeling stronger than when he left Japan."

THE NEW JAPANESE SETTLEMENT AT CHUNKING.

It was announced a few days ago that an arrangement had been effected between China and Japan for a special Japanese settlement at Chunking. This is not a new question. A grant of land for a settlement at that place formed part of the agreement concluded between China and Japan after the war of 1894-5, but the actual convention relating to the settlement and the selection of a site were not concluded until the 24th of September. The convention consists of twenty-two articles. The duties of policing and municipally governing the settlement and of repairing the roads devolve upon the Japanese, but the purchase of the land from its present owners is to be effected by Chinese officials who will rent it in perpetuity to the Japanese. As to the removal of graves and houses, the Chinese Authorities engage to employ their best offices, the Japanese Consul paying the expense of removal after consultation with the Chinese officials. Should it be found impossible or inexpedient to move any burial ground, it will be fenced in and left intact. There are the usual articles about extraterritorial jurisdiction, and it is provided that in cases where Japanese subjects are the complainants, judgment shall be delivered by a mixed court after the Shanghai type.

THE IMPERIAL BIRTHDAY.

The weather has been so capricious of late that a raw cold and wet day on the 3rd instant would have been quite in keeping with the experiences of the past fortnight. But apprehensions on that score were dispelled by a burst of brilliant sunshine in a cloudless sky and without a breath of chill air. It would have been ideal weather for the usual Birthday parade, but owing to the state of the ground and His Majesty's indisposition that ceremony was dispensed with, and the citizens of Tokyo were not edified by the accustomed thunder of guns and rattle of rifles. It does not appear, however, that the Emperor is suffering from any serious indisposition, for His Majesty was able to hold the usual Birthday Reception at the Palace.

Of course the Tokyo journals "spread themselves" in honour of the occasion. To our mind the chief success was scored by the *Asahi* which issued a picture of Prince Michi, the Emperor's grandson. It is probably an idealized likeness though it professes to be taken from a photograph by Mr. Ogawa when the little Prince attained the great age of 160 days. He now numbers 190 days. When the photograph was taken, Prince Michi weighed 1.725 kwan. We do not know whether that is a great weight for a baby five months old, but we recognise the importance and perspicacity of the *Asahi's* comment that His Imperial Highness, being now 30 days older, probably weighs more.

In Yokohama the Japanese flag was strongly in evidence, both on the Bluff and in the former Settlement and at noon the men-of-war in harbour fired the usual salute, while every school held exercises and musical drills.

About three hundred officers were promoted on the Emperor's Birthday. The principal among them were Colonels Prince Kanin, Shibiya, Saito and Yoshida, who become Major-Generals. It is expected that there will be considerable changes in the various commands.

The usual ceremonies took place in the Palace on the Imperial Birthday. After having given audience to the officers commanding the German, French and British Squadrons, as well as to Sir Claude and Lady MacDonald, the Emperor entertained a large number of distinguished personages at luncheon. His Majesty made a speech, marked by the brevity that characterises all his utterances, expressing the pleasure it gave him to meet the Foreign Representatives and his own subjects on the occasion of his birthday. His Majesty's speech was translated into French by Baron Sannomiya. Viscount Katsura, Minister President of State, replied in a few words on behalf of the Emperor's subjects, and Baron d'Anethan, speaking as Doyen of the Corps Diplomatique, thanked His Majesty for the honour paid to the Foreign Representatives, and in their name wished the Emperor a long and prosperous reign. Baron Sannomiya again undertook the office of translator. The number present at luncheon was 280.

In the evening the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs gave a brilliant ball in the Imperial Hotel. Owing to the indisposition of Mrs. Komura, the honours as hostess were done by Countess Toda. Mr. Komura had previously entertained the Foreign Representatives and other distinguished personages at dinner, on which occasion Baron d'Anethan proposed the Emperor's health.

Their Imperial Highnesses Prince Komatsu and Prince and Princess Kanin entered the ball room at half past nine, and dancing commenced immediately, being kept up until nearly 2 a.m. The grounds of the Hotel were brilliantly illuminated, and the decorations of the anteroom and the ball-room attracted universal admiration, not only on account of their beauty but also because of their novelty. It may be added that all the arrangements as to refreshments, supper and vehicles were quite faultless, thanks to the talent and experience of Mr. Yoshida, of the Foreign Office, by whom the direction of these ceremonies is generally assumed. The number of persons present was about two thousand.

The Prince Imperial has been promoted to be a Lieut.-Colonel in the Army and a Commander in the Navy. The Birthday gazette contains the names of over three hundred officers raised from the rank of Lieut.-Colonel to that of Colonel or from the rank of Major to that of Lieut.-Colonel.

A Chemulpo message dated the 3rd inst. reports that Mr. Uchida, Japanese Minister to China, arrived at that port the same day by the steamer *Risshin Maru* on his way to Peking. The Japanese Emperor's Birthday was duly celebrated by the Japanese residents there. The war-ships *Kaimon* and *Oshima* fired a salute in honour of the occasion.

GINSENG.

There seems to be a renewal of the once-perennial trouble about ginseng in Korea. This valuable root is grown in considerable quantities in the peninsula, especially in the neighbourhood of Kaisong, in Kyong-ki-do, which is near Soul. The cultivators have never been allowed to dispose of the root on their own account. The business has always been a Government monopoly. In old times, when Korea sent annual tribute to China, her envoys used to carry with them the year's exportable supply of ginseng, which they sold as best they could to Chinese merchants. But when Korea acquired her independence under Japan's auspices 1896, it became necessary for the Soul Authorities to provide some other means of disposing of the root. They therefore established agencies at suitable places in China. Meanwhile Japanese adventurers, taking advantage of the discontent caused among the cultivators by the extremely low prices at which they were compelled to part with their produce to the Government, repaired to Kaisong, and succeeded in obtaining large quantities of the root. Things went merrily enough until this illegal trading began to bear inevitable fruit. Some of the Japanese, secure against open complaint on the part of the Korean cultivators, obtained supplies of ginseng on the credit of promissory notes which they never redeemed. Finally these irregularities became so flagrant that, after much consultation, it was decided to entrust to a Japanese firm the whole business of selling the *ginseng*. The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha were selected, and since last year they have been carrying on the work, paying cash to the Government immediately on receipt of the root, and then exporting and disposing of it at the firm's risks. It is a big business, involving a floating capital of over a million yen annually, and whether the results have thus far been favourable to the Japanese firm, we do not know, but rumour says that they do not succeed in collecting their money from the Chinese consumers.

as promptly as they themselves pay over the purchase price to the Korean Authorities. The point is, however, that a new invasion of adventurers has taken place at Kaifong, this being the time for harvesting the crop, and that some seventy persons, Japanese and Koreans acting in collusion, are resorting to all sorts of devices to evade the official monopoly. Application has been made by the Korean Government to Mr. Hayashi, and it is said that the matter is causing some trouble.

HIS EXCELLENCY MR. POK.

Of course the very exceptional incident of a Minister of Foreign Affairs proceeding to a foreign country to witness military manoeuvres, is beginning to excite the news-mongers. Mr. Pok might naturally have been expected to lock up his Generalship in his Ministerial portfolio, and since he has not taken that obviously normal course, but reverts to his soldierly role for the sake of paying a visit to Japan, he must be prepared to be much-talked-of. The quaintest story afloat is that he is coming to discuss the already much discussed *Man-Kan* exchange; in other words, the arrangement which would assign Korea to Japan in return for her acquiescence in Russia's Manchurian doings. The folks in whose busy brains that remarkable barter first germinated, may fairly claim the cake for unadulterated foolishness. Japan is not going to trade in other people's properties. Besides, she is probably quite content with her present position in Korea. She seems to be getting along very nicely there. The Korean Government has been "induced" to withdraw its anti-grain-export veto, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs in Seoul, when urging that course upon his Government, persuaded himself to allege that the continued operation of the veto would prove injurious to trade. Simultaneously with the receipt of that news comes intelligence that Korea has conceded Japan's request for land to form a special settlement at Cha-pok-po near Masampo; that the area of the settlement is 750 acres, and that it includes the land surveyed and pegged out last year by Russian officials. That is a striking denouement of the Masampo incident, which created so much sensation at the time—a turning of the tables, which may possibly elicit from Russia on her side some mutterings of *de te fabula narratur*. The general inference is that Japan may be content to let things take their course, and that her position in Korea may appear sufficiently satisfactory in her eyes not to require the costly purchase of any third party's endorsement.

As Mr. Pok, Korean Foreign Minister, who has come to Japan to witness the manoeuvres, Mr. Tei, who went from the Foreign Office to meet him, and other persons of the party, were proceeding from the *Saiyen* to the shore, their boat was upset and they all got a thorough ducking, but no one seems to have been seriously injured.

Mr. Pok was expected to arrive at Bakan on the evening of the 2nd instant for the purpose of attending the Japanese autumn manoeuvres. The Foreign Office in Tokyo sent Mr. Tei to meet him, and the Head Quarter Staff sent Captain Tsunoda.

THE SEVENTH HIGH SCHOOL.

The ceremony of opening the Seventh High School in Kagoshima was recently celebrated. This institution may be regarded as the offspring of the celebrated Zoshikan, founded a hundred and thirty years ago by the feudal chief of Satsuma, for the purpose of educating *samurai*. The students of the school acted a prominent part in the rebellion of 1877, at which time the late Saigo Takamori was regarded as virtually the head of the school. Saigo had given to its maintenance the whole of the pension (*shōtenroku*) received by him from the Government for distinguished services at the Restoration, and his example had been followed by several other prominent men of Kagoshima Prefecture. After the rebellion, the school dwindled to the dimensions of an ordinary middle school, and subsequently it became an upper middle school, but there its career of progress seemed to have stopped, though had the late Viscount Mori lived, he would doubtless have carried out his scheme of making it a high school. That has now at last been accomplished, mainly owing to the princely munificence of the house of Shimazu, which has given a large tract of land and a handsome sum of money for the support of the institution. Admiral Count Kabayama delivered an address on the occasion of the opening ceremony, telling the story of the school, and doubtless awakening many curious memories in the minds of his hearers.

A SUGGESTION.

The Japanese form societies and associations very readily, often for excellent purposes. We wonder when some person sufficiently influential to give effect to his ideas in that form, will take up the question of cruelty to animals and organise a society to correct the abuse. Cruelty to children may be said to be almost unknown in this country, though we do not pretend to assert by any means that it is absolutely unknown. But of cruelty to animals there is enough and to spare. No one seems to mind it, however. Horses are treated daily with revolting brutality in the streets of the capital but not a voice is raised in their behalf. There is a habit in this country which belongs to the same category as the use of bearing-reins in Europe and America. The bearing-rein is an abominable instrument of torture. If any human being had his neck strained into a fixed and unchangeable position, and were then required to exert his muscular strength for hours, consecutively, he would undoubtedly suffer excruciating agony, and it is patent that horses do sometimes suffer excruciating agony from that cause. Yet ladies and gentlemen who would not willingly hurt a fly, drive about day after day with their carriage-horses trussed up so that the poor animals must often be in cruel pain. The Japanese resort to a precisely opposite practice. They draw the horse's head down and tie it by means of a rein passing from the bit, between the fore-legs, to the belly-band. This is at least as bad as the bearing-rein, though there is some excuse for it on the ground that it prevents the horse from observing the approach of other animals and attempting to fight with them. But it is hopeless to speak of such abuses while others far more flagrant, fail to arouse any practical pity.

THE PROGRESSISTS.

Amid the bewildering chorus of mutual recriminations indulged in at the present moment by newspaper organs and party politicians, there appears to be a consensus of opinion that a *rapprochement* is taking place between the House of Peers and the Progressists. We can not trace the exact lines of agreement, but the general goal would be an assault upon the Cabinet. The Progressists do not compare with the *Seiyun-kai* in the matter of numerical strength in the Lower House, but they would become a decidedly powerful party if their views had the support of a majority in the House of Peers. This may prove to be one of those wholly unfruitful incidents so frequent in the field of Japanese politics, where, for want of any solid platform to stand on, men clutch at any straws of purpose that happen to come floating in their direction. But it is at all events among the news of the hour.

The General Council of the Progressists held a meeting on the 5th instant, and adopted a series of resolutions which show that the Party is about to become a vital factor in the political field. The most important of the resolutions were these:—

That since several States are in perfect accord with Japan's policy as to Far-Eastern affairs, she should cooperate closely with them for the purpose of carrying out that policy.

That, in order to preserve China's integrity so far as Japan's interests are concerned, the balance of power must be preserved.

That as the present condition of Manchuria is injurious to the preservation of peace in the East, the region must be at once restored to its original condition.

That since Japan's position in Korea is not as firm as the interests of both countries require, steps should be taken to place it on a securer basis.

That as the state of affairs in the East demands very close attention, the Government should organise an Asiatic Bureau to undertake all business of that nature.

That the Government should devote much more attention to the promotion of trade and industry, and should choose its ministers and consults with more care for the attainment of that aim.

That the State's revenue should be raised as far as possible from indirect taxes; that the Land Tax should be reduced, and that the income of the communes should be increased.

That the Government's enterprises should be re-adjusted according to the order of their importance, and that instead of being made to depend on loans they should be conducted by means of ordinary revenue.

That a special office should be organized for the purpose of introducing uniformity into the Government's purchases of materials, and that storehouses should be connected with it.

There were some other resolutions, but as they are of a vague and uninteresting character we omit them.

Mr. Oishi Masami subsequently delivered a speech strongly advocating the formation of an offensive and defensive alliance with England.

THE KYOTO-HOTEL AFFAIR.

The *Kobe Herald* has interviewed Mr. A. H. Groom with reference to the Kyoto-Hotel Affair and the statements made in the columns of this journal. If the arguments advanced by Mr. Groom are rightly reported, which we must assume, they furnish a most unexpected explanation of the interpretation put by Mr. Groom on the attitude of the Japanese. A part of what Mr. Groom said, according to our *Kobe* contemporary, is contained in the following paragraphs which we quote verbatim:—

Reference was then made to the statement of the *Japan Mail* about an alternative road. As will be seen the newspaper says:—"The Secretary of the Hokokukai, finding that great if not insuperable difficulty must attend any attempt to give to the Hotel Company a right of way over the Society's avenue, himself undertook to find an alternative route, mapping it out and ascertaining that the proprietors of the land over which it would pass, were willing to part with the ground on reasonable terms. Mr. Groom did not mention that fact, but it effectually disposes of the view formed by the Directors that there was 'a general feeling against the foreign enterprise.'"

Mr. Groom's reply to this was as follows:—"That is a mere statement made by Mr. Brinkley and I am perfectly certain that he cannot substantiate it. In fact such an offer was never made to the Directors of the Hotel so far as the Directors are aware. There is nothing to show how, when or where, or by whom, it was made. Certainly there were all sorts of vague propositions that we might do this and might do that by paying large sums of money but nothing was ever definitely put before the Directors about an alternative road that was considered feasible. Mr. Reynell, who was specially looking after this question of the feasibility, &c., of other roads stated to me to-day that no such proposition was made as far as he knows, although, as I have said, there was a lot of discussion and suggestions that we should see certain people, but nothing definite ever came of it, and the Directors certainly would not have been inclined to accept any proposition to pay a large sum of money for indefinite rights."

Mr. Groom alleges, it will be observed, that he is "perfectly certain that Captain Brinkley can not substantiate" the statement about an alternative road having been found by Mr. Nakane, about its having been mapped out and about preliminary inquiries having been made as to the terms on which the proprietors of the land would be willing to part with the necessary areas. We confess that it surprises us very much to find Mr. Groom expressing "perfect certainty" in such a matter. His assertion amounts, in effect, to directly impugning the veracity of the editor of this journal. Under the circumstances it becomes necessary to speak very explicitly.

In the spring of this year, Mr. M. Kirkwood, being confined to his room by an illness which temporarily incapacitated him from prosecuting his endeavours to settle the question of the Kyoto-Hotel road, laid the matter before Captain Brinkley, and asked him to use his good offices, inasmuch as the difficulties which the Directors of the Hotel scheme had encountered would, if not overcome, inevitably create an impression that the scheme was opposed not on its merits, but because it was a foreign enterprise. Captain Brinkley readily acceded. It is unnecessary here to enter into full particulars of the steps he took, as the question immediately under consideration relates to the alternate road only, and it will suffice to say that after much discussion about the possibility of obtaining permanent access to the *Hokokkai's* avenue, Captain Brinkley asked Mr. Nakane, the Secretary of the *Hokokkai*, whether some alternative scheme could not be devised, as it seemed inconceivable that a useful project like that of the hotel should be wholly wrecked owing to such a cause. Mr. Nakane, who fully understood, and professed to sympathise with the point of

view that many foreigners would take unless the affair could be settled, said that he had already given some thought to the matter of an alternative route and that he anticipated no serious obstacle. He then produced an accurate map of the place, and showed that, immediately adjoining the *Hokokkai's* road, lay the grounds of the Miyoho-in temple. These grounds, being the private property of the priests, might be sold by them for any purpose, and as a part of them had actually been sold for the purpose of constructing the *Hokokkai* road, Mr. Nakane thought it probable that the priests would be willing to accommodate the Hotel. Could such an arrangement be effected, the Hotel would have a private avenue of its own in no respect inferior to the *Hokokkai's* avenue. Captain Brinkley inquired what steps could be taken for approaching the priests of the Miyoho-in with the best prospect of success, and Mr. Nakane answered that as he knew the priests personally, having negotiated with them for the purchase of land on behalf of the *Hokokkai*, he would willingly consult with them on behalf of the Hotel also on the occasion of his pending visit to Kyoto whither he was called in the routine of official business. This involved a delay of some weeks, but as it seemed the most promising exit from the dilemma, Captain Brinkley, with Mr. Kirkwood's consent, requested Mr. Nakane to use his good offices. Mr. Nakane left Tokyo shortly afterwards, and on his return he explained to Captain Brinkley that the land of the Miyoho-in was not available, as the priests had entered into some engagement relating to accommodation for a building to enshrine Buddhist relics then *en route* from Ceylon, but that he had mapped out an alternative route and obtained assurances as to its feasibility. This route would not be as favourable as that through the Miyoho-in precincts, but it would apparently suit all the purposes of the Hotel, and moreover the Directors of the latter would be the absolute owners of the road and could obtain it of whatever width they pleased, which would enable them to let or sell spaces along the sides, valuable for the erection of shops. Mr. Nakane had prepared a plan of this route, showing the exact sums demanded by the proprietors of the land. He handed the plan to Captain Brinkley, who in turn transmitted it to Mr. Kirkwood with full explanations as to everything that had transpired. There Captain Brinkley's connexion with the matter ceased completely and finally. To his surprise he received no intimation of any kind as to the subsequent steps taken by the Directors, but he was informed, by a third party, after this matter had begun to be ventilated by the press, that the alternative route suggested and mapped out by Mr. Nakane had not been approved by the Directors. It would now appear, from Mr. Groom's emphatic allegation, that the map and the accompanying details never reached him, and that the Directors remain wholly ignorant of that phase of the matter. It certainly could not have been supposed possible that a point of such importance would have remained beyond the knowledge of the Directors, but from what has been stated above Mr. Groom will see, that his "perfect certainty" as to Captain Brinkley's being unable to substantiate his statements, was not justifiable, and we have no doubt that he will be the first to acknowledge his mistake. What became of Mr. Nakane's map and the accompanying figures we can not tell. Captain Brinkley's information ceases after the transfer of the documents to Mr. Kirkwood.

It seems desirable to make brief comment on some other remarks attributed to Mr. Groom. The *Kobe Herald's* report runs thus:—

"I want to bring out very clearly," Mr. Groom also said, "the fact that it seems to me a most ungracious act, whoever the road belongs to—the Treasury Department or the Hokoku-kai—that they should refuse us permission to use the road for taking timbers to our building. That is a most unheard-of piece of obstruction I call it, and that really is about the whole matter."

The concluding statement of the *Japan Mail* was also brought up, viz.: "Our own conviction is that Mr. Nakane and all Japanese, officials or private persons, connected with this affair worked earnestly and honestly to effect a favourable settlement, and that they will be profoundly astonished at the view taken by the Directors of the Hotel." "Is it such a tremendous matter," Mr. Groom said, commenting on this statement, "to get permission to transport timbers over a road? It seems to me this is making a mountain out of a molehill. They profess to be entirely in favour of the scheme, 'that the Hotel would be an excellent thing,' &c., but how is it that all these difficulties arise? It is pure obstruction: any business man would see that."

Mr. Groom concluded: "The Directors during a year and a half had exhausted all means to enable them to proceed with the building of the Hotel, having had the benefit of the good offices of the Governor and other officials. In spite of all this influence it seems that they could not arrange for the permission to carry the necessary material to the site."

"In the opinion of the Board of Directors the local opposition to the undertaking could not be overcome even by the assistance of prominent officials, and even if the right-of-way difficulty had eventually been overcome, they foresaw other likely obstruction."

It would appear from this that the question turned upon the temporary use of the road for carrying building materials. But of course the permanent use of the road for the purposes of the Hotel was the real question. Mr. Groom speaks of "all these difficulties." But there is only one difficulty, namely, that the *Hokokkai* was unwilling to share its road with a hotel company. Mr. Groom further speaks of having had "the benefit of the good offices of the Governor and other officials." How can that be reconciled with the theory that the enterprise was generally obstructed because it was foreign, as Mr. Groom stated in his report to the shareholders? Finally, Mr. Groom speaks of "local opposition which could not be overcome even by the assistance of prominent officials." As to local opposition, Mr. Groom and his fellow-directors are, of course, in the best position to judge, but we may be permitted to point out that this is an entire change of venue so far as the Directors are publicly concerned. They have hitherto represented the opposition as coming from the *Hokokkai* only. Now the *Hokokkai* has its head quarters in Tokyo, and its Directors are Marquis Kuroda, Baron Kaneko and other prominent gentlemen of Tokyo, while its Secretary is Mr. Nakane, formerly chief of the Local Government Bureau in the Department of Home Affairs. The *Hokokkai's* opposition can scarcely be called local from a Kyoto point of view. It is of course conceivable that the proprietors of Japanese hotels in Kyoto may have endeavoured to place obstacles in the path of a rival institution whose success would mean their ruin. But it is wholly inconceivable that the hotel proprietors of Kyoto can have enlisted the coöperation of a Society like the *Hokokkai* to safeguard their interests by illegitimate methods. If the *Hokokkai's* road has not been immediately available for the purposes contemplated by Mr. Groom and his fellow-directors, the difficulty must have been due either to *bona fide* reasons or to anti-foreign prejudice on the part of the Society. Which view does Mr. Groom take? Perhaps, finally, it may not be amiss to remind Mr. Groom and his friends that so far as this matter is con-

cerned, they are only projectors of a hotel and that they themselves have no title to be heard in any other capacity. Many strenuous efforts have been made in their behalf, but so far from acknowledging them, they seem to labour under a belief that they have encountered factitious obstruction on all sides.

MR. OHASHI SAHEI.

The death is announced at the age of 67 of Mr. Ohashi Sahei, on the 3rd instant at 5 a.m. Mr. Ohashi was a remarkable figure. He came from Echigo in 1887 with a very slender fortune and established a publishing office now widely known as the Hakubunkwan. He commenced by republishing old Japanese novels, and though the works issuing from his press were so carelessly proof-read that they became proverbial for errors, their exceedingly low price attracted wide custom and the Hakubunkwan prospered steadily until its enterprising proprietor came to be reckoned among the millionaires of Japan. Mr. Ohashi's disease was cancer of the stomach, but by the ignorant section of the public his death will doubtless be ascribed to the fact that he purchased and resided in the house of the late General Viscount Kawakami in Bancho, a house supposed to kill all its inmates. The funeral takes place on the afternoon of the 6th. It may be added that Mr. Ohashi, who knew that his years were numbered, recently devoted ten thousand *yen* to the formation a public library, the building for which is now in course of erection in Bancho.

In accordance with the will of the late Mr. Ohashi Sahei, proprietor of the Hakubunkwan, Mr. Ohashi Shintaro, the son and heir of the deceased, has made a donation of *yen* 6,500 to various public bodies and institutions, including *yen* 1,000 to the Nagaoka Primary School in Echigo province, *yen* 1,000 to a primary school in Nihonbashi, *yen* 2,000 to the Waseda University now in course of organization, *yen* 1,000 to the university course of the Shingon sect, *yen* 300 to the Tokyo School for the Dumb and Blind, *yen* 200 to the Tetsugaku-kan in Hongo, and *yen* 1,000 to the Publishers' Guild in Tokyo.

THE TOKYO BARRISTERS.

The Tokyo barristers, to the number of 174, held a meeting on the 1st instant, for the purpose of discussing the Government's proposed amendments of the Criminal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure. This meeting had been anticipated with considerable interest, not merely on account of the importance of the question at issue, but also because the barristers were known to be tolerably equally divided in their views, and because each side had been canvassing with great energy. If legal reputation and standing counted for much, the opponents of revision ought to carry the day, for they are headed by ex-Chief-Justice Miyoshi Taizo, and they include in their ranks a majority the leading lights of the bar, whereas their adversaries are mostly young men. But we can not discover that the opponents of revision have any solid basis for their views. They take their stand on pure conservatism, arguing that as the Criminal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure have been in operation for several years, the nation has become accustomed to them, and their radical alteration would be unwise. Evidently such an argument as that has perennial force. It would acquire fresh cogency every year that passed, and in the end all reform would become impossible.

Very probably the barristers under Mr. Miyoshi Taizo have much more rational reasons to allege, but such is their position as represented by the Tokyo press. At the meeting on the 1st instant they put up Mr. Kikuchi Takeo as their spokesman. He proposed changes which would have practically wrecked the Government's revisions, but on going to the vote his motion was rejected by a majority of 17. It was then decided to determine by signed ballot the chief question—namely, the adoption or rejection of the minor alterations that the reform party proposed to make in the Government's project. But when the ballot was taken, a very noisy scene occurred, owing to an alleged mistake in registering one of the names. Some of the barristers called each other hard names, and showed a disposition to appeal to force. Finally a second ballot was taken, the result being that the anti-reform party obtained 82 votes, against 92 cast by the reformers.

MASAMPHO.

Mr. Sakata, Japanese Consul at Masampho, who is now on a visit to Tokyo, has been interviewed by the *Jimmin*. He says that Masampho, which was opened to foreign trade in May, 1899, and which attracted a considerable share of public attention in the autumn of the same year owing to Russian doings, is a place of much importance. It lies only 37 miles from Fusan, and it served the Mongols for a basis on the occasion of their invasion of Japan in the 13th century. It has always been the chief emporium of the rice grown in Southern Korea. Concerning the complications in 1899, Mr. Sakata says that under the most-favoured-nation clause Japan had undoubted right to purchase land anywhere within a radius of 10 Korean *li*—40 *cho* of Japanese measurement—from an open port. Hence, when she proposed to acquire an area of 250 acres at Cha-pok-po, well within that radius, her action was altogether legitimate. Russia, however, having recourse to something very like a naval demonstration, endeavoured to compel Korea to refuse the concession sought by the Japanese, until finding her remonstrances unsuccessful, she abandoned her attitude of opposition and sought compensation for herself at Yulkumi. It must be confessed, however, that Russia's method of procedure laid her open to some suspicions, for whereas the Japanese had acquired their land at the rate of 200 *yen* an acre, which was about the market price, Russia paid twelve thousand *yen* an acre for a small and less advantageously situated lot of which she subsequently made no use, until quite recently she erected a kind of hut there and placed 10 marines to guard the place, which is absolutely unemployed for any commercial purpose. Japan, on her side, has 7 policemen and 2 gendarmes to preserve order in a settlement of some 250 persons, who last year carried on a trade of 280,000 *yen*. There is an inn called the "Masampho Hotel" in the Japanese settlement, and Russia also has a hotel at Ching-hai-wan, but the doors of the Russian building are overgrown with cobwebs. Steam service between Masampho and Fusan is established, and altogether the former place promises to become very important.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Wednesday, Nov. 6.

It is generally announced by the Tokyo press that the Cabinet has finally effected adjustments which will render it possible to dispense with loans, whether domestic or foreign, during the next fiscal year, and that, at the same time, there will be no interruption of undertakings whose suspension would mean national loss. The programme now adopted is said to have emanated from Admiral Yamamoto, Minister of State for the Navy, and to have received the warm support of General Baron Kodama, Minister of State for the Army. Briefly speaking, the main features of the programme are that large economies should be effected in the ordinary expenditures and that the Departments should pay into the Treasury the sums held by them on account of uncompleted works. It appears that the progress of the *post-bellum* undertakings has not been by any means as rapid as was originally anticipated. To push them at the proposed rate would have caused many difficulties, and would have dislocated the labour market. Hence the sums set aside in the past on account of these enterprises are not fully expended, and if the money can now be made available, it will prove quite sufficient for present purposes, when supplemented by extensive economies which the various Ministers have agreed to make. No figures are furnished to give explicitness to these statements, but there does not appear to be any doubt that the difficulties which recently confronted the Cabinet owing to its failure to dispose of bonds in New York have been successfully grappled with, and that the situation is now easy. It is indeed asserted that the outcome of the matter is to strengthen the position of the Cabinet.

The *Nippon* observes, with apparent truth, that one of the greatest difficulties hitherto encountered by every Cabinet in dealing with the Budget had been want of union among the Ministers themselves, each pulling against the Treasury and on behalf of his own Department alone. Apparently, finding themselves now confronted by a common difficulty, the Ministers have resolved to join hands for its solution, and there can be no doubt that by their united strength they will effect their purpose.

Thursday, Nov. 7.

It is alleged that at the Cabinet meeting on the 5th instant, a final decision was arrived at with regard to next year's budget. One important feature of the programme is that economies to the extent of ten million *yen* are regarded as feasible in the ordinary expenditures of the Departments. Hitherto the Departments have generally found themselves with sums in hand aggregating some three million *yen* at the end of each fiscal year. With these monies and the proceeds of strict economies, the Treasury anticipates an asset of ten millions. In the second place, 16 millions worth of bonds have been sold to the Post Office Savings Bank, and in the third place, out of a sum of 17 million *yen* appropriated for the troops in China, it is believed that 10 millions can be drafted into other sections of the accounts. Finally, the Government had intended to replace a sum of 15 millions borrowed from the Chinese Indemnity of 1895, but that operation can easily be deferred. It will be seen that these four sums aggregate 51 million *yen*. Now the intention had been to raise a sum of 54 million *yen* by the sale of bonds in New York, so that the difference between the original pro-

gramme and the new plan is only 3 million *yen*, a sum too small to cause any embarrassment.

The Treasury's issue of Exchequer Bonds has not been very successful. It is expected that the subscriptions by the general public will not exceed three or four million *yen*, and that the Bank of Japan will have to take some six millions. Osaka offered to purchase only 200,000 *yen* worth.

Friday, Nov. 8.

On the 5th instant, Viscount Katsura entertained at dinner several prominent financial officials as well as the President and Vice-President of the Bank of Japan. Very full explanations were offered with regard to the Government's budgetary programme for next year, which appears to be on the lines already explained in these columns. The Prime Minister mentioned that the Treasury's debt to the Bank of Japan is 29½ million *yen* at present, and that it might have to be raised to 40 million *yen*. The whole would be paid back, however, by the close of the fiscal year, so that no inconvenience to the business world need be anticipated.

Accounts differ as to the views entertained by Japanese merchants and manufacturers with regard to the Government's financial policy. The *Jimmín* maintains that there is much dissatisfaction; the *Jiji*, on the contrary, alleges that the programme is generally endorsed. It can not be doubted, of course, that business men would have been much better pleased had an inflow of foreign capital relieved the tightness in the money market, and some of them may think that cleverer management on the part of the Treasury would have carried the sale of bonds to a successful issue. But the situation being what it is, all impartial persons must be disposed to admit that the Treasury has now taken the course most expedient under the circumstances.

Mr. Kondo Rempai's remarks to the Economic Society at its meeting in the Ueno Sciyoken on the 5th instant, were very practical. He said that whatever might be the fate of special attempts to introduce foreign capital into Japan, there was one source of constant inflow which the Japanese should do everything in their power to encourage, namely, the coming of tourists from abroad. Something like two thousand tourists arrive every year, and supposing them to spend on the average a thousand *yen* each, the total would be two million *yen*. That is a stream of Pictolus that the Japanese should endeavour to promote, to which end they ought to treat foreigners as guests, and instead of trying to extort money from them, should make every charge reasonable and moderate, and should consult their comfort in all directions. That is most practical counsel. The Welcome Society has been doing what it could for some years to further the purpose Mr. Kondo has in view, but the Welcome Society can reach only the fringe of the problem.

On the same occasion, Mr. Nosé, Japanese Consul at Fusan, spoke about the state of the coins circulating in Korea. He alleged that silver coins have become most inconveniently scarce, practically non-existent, the only coins available being of nickel or copper. The nickel coins are struck in four ways: the Government strikes them; the people strike them secretly; the people strike them with official connivance, and the Emperor strikes them. It was originally arranged that when the Gov-

ernment struck such coins, a percentage of the profit should go to the Court, but as that arrangement did not bring much money into His Majesty's pocket, the Court began to act as a mint on its own account. The natural result of all these unsecured issues is that the purchasing power of the coins has fallen appreciably, until a Japanese silver *yen* will buy 140 *sen* in nickel pieces. Local taxes are paid in copper cash, which have a good intrinsic value. The local officials take care that payments shall be made in these coins, which they then sell to Japanese in the settlements for silver *yen*, making a profit of 40 or 50 per cent. on the transaction, and subsequently they exchange the silver *yen* for nickel coins, gaining another 40 per cent. Thus the nickel coins are steadily ousting all sounder money. It will be a bad business when the fares of passengers by the Sôul-Fusan Railway are all paid with nickels.

Subscriptions for the Government's issue of 10 million *yen* worth of exchequer bills amount to only 4,980,000 *yen*. Thus the Bank of Japan has to take up 5,020,000 *yen*. Tokyo subscribed 3,540,000 *yen*; and Osaka, Kyoto, Nagoya, etc., put up only 1,440,000 *yen* between them. Osaka was the most disappointing of all, its offers aggregating only 200,000 *yen*. The subscribers for over 200,000 *yen* were only the Specie Bank of Yokohama, the Mitsu Bishi Bank, the Mitsui Bank, the Fifteenth Bank, the First Bank, the Hundredth Bank, the Osaka Savings Bank and the Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

"CHADAI."

The *Jiji Shimpô* recently employed its powerful pen to promote the introduction of a reform which every one would welcome, namely, the abolition of the *chadai*. There is no more senseless custom, nor could any more senseless custom be devised. It is essentially a remnant of feudal days. It destroys the relation of landlord and guest, for the former regulates his conduct by expectations which must always be more or less fallible, and the latter, if he be a snob—and there is an element of snobism in many men's nature—finds in the *chadai* convenient opportunity to indulge in that disgusting and most inartistic vice, purse-pride. The *Jiji*'s idea, taken up by the *Yorozu Chôho* also—which journal, having battered upon slander, now seeks to become popular by a display of social virtue—is that the inns should distinctly eschew the custom of receiving *chadai*, and should, on the other hand, raise their fixed charges sufficiently to compensate themselves for the resulting loss. An inn in Hokkaido seems to have followed the advice not wisely but too well. It posted up a flaming notice "no *chadai*," and then proceeded to charge its guests 7 *yen* per day for board and lodging. If that tariff be based on a *bonâ fide* estimate of what was required to recoup the loss of *chadai*, it constitutes a pertinent comment on the costly character of the *chadai* habit. But the *Jiji* thinks that it was based on the landlord's greedy eagerness to take advantage of an opportunity. Certainly if Japanese inns are going to charge 7 *yen* a day, a reversion to the *chadai* will be desirable, for that system has at least the advantage of allowing a traveller to choose between extravagance and economy.

THE MANŒUVRES.

In spite of the inclement weather on the morning of the 6th, the Emperor adhered to his resolution of setting out for the manœuvres. The Imperial party left Ueno station at 1 p.m. and reached Utsunomiya at five minutes past five o'clock, the train being only 5 minutes behind time. It need scarcely be said that Utsunomiya was gay with arches and that the sky above the town glittered with fireworks.

The Governor of Sendai, Mr. Onoda, seems to have taken exceptional care to make suitable preparations for the event. Road-repairing and sanitary precautions are said to have been actively going on for some time, and a scale of charges had been issued for all public conveyances, including *jûrikisha*. Field Marshal Marquis Oyama is said to have conveyed instructions to the Governor in the sense that however things might fare with Japanese visitors, the utmost efforts must be made to provide every possible facility and accommodation for the foreign officers attending the manœuvres. The Governor, apprehending scarcity of hotel room, has made arrangements for using the dormitory of the Second High School as sleeping apartments for the foreign officers, and has caused beds and furniture to be placed in the various apartments. The lecture hall of the School will be converted into a species of parlour and smoking room, to which end a piano and a harmonium have been placed there. Provisions are to be supplied by the managers of the Seiyô-ken at Ueno, who have sent out a large supply of table utensils, cooks and waiters.

THE KOREAN LOAN.

The proposed loan of five million *yen* by a so-called French Syndicate to the Korean Government seems to have owed its failure to the inability of the Koreans to furnish any appreciable security. They offered the Sôul-Wiju Railway in the first instance. But the Sôul-Wiju Railway is a property with very doubtful prospects, its future being of a strategical rather than a commercial character. The Korean Government was willing to give a guarantee amounting to two hundred thousand *yen* annually, by way of interest on the capital devoted to the construction of the road. But as that sum would not have sufficed even for the purpose to which it was destined, and there would not have been any provision for a sinking fund, the project necessarily fell through. Then a mining concession was suggested as security; but since the worth of a mine can not be estimated without working it, the Syndicate were naturally unwilling to treat that proposition seriously. There remained the Customs revenue, which would have been the best security of all. Without Mr. McLeavy Brown's consent, however, the Customs revenue could not be hypothecated, and his consent seems to have proved unobtainable. Perhaps the commissioner's obduracy in that matter accounts for the somewhat truculent pressure to which he was subjected. Thus the loan fell through owing to the old-fashioned difficulty, want of security. We take these facts from the *Jimmín*.

A Nagasacki message says some 43 head of cattle that were brought to that port from Chemulpo by the *Uyu Maru* were found to be suffering from rinderpest, and consequently all the animals were killed by the authorities.

FRENCH NOTES.

The Tsaritsa seems to be very fond of photographing. It is recorded that during the military manoeuvres at Reims, Her Majesty, though apparently much fatigued, "followed the operations with attention and kept taking photographs, either of some movements of the troops or of the batteries at the moment when their mechanism was being explained to her." It is well to be a Tsaritsa. If any ordinary lady had attempted to take photographs under such circumstances, there would have been trouble.

A telegram received by the *Fiji Shimpō* says that an Italian squadron has sailed for the Dardanelles as well as the French squadron. The public have not had any information indicating that Italy was likely to take part in this affair, so the news of her action comes as a surprise. All Europe's sympathies, however, are with France, and it is not improbable that, rather than allow needless bloodshed, pressure will be brought to bear on Turkey by the united Powers.

Europe, we observe with pleasure, is beginning to recognise the high statesmanship of M. Delcassé, who has always seemed to us one of the ablest foreign ministers that France has possessed. The *Popolo Romano*, commenting on the Tsar's visit to France, says that it is "a triumph personally for M. Delcassé, whose policy, animated by pacific and conciliatory sentiments, corresponds completely with the intention of His Majesty."

It is not often that newspapers allow their fanaticism to overcome discretion so completely as did the *Libertaire*, an anarchist French journal, when it published an article by a rascal called Laurent Tailhade, appealing for some man courageous enough to rid France and Russia of their chief magistrates. The editor of the *Libertaire* and the author of the article thus rendered themselves liable to imprisonment for from three months to two years. Tailhade had succeeded in evading the police up to the date of latest advices, but the editor had been apprehended. It is surely a strange state of society where such things are possible. We believe that conscription and the huge armaments of the time have much to do with it.

GENERAL BARON KODAMA.

It is alleged that General Baron Kodama is anxious to resign the portfolio of War. His acceptance of that office was originally only a temporary measure, and his recent visit to Formosa, in connexion with the dedication of the shrine to the late Prince Kitashirakawa, showed him, it is said, that his presence is required in the island. General Kodama is known to be a man of great earnestness in the discharge of his duties, and as he agreed to become Governor-General of Formosa before there was any talk of his taking the portfolio of War, he doubtless considers that his first obligation is to the island. On the whole the course now attributed to him seems consistent with the best interests of the country. He has certainly done well as Governor-General of Formosa. Order appears to have been restored there at last, and the public is no longer distressed by accounts of outrages by bandits and other symptoms of unrest. If his presence is required to complete the good work, he acts wisely and patriotically in resigning the pleasanter and more distinguished post of Minister of War.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

It has been definitely decided that Mr. Kurino, hitherto Japanese Representative in Paris, will be transferred to St. Petersburg, and that Mr. Motono, now Japanese Representative in Belgium, will succeed Mr. Kurino in Paris. Mr. Motono is on his way to Japan, and will probably reach Kobe about the 27th inst.

The German Admiral, introduced by Count Arco-Valley, and the French Admiral, introduced by the Representative of France, were received in audience by the Emperor on the 3rd instant. Sir Claude and Lady MacDonald also had audience of the Emperor on the occasion of their return to Japan. Sir Claude MacDonald introduced Vice-Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge.

There has been a big seizure of gamblers in Tokyo. The arrests were effected at half-past nine o'clock on the night of the 1st inst. at the house of Aoki Kumejiro, in the Kyobashi quarter of Tokyo. This man had been keeping a gambling den under pretence of engaging in land transport operations. The police completely surrounded the place, and arrested 86 persons amid a scene of great confusion. Aoki himself, however, managed to effect his escape.

A few days ago it was journalistically reported that a number of German marines, landing at Nagasaki, had formed a camp, pending some repairs of their vessel and that the camp was guarded by armed sentinels. Some of our Japanese contemporaries were disposed to speak strongly about this incident as a violation of their country's sovereignty, but it subsequently transpired, as a matter of course, that whatever had been done was done with the full assent and co-operation of the Japanese local authorities. The *Nippon*, however, now publishes a story of a different character. It says that a drunken German marine, having behaved with great violence at a Japanese restaurant, was apprehended by the police but broke away from them and escaped into the camp mentioned above. Thence he presently emerged accompanied by a number of his comrades, and falling upon the police, of whom there were three or four, these marines beat them severely. Application was made to have the man delivered over, but he still remains in camp, and the only satisfaction thus far obtained is a letter of apology from the German Consul. The *Nippon* complains very bitterly of this outrage, but it need scarcely be said that without fuller and better authenticated details, no judgment can be passed.

All residents of Tokyo and Yokohama will be glad to learn that the Venerable Archdeacon Shaw is steadily recovering from the attack of illness which at one time assumed such a serious aspect. Dr. Baetz has been in constant and most kindly attendance, so that the Archdeacon has had the best possible medical care. Convalescence is expected in a few days.

We learn that a change is about to be made in the foreign direction of the Uyeno Academy of music. The Japanese diplomatic representative at Berlin has been requested to engage a new general instructor: and it is expected that the coming incumbent will enter upon his duties in Tokyo early in 1902. We trust this new departure will have a good effect, and place the Imperial Music-school on the very pinnacle of success.

The despatch boat *Chihaya* (1,250 tons) re-

cently built at Yokosuka, has been added to the Japanese fleet. Her debut was unfortunate, as on her trial trip she collided with a torpedo-destroyer. But the damage sustained was insignificant. She is said to be a success. Her stipulated speed was 21 knots, but she made 22 on her forced-draught trial.

The Nippon Land and Sea Insurance Company, which by failure to meet its engagements in London and San Francisco, attracted a great deal of unfavourable notice and finally applied for permission to go into liquidation, has now been allowed to do so, or will be allowed in a few days. The application was originally refused by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, which despatched experts to make a thorough investigation of the Company's affairs. In consequence of the report submitted by them, leave to liquidate was withheld, and in the meanwhile the shareholders who had not paid the calls on their shares—to the amount of five hundred thousand yen—were required to do so, all sales of shares being forbidden in the interval. It appears that about three hundred thousand yen has now been collected, and as the London and San Francisco liabilities are not so large as was supposed, there will be no difficulty in discharging all obligations. Indeed, a surplus is expected to be returned to the shareholders. Under those circumstances leave to liquidate will be given.

The representatives of the so-called "reform party" of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha had an interview with the President, Mr. Kondo Rempai, on the 28th October. It seems to have been a very amicable meeting. The "reformers" explained that they had no complaint whatever to prefer against the present management of the Company, but they could not reasonably expect to see its affairs always in such good hands, and they therefore desired a stricter system of organization and control, which should avert all future dangers and be a pattern to other companies. Mr. Kondo promised that full attention should be given to the points raised by them, but he asked that they should commit their views to writing, in order to facilitate discussion by the principal officers of the Company.

It is curious to observe how extremely sensitive some folks are to criticism and how difficult they find it to distinguish between comment and condemnation. With regard to complaints about the Tokyo roads, appearing in the correspondence columns of a contemporary, we took occasion to observe that a serious obstacle to the making of good roads is the difficulty of getting broken stone, a difficulty which has been for many years familiar to every one interested in the subject. The rejoinder evoked from one of the correspondents—"Grumbler"—by our innocent observation is that the *Japan Mail* sounds that all too familiar note of *shikata ga nai*, that we "defend the present practice," and that "it must have made several readers rub their eyes to find the *Japan Mail*, of all papers, coming to the defence of the present system of road-mending." What a veritable "Grumbler" it is to be sure! Need we assure him that the *Japan Mail* does not say *shikata ga nai*, does not defend the present practice, and does not support the present system of road-mending. To say that a certain medicine is difficult to procure does not mean that no medicine whatever should be administered. We trust that "Grumbler" has not injured his eyes

by rubbing them, but if he opened them just a little bit wider he would see more clearly.

Mr. Romanoff, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs in Russia, and his party, numbering 11 in all, reached Nagasaki on the evening of the 3rd and devoted the 4th to visiting the Mitsui Bishi Docks and the Mitsui Bishi Coal Mines, after which they proceeded to Miike to inspect the Karatsu and Miike Mines. They were to return to Nagasaki on the 5th and to resume their journey to Tokyo on the 6th.

The *Shogyo Shimpō* alleges that Mr. Romanoff has abandoned his idea of visiting Yokohama and Tokyo. This change of plan is referred to instructions received from St. Petersburg. Our contemporary adds that as Mr. Romanoff is a great lover of objects of art, he will probably spend in Kyoto what time remains available for seeing Japan.

Twelve British naval officers are *en route* for the scene of the autumn manoeuvres. Marquis Date, of Sendai, has contributed 2,000 *yen* towards the citizens' expenses in connexion with the manoeuvres.

The property of the Nishinari Railway has been distrained for a paltry sum of five thousand *yen*. It appears that, the company having failed to redeem a promissory note for that amount, the bank which had cashed the note fell back upon the endorser, one of its own principal officials, and the latter, in turn, obtained an order to seize the railway's property. The Nishinari Railway is a small Osaka line.

The Chrysanthemum Garden Party at the Palace is to take place on the 16th inst. Should the weather be unpropitious, the party will be abandoned.

The Naval Authorities are said to be contemplating the establishment of a naval station in Formosa. Recent events have shown that the China seas are likely to be a scene of activity in the immediate future. Japanese men-of-war have found continuous employment there during the past few years. But Japan has no naval station contiguous to those waters. Sascho is the nearest, and Sascho can not compare in that respect with the Russian Port Arthur, the British Wei-hai-wei and the German Kiaochow. These considerations are very obvious, and it is predicted that they will finally produce the effect of postponing the projected construction of a naval station at Muroran, for the sake of immediately constructing one in Formosa.

Friends of Japan will read with much pleasure the speech delivered by the Minister of State for Education at the Fifth High School in Kumamoto, which His Excellency visited on the occasion of his recent tour of inspection in Kiushiu. Dr. Kikuchi pointed out that one of the serious defects of education in Japan at present is multiplicity of examinations. Students devote their whole attention to "cramming" for examinations, and teachers direct their instruction to the same end. Nothing conduces less to the making of practical men, and it is of practical men that Japan has most need at present. She wants engineers, she wants navigators, she wants technical experts of every kind. The supply is quite inadequate, and while youths occupy their energies getting up for examination purposes theoretical sciences which serve no useful purpose in their future careers, the country's progress languishes. These truths can not be too strongly impressed on the attention of those engaged in the work of education.

THE BOOKSHELF.

Mr. Walter Denning, the first volume of whose new series of Anglo-Japanese Readers was recently published, has now brought out a book entitled "Specimens of Translation." It is a small volume as to size, and it may be purchased for 25 *sen* at the Sanseido in Tokyo, but it contains 150 closely printed pages of translations given side by side with the Japanese text. A great variety of subjects have been ranged over by the author, from newspaper articles and political speeches to philosophic utterances and orthographic discussion. We think that this book must prove most useful to Japanese students of English and also to English students of Japanese, for the translations are not only accurate but also idiomatic. The idea of publishing such a volume is novel, we believe, but that something of the kind was wanting no one can doubt now that the discovery has been made. We hope the public will appreciate the book as fully as its merits deserve.

The Snares of the World, by HAMILTON AIDE. London, John Murray.

It is a pleasant surprise to receive a novel from the pen of Mr. Hamilton Aide in the year of grace 1901, for the veteran essayist and *litterateur* has been comparatively silent for some space now. But the passage of time—it is something like 45 years ago since Mr. Aide first made a stir in the literary world—has brought no blunting of his powers of critical observation, nor cramped the happy expression of his style. *The Snares of the World* is a capital story of modern fashionable folk and one imagines that some at least of the characters have been limned from real life. The heroine, the *Hon. Mayra O'Connell*, a lovely Irish girl of charming character, is an emancipated woman in the best meaning of the term. *Mayra* unconsciously falls in love with a man whom she endows with graces of mind and heart that border almost on the godlike. But her idol has feet of clay and the process of disillusionment for the high-spirited, noble-hearted Irishwoman is very bitter. But sunshine follows the storm and in the end *Mayra* places her love and life in the safe-keeping of a man who is thoroughly worthy of her. The scenes of the novel take us to Ireland, anon to Hungary, and of course to London and English country-houses, and many delightful characters are introduced as the story progresses. Among them is one *Count Falkenstein*, an Hungarian magnate with some original ideas of his own with regard to the treatment of gypsies and the peasantry on his estate. He has gypsy blood in his veins and this enables the author to introduce some pleasant and unusual incidents in his narrative that otherwise would seem incongruous at this late stage of European civilization. Another interesting figure is *Lady Bramleigh*, a philanthropic and beautiful member of the aristocracy, whose doings and manoeuvres bear a close resemblance to those of a certain living countess who at times takes up a prominent space in current fashionable gossip. The pen-pictures of modern life are very vividly drawn and together with the fine-character developments increase the charm of a very attractive story. The book is on sale by Messrs. Kelly and Walsh.

THE LATE MR. H. GRAUERT.

We regret to record the death of Mr. H. Grauert, which took place on Friday morning, Nov. 1. The deceased gentleman, who was one of the best-known in the German community, had been ill for some time, diabetes, it was understood, being the cause of his sickness, but it was not till within a day or two ago that a fatal termination to his illness was apprehended. Mr. Grauert will be remembered by all with whom he came in contact as an amiable gentleman of the most profound business integrity, and the deepest sympathy

will be felt for his widow and young family in their sad bereavement.

The remains of Mr. Hermann Grauert, were interred on Monday forenoon in the General Cemetery of Yokohama. Shortly before nine o'clock in the morning the coffin was removed from the residence No. 263, Bluff, to the Catholic Church at No. 80 former settlement, where a requiem mass was performed, Father Pettier being the chief officiating clergyman and being assisted by four other priests and a number of acolytes. The service, which was largely musical, was attended by a large number of residents, the unusual extent to which all nationalities were represented testifying unmistakably to the high esteem in which the deceased gentleman was held by the foreign community. The coffin was carried from the Church by the Japanese employes of Mr. Grauert and when the cortege set out for the cemetery, the widow of the deceased with his only son followed the hearse, Mr. R. Bleifus accompanying her as mourner. The pall-bearers, who walked beside the hearse, were:—Messrs. H. J. Holm, V. Gielen, F. Grosser, F. Retz, T. Meyerdirks, O. Hayne-mann, M. Kauffmann, and B. A. Munster.

The hearse was covered with wreaths and a large number of Japanese stands of flowers formed part of the procession. At the cemetery a short service took place and the coffin was then consigned to its place.

FIRES.

Fire broke out at 10.45 p.m. on Thursday night in a tea godown of Messrs. Mourilyan, Heimann and Co. at No. 35, and soon spreading under the influence of a brisk northerly breeze caught another godown of the same firm. Both buildings were single storey, stone-faced and tile-roofed. The supply of water was, unfortunately, very poor, one hydrant being quite unworkable, and in any case it would probably have been impossible to prevent the flames from spreading to the two-storey dwelling house of brick, stone-faced, tile-roofed, with its outhouse, at No. 66, occupied by Dr. A. G. Smith, which were quite gutted.

The Kagacho and Water Police Brigades under Inspector Ikariyama turned out and rendered valuable assistance, especially with their floating steam barge. Also fire parties with two manual engines came ashore from the French cruisers *D'Entrecasteaux* and *Friant*, in charge of officers, but their services were not required. On account of the tide being ebb the Satsumacho Brigade which, under Supt. Morgan turned out promptly, could not work its steamer. Dr. Smith's property was fully covered by insurance and he saved his instruments.

An extensive fire occurred at Minatocho, Noshiro, Akita Prefecture, at two o'clock on the morning of the 1st inst. One hundred and eighty-five houses were destroyed. No one was hurt.

Fire broke out in the Yoshiwara at Susukiro, Sapporo, on the night of the 1st inst. Five houses were burned.

On the night of the 4th inst. fire is reported to have broken out in the Totomi Tobacco Factory in Hamamatsu and the whole of the premises were destroyed.

WILL ADAMS' GRAVE.

Dr. Hocken, of Dunedin, New Zealand, who is now on a visit to Japan, writes to us calling attention to the state of Will Adams' grave. He says:—

Visiting a few days since the historic spot I was surprised and grieved to find the tomb and its fencing so dilapidated; several of the pillars—some with Japanese inscriptions—were lying on the ground encrusted with mud and lichens. One intimation stated that the railing had been painted by the men of a British warship. Another, ran: "Will Adams' tomb renovated Jan. 1878, to be maintained for ten years by order of Norman Wiard, Anji Renroko in charge, a person of Hase." Surely appeal is needless to ensure the restoration of so interesting a memorial to one whose memory and deeds do justice to us, his countrymen, and were so highly estimated by the Japanese themselves.

THE CABINET.

SENSATIONAL and generally baseless reports are circulated in many quarters about the probable effects of the Cabinet's failure to sell bonds in New York. Politicians that desire to see a ministerial crisis are diligently predicting the resignation of the Cabinet, and are inviting the public to believe that alarms and excursions are taking place on the official stage. But the folks behind the scenes do not appear to be particularly disturbed. The Treasury has taken its measures promptly. It has done three things, so far as we can see: sold 16 million *yen* worth of bonds to the Postal Savings Bank; issued 10 million *yen* of exchequer bills, and postponed the repayment of its debt of 24 million *yen* to the Bank of Japan. These are temporizing measures, it is true, and some critics will doubtless say that to make ends meet by declining to discharge old liabilities and contracting new, is a sorry sort of performance. After all, however, the business upon which the Treasury was engaged in New York was the raising of a loan, and the only difference between the present situation and the contemplated one, is that instead of owing money abroad, the Government will continue to owe it at home. Japan has been fortunate in many things, but she is not to be congratulated as to the phases of her finance during her *post-bellum* period of expansion. In point of fact she has a handsome surplus of annual revenue, but it does not suffice to pay for the extraordinary enterprises to which she has put her hand, enterprises which any other country, having access to the world's money market, would pay for with borrowed funds. Undoubtedly her financiers made a mistake in 1896 when they imagined that during the next seven years the domestic market would respond readily to calls amounting to something like 150 million *yen* for prosecuting the various undertakings planned in the sequel of the war. Foreign onlookers did not endorse that forecast, being convinced that the Japanese people would require all their available capital for their own purposes—namely, to prosecute the various enterprises invariably projected by a victorious nation—and that recourse to the European money market would in the end become inevitable. Had that necessity been recognised at the time, the country would have fared better, for all the money required in connexion with the *post-bellum* programme could have been obtained with the greatest ease immediately after the war. The result of not entering the London market then as a borrower was that the Treasury had to commence a long series of struggles resulting from failures to place the projected domestic loans, and the roughly judging public thus gradually arrived at the conclusion that Japan's finances were in disorder and that to lend money to her would be a very risky venture. Yet the real trouble is that she is trying to pay

out of ordinary income expenditures which fall properly under the heading of capital, and that if she could re-adjust her account she would find herself in a flourishing condition. The railways and telegraphs which the State now seeks to extend are returning an average revenue of 6½ per cent., and that consequently becomes a thoroughly sound enterprise, to say nothing of the part that such things perform as developers of national wealth. It is futile now to wish that her economists had conceived larger ideas, instead of resorting to a course of finikin finance which has kept her constantly before the public as a seeker of small accommodation and has convinced the world that her affairs are not flourishing. But it is not too late to hope that her politicians will see the wisdom of not giving factitious importance to events such as the failure to sell a poor five millions sterling worth of bonds. From the writings of certain vernacular journals and from the talk of certain politicians one would imagine that a national catastrophe had occurred, and that nothing less than the sacrifice of a cabinet can appease the deity of luck. We do not perceive any symptoms of this hysteria in governmental circles, and we may be permitted to remind party politicians that all their outcry only tends to create a situation with which they themselves would be quite incompetent to cope did they succeed in getting into power. They, too, are concerned in seeing their country prosperous, but it must be frankly confessed that ever since the opening of the Diet, and ever since the beginning of the farcical clamour for a reduction of the land tax and a cutting down of official salaries, the doings of the political parties have steadily contributed to injure Japan's credit.

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF THE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

Under the title of *Mōmoku teki Jisenka* (Blind Dispensers of Charity) the *Chūō Kōron* discusses the principles that ought to guide benevolent societies and those individuals who habitually dispense charity. That more harm than good is done by numerous bodies whose express object it is to help the poor, says the *Chūō Kōron*, is an undoubted fact. There are two extremes which it is well to avoid: one being utter indifference to the lot of our fellow-men and the other being communism. But how to help the poor without increasing poverty is a problem not easily solved. Perhaps the people who do most harm as dispensers of charity are religious people who under the influence of emotion scatter gifts right and left indiscriminately; more as a gratification to their own feelings than out of regard to the worthiness of the objects of their charity. In an age when charity is fashionable and when the names of donors are blazoned abroad to the encouragement of vanity in thousands of instances, the results of help given are not looked into and blind distribution goes on with its deadly work of undermining that independence of spirit which is one of the finest of all moral traits. Charity should be separated from religion, says the *Chūō Kōron*. When charity is principally managed by religious people it tends to manufacture hypocrites. When people are in want there is a great danger of their pretending to believe what in their hearts they reject for the sake of the temporary aid to be received. What is called softness of heart in

the dispenser of charity is by no means a desirable quality; as a man or woman who has this is more easily imposed on. The fact is the dispensation of charity must be regarded as a purely business proceeding, and it must be carried on on business principles. Each case must be investigated; and where it is found that poverty is the result of idleness or vice, people should be allowed to suffer the natural consequences of their folly. But it is lawful of course to help those who suffer on account of the idleness or vice of others. It is not enough to help the poor temporarily and to take no steps for getting rid of the cause of poverty. Most of the poverty that exists in the world is remediable. To attack it at its root is what society must do. But this is done only to a very limited extent. The *Chūō Kōron* addresses charity dispensers as follows:—*Tōku yamai no genin yori kitaru wao omowazu, tada bimbōnin wao sukuite, hito ni hokoru tomo-gara, sukoshiku kayarimite, unshiro tsumetaki shisō wao motte yeyen ni watawai no ne wao tatsu koto wao kurete-yo.* But this method of proceeding is by no means popular, continues the organ we are quoting. There is little sensation and picturesqueness about it, and so the work of manufacturing crowds of hypocrites for every deserving case helped goes on. Even where orphans who really need help are concerned, the greatest care should be taken to cultivate the spirit of independence among them and to cut them off from mere charity as soon as possible. Care also should be taken not to make the lot of orphans better than that of the children of hard-working parents. This would be equivalent to putting a premium on beggary. . . . Women's charity associations are as a rule much more injurious to society than those carried on by men; because women do not realise the importance of independence of spirit, living as they do lives of dependence (*Fujin teki megumi ga hito wao doku [poison] suru hanahadashiki wa satoru-heshi*). The *Chūō Kōron* concludes by affirming that most of the evils attendant on indiscriminate charity-giving are caused by the action of religious people who do not trouble themselves about the real causes of the distress they attempt to relieve.

In another article entitled *Jidai Shisō no Gisei*, the *Chūō Kōron* contends that the present age is unfavourable to high-toned morality; that those who are most successful in competition with others are usually men who are quite unscrupulous as to the methods they follow. What is required for success is neither feeling nor intellect as much as will. Hoshi Toru attained the position he held principally owing to the strength of his will. He was in every way a product of the age and thoroughly understood what are the conditions of success. He despised weak-willed men and gathered around him men of indomitable resolution. His untimely end was something that he could not foresee. Barring such an accident, the course that he took was bound to be successful.

The *Tōkei Shūshi* reproduces a table of statistics prepared by the Department of Justice two years ago giving a list of criminals and the religious sects to which they belonged.

Religion.	Males.	Females.	First Offences.	Frequent Offences.	Total.
Shintō	2,444	195	1,854	787	2,639
Shin Sect	47,025	6,660	34,855	18,830	53,685
Zen "	23,986	2,755	16,939	9,802	26,741
Shingon "	15,433	2,053	11,143	6,343	17,486
Jōdo "	13,645	1,844	10,243	5,246	15,489
Nichiren "	8,917	1,515	6,434	3,998	10,432
Tendai "	3,930	482	3,108	1,304	4,412
Yūzu Nem-butusu "	397	32	309	120	429
Ji "	264	11	159	119	275
Total	113,597	15,352	83,187	45,762	128,949
Greek Ch. & R. Catholic ...	51	4	36	19	—
Protestants ...	64	2	47	19	—
Christian Sect uncertain...	38	7	30	15	—
Total	153	13	113	53	166
Others	3	—	1	2	3
Belonging to no religion..	15,732	2,999	12,394	6,137	18,531
Undetermined	917	181	548	550	1,068
Grand total...	132,846	18,540	98,095	53,291	151,586

To the nine thousandth number of the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*, already noticed in these columns, Dr. Inoue Tetsujirō contributed an extremely long article entitled, "Religion and Morality from an educational point of view." Dr. Inoue's views have been so often stated in these Summaries that it is unnecessary on this occasion to do more than give an outline of the position taken by him in reference to the introduction of religious teaching in schools. The article is divided into nine parts. We give an abstract of the opinions expressed under each separate heading. (1) There has been a great deal of discussion of late as to the inefficiency of our educational system, and various persons have suggested that what is wrong is the want of religion and morality in the teaching. The present writer is of opinion that no radical change in the system followed is called for, and his advice to those who are responsible for the education of the nation is to keep to the old lines and turn a deaf ear to the advocates of change. Let things be discussed as much as possible, but let no changes in principles be ventured on at the instance of short-sighted people or because the representatives of certain sects advocate the substitution of their views for those now acted on. (2) Christians constantly affirm that the reason of the weakness of the moral restraint and influence exercised in schools is the absence of religion. They take it for granted that there can be no high class morality without religion—an assumption for which there is no warrant whatever. To me it appears that the introduction of religion into schools would create far more evil than it could possibly remedy. Religion must be kept out of all Government schools. (3) The introduction of religion into a school means the propagation of sectarianism, as sects are necessarily rivals and in many cases reconciliation is impossible. The imbuing of innocent, ignorant young children with party feelings is an unmitigated evil. When people come to years of discretion they have opportunities of hearing and judging for themselves what is to be said in favour of this creed and that, but while they are children their minds should not be warped in one direction or another. By religion I need hardly say I mean established creeds like Christianity and Buddhism. The advisability of imparting religious ideas that are not distinctively sectarian is another question, which is not now under discussion. Of course there is religion which is the property of all thinkers. But it is not this that Christians and Buddhists wish to teach in the schools. They wish to propagate their own narrow, exclusive, sectarian views. They are the vendors of special wares and wish to establish a monopoly. There are truths connected with Christianity and Buddhism that can be utilised discreetly by teachers, but this is quite different to allowing the regular representatives of these creeds to teach their own special doctrines. (4) Both Christianity and Buddhism are some two thousand years old, and it is not to be supposed that they are adequate to the wants of the present age. In both of them, as I said before, there are elements that can be used. Buddhism has its deep philosophy and Christianity has certain valuable ethical principles. These elements can be woven into the teacher's instruction without his committing himself to the advocacy of the Christian creed, or the Buddhist creed, as it exists to-day. (5) Religion as taught by priests and ministers at the present time is full of superstition. One of the objects of education is to get rid of the superstition that is apt to haunt the mind of youth. Nothing could be more opposite than the spirit of modern science and superstition. While teaching the latter in the school the former must not be allowed to enter. As for religious ceremonies most of them are very silly. (*Shūkyō no gishiki ni ōku wa, makoto ni bakageta mono.*) If one sect be allowed to propagate its doctrines in the school others cannot be forbidden. There is no safe course but keeping them all out. (6) The great religions of the world were much needed in the dark ages during which they appeared, but are not needed in the same degree now. The world has outgrown them to a large extent. It cannot be said that religion has progressed proportionately with other things, and that is the

reason why existing creeds are no longer believed in by the learned, who turn to philosophy to supply them with matter for thought and for guidance. The principle that religion needs constant renovation has been established beyond doubt by the history of the various creeds. Brahminism gave place to Buddhism, Judaism to Christianity, and later on Roman Catholic Christianity was replaced by Protestant Christianity in certain countries. But the transformation and renovation have not gone on at a sufficiently rapid pace to allow of the educationist's making use of religion as it is taught to-day. (7) What is indispensable to everybody is morality. This should take the place of religion in all schools. In France and Switzerland religion is kept out of the schools (*Shūkyō wa Kyōiku no hani yori nazotte aru.*) (8) When we speak of the necessity of introducing morality into the schools, we do not mean by this that we advocate the teaching of mere theories, such as that of Utilitarianism. We must have moral teaching that is effective in influencing the lives of men,—that serves as a standard and a guide to each person who uses it. This kind of ethics may with propriety be called religion. In the case of educated people the foundation of ethical belief is undoubtedly philosophy. With foreign philosophers like Kant, Lotze, and Green ethics and religion are part of one system, which constitutes efficient moral guidance. Confucianism, which is a system of morals, served all the purposes of a religion in this country for a very long time. (9) It cannot be said that the object of religion, as generally understood and the object of national education are the same. The principal object of religion is to give to mankind mental satisfaction. The object of state education is to make the nation prosperous and to encourage its progress in every way possible. Teaching which interferes with the realization of the latter aim should on no account be allowed.

* * *

The Roman Catholic organ the *Kyōe*, which of late has been greatly improved in many ways, in its 247th number, quotes from the *Asomori Shinbō* a speech of Mr. Honda Yōichi, in which he gave an account of his visit to Europe last year. Among other things Mr. Honda is reported to have in substance spoken as follows:—"We have a variety of religious beliefs in this country. All sorts of sects have sent missionaries to Japan. The same diversity of belief is found in Western countries. What impressed me while in Europe last year was the danger of conflict between the secular and the spiritual power, specially in Italy. At Rome I found two kings. They each had their separate courts and were surrounded by soldiers. From foreign Powers separate ministers were accredited to each. Two sets of orders were issued to the same subjects. I wondered how the unity of a state thus governed could be preserved. It seemed to me that the situation if introduced into this country would be fraught with danger. . . . Japanese must be careful what form of faith they adopt, and must be specially careful in reference to Catholicism." Commenting on this the *Kyōe* says:—"We are astonished that a man of Mr. Honda's standing should show such ignorance of history. Once the Pope did wield secular power, but since Italy was united under Victor Emanuel the Pope has had no secular power. The Vatican only was left to the Pope at that time. Mr. Honda's account of the situation is quite misleading."

In No. 238, the *Kyōe* replies to an adverse criticism of religion published in the *Nippon*. The latter asserted that religion and religious people had lost their sacredness in the eyes of the public and that the reason of this is the worldliness of professors of religion. To this the *Kyōe* retorts that religious people can't be held responsible for the indifference shown to them and their creed. It is the result of influences over which they have no control. The world is bent on money-making and in the rush of business life the claims of religion are little regarded. The fault of this lies with the public generally and is no proof of lack of earnestness in the propagators of creeds.

The *Kyōe* is nothing if not controversial. It replies to attacks on the Roman Catholic creed

from all quarters, and in its turn carries war into the enemy's camp. The *Saikyō Jihō*, a Buddhist organ, writes on the spread of socialism in Japan and says that Christianity is encouraging it. To this the *Kyōe* replies that it is only certain Protestant writers such as Messrs. Kinoshita, Abe, and Uchimura that espouse socialistic doctrines of an extreme type. By the Roman Catholics the relations of the classes to each other are explained in a manner conducive to order and quiet.

The *Kyōe* informs us that the Roman Catholic Mission in the East includes 31 ecclesiastical districts as follows:—In Japan, 4; Korea, 1; Manchuria, 2; Tibet, 1; Southern China, 7; Tonquin (Annam), 3; Cochinchina, 3; India, 4; between Malacca and India, 6. These districts are under the control of 35 Bishops, with a staff of 1,117 foreign missionaries. There are 2,428 evangelists and 1,254,068 converts. The baptisms in 1900 amounted to 219,275. Out of these 30,812 were adults. There are 4,783 church buildings, 41 Schools of Divinity, 2,133 theological students, 2,910 elementary schools and orphanages, and 93,537 pupils and orphans in these institutions.

The following is the report for Japan for the year 1900:—

	Tōkyō.	Nagasaki.	Osaka.	Hokkaido.	Totals.
No. of Converts	9,053	37,101	4,294	4,643	55,091
Received from other churches	3	—	4	4	11
No. of baptised					
Adults	619	432	138	298	1,487
Converts' children	191	1,344	188	59	1,782
Children baptised at the point of death	287	320	306	388	1,301
Total	1,097	2,096	632	745	4,570
Bishops	1	1	1	1	4
Missionaries	36	31	27	21	115
Japanese <i>Shinai</i> (Catechists)	2	27	2	1	32
Catechists	22	200	38	18	278
Church buildings, temporary and permanent	40	60	31	25	156
Schools of Divinity	1	1	—	—	2
Theological Students	4	26	4	5	39
Elementary Schools and Orphanages	21	16	9	8	54
Pupils and Orphans	2,792	8,442	600	916	4,452

The increase for the year, taking the whole country, was 735 converts, the baptisms showed a decrease over last year of 160.

The Roman Catholic Mission, according to the *Kyōe*, is feeling the need of more union among its various churches, and with a view of promoting this, a society has been formed called the 教友會, Kyōyūkai. The foundation ceremony of this Association was attended by *Les Abbés* Everard, Ligneul and Bertrand. In stating the objects of the Society on that occasion, it was remarked that the great opposition which the Catholic Church encounters in various quarters can only be successfully met by more combination among members of the Church, and by making efforts to instruct and stir up converts who had been baptised in infancy and had grown up without comprehending all that religion required of them. Debating societies were to be started and other efforts were to be made to awaken a spirit of inquiry. The importance of the Church's possessing a literary organ capable of representing Catholic views in an adequate manner was dwelt upon.

* * *

Mr. Nakae Tokusuke's *Ichinen-yūhan* was fully noticed in these columns in the "Monthly Summary of Current Japanese Literature for October." Mr. Nakae has written another somewhat remarkable book called *Zoku Ichinen-yūhan*, but the subject of which is given as *Mushin, mureikon* (No God and no Soul). This like the former work is published by the Hakubunkan and sells at 35 sen a copy. A review of the *Mushin, mureikon* appears in the *Kokumin Shinbun* over the signature of "Muyen," the writer who dealt with Dr. Hozumi's "Ancestor Worship" in the columns of the same paper. The following is the substance of "Muyen's" review. This book is published as a supplement to or a continuation of the *Ichinen-yūhan* and bears the title of *Zoku Ichinen-yūhan*. The former work dealt with literature principally.

This one treats of philosophy. Mr. Nakae rejects the popular theories in reference to the existence of God and a soul and advocates the view that all philosophy must rest on an experimental, intellectual and scientific basis. The philosophy advocated is wholly materialistic and savours of arbitrariness. The body becomes the principal essence (本體) to be relied on and the mind is worked by means of it. The bodily substance becomes imperishable and thus we have an immortal body instead of an immortal soul. Matter alone is eternal and it forms the substratum of all things. Here "Muyen" complains of the ease with which Mr. Nakae reaches this startling conclusion—a conclusion which is directly opposed to the views of the majority of the world's great philosophers. To the majority of thinkers the *Cogito, ergo sum* argument suffices to demonstrate the existence of mind as distinct from matter. What is new about Mr. Nakae's book is not the theory it advocates, but the manner in which that theory is stated, which savours of the openness and the absence of any desire to write for effect that characterises the true philosopher. In elaborating the theory that spirit perishes but matter remains, he says:—"While the souls of Christ and Shaka have perished, even the roadside droppings of the horse last for ever. The spirit of Sugawara Michizane became extinct with his body, but the branches and leaves of the plum-tree he so much loved have propagated themselves a thousand times and secured for themselves an eternal existence."^{*} Mr. Nakae then goes on to speak of himself thus, *Mi taishitsu ni okasare, ichi nen, hannen to nichi-nichi, tsukizuki, shi ni chikazuki, tsutsu aru jinbutsu nado ni arite wa, shinin (深仁), shikō (至公), no Kami ari, mata reikon ga fumetsu de atte, sunawachi shingo (身後) naruo dokuji no shi (資) zoe tamochi uru to shitara naraba, oini mizukara nagasamuru tokoro ga aru de arō; shikashi rigaku no sōgen (尸骸) wo ikan sen.* "For a man who is stricken with a mortal disease and who for the space of one year and a half, month by month and day by day, draws nearer death it would be no small solace to know that there is an all-loving and impartial God, that the soul is immortal and that hence human beings after death^{*} will have independent existence. But (if such theories be accepted) what becomes of the sacredness and inviolability of scientific truth?"[†] It is its plain declaration on this point that makes this book so different from other works of the same kind. Even those who differ from Mr. Nakae can not withhold their sympathy from him in his difficulty. Mr. Nakae is wholly devoted to what he considers to be the truth and cares not a straw for anything else. The pursuit of truth is his one delight. What makes this book valuable is the resolute manner in which it sets aside as quite untenable that theory which makes man the centre of the universe. The idea of the existence of a personal God and of an immortal soul has its origin in the notion that man is the centre of the universe and that his comfort and welfare are of more importance than all else in the system of existing things. To Mr. Nakae this theory appears to be the height of absurdity. To him it seems inconceivable that a being which in the great life of the universe, amid the infinities of time and space, of matter and motion, appears utterly insignificant, should be the pivot on which all the complicated system turns. The importance attached to human beings, the superiority of man to all other existences for the purposes of the philosopher may be an almost indispensable theory. But on what foundation

does such an assumption rest? The theory that another life is needed to set straight or to atone for the inequalities of human lot in this life is thus based on the supposition that man's lot is the first consideration in the arrangement of the affairs of the universe. A study of astronomy and other sciences has demonstrated to Mr. Nakae that there is no satisfactory ground for this supposition and so current theology and current psychology are both rejected by him. But what is worthy of note is that his theory respecting the comparative insignificance of man, whom he regards as a mere dot on the great map of time and space, does not make him indifferent to the well-being of his fellow-creatures. These last two books of his are full of the most fervid utterances on truth and error, virtue and vice, right and wrong, and it is quite plain to him who reads between the lines that the author of these last messages to the world he is so soon to quit is a man who believes that he has a mission in life, that he can benefit his fellow-men by pointing out to them the way in which they should walk. He writes with utter indifference to both praise and blame, he covers up nothing, he deals in none of the popular plausibilities that pass for truth among un-seeing men—he writes with a tremendous earnestness. So, though as a philosopher and a well-read scholar, the anthropolatry which places man on a higher throne than all cosmic existences appears to him absurd, he evidently holds the opinion that in his own sphere and among his own people each individual man has duties to be performed from which he must not shrink even at the point of death. Self-dependence, self-development, earnestness, these are his watchwords. Thus we find that, ultra-materialist as he is, in point of devotion to a high moral ideal, Mr. Nakae inhabits a different world from mere lip-professors of religion. When the man himself and all his views be taken into consideration, his utterances are nothing like as dangerous as those of the religious bigot. (*Butsuron no jissai teki no kiketsu wa, kanarazu-shimo henkyō naru shukyōka no tonaeu hodo kiken naru mono ni arazu.*)

As a contribution to philosophical investigation it may be doubtful whether Mr. Nakae's *Zoku Ichinichigan* will be considered of much value, but as a revelation of the foundation of Mr. Nakae's faith and as an indication of what is the keynote of his life and character it will be highly prized by all thinking people.

* * *

* Lord Rosebery quotes from Napoleon's conversations words to the same effect. Thus:—"Say what you like, everything is matter, more or less organised. . . . A man is only a more perfect being than a dog or a tree, and living better. The plant is the first link in a chain of which man is the last. . . . It is my opinion we are all matter. . . . When we are dead, we are altogether dead." "Napoleon the Last There," pp. 170, 171. (WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

† The meaning evidently is that Mr. Nakae would accept the popular theories about God and the soul of man if he could, but that to him truth is of more moment than personal comfort.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

Seikōkai, and the members of this body hold conferences and act in union in a variety of matters, such, for instance, as the use of the same hymnal in all their churches. The Evangelical Alliance has doubtless done much to cement union among the different missions, and for the last four years united evangelistic work has been carried on under the auspices of the Association. The enthusiasm that revealed itself in connection with the preaching services held in the Spring of this year should be utilised for furthering the cause of union among the sects. The indifference of Japanese Christians to sectarian distinctions is so great that the work of combining the various bodies ought to prove comparatively easy in this country.

(2) The independence of native churches is perhaps a question of greater moment than union among the sects. As long as Japanese churches rely on a steady supply of foreign money, it is quite impossible for them to act independently. The difference between a church that is self-supporting and one dependent on foreign patronage is just the difference between trade dependent on protection and free-trade. One is artificial and sickly; the other natural and healthy. Though the progress of self-supporting churches may be very slow, it is sure. What Christians there are of a different type from the employees of foreign missionaries. It is quite impossible to go on accepting foreign money without growing servile and losing the love of being independent. Then there is another reason for wishing to see native Churches independent, and that is this. Until the disbursement of church funds is entirely in the hands of Japanese, pastors and evangelists will never be properly paid. The reasons for the low salaries paid to Christian workers at present are: (a) the desire of the missionaries to make the money they have to dispose of go as far as possible, and (b) a feeling that self-supporting churches are more likely to be founded if the rate of pay is low. Many bodies of Christians who, though able to provide small monthly salaries, shrink from holding themselves responsible for large amounts. Those pastors that are paid out of foreign funds to a large extent lose the sympathy of their fellow-countrymen; and when they try to win converts they are always exposed to the charge of preaching for pay, and so without knowing how much they get most people seem to be of opinion that these pastors are comfortably provided for by their foreign patrons. If they happen to be informed that the men are working on low salaries, some people immediately infer that they are not worth more than they get. So it happens that the Japanese pastor and evangelist is misunderstood on all sides, and the difficulties of his position are so great that it is not surprising to find men of ability throwing up their posts and taking to other occupations. More than half of the Kumiai Kyōkai churches are self-supporting and the rest have resolved to become so within three years. . . . Some people affirm that for missions to be worked on foreign money is no different from borrowing foreign money to develop the resources of a country. But in our view there is all the difference in the world between the two things. For a country like ours, whose independence is thoroughly established, to borrow money from a richer state is in no way parlorous. But for a weak Power, whose independence is in a very shaky state, to load itself with a foreign debt is to invite ruin. If the church of Christ in Japan were quite independent, it might borrow money on interest without harming itself in any way. But this situation has not yet been reached. The church has not yet proved itself strong enough to stand alone, hence further dependence on foreign aid only encourages helplessness.

It is said that the Yokohama Water Works authorities are now conducting negotiations with a British firm in Yokohama for the floating of Water Works bonds. The issue price of the bonds is said to have been arranged at yen 89 per yen 100 face value and the rate of interest at six per cent. per annum. It appears, however, that the question of whether the future proceeds arising from the water supply in this city will be offered as security or not remains to be considered by the Japanese authorities.

Two important questions connected with the future of Christianity in this country are now engaging the attention of the Churches, says the *Tōkyō Maitshi Shinshi*. One of these is the union of the various sects working in Japan; the other the independence of native churches. (1) There are some 32 Missionary societies represented in Japan. Reduced to sects the number falls to about 22. The idea of uniting various bodies of Christians in Japan is by no means new. Years ago churches were formed at Yokohama, Kobe and Osaka on the non-denominational principle, and these churches received the support of missionaries belonging to the American Board, the Dutch Reformed and other Presbyterian churches. But subsequently Methodist missionaries, missionaries belonging to the Fukuin-Kyōkai, and many others arrived in the country and the nonsectarian character of churches was gradually lost. In 1878 a large united conference was held at which the subject of a grand coalition of sects was discussed. But as a result of that meeting only two sets of Christians joined hands. The Presbyterians founded a United Church called the Itchikyōkai and the congregationalists founded the Kumiai Kyōkai. The Methodists have long been considering the advisability of forming one body and the prospects of union among them are very bright at present; though it may take another four or five years to make the necessary arrangements. There are three branches of the Episcopalian Church represented in Japan, the English Church Missionary Society and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and the American episcopalians, but these three branches some years ago united under the title of the 聖公會,

YOKOHAMA LITERARY SOCIETY.

The usual fortnightly meeting of the Yokohama Literary Society was held on Friday evening at Van Schaick Hall and despite the raw, inclement weather and clashing of several other public functions, attracted a fair attendance. The Vice-President's paper took up most of the evening, and then Mrs. McIvor and Mr. W. Karl Vincent played a duet from the "Caliph of Bagdad" (*Boisclieu*) in brilliant style; the President read Rudyard Kipling's humorous sketch "My Sunday at Home;" and Mr. E. W. Maitland gave a sympathetic rendering of "Margarita" (*Lohr*). The following was the paper read by Mr. A. Bellamy Brown:

An old man in a lodge within a park;
The chamber walls depicted all around
With portraiture of huntsman, hawk, and hound,
And the hurt deer. He listened to the lark,
Whose song comes with the sunshine through the dark

Of painted glass in leaden lattice bound;
He listeneth, and he laugheth at the sound,
Then writeth in a book like any clerk.
He is the poet of the dawn, who wrote
The Canterbury Tales, and his old age
Made beautiful with song; and as I read
I hear the crowing cock, I hear the note
Of lark and linnet, and from every page
Rise odours of ploughed field or flowery mead.

Longfellow pays loving tribute to the Father of English poetry in the above sonnet and with keen poetic insight lays his finger upon the salient points in the older singer's work. For after all allowance is made for the influence which years of service in the Franco-Norman atmosphere of the Edwardian court wove around him, Chaucer must be acknowledged as being essentially English in his freedom and frankness of spirit; in his manliness of mind; in his preference for the good in things as they are to the good in things as they might be; in his loyalty, his piety, his truthfulness; so that, as Professor Ward so aptly puts it, "He is the first English poet to read whom is to enjoy him; he garnished not only our language but our literature with blossoms still adorning them in vernal freshness; and thus became a figure unique in the gallery of English writers."

I have pitched rather head-long into my task, I fear, but I crave indulgence to be excused from going into the dry, historical facts of Geoffrey Chaucer's birth, career, and list of writings; for those things are to be gathered by anyone at all interested in the early beginnings of English literature among a host of books, from the humble text-book of our school-days to the elaborate treatises prepared by the scholars of the Early English Text Society. Chaucer's most famous work is undoubtedly the *Canterbury Tales*, which he left a fragment, and it is one of the figures which he introduces, the twenty-second of the thirty-one characters, which I intend to bring to your particular notice this evening. We all should know the opening of the famous *Prologue* which describes how the pilgrims gathered at the Tabard Inn in Southwark preliminary to starting on their journey to the shrine of St. Thomas of Canterbury. Those pilgrims included nearly every rank of mediæval middle-class society. There was a Knight, and his son, with an attendant yeoman; a prioress and a nun, with three priests; a monk and a friar; a merchant, a clerk at Oxford, a serjeant-at-law, a franklin, a haberdasher, a carpenter, a weaver, a dyer, a tapestry-maker; Roger of Ware, a London cook; a shipman from the west country; a doctor of physic; Alison, that chatter-tongue wife of Bath, who delighted to wear red stockings and fine clothes; two brothers; a poor town parson, and a ploughman; a reeve, or steward; a miller; a summoner of delinquents to the ecclesiastical courts; a pardoner, one of the first of the innumerable host which spread all over Europe hawking pardons from the Pope; a maniple (or buyer of victuals) from a lawyer's corporation; Chaucer, and last but not least Harry Bailey, the jovial Boniface, whose shrewd wife made life for him at the Tabard Inn far from comfortable at times, so that he was glad of an excuse to get beyond the reach of her harrying. In sooth, a goodlie companie. It was

Harry Bailey's suggestion that the Pilgrims should beguile the tedium of the way by telling tales, and the one who told the best, in the opinion of the majority, was to have a supper at the expense of the company on their return to Southwark. The scheme of the Tales was nobly planned, but as I have before remarked, it has come down to us as a fragment, Death evidently removing Chaucer from the scenes of this life ere he had time to bring his work to a completed whole. This has always been a matter of regret to scholars, and even to the casual reader, for one would dearly like to have seen who won the supper—which of the Tales, in fact, Chaucer deemed the best; and besides one cannot help thinking there was many a good tale yet to tell, many a scene from English life to be woven into the thread of the narrative which would have made our early literature all the richer and the more precious to students of a later age. But we must, under the circumstances, be content with what we have, and be thankful that we have so much. The portraits Chaucer has limned and the description he gives of life as lived in England in the Fourteenth Century which connect Tale with Tale are of inestimable value, enabling us to distinguish the first beginnings of many things which are now an indissoluble part of the English character and constitution. Most assuredly more attention has been paid to the figures of other of the pilgrims to Canterbury than has been accorded to the physician, or "Practisour," as Chaucer him. Yet he is well worthy of attention. Amongst the pilgrims there are only eight of whom the Poet gives a longer account in his famous *Prologue*, but the 38 lines which he devotes to the man of physic tell of his dress, his studies, and something of the nature of his plan of treating patients, and are pregnant of meaning to one who loves to delve among the musty records of the past, opening up as they do innumerable lines of absorbing research. What a totally different man must this "doctour of phisyk" have been to the medical man of the present day! To begin with, his line of study is the more remarkable in that he lived before the invention of printing. We are not told where he was educated, nor whether he had taken his degree of Doctor in one of the Universities; but we are definitely informed that he "knew well" no fewer than fifteen authors. Nearly half of them were Arabian, five were Greek, two were English, and one was a Scotsman. The large Arabian element is that which most surprises at the first glance, yet it needs but a slight reflection for any one familiar with the history of the Middle Ages to acknowledge the huge debt which we moderns owe to the mediæval Arabs who kept alight the sacred lamp of learning when the European nations were plunged in the mists of densest ignorance. Badly would we have fared had not the descendants of the men who burnt the Alexandrian library suddenly changed the whole tenour of their ways of thought and become the preservers and transmitters of learning to after-times. As Dr. Morris points out, the order of the fifteen names in Chaucer's list of learned men is mainly historical—first the Greeks, then the Arabs, then the more modern men. Inside these divisions the order is decided by considerations of rhythm and rhyme. *Æsculapius* heads the list, but the physician would have found some difficulty in finding his works, for he left none, if indeed, in the light of modern research, he ever existed outside the fairy-land of myth and tradition. It has been suggested that his name may have been borrowed for some treatise on medicine not now extant, but, to follow the authority I quoted just now, this theory alluring though it be, would be to enter upon an unsatisfactory field of conjecture full of pitfalls for the unwary. Hippocrates the Great—his name was corrupted in Chaucer's time to *Ypocras* and was then used to denigrate a cunningly compounded drink, which was spiced with "gynger, synomone, graynis (grains) of paradise; sugar, and turnesole (heliotrope), and served with "wafurs" in a stoppered bottle—Hippocrates belongs to the fifth and fourth centuries before Christ. His treatises are the earliest extant upon medicine. *Deoscorides*, a writer on *materia medica*, chiefly herbs, is the earliest after the Christian era.

Galen and Rufus also belonged to the second century, living in the palmy days of the Roman Empire, when the great Emperor Trajan was master of the world. Rufus was of Ephesus and wrote on the names of the parts of the human body. Galen—spelt in the Middle Ages Galien—was probably the most eminent authority on our physician's list. His works, of course, are not studied now, except for the history of medicine, but in their pages Chaucer's "doctour of phisyk" had a treasury of knowledge. It may be doubted whether medical science made much advance from the second to the fourteenth century, from Galen's to Chaucer's time; but it can proudly boast that during the past half century it has made greater strides than from the beginning of the world to the end of the Georgian era, so great is the heritage into which we fortunate folks have come. In the list of his Arabian authorities, Chaucer has preserved no order. When Greek learning became pedantry, the torch of mediæval learning kindled at the altar of the Greek schools was kept alight at Damascus and Bagdad. And so we find that John of Damascus represents the one race; and Rhazes, a great authority on small-pox, the other. Both men belong to the ninth century. Next come three eleventh-century men. Avicenna (born at Bokhara), Haly, and Serapion. Averroes, born in Cordova, belongs to the twelfth century. Haly, or more properly Alhazen, was a Persian author of a medical treatise known as the *Royal Book*, but more famous for his knowledge and discoveries in astronomy, or rather astrology. Chaucer's physician, by the way, recognized a connexion between star lore and the healing craft, so it is not strange that the men whom he took for guides should not be specially distinguished as physicians but were rather men of wide learning and research. They were, in fact, philosophers, in the full meaning of the term as then applied by Chaucer and his contemporaries. Avicenna, for instance, was a commentator upon Aristotle, and Averroes wrote upon both Plato and Aristotle. But of the two, Averroes had the greatest influence as a philosopher; Avicenna as a writer on medicine. The position of the mediæval students of Chaucer's days was somewhat akin to the Japanese seekers after truth in the early part of the nineteenth century—they had to learn Greek philosophy through Latin translations of Arabic versions of the originals; just as Japanese students learnt of the science of the west through Dutch dictionaries, and wrote out the result of their discoveries in classical Chinese characters. Avicenna's book was the *Canon of Medicine*, a text-book of medical study in the European universities of the middle ages. No doubt our physician read all these books in Latin; for in his time Greek was little studied, much less Arabic. Serapion is a Greek name, and it was that of a famous physician living long before the time of Christ, an Alexandrine Greek who wrote against Hippocrates. His works are not extant, and it was more likely that the reference is to one or two Arab physicians of the name, who very probably assumed it because of its ancient renown; if so, they belonged to the eleventh century. Constantyn is Constantine Afer, a native of Carthage, and probably of Arab origin, but a Christian monk, who left Carthage and became one of the founders of the famous medical school of Salerno in Italy—that school to which Longfellow sends Prince Henry in the *Golden Legend*, and which he describes as being full of noisy wranglings and profitless disputations. Salerno may be said to have owed its greatness to the fact that the Saracens brought Arab medical learning across the Mediterranean. In the Merchant's Tale, Chaucer quotes from a work by Constantyn on a strictly medical subject, calling him "the cursed monk dan Constantyn." The three men of learning last mentioned by Chaucer lived nearer his own time. Gilbertyn is Gilbertus Anglicus (Gilbert the Englishman), who wrote his *Compendium Medicine* at some time after the middle of the thirteenth century. Bernard Gordon was a Scot, who became Professor of Medicine at Montpellier fully a century and a half before Rabelais took his thirst for learning and his love of fun to that renowned medical school. And now to the physician himself. Professor Morris has

discovered that John of Gaddesden, of Merton College, Oxford, died in 1361, so he belongs to the generation immediately preceding Chaucer's. He is usually described as Court Physician in the reign of Edward II., and certainly had a large London practice, while one of his most famous cures is his treatment of the king's brother for small pox. Gaddesden wrapped his royal patient "in scarlet cloth, in a bed and room with scarlet hangings," and we have it from contemporary annals, transcribed in the latest biography of the day, that when the fever had run its course the prince rose from his bed without a trace of the malady left behind. Dr. Norman Moore, in the "Dictionary of National Biography," says that Gaddesden's book, called *Rosa Medicinae*, often called, however, *Rosa Anglica*, is crammed with quotations from ancient writers. "The book begins with an account of fevers based on Galen's arrangement; then goes through diseases, injuries, beginning with the head; and ends with an *anti-doliarium*, or treatise, on remedies. It contains some remarks on cooking, and innumerable prescriptions, many of which are superstitious, while others prove to be common sense remedies when carefully considered. Thus, the sealskin girdle with whalebone buckle which he recommends for colic is no more than the modern and useful cholera belt of flannel. Gaddesden cared for his gains, and boasts of getting a large price from the Barber-Surgeon's Guild for a prescription of which the chief ingredient is tree frogs. His disposition, his peculiarities, and his reading are so precisely those of the Doctor of Phisik in Chaucer's *Prologue* that it seems possible that Gaddesden is the contemporary from whom Chaucer drew this character." The theory is not so wild as at first glance appears. If Chaucer was born, as is now generally held, in 1340, he would have been of age in the year that Gaddesden died, and in the smaller London of his times it is highly probable that he may have met the eminent doctor and in after years turned his peculiarities to account as is the wont of literary men in all ages and all countries. For the purposes of this article we will assume that Gaddesden was the prototype of Chaucer's physician, and for a few moments will try and discover what manner of man he was as shown in the record of the *Canterbury Tales* and other papers which have been found of recent years in the queer store-houses of the past. We have seen that he must have had an extensive acquaintance with the literature of his day, and it is interesting to notice how he digested it and then what use he made of the varied mass of learning so acquired. To begin with, it is only in accordance with the habits of his day that astrology should form the principal basis of his treatment. He would watch the sky for a favourable star, or combination of stars, to be in the ascendant; then he made an image of his patients. If this effigy were made at a season astrologically propitious, it was thought treatment of the image helped the patient through magic. Magic exerted a powerful influence over the minds of the multitude till long after the fourteenth century, but it may be wondered whether this clever man really believed in cures being effected through its agency; but granting that he did, then to what extent did he go; or was it but a device of the man of genius playing on the foibles of the mass, and only pretending to invoke the aid of magic when he was really leaving Nature to work out her own cure? The proposition is most alluring, but we must not dally with it now. Later we read that Gaddesden by no means relied entirely upon astrology to help him out in medicine or surgery. Chaucer declares that his doctor knew the cause of every malady, and attacked the root of the mischief. His diagnosis of the cause referred it to what he would call "the elements;" or as they were more familiarly known till long after his day, "the humours." These were composed of sets of four: cold, hot, moist, and dry; black bile, yellow bile, blood and phlegm. Chaucer in his *Prologue* mentions the former by name, but the latter, being too well known, he does not trouble to detail. This famous theory of the "humours" is very old, probably dating from Hippocrates, and certainly systematised by Galen. The ancients believed that these four humours (from Latin

humor, moisture, fluid) were present in every man, and that his temperament, temper, idiosyncrasy, complexion, depended on the way in which the humours were mixed. If the mixture were equal, he was said to be good-tempered or good-humoured; but if any one of the four was in excess of the others, the temper was decided thereby. If of black bile, he was atrabillious, or melancholy; if of yellow bile, he was choleric; if of blood, he was sanguine; if of phlegm, he was phlegmatic. It was a rough and ready reckoning as you will, but very serviceable for early mediæval folk, and to a student of our literature profoundly pregnant, for it throws many a cross-light upon phrases and passages of speech which pass current after centuries of use even at the present moment. To pass on. Once the diagnosis determined, the ground was cleared for the physician's prescription. In Chaucer's day, the medicines in constant use were mostly herbal, and according to Prof. Morris, were made up in two forms, *drages*, or drugs, and *lectuaries*, or electuaries. The former word is by many etymologists connected with *dry*, and seems to be used of some forms of powder; while the latter is easily perceived to be something that can be licked. Both imply that the medicine was made up in a pleasant form, like the powder in the jam of our nursery hours. The word "drug" nowadays, suggests an unpleasant medicine, but Dr. Skeat quotes from *Cotgrave's Dictionary*, published in the year of the Restoration, 1660, the following passage:—"Dragee, a kind of digestive powder prescribed unto weak stomachs after meat, and hence any junkets, comfits, or sweetmeats served in the last course as stomach-closers." Of course meat is used in this context in its old-fashioned form of food, not necessarily flesh. Fifty years ago medicines were nastier than they are now, and one of the welcome signs of the times for sick folk is the return of the mediæval notion that drugs can be profitably administered disguised in somewhat the form of sweetmeats and not forced down unwilling throats in all the naked horridness with which we shall always associate the early Victorian black draughts and boluses! In Chaucer's day medicine came, as it does in ours, from the chemist, though that necessary individual was not always called the apothecary. The first meaning of the word was alchymist, and we know to what fruitless pursuits those worthy men were welded; the making of gold rather than the restoring of health. And here I would like to digress for a moment and call attention to the fact that in the United States the dispenser of drugs is invariably known as a druggist, thus preventing the confusion which arises at times in England through our calling the scientific demonstrator of the laboratory by the same term as we apply to the compounder of medicines. Chaucer we find has a sly hit at the doctor and the chemist, accusing them of playing into one another's hands, the doctor prescribing expensive remedies from which the chemist reaped a large profit, and then the knight of the pestle and mortar returned the compliment by recommending patients to the wily physician. Echoes of that libel are current among the wits even in this year of grace!

A few words more as to the appearance of our physician. We learn from the poet's description that he was a man particular as to his diet, that he did not eat much, but that what he ate he took care should be right nourishing food and easily digested. He rode to Canterbury clad as became his position in Society, being dressed in "sanguin and in pers." His coat was, in other words of blood-red hue, trimmed with cloth of the colour of peach blossom, and lined with taffeta and sendal; his under garments were of grey-blue cloth. Lest we should be misled into thinking that this rich and handsome costume denoted extravagance, Chaucer hastens to add that the physician was moderate in his expenditure, no spendthrift, but kept what he had fairly earned. We can thus imagine him to be a substantial man of parts, looked-up to by his neighbours as a miracle of learning yet one to be trusted in cases of emergency where life and death hung in the balance; a wise counsellor, a sagacious comforter in the hours of sickness and distress; altogether such an one as we are accustomed now-a-days to

consider all doctors of medicine should be. Chaucer increases our obligation by painting such a portrait. It is in accordance with the character which he gives this man that when his time came for telling a tale he chose the sorrowful Roman legend of *Virginia*, which Chaucer first read no doubt in *Livy* and which the French romancists transplanted and redressed in the *Roman de la Rose*. When the Doctor's tale came to an end the Pilgrims were, seemingly, plunged in sympathetic silence, so Master Harry Bailey, to restore the balance, and in the character of presiding officer of the party, proceeded to banter the story-teller upon the sadness of the theme. Says the mirthful Boniface—I paraphrase the mediæval English rather freely—"I am so distressed by your tale that I would like a drink!" He thought that a glass of good ale would provide a wholesome restorer of their depressed spirits. Does not this happy touch bring us with a sudden jump straight from Bailey's into our own century? We can almost see the twinkle in Chaucer's eye as he described the scene, while we also realise that the ready money of colloquial expression in his days was very like what it is in our own. I have said that the Doctor's tale deals with the story of *Virginia*, and I close my paper with a quotation which will give you some idea that despite the obvious nuditarianism of many of the *Tales*, Chaucer highly revered good women and could conjure up the image of sweet English maidenhood. The Physician is speaking of the lovely Roman maiden as she is seen going about her father's house:—

As wel in body as goost chaste was sche;
For which sche flourid in virginite,
With alle humilite and abstinence,
With all attemperance and pacience,
With measure eek of beryng and array.
Discret sche was in answering alway,
Though sche were wis as Pallas, dar I sayn.
Her facound eek ful womanly and playn;
Noon countrefetted term hadde sche
To seme wys; but after hir degre
Sche spak, and alle hire wordes more or lesse
Sounyng in vertu and in gentilesse;
Schamefast was sche in maydenes schamefast-
nesse,
Constant in hert, and ever in besynesse
To dryve hire out of idel slogardy.

A. B. B.

U.S. TRANSPORT ON A ROCK.

The U.S. Transport *Warren*, from Manila for San Francisco, arrived in Kobe harbour on Tuesday morning, after having struck a rock in the Inland Sea near Moji and narrowly escaped sinking. The accident occurred about 9 o'clock on Sunday morning. The vessel was steaming full speed at the time, and of course in broad daylight. The vessel had passed Moji an hour or so before the accident occurred. When nearing the point styled Isaki on the charts, on which there is a lighthouse, a Japanese vessel got in the *Warren's* course and it was in avoiding this vessel that the transport struck a rock—a charted rock which is said to be named "Fisherman's Rock." It appears that the Japanese boat was warned by the *Warren's* whistle to stand clear of the steamer's course but there was no reply to the warning and the *Warren* attempted to pass round the smaller vessel with the result described. The engines were reversed immediately the vessel struck and she backed off without much difficulty. She was then found to be making water, but on examination it proved that she was not doing so seriously. In the meantime, however, the vessel's head had been turned shorewards with the idea of beaching her, as was done in the case of the *Morgan City* which struck a rock in the Inland Sea in a somewhat similar way and was subsequently beached. The *Warren*, however, is a double-bottomed steamer and the second bottom does not seem to have been seriously damaged by the impact on the rocks. At any rate, as it was found that the vessel was not in serious danger her head was again turned and the voyage to Kobe continued at reduced speed. She arrived on Tuesday morning. She has nearly 1,000 people on board.—*Kobe Herald*.

THE IMPERIAL RACE TRACK.

It would be difficult to concoct within such small space a more complete collection of lies than is contained in the following paragraph which, under the heading given above, and accompanied by a view of the former race track at Shinobazu, Ueno, appears in the *Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News* for Sept. 21st:—

The Tokyo Imperial race track is under the control of the Nippon Race Club; and was built by the present Emperor for his special race meetings held for three days during his birthday week. The course is well laid out, being nearly a mile in circumference and constructed on a beautiful site in the Ueno Park. It is bordered with fine cherry trees and the centre contains a picturesque lake and an imperial tea pavilion. It commands a splendid view from the Royal Stand and is one of the finest tracks in Japan. Racing is well patronised by the princes and the nobility, many giving splendid cups and purses, the Imperial cup being of course the trophy of the meeting. The Japanese own some very good ponies, notably the horses of the present Prime Minister Count Ito. The Jap. ponies are a cross between a China pony and an Australian horse, standing much higher than the China pony, cleaner limbed and are altogether finer animals. The pari-mutuel system is the favourite mode of betting with the majority of Japanese.

This precious bit of nonsense is signed by "E. J. Leslie," who if he received payment for it ought in all dishonesty to send the money to a charitable institution.

CRICKET.

Y. C. AND A. C. VERSUS THE FLEET.

The cricket match on Saturday afternoon was rather a poor affair, the naval visitors being completely outclassed. Owing to the early hour at which it is necessary to draw stumps in November the game was not played out. Score:—

Y. C. & A. C.

K. F. Crawford, c. Broadhurst, b. McKinlay	12
F. E. White, c. Attenborough, b. Fenn	57
H. W. Kilby, lb.w. Haycock	29
E. W. Maitland, not out	46
E. G. Fradgley, c. Digby, b. McKinlay	1
F. E. Wilkinson, not out	2
E. W. Kilby	
A. H. Firth	
F. O. Stuart	Did not bat.
O. Strome	
C. Libeaud	
Extras	7

THE FLEET.

Com. Digby, c. Maitland, b. Stuart	8
Mr. Broadbent, b. Stuart	7
Mr. Campbell, b. Stuart	3
Mr. Haycock, b. Firth	9
Mr. Huskinson, b. Firth	2
Lieut. McKinlay, c. Firth b. Stuart	0
Mr. Fenn, c. Firth b. Stuart	14
Mr. Molloy	
Lieut. Attenborough	Did not bat.
Mr. Harter	
Mr. Bowling	
Extras	4

YACHTING.

The usual sendoes' race took place on Friday, with the following result:—

	Start	Finish	Allow.	Corrected Finish.
<i>Swanhill</i> ...	12.27.40	2.39.10	—	2.39.10
<i>Dainyo</i>	12.27.10	2.53.00	—	2.53.00
<i>Asagao</i>	12.28.10	3.00.40	7	2.53.40
<i>Surprise</i>	12.28.00	3.01.30	25	2.36.30
<i>Mosquito</i>	12.27.13	3.12.30	15	2.57.30

Surprise therefore won the first prize; *Swanhill* taking second place; and *Dainyo* third.

Dainyo broke her throat halliards in the course of the race. *Asagao* broke her tiller. *Asagao* started beyond the starting line, after trying in vain to round the western Markboat, being in irons for a considerable time. *Mosquito* did not round the lightship on returning, the sea and wind at the Widow Buoy proving too much for her. She ought to have had one reef tied up.

LAW CASES.

In the Yokohama Chihō Saibansho on Friday, the first meeting in bankruptcy of the creditors of Mr. Ogaki Naotaro, was held. The Bankruptcy Commissioner reported the results of the management of affairs and the Bankruptcy Administrator the results of the disposal of the moveables and fixtures of the bankrupt; he explained the method in which the Bankruptcy Administrator collected money due to the bankrupt, and that the money thus collected amounts to yen 7,549.97.

In the Yokohama Chihō Saibansho on Monday morning, before Judge Yasuda, the hearing was resumed of the case of Messrs. A. M. Essabhoj, No. 45, v. Messrs. Browne & Co., No. 72, Agents for the Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co., the plaintiffs claiming yen 1,127.50 for the loss of two boxes of Indian indigo.

Mr. Fujita, Counsel for the plaintiffs, was absent, and Mr. Masujima represented the defendants.

Counsel for the defendants said that as the defendants were relieved of the agency for the Austrian Lloyd Co. last month the claim against them must now be regarded as null and void, and moved the court to give judgment in default.

After a short consultation, the court announced that the plaintiff's claim was dismissed, the costs of the case to be borne by the plaintiffs.

In the same Court on Monday morning, before Judge Yasuda, there was heard an action brought by Mr. Sumi Kikichi, of Ichome, Honcho, Higashi-ku, Osaka, against Mr. C. D. McGrath, of Messrs. A. A. Vantine & Co., No. 268 in the former Settlement of Yokohama, claiming yen 8,407.50 as damage for failure to fulfil a contract.

Mr. Hioki appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Masujima for the defendant. Counsel for the plaintiff said that the plaintiff made a contract with the defendant on the 22nd of March this year for the purchase of 400 bicycles at the rate of yen 45.50 per bicycle up to September last. During a period from the 29th of March, when the first transaction was carried out, to the beginning of May, the plaintiff issued seven orders and received 105 bicycles at a cost of yen 4,595.50 in all, as the plaintiff was at liberty to have delivery in parts. On the 8th of May when the plaintiff issued an order for 10 wheels he was refused by the defendant for some reason or other. Consequently the plaintiff communicated with the defendant in order to break the contract. The claim of yen 8,407.50 above referred to was, continued counsel, for the 295 bicycles remaining undelivered. Counsel for the defendant stated that Mr. McGrath had no relation whatever with the company, though he might be attending the office. Counsel for the plaintiff then proposed to ask the American Consul whether Mr. McGrath was president of Vantine & Co., or not.

Mr. Masujima, however, objected to this proposal and asked the court to give judgment at once.

The court announced that the case would be reconsidered and that the next hearing would take place on the 27th inst. at 10 a.m.

In the Yokohama Chihō Saibansho on Wednesday morning, before Judge Yasuda, the hearing was resumed of the case of Mr. J. Martin of No. 239, Bluff, Yokohama, and Mr. C. K. M. Martin of No. 265, Bluff, against Mr. Ranger of No. 153 in the former Settlement.

Mr. Ideura appeared for plaintiffs and Mr. Harada for defendant.

Plaintiffs claim from defendant payment of yen 150 for hire of a steam-launch during the period from November, 1899, to February, 1900, at the rate of yen 37.50 per month and also the payment of yen 222.50 for the supply of some 40 tons of coal, which was delivered in January and February last year. Mr. Munro was called as a witness and gave evidence with regard to the hiring of the steam-launch, to the effect that he was one of the promoters of the former Maples Sanitarium, but that he had no connection whatever with the present Maples Hotel. He then stated that the steam-launch was rented

by the defendant for the period mentioned above and that even though the former sanitarium was dissolved the partners concerned are responsible to pay off all the debts signed by the sanitarium before it was wound up. Mr. Robert P. Munro, another witness, of No. 18, Hachikancho, Kyobashi, Tokyo, was summoned, and to a question from the Bench, answered that he had no relation with the present case. He stated that all the debts of the former sanitarium had to be borne by the defendant in accordance with a resolution agreed upon at the time when the sanitarium was dissolved, and that the times of delivery of the coal above referred to were correctly given.

Counsel for defendant stated that though the defendant announced that the 1st of April should be the final day for paying off the debts due by the sanitarium, yet the plaintiffs had not applied for payment.

Counsel for plaintiffs denied the above statement and said that all the debts due by the sanitarium were transferred to the defendant when the former sanitarium was dissolved, and that the defendant had agreed to pay all the debts up to the 1st of May last, adding that the statement to the effect that the 1st of April last was the final day was evidently made by the defendant for his own purposes.

The Court announced that judgment will be given on the 11th inst. at 10 a.m.

In the Yokohama Chihō Saibansho on Thursday afternoon, before Judge Kano, the hearing was resumed of the case, adjourned from the 29th ult., of Mr. F. W. Horne, of No. 70, Yamashita-cho, Yokohama, against Mr. W. S. Stone, of No. 77, claiming yen 741.02 damages. Plaintiff was represented by Mr. H. Sato and defendant by Mr. G. Akiyama.

Owing to the departure for America of Mr. Fisher, who was expected to appear as a witness in the present hearing, counsel for plaintiff moved that Mr. W. H. Stone, of the Communications Department, should be summoned as a witness, but this proposal was rejected. As previously stated, plaintiff imported, in accordance with the order of the defendant in June last year, six phonographs and six batteries, but owing to the fact that the batteries did not arrive simultaneously with the phonographs the defendant refused to take delivery of the complete plant even after the arrival of the batteries.

The Court announced that judgment will be given on the 12th inst. at 9 a.m.

TOKYO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A special general meeting of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce was held on Wednesday, the chair being occupied by Baron Shibusawa. After the reading of the report of resolutions passed at the united conference of all the Chambers of Commerce recently convened in Niigata, the various subjects selected for representation to the Government were brought up for discussion, when the items relating to the amendment of the regulations of Chambers of Commerce, the encouragement of the habit of saving money, the economic policy with regard to China, and the opening of a competitive exhibition of exports were passed unanimously. With regard to the question relating to the adjustment of the national finance, namely the introduction of foreign capital with a view to redeeming domestic loans and purchasing private railways, different opinions were expressed, and after a good deal of warm discussion it was finally passed as originally proposed. The meeting then rose, after appointing a committee for the purpose of placing the above proposals before the Government. The committee consists of Baron Shibusawa, Messrs. K. Shibusawa, K. Okura, R. Fujiyama, E. Asabuki, K. Amenomiya, K. Kimura and K. Inouye.

The Bursaries of \$100 for the best boy pupil, and \$100 for the best girl pupil, of Scotch parentage, at the Shanghai Public School, given by the Shanghai St. Andrew's Society, were won this year by Master John Peebles and Miss Winnie Lamond respectively.

AUTUMN MEETING OF THE NIPPON RACE CLUB.

FIRST DAY.—MONDAY, 4TH NOVEMBER.

PATRONS:—H. I. H. Komatsu-no-Miya, H. I. H. Fushimi-no-Miya, H. I. H. Arisugawa-no-Miya.

PERMANENT COMMITTEE:—Sir Claude Maxwell MacDonald, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., President; Dr. Wheeler, Vice-President; Mr. R. D. Robison; Mr. Jas. Dodds; Mr. F. Strahler; Baron d'Anehan; Mr. V. Blad; Governor Sufu; Mr. S. Poklewski-Koziele; Mr. T. Thomas; Mr. G. Philip; Mr. S. Isaacs; Mr. W. F. Mitchell; Mr. A. J. Easton; Count von Wedel; Mr. L. Mottet; Mr. T. Koinoye.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:—Mr. A. J. Easton, Chairman; Mr. A. Bianchi; Mr. K. Mori; Mr. L. Mottet; Mr. Geo. Philip; Mr. M. Pors; Mr. T. Thomas.

Officers of the Day:—

CLERK OF THE COURSE:—A. J. Easton, Esq.

SECRETARY:—S. H. Sonerton, Esq.

JUDGE:—A. Bianchi, Esq.

ASSIST. JUDGE:—S. Warming, Esq.

STARTER:—A. J. Easton, Esq.

TIME KEEPER:—F. J. Hall, Esq.

CLERK OF SCALES:—Dr. E. Wheeler.

HANDICAPERS:—T. Thomas, Esq. and Dr. E. Wheeler.

In spite of the very cold, unseasonable and variable weather of the past fortnight, a fine spell has evidently set in to favour the Autumn Meeting of the Nippon Race Club. The Course on Monday was, naturally, after the recent heavy rains, somewhat heavy and against the probability of fast times being made, but nevertheless good sport was afforded and some indication of the qualities of the new Australian horses was given, while the form of one or two of the last season's cracks was also displayed. Among the riders Mr. Mottu again added to his numerous laurels by winning three races, and one may confidently expect to see his colours well to the fore again before the meeting closes. The attendance in the Paddock and Stand during the earlier hours of the racing was under the average, but later on filled up fairly, and the pari-mutuel and sweeps were well patronised. The arrangements were all satisfactorily carried out by the officers of the day, as named above. The events follow:—

1.—THE COSMOPOLITAN PLATE, for Country Breds and Australian Subscription Horses of 1899-1901 that have not won more than five races weight for age; winners at date of entry 5lb. extra, of two or more races 7lb. extra, entrance, yen 5; winner yen 250. Three-quarters of a mile.

Mr. Yodo's Saikio, *147lb. (Kurosaka) 1
Mr. Satsuma's Ojosama, *135lb. (Mayeda) 2
Mr. Sphinx's Fourree, *137lb. (Miyagawa) 3
Mr. May-Scherz's Brunhilde, *137lb. (Kobayashi) 0
Mr. Hugo's The Orb, *142lb. (Mr. Mottu) 0
Mr. Russia's Tola, *137lb. (Horikoshi) 0
Mr. Tatsuta's Matsukaze, *142lb. (Takahashi) 0
Mr. Cherry's Oimatsu, *147lb. (Hayashi) 0
* Mares—Allowance deducted. † Geldings—Allowance deducted.

This event brought out the fair field of eight starters, of whom Fourree was first favourite. The first attempt to effect a start was a failure, Oimatsu breaking away and causing some delay. The second was equally ineffectual, but at the third a fair start was made. Saikio, the old favourite, got the lead and kept it to the finish, beating Ojosama by two lengths; Fourree finishing third. Time 1.23½.

PARI MUTUEL, 5 yen—Brunhilde 76, The Orb 10, Tola 45, Ojosama 25, Fourree 143, Saikio 38, Matsukaze 8, Oimatsu 28; total, 1,363.50 yen—Saikio, yen 38.

2.—THE FIRST GRIFFIN RACE, for Australian Subscription Horses of Autumn, 1901; weight for age; entrance, yen 5; winner yen 250, second horse yen 50. Three-quarters of a mile.

Mr. Yodo's Tenriu, *140lb. (Kurosaka) 1
Mr. Pond's La Comtesse, *140lb. (Nakazumi) 2
Mr. Hugo's The Orbit, *140lb. (Mr. Mottu) 3
Mr. May-Scherz's Sleipner, *140lb. (Kobayashi) 0
Mr. Russia's Amoor, *139lb. (Horikoshi) 0
Mr. Sphinx's Eleve II, *140lb. (Miyagawa) 0
Mr. Tatsuta's Tsukuba, *140lb. (Takahashi) 0
Mr. News' Electric, *140lb. (Kubota) 0
Mr. Elliot's Butterfly, *139lb. (Mr. Elliott) 0

The Australian Griffins of this season made their first appearance in this race. Tenriu was a warm favourite and in the result justified the trust placed in her. At the start Butterfly made the running but the favourite soon shook off her field and came to the front. In the straight Tenriu came away and finished a length in front of La Comtesse, who had

run into second place, The Orbit finishing third. Time, 1.25½.

PARI MUTUEL, 5 yen—Sleipner 12, The Orbit 49, Amoor 67, Eleve II, 26, Kirishima 11, Electric 11, Tenriu 140, La Comtesse 7, Butterfly 18; total, 1,534.50 yen—Tenriu, yen 11.

3.—THE SECOND GRIFFIN RACE, for Australian Subscription Horses of Autumn, 1901; weight for age; entrance, yen 5; winner yen 250, second horse yen 50. Five furlongs.

Mr. Yodo's Tenriu, *140lb. (Kurosaka) 1
Mr. Robison's Tasmanian, *140lb. (Tomioka) 2
Mr. Starlight's Bucephalus, *140lb. (Ichi) 3
Mr. May-Scherz's Sleipner, *140lb. (Kato) 0
Mr. Hugo's The Orator, *140lb. (Hingaki) 0
Mr. Russia's Volga, *140lb. (Horikoshi) 0
Mr. Tatsuta's Tsukuba, *137lb. (Goto) 0
Mr. States' Kansas, *140lb. (Sugiyura) 0
Mr. Iris' Momiji, *140lb. (Rikizo) 0

Nine of the Australian griffins started for this race Bucephalus being the first selection among the team and Kansas next. At a poor start Tasmanian got away with a few lengths to the good, but was soon displaced by Tenriu who kept her place without difficulty to the finish, winning by four or five lengths from Tasmanian, Bucephalus close up for third. Time 1.09½.

PARI MUTUEL, 5 yen—Schwarzer Peter 15, The Orator 24, Volga 29, Tsukuba 16, Kansas 3, Bucephalus 220, Tenriu 100, Momiji 35, Tasmanian 27; total 2,110.50 yen—Tenriu, yen 21.

4.—THE ALL-AGED STAKES, for all Horses; weight for age; Country Breds and Australian Subscription Horses of 1899-1901 that have not won more than 5 races allowed 7lb; entrance, yen 5; winner, yen 300. One mile.

Mr. Avis' Hawfinch, *140lb. (Hakodate) 1
Mr. Russia's Mira, *140lb. (Horikoshi) 2

This race was a match between the two crack Australians Hawfinch and Mira. Hawfinch was favourite by two to one but the performances of the champion mare last season brought her many friends. Hawfinch took the lead from the start and kept it. Mira made a try in entering the straight but could not get near her opponent, Hawfinch winning by half a dozen lengths. Time, 1.50½.

PARI MUTUEL, 5 yen—Mira 190, Hawfinch 306; total 2,232—Hawfinch paid 7.50 yen.

5.—THE CRITERION STAKES, for China Ponies; weight as per scale; entrance, yen 5; winner yen 300, second horse yen 50. Three-quarters of a mile.

Mr. Hugo's Sunrise, 150lb. (Mr. Mottu) 1
Mr. Tytherleigh's Standard Rose, 150lb. (Mr. Easton) 2
Mr. Russia's Mogol, 150lb. (Horikoshi) 3
Mr. May-Scherz's Hucklebein, 150lb. (Kato) 0
Mr. May-Scherz's May-be, 141lb. (Kobayashi) 0
Mr. Tatsuta's McMorse, 150lb. (Takahashi) 0
Mr. Elliot's Excelsior, 147lb. (Mr. Elliott) 0

Standard Rose was most favoured for this race, and May-be next. The latter got away with a good start, and led to the Trees, when Standard Rose came to the front and led till half way down the straight, when Sunrise, admirably ridden by Mr. Mottu, came up with a rush and passed the post a length to the good, Mogol third. Time, 1.38.

PARI MUTUEL, 5 yen—Hucklebein 17, May-be 161, Sunrise 85, Mogol 32, McMorse 61, Standard Rose 177, Excelsior 32; total 2,545.50 yen—Sunrise 30 yen.

6.—THE GRAND STAND STAKES, for Country Breds and Australian Subscription Horses of 1899-1901 that have not won more than five races at date of entry; weight for age; winners at date of entry 5lb. extra, of two or more races 7lb. extra, of two or more races 7lb. extra; entrance, yen 2; winner yen 300. One mile and a half.

Mr. Hugo's The Coronet, *147lb. (Mr. Mottu) 1
Mr. Satsuma's Madge, *130lb. (Hakodate) 2
Mr. B. Runge's Itis, *145lb. (Kato) 0
* Mares—Allowance deducted. † Geldings—Allowance deducted.

Coronet started with a lead with Itis next and Madge, close up; the same order was kept till passing the Stand first time. Coronet then led by about 1½ lengths. Going up the hill Itis and Madge closed up a little on the leader but lost ground again at the mile and quarter. After passing the Trees Madge passed Itis and ran into second place, the latter apparently being finished. Coronet increased her lead in the straight and finished four or five lengths to the good, Madge being 5 or 6 lengths in front of Itis. Time, 2.58½.

PARI MUTUEL, 5 yen—The Coronet 302, Madge 180, Itis 178; total, 2,970 yen—Coronet, yen 10.

7.—THE FLEMINGTON Cup, for Australian Subscription Horses of Autumn, 1901; weight for age; winners at the meeting 5lb. extra; entrance, yen 5; winner yen 300, second horse yen 50. One mile and a quarter.

Mr. Cherry's Brown Bess, *140lb. (Hayashi) 1
Mr. Decimus' Merry Thought, *140lb. (Takahashi) 2
Mr. Russia's Amoor, *130lb. (Horikoshi) 3
Mr. Tatsuta's Kirishima, *140lb. (Goto) 0
Mr. States' Missouri, *137lb. (Sugiyura) 0
Mr. Elliot's Butterfly, *140lb. (Ichi) 0

This was generally presumed to be Brown Bess race, and such proved to be the case, the other starters being fairly equally backed for small amounts. The favourite walked away from the field from the start and won easily by three or four lengths. Time 2.30½.

PARI MUTUEL, 5 yen—Amoor 36, Kirishima 2, Missouri, 34, Merry Thought 58, Brown Bess 34, Butterfly 84; total 2,587.50 yen—Brown Bess 7.50 yen.

8.—THE MONGOLIAN PLATE, for Subscription China Ponies of 1901; weight as per scale; winners Japan at date of entry 5lb. extra, of more than one race 7lb. extra; winner of No. 5 Race 5lb. extra; entrance, yen 5; winner yen 250. Three-quarters of a mile.

Mr. May-Scherz's Max-Willem, 150lb. (Kato) 1
Mr. Russia's Ourod, 160lb. (Horikoshi) 2
Mr. Iris Aranami, 149lb. (Rikizo) 3
Mr. Starlight's Buccaneer, 149lb. (Ichi) 0
Mr. Pond's Iroha, 140lb. (Nakazumi) 0

Aranami and Ourod were the most favoured backers for this race. The former made the running and looked like a winner until reaching the Trees where Max-Willem came up strong and collared the former in the straight won a good race by a length Ourod having run into second place. Time 1.39½.

PARI MUTUEL, 5 yen—Max-Willem 42, Ourod 16, Buccaneer 57, Aranami 175, Iroha 68; total 2,222 yen—Max-Willem paid 54.50 yen.

9.—THE SYDNEY STAKES, A Sweepstakes of 20 each with yen 250 added; first horse to receive 75 per cent.; second horse to receive 25 per cent. for all horses; weight for age. Country Breds, at Australian Subscription Horses that have not won more than 5 races, 7lb. allowance. Three-quarters of a mile.

Mr. Hugo's The Crown, *140lb. (Mr. Mottu) 1
Mr. May-Scherz's Faule Grete, *133lb. (Kobayashi) 2
Mr. Russia's The Count, *140lb. (Ichi) 3
Mr. Norfolk's Blackberry, *140lb. (Sugiyura) 0

The Count and The Crown were pretty evenly backed for this race. Some trouble was given at the start, but the third attempt was successful, Fau Grete taking up the running and leading to the entrance to the straight, where The Crown came 1 and after a hard race to the finish won by about half a length, The Count finishing third. Time 1.11½.

PARI MUTUEL, 5 yen—Faule Grete 78, The Crown 218, The Count 261, Blackberry 57; total 2,740 yen—The Crown, yen 12.50.

SECOND DAY.—TUESDAY, 5TH NOVEMBER.

Tuesday, the second, and principal day, of the Autumn Meeting of the Nippon Race Club proved so far as the weather was concerned, most unpropitious. The morning broke bleak and dull, with threatening rain, which began to fall in a light drizzle at 11 a.m. and by the afternoon developed into drenching showers. Not only was the comfort of visitors considerably impaired, but before the end of the day's racing the Course had become so saturated and sloppy that the lighter class of horses had little chance. It was a day for the mud-larks, and heavier animals. In spite of the inclement weather, however, a fair number of visitors from Tokyo, including several Japanese and Legation officials, attended the meeting. H.I.H. Prince Kanin arrived on the ground at 1.15 p.m., accompanied by an Imperial Chamberlain and an aide-de-camp. H.I.H. was received at the gate of the compound, on alighting from his carriage, by H.E. Sir Claude Macdonald, President of the Nippon Race Club, Governor and Madame Sufu, and members of the Executive Committee of the Race Club, by whom H.I.H. was conducted to the Imperial Box on the Grand Stand. A little later on, after the conclusion of the third event, the Emperor's prize for that race was handed to the winning owner, Mr. Kirkwood, by the Prince. Mr. Watanabe, Master of Ceremonies in the Imperial Household Department, kindly acting as interpreter in the presentation. Prince Kanin, through his interpreter, expressed his pleasure in being able on this occasion to present His Majesty's prize to Mr. Kirkwood, as His Majesty had always taken a keen interest in field sports. Mr. Kirkwood, in accepting the prize, said that on behalf of himself and the members of the

Nippon Race Club he would ask Mr. Watanabe to convey to the Prince their deep appreciation of the interest His Majesty had always taken in their sports, and he would ask him also to express their great pleasure at seeing His Imperial Highness at their races. He—Mr. Kirkwood—hoped that the Prince would use his great influence in trying to obtain greater support from the Japanese of such sports as these, because he—the speaker—felt confident that the future of horse-breeding in this country depended largely on the support which His Imperial Highness and others in a similar position gave to the races.

These remarks having been interpreted to His Imperial Highness by Mr. Watanabe, the Prince shook hands with Mr. Kirkwood, and Mr. Easton called for three cheers for His Majesty the Emperor, which were heartily given, while another cheer was added for His Imperial Highness.

After the second race a protest was lodged by Mr. Easton, the rider of Aberdeen, against the rider of Mogul, Horikoshi, for foul riding in "boring" him. The protest was upheld and Aberdeen was awarded second place in the race and Mogul third. During the latter part of the afternoon the rain interfered most obviously with the enjoyment of visitors and with the sport generally, but did not prevent all the events on the programme from being fully carried out. Following are details:—

1.—THE NIPPON STAKES, for Australian Subscription Horses of Autumn 1901; weight for age; winners of Races Nos. 2 and 3 first day excluded; entrance yen 5; winner yen 250, second horse yen 50. Three-quarters of a mile.

Mr. Sphinx's Evele I, *137lb. (Miyagawa) 1
Mr. Starlight's Bucephalus, *140lb. (Ichi) 2
Mr. Russia's Volga, *140lb. (Horikoshi) 3
Mr. May-Scherz's Schwarzer Peter, *140lb. (Kato) 0
Mr. May-Scherz's Sleipner, *140lb. (Kobayashi) 0
Mr. Tatsuta's Tsukuba, *141lb. (Goto) 0
Mr. States' Kansas, *140lb. (Sugiyama) 0
Mr. Cherry's Brown Bess, *140lb. (Hayashi) 0
Mr. Pond's La Comtesse, *140lb. (Nakazumi) 0

* Mares—Allowance deducted. † Geldings—Allowance deducted.

Mr. May-Scherz declared best of his pair to win. Brown Bess, who had made a good record on the previous day, was the first favourite. The field numbered nine and there was little difference to be seen in their running till the trees were reached, when Bucephalus and Evele I. came to the front. In the Straight the latter took the lead and won a good race by a length, Volga being beaten for second place only by a nose. Time, 1.26.

PARI MUTUEL, 5 yen—Schwarzer Peter 9, Sleipner 8, Volga 6, Evele I 14, Tsukuba 6, Kansas 6, Bucephalus 53, Brown Bess 217, La Comtesse 41; total, 1,620 yen—Evele I, yen 115.50.

2.—THE SHANGHAI PLATE, for China Ponies; weight as per scale; winners at the meeting 3lb extra; entrance yen 5; winner yen 250, second pony yen 50. One mile and a half.

Mr. Hugo's Sunrise, 153lb. (Mr. Mottu) 1
Mr. Tylerleigh's Aberdeen, 150lb. (Mr. Easton) 2
Mr. Russia's Mogul, 150lb. (Horikoshi) 3
Mr. May-Scherz's Hucklebein, 150lb. (Kato) 0
Mr. May-Scherz's May-be, 141lb. (Kobayashi) 0
Mr. Tatsuta's McMorse, 150lb. (Takahashi) 0
Mr. Tylerleigh's Standard Rose, 150lb. (Jimba) 0
Mr. Elliott's Excelsior, 142lb. (Mr. Elliott) 0

Mr. May-Scher and Mr. Tylerleigh started two each; best to win. Aberdeen was first favourite and Sunrise second. Aberdeen and Standard Rose were the first to get to the front and led past the stand, with McMorse next in order. After negotiating the hill Sunrise worked to the front, while Mogul also displaced Standard Rose and Aberdeen. Sunrise increased his lead in the run home and won by about three lengths from Mogul; Aberdeen finishing third. Time, 3.30.

After the race Mr. Easton, rider of Aberdeen, protested against the riding of Horikoshi on Mogul, charging him with boring. The protest was sustained, and Mogul was disqualified for second place.

PARI MUTUEL, 5 yen—Hucklebein 8, May-be 19, Sunrise 143, Mogul 49, McMorse 67, Standard Rose 15, Aberdeen 216, Excelsior 12; total 2,380.50 yen—Sunrise, 16.50 yen.

3.—THE BRISBANE CUP, for Country-Breds and Australian Subscription Horses of 1899-1901 that have not won more than five races at date of entry; winners at date of entry 5lb. extra, of two or more races 7lb. extra; weight for age; winner of Nov. 1 Race, first day, excluded; Non-winners at the meeting 5lb. allowance; entrance yen 5; winner yen 250, second horse yen 50. One mile.

Mr. Hugo's The Coronet, *147lb. (Mr. Mottu) 1
Mr. Cherry's Oimatsu, *147lb. (Hayashi) 2
Mr. May-Scherz's Faule Grete, *147lb. (Kobayashi) 3
Mr. Tatsuta's Matsukaze, *142lb. (Takahashi) 0
* Mares—Allowance deducted. † Geldings—Allowance deducted.

The Coronet and Faule Grete were the favourites. Oimatsu made the running from the start, but at the houses Coronet came up and after a fine race in the Straight won by half a length, Faule Grete a good third. Time 1.54.

PARI MUTUEL, 5 yen—Faule Grete 236, The Coronet 334, Matsukaze 66, Oimatsu 79; total, 3,217.50 yen—The Coronet, yen 9.50.

4.—THE TOKYO STAKES, for Australian Subscription Horses of Autumn, 1901; winner of Race No. 7, first day, excluded; weight for age; entrance yen 5; winner yen 300, second horse yen 50. One mile and a half.

Mr. Robison's Tasmanian, *140lb. (Tomioka) 1
Mr. Elliott's Butterfly, *140lb. (Mr. Elliott) 2
Mr. Hugo's The Orbit, *140lb. (Mr. Mottu) 3
Mr. May-Scherz's Sleipner, *140lb. (Kobayashi) 0
Mr. Russia's Amoor, *130lb. (Horikoshi) 0
Mr. Sphinx's Evele II, *140lb. (Miyagawa) 0
Mr. States' Missouri, *137lb. (Sugiyama) 0
Mr. News' Electric, *140lb. (Kubota) 0
Mr. Decimus' Merry Thought, *140lb. (Takahashi) 0
Mr. Iris' Momiji, *140lb. (Rikizo) 0
Mr. Pond's La Comtesse, *140lb. (Nakazumi) 0

* Mares—Allowance deducted. † Geldings—Allowance deducted.

Eleven of the new Australians started for this event, Merry Thought being the favourite. After some delay at the start the favourite got away first but before the half mile was reached yielded the lead to Tasmanian, who, running strong, left his field behind him and won in a canter by any number of lengths; Butterfly finishing second and The Orbit third. Time, 3.06.

PARI MUTUEL, 5 yen—Sleipner 22, The Orbit 84, Amoor 74, Evele II 42, Missouri 14, Electric 19, Merry Thought 170, Momiji 22, La Comtesse 47, Butterfly 10, Tasmanian 160; total, 2,988 yen—Tasmanian, yen 16.50.

5.—THE NANKIN STAKES, for China Subscription Ponies of 1901; winners in Japan at date of entry 5lb. extra, of more than one race 7lb. extra; winners at the meeting 5lb. extra; weight as per scale; entrance yen 5; winner yen 250, second pony yen 50. One mile.

Mr. May-Scherz's Max-Willen, 150lb. (Kato) 1
Mr. Pond's Iroha, 147lb. (Nakazumi) 2
Mr. Russia's Ourod, 160lb. (Horikoshi) 3
Mr. Starlight's Buceaneer, 143lb. (Ichi) 0
Mr. Iri's Aranami, 149lb. (Rikizo) 0
Mr. Avis' Popinjay, 156lb. (Hakodate) 0

Max-Willen and Ourod were fairly equally favoured by backers. The former obtained a slight lead at the start and kept it to the end, though hard pressed by Iroha in the run home. Ourod was close upon the latter's girths at the finish. Time, 2.20.

PARI MUTUEL, 5 yen—Max-Willen 165, Ourod 153, Buceaneer 59, Aranami 96, Iroha 38, Popinjay 40; total, 2,479.50 yen—Max-Willen, yen 15.

6.—THE JAPAN ST. LEGER, for All Horses; weight for age; winners at the Meeting 5lb extra; Country-Breds and Australian Subscription Horses of 1899-1901 that have not won more than five races allowed 7lb.; Entrance yen 5; winner yen 350. One mile and a half.

Mr. Avis' Hawfinch, *145lb. (Hakodate) 1
Mr. Russia's Mira, *140lb. (Horikoshi) 2
Mr. Russia's The Count, *140lb. (Ichi) 3
* Mares Allowance deducted. † Geldings—Allowance deducted.

This race resulted in a match between Mr. Russia's two cracks and the mare Mira. The course was by this time very heavy and Mira's chances were small. Hawfinch consequently started a warm favourite. He went to the front soon after the start and increasing his lead won as he liked, Mira, however having secured second place. Time 2.59.

PARI MUTUEL, 5 yen—The Count 110, Hawfinch 516, Mira 212; total, 3,771 yen—Hawfinch 7.50.

7.—THE CHAMPAGNE CHALLENGE CUP, (Presented by Messrs. G. H. Humm & Co.), for Australian Subscription Horses of 1901 and thereafter, that have not run at more than two meetings; to be won three times in all by Horses the bona fide property of the same Owner or Owners, with yen 300 added by the Club until the Cup is finally won, when the Second Horse will receive the added money; weight 145lb. winners 7lb. extra; entrance yen 10. One mile.

Mr. Sphinx's Fourree, 145lb. (Miyagawa) 1
Mr. Satsuma's Ojosama, 145lb. (Mayed) 2
Mr. Hugo's The Orb, 152lb. (Mr. Mottu) 3
Mr. May-Scherz's Brunhilde, 145lb. (Kobayashi) 0
Mr. Russia's Tola, 145lb. (Horikoshi) 0

Mr. Tatsuta's Matsukaze, 145lb. (Goto) 0
Mr. States' Kansas, *143lb. (Sugiyama) 0
Fourree, the favourite, took the lead just after the start, and though challenged by Ojosama in the run home, kept it to the finish, winning by a length or more. Time 2.01.

PARI MUTUEL, 5 yen—Brunhilde 35, The Orb 241, Tola 23, Ojosama 84, Fourree 199, Missouri 10, Kansas 6; total, 2,704 yen—Fourree, yen 13.50.

8.—THE BANZAI STAKES, for Country Breds and Australian Subscription Horses of 1899-1901 that have not won more than five races at date of entry; winners at date of entry 5lb. extra, of two or more races 7lb. extra; Non-winners at the meeting 5lb. allowance. Winner of more than one race at the meeting 5lb. extra; weight for age; entrance yen 5; winner yen 300. One mile and a quarter.

Mr. Satsuma's Madge, *135lb. (Hakodate) 1
Mr. Hugo's The Coronet, *152lb. (Mr. Mottu) 2
Mr. May-Scherz's Faule Grete, *141lb. (Kobayashi) 3

* Mares—Allowance deducted. † Geldings—Allowance deducted.

Faule Grete made the running at the start and led on passing the Stand by a length. After passing the Shakespeare, however, she appeared to be finished and the race lay between Madge and The Coronet. Madge appeared to have most left in her, however, and won a good race by a length and half. Time, 2.35.

PARI MUTUEL, 5 yen—Faule Grete 149, The Count, 309, Madge 171; total, 2,830.50 yen—Madge, yen 16.50.

THIRD DAY.—THURSDAY, 7TH NOVEMBER.

At the conclusion of the Races on Tuesday the Course and the Paddock were in bad enough condition, but the continuous downfall of rain through Tuesday night and Wednesday morning reduced them to a perfect slough. It was therefore found necessary to postpone the third day's racing to Thursday with the proviso that if the rain continued a further postponement might have to be notified. During Wednesday afternoon the downfall ceased and the sun made his appearance at fitful intervals, but not with sufficient strength to effect much in drying up the course.

The racing on Thursday was, naturally, greatly marred by the rainy weather, and for the same reason the attendance was much smaller than on the previous days. Under the circumstances the track was very heavy and in consequence there were serious "surprises." The most exciting finish of the day was in the China Solace when Aberdeen and Iroha ran a dead heat for first place, May-be being next. The Champion race for All Horses was an easy win for Hawfinch, though The Coronet made a good fight for it. In the Mixed Champions Tasmanian scored quite an unexpected victory, though his win was easy. Mr. Mottu was again a lucky rider.

It is understood that there will be an Off Day next week, the exact date of which will be announced later.

Following are the events:—

1.—THE PRIX DES HARAS (Handicap), for all horses; a forced entry of yen 10 for all horses entered at the meeting; non-starters half forfeit; winner yen 300, second horse yen 100. One mile.

Mr. Hugo's The Crown, 157lb. (Mr. Mottu) 1
Mr. Russia's Mira, 148lb. (Horikoshi) 2
Mr. Russia's The Count, 140lb. (Ichi) 3
Mr. May-Scherz's Brunhilde, 130lb. (Kobayashi) 0
Mr. May-Scherz's Schwarzer Peter, 127lb. (Kato) 0
Mr. Hugo's The Orb, 35lb. (Hayashi) 0
Mr. Sphinx's Evele I, 140lb. (Miyagawa) 0
Mr. States' Missouri, 124lb. (Sugiyama) 0
Mr. News' Electric, 133lb. (Kubota) 0
Mr. Norfolk's Blackberry, 133lb. (Hakodate) 0
Mr. Yodo's Saikio, 147lb. (Kurosaka) 0
Mr. Tatsuta's Matsukaze, 131lb. (Tomioka) 0

There was a large field of twelve, which went away fairly well together, but soon got strung out. In the distance a fine race ensued between Mira and The Crown for first place, the latter winning by half a length. The Count was fairly well up. Time, 1.58.

PARI MUTUEL, 5 yen—Brunhilde 5, Schwarzer Peter 8, The Crown 128, The Orb 37, Mira 190, Evele I 33, The Count 31, Matsukaze 2, Electric 3, Missouri 2, Blackberry, 10, Saikio 69; total, 2,335.50 yen—The Crown, yen 18.

2.—THE CESAREWITCH STAKES, (Handicap), for China Ponies; a forced entry of yen 10, for all ponies entered at the Meeting; Non-starters half forfeit; winner yen 300, second pony yen 100. One mile.

Mr. Tatsuta's McMorse, 143lb. (Takahashi) 1
Mr. May-Scherz's Maybe, 137lb. (Kobayashi) 2
Mr. Russia's Mogol, 150lb. (Horikoshi) 3
Mr. Starlight's Buccaneer, 138lb. (Ichi) 0
Mr. Tytherleigh's Standard Rose, 145lb. (Mr. Easton) 0
Mr. Elliott's Excelsior, 140lb. (Mr. Elliott) 0

Maybe had a good lead from the very start and kept it up until the Trees, when McMorse went to the front and won by four or five lengths, Mogol was third. Time, 2.21 1/2.

PARI MUTUEL, 5 yen—May-be 123, Mogol 149, McMorse 129, Buccaneer 38, Standard Rose 123, Excelsior 55; total 2,776.50 yen—McMorse, yen 21.50.

3.—THE MIXED CHAMPIONS, for All Horses (except Subscription Horses of 1901) a forced entry for winners at the meeting, of one race yen 10, of two races yen 20, of more than two races yen 40; optional to beaten horses at an entrance fee of yen 25; weight for age; winner yen 500. Mile and a quarter.

Mr. Avis' Hawfinch, 140lb. (Hakodate) 1
Mr. Hugo's The Coronet, 140lb. (Mr. Mottu) 2
Mr. Norfolk's Blackberry, 140lb. (Sugura) 0

* Mares—Allowance deducted. † Geldings—Allowance deducted.

Hawfinch, the favourite, took a good lead at the start and maintaining it throughout won just as he pleased. Time, 2.28 3/4.

PARI MUTUEL, 5 yen—Hawfinch 568, Blackberry 71, The Coronet 171; total 3,645 yen—Hawfinch yen 6.50.

4.—THE CHINA CHAMPIONS, for China Ponies; a forced entry for winners at the meeting, of one race yen 10, of two races yen 20, of more than two races yen 40; optional to beaten ponies at an entrance fee of yen 25; weight as per scale; winner yen 500. Mile and a quarter.

Mr. Hugo's Sunrise, 150lb. (Mr. Mottu) 1
Mr. Tytherleigh's, Aberdeen, 150lb. (Mr. Easton) 2
Mr. Tatsuta's McMorse, 150lb. (Takahashi) 3
Mr. May-Scherz's Max-Willem, 150lb. (Kato) 0

Max Willem led at the start, with Sunrise close up, but the latter came away in the Straight, and won by three lengths. McMorse and Aberdeen raced hard for second place, the latter eventually getting the best of it by a length. Time, 3.0 1/2.

PARI MUTUEL, 5 yen—Sunrise 371, Max-Willem 107, McMorse 91, Aberdeen 204; total, 3,478.50 yen—Sunrise, yen 9.50.

5.—THE AUSTRALIAN CHAMPIONS, for Australian Subscription Horses of 1901; a forced entry for winners at the meeting of one race yen 10, of two races yen 20, of more than two races yen 40; optional to beaten horses at an entrance fee of yen 25; weight for age; winner yen 500. Mile and a quarter.

Mr. Robison's Tasmanian, 140lb. (Tomioka) 1
Mr. Satsuma's Madge, 140lb. (Hakodate) 2
Mr. Sphinx's Fourree, 140lb. (Miyagawa) 3
Mr. Yodo's Tenriu, 140lb. (Kurosaka) 0
Mr. Cherry's Brown Bess, 140lb. (Horikoshi) 0
Mr. Sphinx's Evele I, 137lb. (Ichi) 0

* Mares—Allowance deducted. † Geldings—Allowance deducted.

Mr. Sphinx declared the best of his stable to win. Tenriu and Fourree took up the running, but at the the Trees Tasmanian came away and got home with a dozen lengths to spare. Time, 2.35 1/2.

PARI MUTUEL, 5 yen—Tenriu 123, Brown Bess 67, Evele I, 18, Tasmanian 115, Madge 227, Fourree 128; total, 3,055 yen—Tasmania, yen 26.50.

6.—THE MIXED CONSOLATION for Country Breeds and Australian Subscription Horses of 1899-1901 that have not won more than five races at date of entry and have started and not won a race at the meeting; weight for age; entrance yen 5; winner yen 250, second horse yen 50. One mile.

Mr. Satsuma's Ojosama, 137lb. (Mayeda) 1
Mr. May-Scherz's Faule Grete, 140lb. (Kobayashi) 2
Mr. Tatsuta's Matsukaze, 140lb. (Goto) 3
Mr. Hugo's The Orb, 140lb. (Mr. Mottu) 0
Mr. Cherry's Oimatsu, 140lb. (Hayashi) 0

* Mares—Allowance deducted. † Geldings—Allowance deducted.

An easy win for Ojosama, though Faule Grete tried to catch her in the Straight. Time, 2.03.

PARI MUTUEL, 5 yen—Faule Grete 130, The Orb 116, Ojosama 130, Matsukaze 17, Oimatsu 185; total, 2,601 yen—Ojosama, yen 20.

7.—THE CHINA SOLACE, for China Ponies that have started and not won a race at the meeting; weight as per scale; entrance yen 5; winner yen 250, second horse yen 50. One mile.

Mr. Tytherleigh's Aberdeen, 150lb. (Mr. Easton) †
Mr. Pond's Iroha, 147lb. (Nakazumi) †
Mr. May-Scherz's Maybe, 141lb. (Kobayashi) 3
Mr. Russia's Mogol, 150lb. (Kobota) 0
Mr. Russia's Oroul, 153lb. (Horikoshi) 0

Mr. Starlight's Buccaneer, 144lb. (Ichi) 0
Mr. Iris' Aranami, 144lb. (Rikizo) 0
Mr. May-Scherz's Hucklebein, 150lb. (Kato) 0
Mr. Elliott's Excelsior, 147lb. (Mayeda) 0

This was a splendid race, resulting in a dead heat between Aberdeen and Iroha for first position, Maybe being third. Time, 2.25.

PARI MUTUEL, 5 yen—Hucklebein 12, May-be 61, Oroul 122, Mogol 39, Buccaneer 8, Standard Rose 12, Aberdeen 231, Aranami 38, Iroha 29, Excelsior 32; total, 2,650 yen.

At first Iroha was declared to pay yen 10, but after an appeal to the Committee the pool was divided between the two horses.

8.—THE GRIFFIN CONSOLATION, for Australian Subscription Horses of Autumn 1901 that have started and won a race at the meeting; weight for age; entrance yen 5; winner yen 250, second horse yen 50. Three-quarters of a mile.

Mr. Starlight's Bucephalus, 140lb. (Ichi) 1
Mr. Hugo's The Orator, 140lb. (Higaki) 2
Mr. Decimus Merry Thought, 140lb. (Takahashi) 3
Mr. May-Scherz's Schwarzer Peter, 140lb. (Kato) 0
Mr. May-Scherz's Sleipner, 140lb. (Kobayashi) 0
Mr. Hugo's The Orbit, 140lb. (Mr. Mottu) 0
Mr. Russia's Amoor, 140lb. (Hayashi) 0
Mr. Russia's Volga, 140lb. (Horikoshi) 0
Mr. Sphinx's Evele II, 140lb. (Miyagawa) 0
Mr. Tatsuta's Tsukuba, 137lb. (Goto) 0
Mr. States' Missouri, 137lb. (Sugura) 0
Mr. News' Electric, 140lb. (Kubota) 0
Mr. Pond's La Comtesse, 140lb. (Nakazumi) 0
Mr. Elliott's Butterfly, 140lb. (Mr. Elliott) 0

* Mares—Allowance deducted. † Geldings—Allowance deducted.

Fourteen horses started and they were soon strung out, the scurrying between Bucephalus, (the favourite) The Orator and Merry Thought. The horses named eventually finished in that order. Time, 1.31 1/2.

PARI MUTUEL, 5 yen—Schwarzer Peter S, Sleipner 10, The Orbit 39, The Orator 18, Amoor 30, Volga 29, Evele II, 19, Tsukuba 15, Missouri 5, Electric 4, Bucephalus 183, Merry Thought 115, La Comtesse 50, Butterfly 38; total, 2,533.50 yen—Bucephalus, yen 14.

LITERARY NOTES.

When the last mail left England Mrs. Archibald Little was busy correcting the proofs of her new book, "The Land of the Blue Gown." This is to be well illustrated, and amongst the representations will be a number of photographs taken by several amateur photographers at Shanghai, who have kindly placed their plates at Mrs. Little's disposal. The result should be very interesting.

When King Charles II. fled from Cromwell's Ironsides on Sept. 23, 1651, he escaped by turning down Lee Lane, at Bradpole, near Bridport. On Sept. 23rd—the 250th anniversary of the King's flight—a memorial-stone was unveiled at the entrance to the lane by Mr. James Penderel Brodhurst, a lineal descendant of Humphrey Penderel of Bosobell.

A second edition of Maurice Hawlett's "New Canterbury Tales," published by the Macmillan Company was called for on the day of publication in America. For English writers of a distinctly new note, America seems to afford a growing promptness of recognition. Both "Richard Yea-and Nay" and "The Forest Lovers" ran into several editions within a fortnight of their issue.

The thousands who have enjoyed Dumas' *Three Musketeers* will be pleased to learn that D'Artagnan is not a mythical personage, as some would have us believe. The Carnavalet Museum has just come into possession of a holograph by the redoubtable musketeer. It is a certificate given by "the Comte d'Artagnan, captain-lieutenant of the first company of Horse Musketeers of the King's Guard, and lieutenant-general of His Majesty's forces," to the effect that a certain De Saint Aubin de Faucriol had served under him.

"A Maid of Venice" will be the title of F. Marion Crawford's new novel, to be published by the Macmillan Company. The period of the story is the end of the fifteenth century, when the Queen of the Adriatic was nearing the time of her greatest splendor. The romantic episode with which the story deals is historically true, being

taken from one of the old Venetian chronicles. The action and interest centre in the household of a master glass blower, a member of one of the most powerful Venetian trade corporations, which had many rights and privileges.

Lord Rosebery's address at the unveiling of the Alfred statue at Winchester had a distinctly literary flavour, as was to be expected. His Lordship declared that the memorial was placed there to consecrate a great memory, to raise the standard of a great example. Alfred offered the highest type of kingship and of the English race. With his name were associated the beginnings of our fleet, our literature, our laws, our foreign relations, and our first efforts at education. He was the first Englishman who never knew when he was beaten. In history he stood as Alfred the Truth-teller. His word was his bond—a quality then rare among princes, and never too common. He was a true king, the guide and leader of his people, and the captain of their enterprises. The English race of that day became the central source of the American people, who though separated often by differences of policy, in supreme moments of stress and sorrow irresistibly joined hands with us across the centuries and the seas.

We note in the annual report of the Church Missionary Society for 1900-1902 the following reference to Dai Nippon:—With regard to Japan the period of ebb-tide, which has lasted for some years, seems to be happily at an end. The Nippon Seikokwai, indeed, has been comparatively free from the "downgrade" influences that have troubled some other Churches; but progress in conversions from heathenism has been slow. Now, however, all the prospects are brighter. There is a revived spirit of inquiry; the moral power of the Gospel is more recognised; and the General Conference of Protestant Missionaries, held at Tokyo in October, showed every sign of encouragement. Some private meetings for the deepening of spiritual life which followed it seem to have been attended with very marked tokens of the Divine blessing. In Japan especially, argumentative preaching is of little use. A full Gospel, proclaimed in the power of the Holy Ghost, and illustrated in daily life, can alone win the hearts of the Japanese. This mission has lost a zealous missionary by the death of the Rev. J. B. Brandram.

An interesting paper was read by Mr. W. W. Skeat before the Anthropological Section of the British Association upon the Sakeis and Semangs of the Malay Peninsula. These wild tribes, he explained, comprised the three divisions of Martin's classification. The first were the dark, frizzly-haired Negrito tribes residing in the northern districts. The height of the men was about 4ft. 9in., and that of the women 4ft. 5 1/2 in. Their skin was of very dark brown colour, sometimes passing into black. The head was between long and round, and the hair very dark brownish black, curling close to the scalp. It was never blue black as among Malays and Chinese. The second class consisted of the lighter wavy-haired tribes, called Sakei, in the southern districts. These had lighter colour of skin and long heads, with hair lank and wavy, often worn in a great "shock," but their height did not differ materially from that of the Semangs. The third-class consisted of mixed tribes who lived in contact with Malay settlements in the southern districts. The food of these wild tribes was mainly vegetable, consisting of wild roots and fruits, eked out by any sort of animal food procurable. Mr. Skeat described their hunting and trapping, their use of the blow gun, the bow, and darts poisoned with the sap of the upas tree, their clothing made from beaten tree bark, their huts and shelter, their musical instruments, festivals, and songs, their chiefs and medicine men, the exorcism of the devils and the tiger man, their marriages and burials, and, lastly their ideas of a future life—the wild man's paradise being the moon, which they called the "Island of Fruits."

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Shortly before five o'clock on Monday afternoon a violent earthquake was felt in Yokohama, but we have not heard of any damage being done.

For three days commencing on the 10th inst., the Kagacho Police will carry out the destruction of ownerless dogs in the former Settlement. In consequence, owners of dogs are warned to take steps to fasten collars round their animals' necks.

The *Muenichenier Zeitung* on Oct. 15th printed a despatched from Huversum which said that Mr. Kruger, in spite of all denials, was seriously ill.

Captain Chapman, who commanded Itala fort in the late fight, has been noted for the Brevet rank of Lieutenant-Colonel on his promotion to the rank of Major. Five Distinguished Service Orders and twelve Distinguished Conduct medals have been awarded for the Itala and other affairs.

The *Kobe Herald* prints the following London telegrams under date, Oct. 31st:—The Schley Enquiry is concluded. It is believed that Admiral Schley will be completely exonerated. —The Buffalo Exhibition is expected to reveal a deficit of about ten million dollars.—There is great excitement amongst the South Wales miners who are taking legal proceedings against the restrictions placed upon the output.

In April next, an International Fine Arts Exhibition will be opened in Turin. In this connection, a wealthy merchant of that city, recently came to this country for the purpose of inducing Japanese artists and business men to forward articles to the exhibition. The Italian merchant is now said to be endeavouring to enlist the support of Mr. Naganuma Shukei, a sculptor, who made the acquaintance of the foreign merchant while visiting Italy.

The death is announced of General Sir Lloyd William Mathews, Premier of Zanzibar. The deceased, who was only 51 years of age, was one of the few British officers in the service of native potentates. He was created K.C.M.G. in 1894. He served in the British navy from 1863 to 1881, serving in the Ashantee war of 1873-4. He entered the service of the Sultan of Zanzibar in 1878, and was Consul-General of British East Africa in 1891. At the time of his death he was President of the Ministry and General in the army of the Sultan of Zanzibar.

The most severe and havoc-wreaking typhoon known in the Philippines for twenty years, with but one exception, occurred on the 13th ult. The damage which has resulted, says the *Manila Times*, is widespread and devastating, though at present its full extent cannot be learned. Enough is known, however, to hold out most dire augury. At least three American soldiers have lost their lives, and many natives have perished, houses and shipping have suffered severely, and nearly all the telegraphic wires are down.

There is news to the effect that a contract was signed on Tuesday between the Naval Authorities and the Kawasaki Shipbuilding Yard of Kobe, whereby the latter undertakes to construct two first-class torpedo-boats within two years from the day of the signing of contract. According to the contract, each boat will be of 120 tons, with a speed of 28 knots, and the cost of construction is put at *yen* 290,000 per boat. It is understood that the boats will be built entirely of materials produced in this country. This is said to be the first enterprise of the kind undertaken by a private shipbuilding company in this country.

The following report will be presented to the shareholders at the thirty-fifth ordinary meeting, to be held on Tuesday, the 12th Nov. in Hong-kong:—The net premia amount to \$1,380,796.37, and the working account shows a balance at credit of \$514,805.07, which sum the directors recommend be appropriated in the following manner:—A dividend of 16 per cent. to shareholders (\$4 per share) \$96,000.00; a dividend

of 15 per cent. on contributions, payable to all contributors of business whether shareholders or not, 125,000.00; to be carried to new account, 293,805.07—\$514,805.07.

We are asked to say that in case of unpropitious weather the Garden Party which Sir Claude and Lady MacDonald propose giving on Saturday to celebrate the King's Birthday will not take place.

The death is announced, under sudden and tragic circumstances, of the well-known Dr. E. W. Way, of Adelaide. His death was due to heart disease, and occurred, strangely enough, while he was engaged in operating upon a patient in his private hospital. He died with the operating knife in his hand.

The accouchement of the Queen of the Netherlands is expected to take place in January (a month before the Duchess of York). If five years had passed without Queen Wilhelmina giving birth to a child, her marriage would have been dissolved by the Dutch Parliament. The Constitution of Holland also provides that, if the Queen has a son, she is to abdicate in his favour when he reaches the age of eighteen. The whole of Holland is agog with the hope that there will be a son and heir to the throne. Most of the Queens and Princesses of Europe are engaged at the moment in preparing some suitable present for the occasion.

It is with regret that we have to announce the death of Mr. Frederick Howard, says the *North-China Daily News* of the 29th ult., who has for many years been pilot in Shanghai. Mr. Howard had not been in good health for some months, but had been able to attend to his duties and his death was quite unexpected. He left Shanghai on Sunday morning, having been called to Woosung to bring the steamer *Eltrickdale* up the river. He went on board the steamer and had brought up as far as the Oil Wharves, when he suddenly fell down dead on the bridge. Just before his death, he was seen to wave his hat to a friend on a passing steamer. Deceased was 50 years of age and had been in the East for years. Until eight years ago he was in Japan, in the service of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

A Kobe message to hand says that the steamer *Ise Maru*, which returned to the port on the 4th inst. from Vladivostok, brought news to the effect that as the result of a protest advanced by Japan the Russian authorities have withdrawn the imposition of high tonnage dues which it was proposed to charge against vessels entering the Russian port. This step had been practically carried into effect soon after the departure of the steamer *Yamashiro Maru* from Vladivostok on the 14th of last month, and on the 24th ult. when the *Ise Maru* entered Vladivostok she had to pay duty at the usual rate of *yen* 0.15 per ton. The same message adds with regard to the proposed increase of the customs tariff at Manila, where the higher rates were expected to be enforced on and after the 15th inst., the authorities there are reported to have decided to postpone the enforcement of the new tariff for a period of 60 days, so that the proposed measure will not be carried into effect until after the 15th of January next.

The attempt of Count de la Vaulx to cross the Mediterranean in a balloon, which left Leis Sablottes, near Toulon, appears to have failed. The Minister of Marine, M. de Lanessan, has received a despatch from Toulon announcing that the cruiser *Du Chayla*, which was escorting the balloon, is returning to port with the balloon and her passengers which she picked up 10 mile east of St. Laurent lighthouse. The balloon was uninjured. The result of the experiment does not cause any surprise after the news brought to Marseilles by steamer on the morning of Oct. 15th that the southeast winds which were blowing out at sea, would carry the balloon to the coast of Spain or to Gibraltar. Moreover, the latest news from the passengers of the balloon indicated that it was proceeding very slowly. These two factors probably caused the Count to abandon his attempt.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

Mr. McCormick, an intimate friend of the late President and whose wife is a family connexion of the latter, delivered an address at the funeral service in the British Embassy Chapel in Vienna, and related the following interesting incident:—

"It was my privilege to know Mr. McKinley personally for over ten years, and I can truthfully say that a purer and a gentler soul I have never met. Thirty years of harassing public life, full of dangers, pitfalls, and deceits, left him with a heart as unchilled and a sympathy as unchecked as it was on the day when, as a boy of 18, he joined his regiment to go and fight for his country. His religious faith was as complete and steadfast as it was broad and generous. Once, at the beginning of the last war, when he had worked late into the night, as was his custom, he pushed back his chair and closed his desk wearily, and the Adjutant-General who was sitting beside him said 'You are tired to death, Mr. President.' He paused, and then said in a low voice, 'Yes, and I could not keep it up, Corbin, did I not feel that I was doing the work of the Master.' This perfect faith sustained him in his supreme hour, and as one who wraps the draperies of his couch about him he closed his eyes upon this world, calm in the belief of an immortal awakening."

It is now alleged that the gun-boats to be built for the United States in Japan number 13, and that the work has been entrusted to the Mitsu Bishi, the Ishikawa-jima, the Kawasaki and the Uraga Dock Companies. The material will be sent from America, but it is considered cheaper and quicker to have the work done in Japan than in the United States.

Senator Allison, of Iowa, is reported to have said at Chicago that Congress will make a thorough investigation into Anarchism this winter, and will do its utmost to pass suitable laws for the prevention of such crimes as that committed against President McKinley. A statute forbidding any gathering of Anarchists will probably be passed.

Mr. Seth Low, President of Columbia University, has been nominated for the Mayoralty of New York, by the Republican Party and the Anti-Tammany reform organisation known as the Citizens' Union. Mr. Low is popular with the Independents and Republicans alike, and is the strongest candidate the anti-Tammany forces could have put forward.

Poor's Manual, just issued, shows that the total mileage of American railroads at the beginning of 1901 was 194,975 miles. The net increase mileage during 1900 was 3,503 miles, being larger than in any year since 1892, except in 1899, when over 4,000 miles were added to the mileage of the country. Earnings of all roads for the year amounted to \$551,020,460, and the payments \$458,460,571, leaving a surplus over fixed charges and miscellaneous payment of \$92,559,889.

Miss Ruth Charlotte Dana, who died in Boston recently, bequeathed \$5,000 to Archbishop Williams to establish a scholarship in the American college at Rome for students for the priesthood from the Boston archdiocese. This is to be as a memorial of her brother, Richard H. Dana. A further bequest of \$5,000 was given to the archbishop for establishing a scholarship in the Catholic university at Washington for a like purpose, and \$2,000 was given to the rector of Boston college as a scholarship for students preparing for the priesthood.

The United States steel corporation has issued a statement of its business for the first six months of its life. With net earnings of \$54,954,871 up to the end of September, it has allowed \$7,600,000 for interest on bonds \$7,059,705 for sinking fund purposes, paid dividends on the common and preferred stock for the first and second quarters, amounting in the aggregate to \$27,968,224, and still retains a surplus of \$12,326,742 for the half year. This represents an income, over and above operating expenses, of more than ten per cent. The capital stock of the trust is \$1,100,000,000, half in common and half in

preferred, in addition to the funded debt, consisting of \$304,000,000 in five per cent. bonds, making a grand total of \$1,404,000,000. At the present time there is outstanding \$507,675,300 of the common stock and \$509,498,500 of the preferred stock.

It is understood that the Canadian Pacific Railway authorities have under consideration an immense scheme of irrigation for the Canadian northwest, by which it is proposed to make a good farming and grazing country out of millions of acres which now lie dry and arid. These barren lands lie between Calgary and Medicine Hat, immediately to the north of the railroad line. It is likewise understood that as an experiment 300,000 of the 3,000,000 barren acres will be put under irrigation. The plan includes the building of a dam at Bow River, a mile east of Calgary, and intersecting canals. The force of gravity is relied upon to do the rest of the work.

As is well known, October is the largest month for disbursements in the U.S. outside of January and July. According to the *Daily Stockholder*, interest became due during the month on bonds whose par value is \$1,293,095,237, the amount of such interest being \$28,941,172, as compared with \$27,448,172 last year, \$25,189,799 in 1896, \$24,073,774 in 1898 and \$24,983,721 in 1897. Dividends have been declared on stocks whose par value is \$1,929,283,929, and the amount of such payment is \$35,805,965, as against \$30,277,965 last year. \$20,456,574 in 1899, \$18,480,610 in 1898 and \$14,673,035 in 1897. Total payments reach \$64,757,137, as against \$57,726,137 last year, \$45,646,373 in 1899, \$42,554,384 in 1898 and \$38,650,256 in 1897.

Dr. William C. Gray, the editor of the *Interior*, died September 29, at his home at Oak Park, a suburb of Chicago. Dr. Gray underwent a surgical operation just before he left Chicago for his summer vacation in the Wisconsin woods. When he returned, a few weeks ago, he was in a weakened condition, due not only to the operation, but to the growing infirmities of age. Dr. Gray was one of the foremost Presbyterians of the west, and had been identified with the *Interior* for more than thirty years. His "Campfire Musings" and editorials were widely read. He was born in Butler county, Ohio, in 1830, and began his newspaper career as the editor of the *Maine Democrat* in 1851. Two years later he established the *Tiffin (Ohio) Tribune*. After one year as editorial writer on the *Cleveland Herald*, he became, in 1863, the editor of the *Newark America*, retaining this position until 1871, when he formed his connection with the *Interior*.

John George Nicolay, the author and private secretary of President Lincoln, died at Washington, September 26, aged seventy years. He was born in Essingen, Bavaria, on February 26, 1832, and came to the United States with his father in 1838. For some time he lived in Cincinnati, where he attended the public schools. Mr. Nicolay went to Springfield, Ill., in 1857 as an assistant to the secretary of state, and when Abraham Lincoln was nominated for the presidency he became his secretary. After the election he was appointed private secretary of the president, and served in that capacity until the assassination of Lincoln. From 1865 until 1869 he was United States consul at Paris, and on his return edited for a time the *Chicago Republican*. He was marshal of the United States supreme court from 1872 until 1887. Mr. Nicolay was the author of a "Life of Abraham Lincoln," which he wrote in collaboration with John Hay. "The outbreak of Rebellion" is another of his works. He also contributed to the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* the biographical sketch of Abraham Lincoln.

The report of the New York Clearing House for the year ending September 30th is a record of phenomenally large dealings, effected with a minimum of actual cash, and with an entire absence of friction or unnecessary disturbance. The following tabulation presents the total clearings for nine years, together with the aggregate balances paid in cash by the banks and the average daily clearings:—

	Clearings.	Balances	Aver. daily clearings.
1901 ...	\$77,020,672.493	\$3,515,037.741	\$254,193,638
1900 ...	51,964,588.572	2,730,411.810	170,936,146
1899 ...	57,368,230.771	3,085,971.370	189,961,029
1898 ...	39,853,413.047	2,338,529.016	131,529,418
1897 ...	31,337,760.947	1,908,901.808	103,424,953
1896 ...	29,350,804.883	1,843,289.239	96,232,442
1895 ...	28,264,379.126	1,806,574.349	92,670,095
1894 ...	24,421,380.864	1,585,241.634	79,704,425
1893 ...	34,421,380.869	1,696,207.176	113,978,082

The aggregate clearings for the year just ended were the largest on record, exceeding those of 1900 by \$25,000,000,000, while they were \$20,000,000,000 larger than the total for 1899.

The friends of civil-service reform are expressing a belief that the spoils system has met a vigorous and uncompromising foe in the new President, for "with the merit system," as the *Pittsburg Post* (Dem.) points out, "the President has been associated from the time it became a great public question." His connection with it is sketched by *The Post* as follows:—"He was largely instrumental in its adoption by the State of New York in 1884. As President of the United States Civil-Service Commission, from 1889 to 1895, under the administrations of President Harrison and President Cleveland, he applied it with the greatest fidelity, intelligence, and practical skill. As president of the police board in New York City he enforced it. As governor of New York he saw that it took no 'step backward,' but made progress. Therefore it is not too much to expect that he will apply his energies to its enforcement in federal administration as it has not been since Cleveland's time." The *Chicago Journal* (Ind.) remarks that on the question of civil-service reform the President is "absolutely sound," and that "the people may rest confident in the belief that the 'spoils system' is dead." Many other papers express the same view. The Washington correspondent of the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) says that not long ago Mr. Roosevelt, in talking with a confidential friend regarding the national civil service, pointed out where the merit principle could be still further introduced, much to the advantage of the nation, by bringing under it the consular service, the pension-examining surgeons, and later, with the consent of Congress, fourth-class postmasters.

GENERAL BULLER.

We extract from San Francisco papers the following references to General Buller and his speech. The first occurs in a London telegram of Oct. 10th and reads:—"General Buller, in a speech this afternoon, complained of the general criticism, especially in the newspapers, of himself. He admitted that he had advised General Sir George White that it would possibly be necessary to surrender Ladysmith, but, bearing in mind all the circumstances of the case, he was quite prepared to let the public judge of the justifiability of the newspaper attacks."

A London despatch of Oct. 11th said:—

The storm caused by General Buller's remarkable outburst continues to grow. The speech is the one topic of discussion and there is general anticipation that disciplinary measures will follow unless General Buller himself takes the advice of such a conservative supporter of the Government as the *Standard* and resigns.

The tone of the press is generally one of surprised amazement at his indiscretions. The people of England, generally, stuck to him throughout, and his and his wife's social influence has been most powerful and has even reached the court. It had been decided that he would be elevated to the peerage on the next honour list, but it is now doubtful if, after yesterday's confession that he advised the surrender of Ladysmith, "a humiliation compared with which," as the *Standard*, says, "all other reverses of the war would have been trivial," even the King and the people will continue to favour him.

General Buller's speech, pathetic in its weakness, is, the *Spectator* asserts, "the best possible justification for the declarations that he is not fit to command an army corps."

The *Saturday Review* refers to his "petulant apology" as "sheer feminism," adding: "The mysterious conspirator who issued threats at Aldershot might have come from De Quincey's 'Confessions.' The demand that he be shown a better commander

than himself savoured of the challenge of a nav the ring."

Sir Walter Peace, Agent-General for Natal, speaking in London to-night referred to the unfortunate utterances of Sir Redvers Buller and said:

"It must ever be remembered to General Buller credit that he saved South Africa for Great Britain. But for his change in the plans on his arrival at Town there is no doubt the Boers would have down to Durban, and in that case, in the big what has since happened, there is no doubt the Dutch would have risen and the British have driven from South Africa."

Another message of Oct. 12th read:—"The South African campaign has a curious effect on the Generals. Public attention is centred on General Buller's extraordinary exhibition, while social gossiping about the remarkable action of another General. This one is a Knight Commander of the Bath, holding a high command in South Africa. He is over 60 years of age, has been a widower for years and has engaged himself by letter to a woman of 50 whom he has not seen for twenty years. The bride-elect, who is an Irish woman, is preparing to go out to South Africa."

As for General Buller, he seems to have for shattered every vestige of his reputation. It is led that previous to General Buller's speech of 7th day he had received several plain hints from the Office expressing the hope that he would accept invitations to make speeches. His appointment to the command of the army corps was in a spirit of generosity. It was thought that General Buller could not do much harm in the two years remaining before he retired. Failure to appoint would have signified a public disgrace, which War Office was not willing to inflict on him, believing that General Buller had done his duty to the best of his ability.

One of the highest officials connected with the ministrations of the Army said:—"The utilitarian spirit of the age has taken away those sincerities, as Governor of Tilbury and Commander-in-Chief, with which, 100 years ago, Buller had been shelled, and at the same time rewarded. We had no alternative but to reward General Buller for his long and conscientious period of service by kicking him out or giving him a command which his demands. Of the two evils we chose what we thought was the lesser. Our justification is, perhaps, so what sentimental, but no army can be run without certain amount of sentiment."

As for the public dissatisfaction with our progress in South Africa, I fear that Lord Roberts and his optimistic prophets are, unintentionally, more to blame than any one else. No one got up and said that the Burmah war was over, or that it would over in a foolishly short space of time. It is nearly four years, and the British public took it as a matter of course. The South African war has barely got another two years to run, developing the Burmah affair, into a subaltern's campaign, continual local disturbances are being put down by small garrisons. To supervise such work we lack of no one better than Lord Kitchener. The complaint, which seems to have missed the attack of the critics, is that, having non-combatant populations in the war area, he is prohibited from trying supplies to any degree of military thoroughness. If we could concentrate or deport the natives I think an effective devastation would quickly the campaign."

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CHINESE INDEMNITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—Allow me to say that you are quite mistaken to call the bond, which was handed to the diplomatic body at Peking on the 13th ult., *gold warrants*, because the document is only on number. It would be better to name it the "sur coupon." For the coupons for smaller amounts of bonds will be made out afterwards by the Chinese officials designated for that purpose.

A CONSTANT READER.

Tokyo, November 1st, 1901.

ROADS IN TOKYO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—My attention has been drawn to your note under the above heading, in your issue of Monday, Oct. 28th, in which you state that "Mr. Holm's programme is limited to showing how the matter should be used to the best advantage." Here are altogether mistaken; I have never, in any of my ever said or wrote hinted at such a limitation.

If the authorities will have 50 *taels* of the stone being so freely used as foundation material broken and sifted according to my plans, I will let their men how to face up 1,000 *taels* of road-sur-

that shall be quite sufficiently good to illustrate my system, and probably prove to be sufficiently durable to stand the comparatively light traffic in these streets for a long time.

As to the exact locality where really good material may be obtained I must at present remain silent, but I have absolutely no doubt that you are mistaken in saying that it is unobtainable except at prohibitive rates.

I remain, Your obedient servant,

GERVAS HOLMES.

25 Tsukiji, Tokyo, Oct. 30th, 1901.

(Would it not be an immense expense to break-up the blocks of stone now being used for foundations? Of course it was to broken stone that we alluded when we said that Mr. Holmes' programme was limited to showing how the materials should be used to the best advantage and that he did not show how the materials, where to be obtained. He now says that we are "altogether mistaken" and yet admits that he "must remain silent as to the locality where really good material can be obtained." We fail to see the mistake. At any rate, Mr. Holmes must not think that we oppose him. We are heartily with him, and we shall be delighted to learn that we are wrong as to the costliness of procuring broken stone. — *En. J.M.*)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

Sir,—You have, I see, been good enough to publish my note *in re* road material in your to-day's issue: your editorial comment thereon is peculiarly satisfactory. You begin by asking, "Would it not be an immense expense to break up the blocks of stone now being used for foundation?"

I hope it would, because if the stone proves difficult and expensive to break, it proves almost to a certainty that it would turn out to be good road-making material, and from observations I have made during the last few days I begin to think that this would prove to be the case.

Anyway I am now sure that it would be quite good enough for experimental purposes.

As to the actual cost of breaking and sifting, I suggested in one of my numerous papers, that steam stone-breakers would probably be the cheapest way of accomplishing this object, but that in their absence convict labour might be usefully employed on this work.

As to the actual locality where good road-material may be obtained, I am informed that the province of Idzu contains any quantity of it.

In conclusion, I may say that I hope you will use your powerful influence to the utmost with the "Powers that be," to induce them to give a fair trial to plans that promise to abolish dust, mud and loose-stones, present a smooth clean surface for use in all weathers; a surface that shall afford ease, peace, and comfort not only to those who use the roads, but to those who live near them and pay for their construction and maintenance; and that at vastly less expense per tsubo than is now being expended on the attempt to arrive at the same point by a road that leads in a diametrically opposite direction.

I remain your obedient servant,

GERVAS HOLMES.

Tokyo, Tsukiji, Nov. 4th, 1901.

CUSTOMS INFORMATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

Sir,—Will you accord us the courtesy of your columns for inserting the pamphlet enclosed herewith which has been translated to give information to passengers coming to the ports of Japan. Thanking you in anticipation.

Yours faithfully, DIRECTOR'S SECRETARY.
Yokohama, 5 Nov. 1901.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

The following rules are translated for the information of passengers coming from abroad to any open port of the Empire of Japan:—

I.—All articles coming from abroad as personal effects or passengers' baggage shall be examined by the Customs Officer at the port of arrival.

II.—No formal entry is required for personal effects actually brought by passengers, but the latter shall make a verbal declaration of the contents of their baggage before the examination is commenced.

III.—Dutiable articles not declared and so concealed as to indicate an intention to evade the duty are forfeitable and the offender is liable to a fine corresponding to three times the amount of the duty which he has evaded or attempted to evade.

IV.—Passengers who have attempted to import prohibited articles or have imported them are liable to a fine corresponding to the value of the articles, and these articles are forfeitable.

V.—The importation of the following is prohibited by Law:—

a. Adulterated drugs, chemicals, medicines, food, and beverages, considered to be injurious by the Laws, Ordinances, and Regulations of the Empire.

b. All articles for use in smoking opium.

c. All articles which are considered to be dangerous to the public health for sanitary reasons or to

the safety of animals or plants, under the Laws, Ordinances and Regulations of the Empire.

d. Counterfeit coins of any kind and imitations of coins which might be considered to be counterfeit coins.

e. Articles infringing patents, designs, trade-marks, or copyright Laws of the Empire.

f. Opium and leaf tobacco.

g. Prints, printed books, paintings, engravings, carvings, or any other articles which might be considered dangerous to public security or morals.

VI.—The following articles are passed free of duty as personal effects, in certain quantities which depend upon the discretion of the Customs Officer:—

a. Clothing, shirts, gloves, stockings, hats, shoes, handkerchiefs and other personal effects of the kind.

b. Watches, umbrellas, canes, or sticks, bracelets, rings, hair ornaments, neckties, tobacco cases, towels, table cloths, articles of stationery, bicycles, pistols, sporting guns, musical instruments, toys, &c.

c. Toilet articles, cameras, portable telescopes or opera glasses, deck-chairs, food-baskets, portable dinner sets, portable drugs, trunks, blankets, &c.

d. Comestibles, beverages, tobacco (wines and spirits of any sort which do not exceed two pints of each kind. Tobacco which does not exceed in quantity thirteen ounces of cut leaf or one hundred pieces of cigars, two hundred pieces of cigarettes or six ounces of snuff).

VII.—The following are free of duty:—

a. Books, atlases, maps, charts, journals, and newspapers, &c.

b. Negotiable papers.

c. Gold and Silver (bullion and coins).

VIII.—No duty shall be levied on articles temporarily imported for the professional use of travellers, engaged in scientific researches, or on those imported as samples by commercial travellers, provided that security corresponding to the amount of duty is deposited at the time of importation and the said articles are re-exported within six months from the date of importation.

IX.—A passenger may apply to the Customs Officer at the port of his first arrival for a certificate of examination to be pasted on his baggage in order to have the baggage passed without examination at the next port.

X.—Any baggage not withdrawn from the Customs compound within seventy-two hours from the time of its landing shall be taken into the customs warehouse at the expense and risk of the person concerned.

A BOER TESTIMONY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

Sir,—Having observed that the Continental Press is continually accusing the English trooper in South Africa of cruelty and of all kinds of immoralities, and having seen lately in your columns some able refutations of these aspersions, written by British officers, I thought it might interest your readers to hear also the unbiased testimony on this matter from the other side as well. I write these lines out of the midst of the theatre of war, where we hear yet very frequently the booming of cannon, and after an experience of 13 months of daily contact with the much-accused Tommies. My only aim in doing so is to be just against all men, believing that the spirit of fairness stands above politics and party strife.

Our farm being situated in some cosy valley of the Magaliesberg range, at the foot of some important strategic positions, and these having been held from the very first of the struggle by the Imperial forces, we had the opportunity of seeing large numbers of men of a great many different regiments. At one time we counted detachments from all parts of the world encamped on our farm around our dwelling. The New Zealanders alongside of the Canadians, the European Regulars with the African Volunteers, the Indian born men with the Australians, all were there; truly a wonderful sight! Here, not 50 yards away from our plantations, you could see long rows of cavalry horses; a little higher up hundreds of little sheds made with branches for protection against the icy blast, with camp-fires everywhere; further up the hills all was full of infantry, the men contriving with stones and grass to make a sort of sheltered lair to sleep in. The whole day long lines of horses and men would come down to our house for water. Numbers of Tommies would be seen about in all possible costumes having a thorough good wash, enjoying immensely our fine stream of spring water; then soaping and rinsing their clothes with the dexterity of a laundry-maid, and keeping up all along a merry talk about the weather, the new country, and "them rascally Boers," wondering when these would have "enough of it."

Now, mind, in June to August, when the troops came first here, our climate is intensely dry, and the wind can be at times so fearfully cold that if unprotected or underfed one can easily freeze to death

during the night. The troops having tramped a thousand miles through barren plains, constantly enveloped in a cloud of dust, camping throughout without tents, with only a biscuit and a half a day, and some chance tough beef suddenly emerged into our sunny and fertile valleys and found themselves encamped almost at arm's length opposite beautiful plantations of orange trees. In many thousands their luscious fruit hang during these months in enticing clusters and seem to invite the passers-by to help themselves. The craving for some refreshing fruit or vegetable must have been almost irresistible after the miserable rations the men had during many preceding weeks. What was more natural than that I should have considered the present temptation too great for even the best of disciplined troops, so that I fully expected to see our fruit crop disappear as by magic during the first days. But what happened? Very soon some of the commanding officers came to our house to pay their respects, and most affably requested us to inform them immediately if any men were found trespassing in our gardens. Fancy our surprise at such courteous treatment from a conquering foe. Of course it became then a real pleasure to us to give with full hands fruit to the thirsty Tommies, and also a great many came to the house for buying the same, along with any other farm produce obtainable. Many a time when wanting bread and we handed them a large loaf they would offer us a half-crown for payment; and when we returned them 1s. 6d., saying that 1s. covered our cost, and that we did not want to make a profit on them, they would protest and bargain with us for paying more. All the while, for months the men crossed and recrossed our courtyard, where scores of fowl, ducks, and turkeys were walking about in undisturbed security; many of these, following their natural instinct, would wander far from the house up among the soldiers' camp, or along the rows of horses, scratching and finding a rich harvest. What would have been easier to the hungry men than to catch quickly some of these fat birds and replenish their scanty larder? Yet it is a positive fact that never, never a single bird was found missing up to the present day.

With the fruit it was almost the same, only a few rare exceptions coming to my notice, and these finished generally to everybody's satisfaction. As an example, I may state that one day a corporal and about eight men with a mule-wagon were sent out for firewood, and passing one of our plantations three or four Tommies slipped through the fence and filled their shirts with oranges. Just when they were returning, looking like "sausages de Bologna," I saw them and called out, "Hallo! good friends, what are you doing here in my gardens, stealing my fruit?" "Oh, Sir," they pleaded, "forgive us, we were so awfully thirsty. But we will pay for the fruit, sure, please say how much you want?" "Now look here, my men," I said, "if you pass here again and are thirsty just come up to the house yonder and I will give you plenty of fruit, but don't act as thieves again." And when I gave them back the oranges, which they had ruefully returned, they drove off with a thousand thanks as so many happy children.

At another time I found a killed corporal with a few men enjoying quietly with deep feeling my grapes, hanging temptingly near the path, where the patrols had to pass. His shoulders were as Table Mountain, his face as broad as the full moon, but covered with freckles and surrounded with a red fringe of a beard, the whole supported by two hairy, banded legs, thick as tree trunks. "Now then, Corporal Sandy," says I, "what would you say if I came with a couple of Boers into your garden in Scotland and stole your apples? Is that fair to steal my fruit?" "Och, Sir," says Sandy, "steal, steal you say, Sir? I never stole in my life yet! I did not steal, Sir, I only took a few grapes; that's all." "Well," I rejoined, "you'd better ask your mother, when you get home, if there is a difference between stealing and taking; but meanwhile don't take any more of my grapes, please." "Thank you, Sir," says Sandy, with a cunning twinkle and smacking his lips, "that I will," and off he strode with his men. After this episode he was for a few days a bit shy, but, seeing that I was not angry, we became soon the best of friends.

In this way we got into the best of terms with all the men, and when on Sundays we sent them up to the hills as a present a quantity of oranges, a few for each man, their gratitude was unbounded. Yes, instead of robbing our orchards, they kept a sharp look-out for any possible intruders, and would have fought in earnest defending our fruit if required.

When De Wet was hard pressed and chased along our district, large divisions of cavalry passed us. The men were exasperated by the duplicity of their opponents, tired out by continual fighting and riding, soiled and torn, covered with dust and mud beyond description. The plain was covered with many thousands of men and horses, and during the few hours stoppage the men had to find out for themselves where they could procure forage and eatables. Kiles up to us one day a tall young lieutenant with a squad

of men and demands roughly and peremptorily all my forage. If a powerless civilian like me were to reply in the same tone to a lot of hungry and suspicious men, as these were, the most serious consequences would have been unavoidable. I therefore answered quietly that against a receipt I would give them what they required. I kept always a good supply of refreshing lemonade at hand, and when I caused this drink to be handed round to the thirsty men along with soup, whilst the forage was counted off in the barn, the whole scenery changed. Instead of stealing my eggs in the outhouses, as they had begun doing, they stopped short and protected us against the depredations of the following squads. To the officer I offered a bedroom for a thorough wash and a good dinner *en famille*, which he thankfully accepted. He enjoyed immensely our wholesome home fare with plenty of vegetables, delicacies seldom met with when on the warpath, and altogether he passed a very pleasant hour in our midst. On leaving he begged me three times to forgive him his rudeness, and we parted as the best of friends. Poor young man! Very shortly afterwards he fell in action not far from here, and we recognized with sadness his portrait in the *Graphic* among the obituary pictures.

During certain periods of the war eatables were so scarce in these parts that one would see aristocratic young officers of crack cavalry regiments in patched and soiled khaki uniforms driving about the farms in old rickety carts, looted somewhere, looking for all the world like common pedlars. They would ask shyly and awkwardly for eggs, butter, bread, or anything eatable, and if money was refused they would offer in exchange rock-cocoa, jams, and such like delicacies, which, although they looked old and knocked about a good deal, generally "fetched" the ladies. Sometimes most amusing scenes took place at such barterings. One day three young beardless lieutenants of the Life Guards were before our house trying hard to obtain some eatables of any kind. Touched by their entreaties the lady of the house suddenly appeared on the verandah with a beautiful ham, which she was willing to dispose of. This made a profound impression on the gallant warriors, who vied with amusing earnestness to overbid each other for obtaining the precious ham. And when at last after much laughing and joking one of them secured the prize, he rode off as proud and happy as a king.

Let me state here, once for all, that the whole war through all the British officers, of whom a great number of all ranks visited us, treated us with the utmost kindness and courtesy, although they knew me to be a burgher, having had several sons doing their duty at the front, fighting for the country's independence.

Coming back once more to the general behaviour of Tommy Atkins, we have seen many convoys, some more than ten miles long, carrying off large numbers of prisoners and Boer families to Pretoria. The Tommies would be seen everywhere, guarding the wagons, tramping along patiently in clouds of dust, or ankle deep in the mud. Far from being harsh and unfriendly with the women and children, as frequently accused, we heard the very opposite from reliable friends and from our own children. During the "outspans" the Tommies would prove themselves the most kindhearted and obliging fellows imaginable. They would set the water a-boiling, help the children in a hundred ways, cheer the faint-hearted mother, and assist to make the weak as comfortable as possible. And at our farm they would tender their help ungrudgingly, either in pulling out a weak beast fallen into the water furrow, or in assisting to carry a big pig when killed, or in bringing back cattle which had strayed beyond the lines, and such like services. And all this they did, not expecting a reward, which they usually refused, but simply out of thankfulness and kindheartedness.

Now, Sir, these are plain facts, which I state truthfully, leaving to your readers to draw therefrom their own conclusions.

FORMER TRANSVAAL BURGHIER.

Rustenburg, Transvaal, July, 1901.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

OPERATIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Shanghai, Nov. 1.

Byng's column captured 22, including two field-cornets.

Fortescue's column after a running fight all day killed four and captured fifty-four of the enemy, with 36 waggons and much stock.

The cavalry brigade at Aldershot has been ordered to hold itself in readiness for South Africa within a fortnight.

FRANCE AND TURKEY.

The Paris newspapers announce the departure from Toulon of portions of the Mediterranean squadron for the Levant in order to make a demonstration against Turkey.

THE FRENCH DEMONSTRATION.

Later.

Admiral Caillard commands the squadron that has left Toulon with sealed orders.

THE ROYAL TOUR.

The steamship *Ophir* has arrived at the Solent. She narrowly escaped an iceberg.

THE KING'S CONDITION.

The *Lancet* says that the unfavorable rumours about the King's health are baseless.

RE-INFORCEMENTS.

The cavalry brigade which is in readiness at Aldershot includes the 7th Hussars, of which Prince Arthur of Connaught is an officer. Arrangements have been made to send a large draft of infantry and artillery in November.

PLAGUE IN LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW.

Shanghai, Nov. 2.

Foreign ports have declared Liverpool plague-infected.

It is officially announced that four servants in the Central Hotel, Glasgow, have been stricken with plague and one has since died.

FRANCE AND TURKEY.

Paris newspapers announce that Admiral Caillard has returned to Toulon owing to a telegram from Constantinople which says that the Porte is yielding to the French demands, but the squadron remains in readiness.

Later.

Admiral Caillard's return is incorrect. It is expected that he will reach Turkish waters on Monday.

SOUTH AFRICA.

General Kekewich surprised and captured Van Albert's laager of 78 men, including Commandant Kloppe.

AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH.

The federal representatives of the Australian commonwealth have rejected a vote of want of confidence in the Government on account of the tariff.

THE U.S. TREASURY OVER-FLOWING.

The American Treasury is so overflowing that Mr. Gage, the Secretary of the Treasury, has been forced to redeem a million dollars' worth of Treasury bonds in order to prevent a depletion of the circulation of the country.

SEVERE FIGHTING IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Shanghai, Nov. 3.

Lord Kitchener telegraphs that a body of Boers, estimated to be 1,000 strong, made a severe attack upon the rear-guard of Colonel Benson's column, midway between Bethell and Balmoral, during a mist. They rushed the two guns of the rear-guard, but these were afterward recovered. Eight officers of Benson's column were killed, and 13 wounded; 58 men were killed and 156 wounded. The enemy lost heavily but no reliable estimate can be given. The fighting was carried on with great determination on both sides.

The Boers retired to the East.

Later.

Benson's total casualties in officers were 12 killed and 14 wounded.

THE ATTACK ON BENSON.

Shanghai, Nov. 4.

Louis Botha commanded the attack on

Benson's force. The guns [after they had been rushed] were so situated that neither side was able to touch them. The Boer loss is estimated at 300 to 400.

Shanghai, Nov. 5.

The Boers outnumbered the British at the battle near Bethell, and their losses were heavier than the English. Another column has gone in pursuit of the enemy.

The *Times* remarks that the details of the affair show that the fight was in no sense a reverse for the British.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Shanghai, Nov. 6.

Several small engagements have taken place with the Boers, whose losses were about 50.

PRINCE OF WALES.

It was announced in London on the 4th inst. that the title of Prince of Wales would be revived.

FRANCE AND TURKEY.

The French Chambers by a vote of 305 to 67 have recorded a vote of confidence in the Government with regard to the steps taken against Turkey.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

Later.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, speaking at Bristol, said he was convinced that the income of the Government was paid willingly by the taxpayers because of their patriotism. He wished he could say that the terrible war had come to an end, but he could not, and he possibly might have to ask the country later for powers of increased taxation.

FRANCE SEIZES SMYRNA CUSTOMS.

It is reported in Paris that Admiral Caillard has arrived at Smyrna and has seized the customs.

The German press views with intense dissatisfaction the determination of France to bring the Sultan to reason.

FRANCE SEIZES THREE PORTS.

Shanghai, Nov. 7, 9.40 a.m.

Admiral Caillard's squadron has arrived at Mitylene, where he landed men and occupied three ports and seized the Customs houses. France intends to pay herself out of the seized Customs.

BENSON'S GUNS.

Lord Kitchener, telegraphing from Pretoria, says that the Boers, after Benson's engagement, were unable to remove the guns until the British ambulances went out, when, under cover thereof, the Boers removed the guns. The Boer losses were undoubtedly heavy. Commandant Opperman was killed.

THE TURKISH QUESTION.

Later.

Admiral Caillard has telegraphed to the French *Chargé d'Affaires* at Constantinople that he has seized the Customs at Mitylene. France has notified the Porte of additional demands, and further states that a settlement of all must precede the renewal of diplomatic relations with Turkey.

DEFEAT OF "TAMMANY."

The returns of the New York municipal elections indicate a complete defeat of the Tammany candidates.

FRANCE AND TURKEY.

Later.

The Porte has sent to the French *Chargé d'Affaires* at Constantinople a Note enclosing a monthly draft on the Customs in payment of the French claims. The Note has been referred to Paris.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Seven hundred Mounted Infantry have

been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to embark for the Cape.

It is believed that a battery will be sent to the Cape from India.

A strong cavalry contingent will probably be accepted from Canada.

(RECEIVED AT THE LEGATION OF FRANCE.)

FRANCE AND TURKEY.

Saigon, November 1.

The naval division under the command of Admiral Caillard is awaiting instructions, which will be sent to-day. Secrecy is maintained as to the point of Turkish territory which will be chosen for a naval demonstration, should the attitude of Turkey render such a step necessary.

Saigon, Nov. 2.

The naval division under the command of Admiral Caillard, comprising two iron-clads, two cruisers and three destroyers, has left for Turkish waters.

Saigon, Nov. 4.

On receipt of the news of the departure of the Naval Division, the Sultan acquiesced in the French demands. But the Government of the Republic will not recall the ships in deference to vague assurances. It intends to settle all the points in dispute with the Porte.

THE MINERS.

Absolute calm prevails at all the coal mines and work is in full progress.

FRENCH NEWS.

Saigon, Nov. 6.

In the issue of an interpellation about the affair with Turkey, the Chamber, by 309 votes to 77, adopted an order of the day signifying confidence that the Government will cause the honour and the interests of France to be respected.

The Aeorostatic Commission have decided to award the Deutsch prize to M. Santos Dumont.

(RECEIVED IN TOKYO.)

CHINESE AND OTHER NEWS.

The negotiations that have been going on between the Japanese Vice-Consul in Chungking and the Viceroy of Szechuan with reference to land for a Japanese settlement in Chungking, were brought to a satisfactory conclusion on the 30th of October, an area of over 126,000 *tsubo* being granted for the purpose. The text of the convention will be officially published in a few days.

As already announced, the new Chinese *ad-valorem* tariff will be put into operation from the 11th instant, and all imports not entered at the customs previously to that day will have to pay.

A telegram from Vladivostok states that Mr. Romanoff, Russian Vice-Minister of Finance, will arrive at Nagasaki on the 3rd instant, and will spend the 8th, 9th and 10th inst. in Tokyo and Yokohama.

The Government of Korea informed the Japanese Representative in Seoul on the 30th October, that notices had been issued to the various localities removing the grain-export veto from the 17th instant.

The Bank of England raised its rate of interest to 4 per cent. on the 31st of Oct.

CHINA.

The paper money to be issued by Governor Yuan Shih-kai for circulation in Shantung will be manufactured in Japan; probably the Mint in Osaka will undertake the work.

SIBERIA.

It has hitherto been the habit of the Custom House Authorities at Vladivostok to levy a tonnage duty of 30 copecks per last once a year from every steamer running regularly to that port. But when the Nippon

Yusen Kaisha's steamer *Yamashiro Maru* entered on the 17th of October, she was suddenly required to pay a sum of 1,500 rubles. In reply to the Japanese Consul's query as to the reasons of this charge, the Customs Authorities stated that the new tariff had become operative, under the 827th Article of which every Russian vessel is liable for a payment of 5 copecks per last when leaving the harbour, whereas a foreign vessel must pay one rouble per last both on entering and clearing, and is not allowed to leave the port without payment. Nations entitled to most-favoured-nation treatment are, however, exempt from the charge. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha's agent paid the amount demanded, but subsequently claimed the benefit of most-favoured-nation treatment, and the claim being admitted, the money was restored. Foreign vessels were subjected to a similar demand, but will probably escape on the ground taken in the case of the *Yamashiro Maru*.

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE.

From	Line	Steamer	Date
America	N. D. Lloyd	Bayern	Sa. Nov. 9
America	T. K. K.	America Maru	M. Nov. 11
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Glenogle	Tu. Nov. 12
Hongkong	M. M. Co.	Ernest Simons	W. Nov. 13
Hongkong	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	Th. Nov. 14
Seattle, Wash.	N. Y. K.	Riojun Maru	F. Nov. 15
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar	F. Nov. 15
Canada, &c.	C. P. R. Co.	King of Japan	M. Nov. 18
America	P. M. Co.	City of Peking	Tu. Nov. 19
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Peru	Th. Nov. 21
America	O. & O. Co.	Gaelic	Tu. Nov. 26
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	King of India	Th. Nov. 28
Tacoma, Wash.	N. P. Co.	Olympia	F. Nov. 29
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Coptic	F. Nov. 29

- 1 Left Nagasaki on the 6th inst.
- 2 Left Hongkong on the 1st inst.
- 3 Left San Francisco on the 13rd ult.
- 4 Left Hongkong on the 6th inst.
- 5 Left Hongkong on the 5th inst.
- 6 Seattle, Wash. on the 29th ult.
- 7 Left San Francisco on the 21st ult.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES.

To	Line	Steamer	Date
Australia	N. Y. K.	Kasuga Maru	F. Nov. 8
America	O. & O. Co.	Doric	Sa. Nov. 9
Hongkong	T. K. K.	America Maru	Tu. Nov. 12
Tacoma, Wash.	N. P. Co.	Glenogle	Th. Nov. 14
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Kobe Maru	Th. Nov. 14
Hongkong	N. D. Lloyd	Bayern	Sa. Nov. 16
Europe, &c.	N. Y. K.	Inaba Maru	Sa. Nov. 16
Canada	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar	Sa. Nov. 16
America	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	Sa. Nov. 17
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	King of Japan	M. Nov. 18
Seattle, Wash.	N. Y. K.	Shinano Maru	Tu. Nov. 19
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	City of Peking	W. Nov. 20
Europe, via S'hai.	P. M. Co.	Ernest Simons	Th. Nov. 21
America	O. & O. Co.	Peru	Sa. Nov. 23
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Gaelic	W. Nov. 27
Canada, &c.	C. P. R. Co.	King of India	F. Nov. 29
Hongkong	P. N. Co.	Olympia	Sa. Nov. 29

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Inaba Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,839, Christiansen, 31st Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Braemar, British steamer, 2,316, Wm. Watt, 31st Oct.,—Tacoma, Wash., and Victoria, B.C., 11th Oct., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
Glory, British, (16) flagship, 12,950, Captain Carter, 31st Oct.,—Nagasaki via Kobe.
Goliath (16), British battleship, 12,950, Captain Louis Wintz, 31st Oct.,—Kobe, 30th Oct.
Indrapura, British steamer, 3,152, A. E. Hollingsworth, 1st Nov.,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 30th Oct., General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
Mexican Prince, British Tank steamer, 1,953, W. Penrice, 1st Oct.,—Mojito, Coal.—Kaspe & Co.
Asagao Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,528, J. Campbell, 1st Nov.,—Kobe, 30th Oct., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Saikio Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,653, C. Young, 1st Nov.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Marquis Bacquehem, Austrian steamer, 2,744, A. Bilaffer, 1st Nov.,—Trieste via ports, Hongkong 22nd Oct., Mails and General.—Pollak Bros.
Coptic, British steamer, 2,744, J. H. Rinder, 2nd Nov.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, 15th Oct., Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

Marburg, German steamer, 3,887, Zacharice, 3rd Nov.,—Hamburg and Bremen via ports, and Shanghai, 29th Oct., General.—Cellies & Co.
Nitto Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,318, K. Shibuya, 3rd Nov.,—Otaru via ports, 31st Oct., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 437, J. Shimidzu, 3rd Nov.,—Yokkaichi, 2nd Nov., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Kinshiu Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,459, F. W. Horton, 3rd Nov.,—Kobe, 2nd Nov., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Higo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, I. Kawamura, 3rd Nov.,—Yokkaichi, 2nd Nov., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Kaga Maru, Japanese steamer, J. W. Ekstrand, 4th Nov.,—Seattle, Wash., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Japan, British steamer, 2,795, C. C. Talbot, 4th Nov.,—London via ports, and Kobe, 2nd Nov., Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.
Dardanus, British steamer, 2,992, T. G. Steeves, 4th Nov.,—Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 3rd Nov., General.—Butterfield & Swire.
Brooklyn (20), U.S. flagship, 9,215, Capt. Dickens, 4th Nov.,—Hakodate, 2nd Nov.
Otaru Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,551, T. Sakai, 4th Nov.,—Kobe, 2nd Nov., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Athenian, British steamer, 2,428, Harry Mowatt, 5th Nov.,—Vancouver, B.C., 14th Oct., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.
Yamaguchi Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,038, S. Yoshizawa, 5th Nov.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Duke of Fife, British steamer, 2,416, J. S. Cox, 6th Nov.,—Tacoma, Wash., and Victoria, B.C., 17th Oct., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
Jinsen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,433, J. Higo, 7th Nov.,—Kobe, 4th Nov., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Oni Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,533, J. Arakawa, 7th Nov.,—Kobe, 6th Nov., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hitachi Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,827, G. Anderson, 7th Nov.,—London and Antwerp via ports and Kobe, 6th Nov., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

Shinano Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,835, W. H. Cope, 1st Nov.,—Mojito, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Empress of China, British steamer, 3,003, R. Archibald, 1st Nov.,—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.
Toyei Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,696, K. Yamamoto, 1st Nov.,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Jinsen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,433, I. Higo, 1st Nov.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Higo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, S. Kawamura, 1st Nov.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
E. B. Sutton, American ship, 1,639, J. P. Buntman, 1st Nov.,—New York via Kobe, General.—Simon Evers & Co.
Kiatushou, German steamer, 6,720, P. Luenschloss, 2nd Nov.,—Bremen and Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.
Benlomond, British steamer, 1,754, W. Hutton, 2nd Nov.,—Nagasaki, Ballast.—Cornes & Co.
Indrapura, British steamer, 3,152, A. E. Hollingsworth, 2nd Nov.,—Portland, Oregon, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
Hattie E. Smith, British schooner, 141, Granger, 2nd Nov.,—Mojito, Ballast.—Browne & Co.
Braemar, British steamer, 2,316, Wm. Watt, 2nd Nov.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
Kanukura Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,796, H. Peterson, 2nd Nov.,—London and Antwerp via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Asagao Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,526, J. Campbell, 3rd Nov.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Marquis Bacquehem, Austrian steamer, 2,744, A. Bilaffer, 3rd Nov.,—Trieste via ports, Mails and General.—Pollak Bros.
Coptic, British steamer, 2,744, J. H. Rinder, 4th Nov.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.
No. 90, German Torpedo Boat Destroyer, 400, Capt. Von Muffling, 4th Nov.,—Nagasaki.
Hansa (30), German cruiser, 5,885, Captain Paschan, 4th Nov.,—Woosung.
Nitto Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,318, K. Shibuya, 4th Nov.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Kasagi Kan (30), Japanese cruiser, 4,977, Capt. Y. Nagamine, 4th Nov.,—Yokosuka.
Kaga Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,906, J. W. Ekstrand, 5th Nov.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Iliquo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, T. Kuwahara, 5th Nov.,—Bonin Islands, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Mexican Prince, British Tank steamer, 1,953, W. Penrice, 5th Nov.,—Singapore via Hongkong, Coal and Box-wood,—Kaspe & Co.

Athenian, British steamer, 2,428, Harry Mowatt, 6th Nov.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Otaru Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,551, T. Sakai, 6th Nov.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, Y. Oda, 6th Nov.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yamaguchi Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,038, S. Yoshizawa, 6th Nov.,—Kobe via Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kinsaku Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,459, F. L. Pyne, 7th Nov.,—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria B.C., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Annam, French steamer, 2,331, Sellier, 7th Nov.,—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M.M. S.S. Co.

Yamaguchi Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,038, S. Yoshizawa, 7th Nov.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Saikyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,652, C. Young, 7th Nov.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Duke of York, British steamer, 2,416, J. S. Cox, 7th Nov.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Dodwell and Co., Ltd.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Japanese steamer *Saikyo Maru*, from Shanghai via ports.—Mr. M. Muragaki and 3 Chinese in cabin; Mr. Faichney and 4 Chinese in second class; 30 Japanese and 6 Chinese in steerage.

Per British steamer *Coptic*, from San Francisco via Honolulu.—Mrs. A. M. Sawyer, Miss M. Barker, Mr. M. Zuckershwart, Mr. H. Abegg, Mr. G. W. Bramhall, Mr. H. E. Colbrann, Mr. E. Freschl, Mrs. Kate N. Johnson, Miss W. Kimball, Mr. L. Loewenbach, Mr. T. Matsumura, Mr. S. Strauss, Mr. Stillwell, Mrs. Stilwell, Mr. Shoemaker, Mr. A. McKillop, Lieut. A. C. Allen, Mrs. A. C. Allen, infant and maid, Miss S. M. Barstow, Miss I. Casson, Mr. S. Gelat, Mr. F. H. Goddard, Miss H. Hirsch, Mr. E. A. Houseman, Major J. O. Hutchinson, Mrs. M. H. Kerfoot, Mr. W. S. Kinch, Mrs. W. S. Kinch, Mr. K. H. Knox, Mrs. A. M. T. Lowry, Mr. R. Lyons, Mrs. L. D. McCoy, Miss U. V. McCoy, Mr. G. F. Nelson, Mr. E. A. Ram, Mrs. E. A. Ram, Mr. F. Sexton, Miss E. Sexton, Miss T. Sinclair, Mrs. S. T. Stephens, Mr. M. Stephenson, Mrs. M. Stephenson, Miss F. N. Thallon, Mr. S. C. Trench, Mr. E. Von Meyer, Mr. W. Watling, and Miss Vesta Atkinson, in cabin. For Kobe:—Miss S. Alexander, Rev. J. L. Atkinson, Mrs. J. L. Atkinson, Mr. J. A. Bernson, Dr. Henry Lanning, Mr. P. Norlan, and Miss M. Ranson, in cabin. For Nagasaki:—Miss Alice Cole, in cabin. For Shanghai:—Rev. Z. C. Beals, Mrs. Z. C. Beals and child, Rev. F. M. Chapin, Mrs. F. M. Chapin and two children, Rev. D. T. Huntington, Miss M. C. Huntington, Dr. O. T. Logan, Mrs. O. T. Logan, child and infant, and Miss Carrie Wasson, in cabin. For Hongkong:—Mr. A. T. Gocher, Consul-Gen. Leon Guislain, Mrs. Leon Guislain, Mr. Roger Guislain, Mr. Paul Guislain, Miss Marie Louise Guislain, Miss Pierre Guislain, Mrs. T. L. Hartigan and three children, Mr. Geo. Hayes, Mr. Robert Mitchell, Mr. A. A. Hobener, Mrs. I. McKinnis, Miss J. McKinnis, and Miss C. White, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Japan*, from London via ports:—Lieut. Hamond, Mr. Gracewood, Mr. F. R. Southern, and Mr. W. R. Lemarchand, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Kinga Maru*, from Seattle, Wash.:—In Transit: Mr. Hagmire Sehl, Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. Het Libbey and 3 children, Miss J. Curtis, Miss G. Irwin, Mr. W. H. Hockman, and Mr. H. McLean, in cabin; Mr. W. W. Houlding, Miss Robinsend, Mrs. H. C. Bartel, Miss Armour, Mrs. W. S. Elliott, Miss Hill, Mrs. E. J. Karr, Miss B. Scharack, Mrs. E. W. Houlding, Mrs. M. Rash, Mr. W. H. Elliott, Miss K. Ewold, Master E. Houlding, Mr. H. C. Bartel, Mr. C. Frosel, Mr. W. Taylor, and Mr. A. Summer, in second class; 100, in steerage.

Per British steamer *Athenian*, from Vancouver, B.C.:—Rev. Dr. Jas. Menzies, For Hongkong via ports:—Mr. E. Sellers, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Rutledge, Mr. A. R. Thistlethwaite, in cabin; Mr. A. D. McArthur, in second class, 44 passengers, in steerage.

DEPARTED.

Per British steamer *Empress of China*, for Vancouver, B.C.:—Mr. F. H. Allison, U.S.N., Paymaster M. Badger, Mr. H. L. Beale, Mrs. G. Bissell and child, Com. L. Blackburn, R.N., Miss F. M. Bristowe, Mr. H. H. Bristow, Mr. Louis Eppinger and valet, Mr. J. Fernandez, Mr. E. G. Harvey, Lieut. C. H. E. Head, R.N., Mr. Carl Kleinsang, Mr. H. Konada,

Com. J. C. Ley, R.N., Mr. J. Malcolm Lyon, Miss Lyon, Mr. Leopold Menghelnck, Mr. K. S. Otani, Mr. C. Rayner, Miss Rixon, Mr. C. T. R. Scovell, Hon. Justice C. A. Sherring, Mrs. C. A. Sherring, nurse and child, Major S. C. U. Smith, Mrs. Stanhope, and Lieut. G. C. Wynter, R.N., in cabin.

Per German steamer *Kiautschou*, for Europe via ports:—Mr. and Mrs. C. Donnenberg, Mrs. S. Donnenberg, child and amah, Mr. and Mrs. S. Komor, child and amah, Miss and Mr. Donnenberg, Mrs. Parrott, Mr. J. C. Wilkinson, Mr. S. W. Horne, Mrs. C. D. Moss, Mr. R. H. Powers, Miss Karzenkina, Miss Masnejan, Mr. T. B. Reece, Consul Kutschera, Mrs. R. Wilhelm, Mr. Th. Meyer, Mrs. Th. Meyer, Mrs. Isabella Tisdall, Mr. J. Kohn, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Cave, Mr. A. M. Marshall and servant, Mr. A. Loureiro, Mr. V. Bollenund Halbach, Mr. Hobden, Miss Trapp, Mrs. Stefarius and children, Mr. S. H. Michael, Mr. Carl Hafmann, Mr. K. Seel, Mr. F. London, Mr. L. Sampaikitch, Mr. W. O. C. Spalckhaver, Mr. Lympaktum, family and servant, Miss McClan, Miss Mathews, Miss Allen, Mrs. Smith, Dr. V. Wiedenfeld and servant, General Artamonof, Mr. Evereth V. Meeks, Mr. Oliver H. Eddy, Mr. Adolf Simons, Mr. H. Crusemann, Mr. S. Leech, Mrs. Charles D. Macgrath, Mr. and Mrs. Marlatt, Mr. Nathan, Mr. R. Lilly, Mr. J. Bohnstedt, Mr. C. Langerhaunss, Mr. Feldpostsecar Redeker, Mr. Thomas Harrington, Lady Bruce and maid, Mr. Schluter, Mr. W. C. Taylor, Miss A. P. Carr, Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Kemmure and baby, Mrs. Koto Shinakura and infant, Miss Kiwa Oguri, Miss J. M. Holland, Miss H. Carrier, Mr. R. Ehlers, Rev. and Mrs. Wm. P. Buncombe, child and infant, Mr. L. B. Balden, Mr. Hillhouse, Mr. and Mrs. Wray, Miss Hilare Moss, Rev. R. P. Alexander, son and sister, Mr. A. Moy, Mr. Chutaki, Mr. Omer, and 5 Italian Marines, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Kanukura Maru*, for London via ports:—Mrs. Shio Muramatsu, Mr. Y. Isahaya, Mr. and Mrs. Koh Show Liu, Mr. T. Sawano, Lt.-Surgeon G. Uda, Prof. Y. Shirai, Mr. M. Inui, Mr. Z. Inouye, Mr. M. Tomita, Mr. K. Fujioka, Mr. S. Yasugi, Prof. K. Tokito, Mr. S. Suyehiro, Mr. Ra Ju Ken, Mr. Ka Tei Sho, and Mr. Koh Hai Shin, in cabin; 17, in steerage.

Per British steamer *Coptic*, for Hongkong via ports:—Miss S. Alexander, Mrs. Maj. W. H. Anderson and infant, Rev. J. L. Atkinson, Mrs. J. L. Atkinson, Miss A. E. Baskerville, Rev. Z. B. Beals, Mrs. Z. B. Beals and child, Mr. J. A. Bernson, Mr. G. H. Bryant, Mr. Geo. T. Chaffee, Mrs. Geo. T. Chaffee, Miss Alice M. Chaffee, Miss Charlotte C. Chaffee, Master Frederick S. Chaffee, Rev. F. M. Chapin, Mrs. F. M. Chapin, Mrs. F. M. Chapin and 2 children, Miss Alice Cole, Maj. L. W. Cooke, Mrs. L. W. Cooke, Mr. G. F. Detrick, Mr. T. M. Freeman, Mrs. T. M. Freeman, Miss Charlotte C. Gibson, Mr. T. A. Goehr, Miss Gladwell, Consul General Leon Guislain, Mrs. Guislain, Mr. Roger Guislain, Mr. Paul Guislain, Master Pierre Guislain, Miss Marie Louise, Miss Harris, Mrs. T. L. Hartigan and 3 children, Mr. Geo. Hayes, Mr. A. Hobener, Rev. D. T. Huntington, Capt. P. A. Jensen, Dr. H. Lanning, Mr. Alex. Lyssakovsky and valet, Mrs. P. H. MacKay and infant, Dr. O. T. Logan, Mrs. J. McKinnis, Miss J. McKinnis, Mr. R. S. Miller, Mrs. R. S. Miller, Mr. Robert Mitchell, Mr. Peter Norlan, Mr. M. Ransome, Mr. J. M. Smith, Miss C. Wasson, Miss C. White and Mr. A. H. Whitney, in cabin.

Per French steamer *Annam*, for Marseilles via ports:—Mrs. A. W. Crombie, Mrs. Alfred Buschel and 2 children, Miss Scheninger, Mr. J. A. Sudka, Mr. R. Rodenbach, Mr. Yue Chung, Mr. Pierre Robin, Mr. M. Faure, Mrs. Faure, Mr. Ewart Smith, Mrs. Ewart Smith, Mr. F. Buxton, Mr. F. Diguelou, Lieut. Subikane, Capt. Sosnowsky, Mr. Le Gouellec, Lieut. H. Chyvenin, Prince Mescherky, Major L. Pett, and Capt. J. Turner Harrison in cabin; 4 passengers in steerage.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

Business continues insignificant.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

Grey Shirting—8 1/2 lb, 38 1/2 yds, 30 inches... 2.85 to 3.50
Grey Shirting—9 lb, 37 1/2 yds, 45 inches... 2.80 to 3.80
Indigo Shirtings—24 yards, 14 inches... 2.50 to 3.35
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches... 3.00 to 5.00
Cotton—Italians and Sateens, Black, 32 inches... 0.20 to 0.30

WOOLLENS.

Flannels... 0.35 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 32 in... 0.30 to 0.45
Mousseline de Laine,—Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches... 0.16 to 0.33
Cloths—Pilots, 54 1/2 36 inches... 0.50 to 0.95
Cloths—Presidents, 51 1/2 65 inches... 0.50 to 1.00
Cloths—Union, 54 1/2 56 inches... 0.60 to 1.00
Blankets—Searlet and Green, 3 to 5 lb per lb... 0.60 to 0.66

Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches... 9.50 to 12.90
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches... 0.90 to 1.80

Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0 lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches... 1.90 to 2.25
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5 lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches... 2.50 to 3.50

COTTON YARN.

Nos. 16 24, Singles... 135.00 to 145.00
Nos. 28 32, Singles... 155.00 to 165.00
Nos. 38 42, Singles... Nominal
Nos. 42, Doubles... Nominal
Nos. 2 60, Plain... 160.00 to 170.00
Nos. 2 100, Plain... Nominal
Nos. 2 60, Gassed... 240.00 to 260.00
Nos. 2 80, Gassed... 290.00 to 320.00
Nos. 2 100, Gassed... 420.00 to 440.00

RAW COTTONS.

American Middling... 27.50 to 28.00
Indian Broach... 24.00 to 25.00
Chinese... 24.50

METALS.

Very little business moving.
Round and square 1/2 inch and upward... 4.30 to 4.60
Iron Plates, assorted... 4.80 to 5.20
Sheet Iron... 5.30 to 6.70
Galvanized Iron sheets... 10.25 to 11.00
Wire Nails, assorted... 6.70 to 7.00
Tin Plates, per box... 7.80 to 8.30
Pig Iron, No. 3... 2.00 to 2.15
Hoop Iron (3/4 to 1 1/2 inch)... 5.50 to 6.00

KEROSENE.

No change to report in this market.
American... \$2.73
Russian... 2.40
Langkat... 2.35

SUGAR.

The market continues steady but there is not much to report.
Brown Takao... 5.90 to 6.55
Brown Manila... 6.35 to 7.30
Brown Daitong... 4.80 to 5.00
Brown Canton... 5.00 to 7.40
White Java and Penang... 7.60 to 9.10
White Refmed... 9.50 to 10.95

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

The decline in prices continues and sellers are current at the decline. Supply exceeds demand and lower quotations are probable in the near future.

QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra, Fine... 940 to 950
Filatures—Extra, Coarse... 920 to 930
Filatures—No. 1, Fine... 910 to 920
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse... 890 to 900
Filatures—No. 1 1/2, Fine... 870 to 880
Filatures—No. 1 1/2, Coarse... 870 to 880
Filatures—No. 2, Fine... 850 to 860
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse... 850 to 860
Common—Coarse...
Re-reels—Extra... 920 to 930
Re-reels—No. 1... 900 to 910
Re-reels—No. 1 1/2... 880 to 890
Re-reels—No. 2... 850 to 860
Re-reels—No. 3... 820 to 830
Kakedas—Extra... 880 to 890
Kakedas—No. 1... 850 to 860
Kakedas—No. 1 1/2... 820 to 830
Kakedas—No. 2... 780 to 795
Kakedas—No. 2 1/2... 750 to 760

WASTE SILK.

Prices nominally unchanged especially for choice lots of Noshi and Kibiso. But the home-side advices are not brilliant and the market here cannot be called strong.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best... 160 to 165
Noshi—Filatures, Good... 145 to 150
Noshi—Oshiu, Best... 160 to 165
Noshi—Oshiu, Good... 150 to 160
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium... 140 to 145
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best... 100 to 105
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good... 90 to 95
Noshi—Bushuu, Best... 160 to 170
Noshi—Bushuu, Good... 150 to 155
Noshi—Bushuu, Medium... 130 to 140
Noshi—Joshiu, Best... 100 to 105
Noshi—Joshiu, Good... 90 to 95
Kibiso—Filatures, Best... 120 to 125
Kibiso—Filatures, Second... 110 to 115
Kibiso—Joshiu, Good... 50 to 60
Kibiso—Bushuu, Fair... 30 to 50

TEA.

Nothing to report.
Quotations.
Choicest...
Choice...
Finest...
Fine...
Good Medium... 29 to 30
Medium... 26 to 29
Good Common... 24 to 26
Common... 21 to 24

BISSET AND URE'S SHARE REPORT.

Yokohama, November 7.

Stock and Share Broker,
75, Main Street.

Telephone No. 888.

Debtenture Loans.	Amount of Loan.	Face value of debentures.	Rate of Interest.	Interest Payable.	Closing Quotation.
Japan Brewery Co., Ltd.	200,000	100	7 per cent.	1 April and 1 Oct.	Yen. 102 N.
Oriental Hotel, Ltd., First Issue	75,000	100	7 per cent.	1 Jan. and 1 July	100 N.
Oriental Hotel, Ltd., Second issue	50,000	100	7 per cent.	ditto	Nominal
Brett & Co., Ltd.	11,500	100	7 per cent.	1 June and 1 Dec.	100 Sa.
Yokohama United Club	250,000	100	7 per cent.	30 June and 31 Dec.	100 Sa.
Nagasaki Hotel, Ltd.	17,000	100	7 per cent.	1 Jan. and 10 July	100 S.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour,
 Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA REMOVAL, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, and humiliating skin, scalp, and blood humours. With long hair, when the scalp falls out, throw out the world. **W. & A. POTTS: Treves & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. 80 African Depot: LEXNOLD & CO., Cape Town.** "All about the skin, Scalp, and Hair," free. **POTTS DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Prop., Boston, U.S.A.**

Milkmaid Milkmaid Milkmaid



TRADE MARK.

BRAND
Milk

As a guarantee of
Quality, see the
MILKMAID
on every Tin.

LARGEST SALE
in the
WORLD.



TRADE MARK.

BRAND
Milk



TRADE MARK.

BRAND
Milk

As a guarantee of
Quality, see the
MILKMAID
on every Tin.

LARGEST SALE
in the
WORLD.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

SIGNATURE IN WHITE ON RED LABEL

ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE.

UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

MELLIN'S FOOD

For INFANTS and INVALIDS.

When prepared is similar to Breast Milk.

MELLIN'S FOOD WORKS, PECKHAM, LONDON, ENGLAND.

DINNEFORD'S

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

MAGNESIA

Sold Throughout the World.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

FIVE THOUSAND AGENTS wanted to wear and advertise the grand WATCHES and JEWELLERY of a well-known London firm. Agency can be attended to in spare time, by any intelligent lady or gentleman, who wish to add considerably to their income. Send for our extraordinary liberal offer, giving us your full name and address, and present occupation (if any). Address reply to: No. 40, WATCH AGENCY, 15, St. Bride Street, London, E.C.

November 9th, 1901.

3ins.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

IS A HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY

It cures Rheumatism, Sciatica, Stiff Joints,

Glandular Swellings,

Sore Throat, Quinsy, Mumps,

Burns, Piles, Fistulas, &c.

AND EVERY FORM OF SKIN DISEASE.

Manufactured at 78, New Oxford St. (late 533, Oxford St.) London. Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

LEASE FORMS.

POWER-OF-ATTORNEY FORMS.

FOR SALE at the OFFICE of the

"JAPAN MAIL," No. 55, Main Street.

TELEPHONE No. 144

(毎土曜日一回發行)

發行所 (日本郵政省認可) 日本郵便局 東京 日本郵便局 東京

The Japan Weekly Mail.

毎土曜日 A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART. 一回發行

No. 20.]

REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O.
AS A NEWSPAPER.

YOKOHAMA, NOV. 16TH, 1901.

明治廿五年三月廿日
第三種郵便物認可

[VOL. XXXVI.]

CONTENTS.

Summary of News	300
Death of Li Hung-chang	310
Chinese News	311
A Sensational Rumour	314
The Manchures	315
The Kyoto Hotel Affair	315
Count Soyejima on Li Hung-chang	315
Death of H.I.H. Princess Yamaduna	315
Telegraphic Interpretation	316
Blue Mailing	316
Mr. Romanoff	316
Finance	316
The King's Birthday	316
A Witness	317
Korea	317
Political Notes	318
Views	318
Mr. Sone in Osaka	318
German Notes	319
Notes on Current Events	320
Leading Article:—The China Association	321
Viscount Nagasaki and Mr. Tanabe Yunosuke on the Situation in China	321
The China Association	322
Football	325
Tokyo University Sports	325
Dr. Eldridge	325
Fires	325
Concert	325
Autumn Meeting of the Nippon Race Club	329
Law Cases	329
Confiscation of a German Tugboat	329
Literary Notes	329
China News	329
American Topics	329
News of the Week	329
Correspondence:—	
Mr. Mott and the spiritual awakening among Japanese students	330
Piracy in Japan	332
An Interesting Relic	332
Departure of the Chinese Court	332
The Episcopal Conference in San Francisco	331
Telegrams	332
Bank of Japan	333
Latest Shipping	333
Latest Commercial	334

"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL" must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9TH, 1901.

BIRTH.

At No. 53, Bluff, on the 9th instant, Mrs. G. CARPENTIER, of a Son, which survived its birth eighteen hours only.

MARRIAGE.

On the 13th instant, at Christ Church, Yokohama, by the Right Rev. Bishop Awdry, WILLIAM G. F. NELSON, of London, to EVELYN MARGARET, elder daughter of F. S. James, of Yokohama.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

It is rumoured that another Filipino insurrection is contemplated in Panago.

M. DOUMER, Governor-General, has decided that Hanoi is to supersede Saigon as the capital of French Indo-China.

THE trade returns for Yokohama during the first 10 days of November showed an excess of exports over imports by over yen 2,620,000 in value. The exportation of gold from this port

during the period amounted to yen 506,100 and that of silver to yen 3,113, while there were no imports.

CONCERNING the Government's proposal to open a College of Medicine in Kyushu, it is reported that the authorities have resolved to establish the College in Fukuoka.

MR. SAI KIN, the new Chinese Minister for Japan, will it is reported, set out for Japan on the 16th inst. in order to take up his new duties. The Minister will be accompanied by the son of Viceroy Chan Chi-tung and other officials.

A MESSAGE from Nagasaki dated the 12th inst. says that the ceremony of commencing the work of construction of a large dock in the Mitsubishi Shipbuilding Yard there took place on that day.

AN anonymous philanthropist in Ireland has contributed, under the initials J. C. S., one thousand pounds to the Church Missionary Society, in order to assist in clearing off the adverse balance against the Society.

H. R. H. PRINCESS ALBERT DE BELGIQUE has presented the Crown Prince of Belgium with a son. It will be remembered that Prince Albert, who is nephew to the present King, and Crown Prince, was married on the 2nd of October, 1900, to Princess Elisabeth of Bavaria.

LIEUT.-GENERAL BARON KODAMA, Minister of War, and Governor-General of Formosa, having proposed to resign the post of War Minister it is believed that Viscount Katsura, Premier, will probably take up the War Minister's duties for the present.

INTELLIGENCE from Vladivostok under date of the 26th ult. says that a Japanese youth, aged 19, named Tokunagawa, who had been staying in Vladivostok for purposes of study was killed in his bed-room several days prior to the dispatch of the message. The report adds that the murderer has been arrested.

A FIRE damp explosion is reported to have occurred in the Komatsu coal mine in Tagawa district, Fukuoka prefecture, a few days ago, with the result that one of the miners was badly hurt. The disaster is believed to have originated in a lamp firing the gas.

DURING last month, the Kanagawa Prefectural Office issued 70 passports in respect of 74 persons wishing to go abroad for various purposes. On the other hand, 45 passports were returned to the Authorities during the same month, the number of persons who came home being 47.

THE Russian Authorities are reported to be in negotiation with the Nagasaki Prefectural Authorities for the lease of several thousand *tsubo* of land in Nagasaki, on which Russia is said to be desirous of building a sanatorium for the use of her sailors and others belonging to the Russian naval forces in the Far East.

MR. WATANABE KUMANOSHIN, of Tokyo, and several others have under contemplation a scheme for laying an electric railway from Aoyama, Tokyo, to Futago-no-watashi via Shibuya Station, Setagaya-mura and Komazawa-mura, its length being six miles 30 chains. The Tamawa Jari Denki Tetsudo is the title of the projected railway.

At about 7 a.m. on Monday a Japanese employe of the Yokohama Engine and Iron Works

fell into the Creek in an attempt to jump on to a steam-launch which was in motion. The man was drowned. His remains were discovered about 10 o'clock the same morning by the water police.

QUARANTINE regulations against Manila have been taken off at Saigon. It is expected that General Bell, U.S.A., will be sent to Samar to conduct the operations in that island. The Datu of the Moros at Zamboanga has offered to send a thousand men and clean out the island, without any expense to the U.S. Government, but the offer was declined.

On the evening of the 9th, when Mr. Asayama Giron, a doctor living at Sanchome, Kita-nakadori, Yokohama, was passing the Kurayami slope at Ise-cho in a *jinrikisha* he was attacked by two ruffians who also knocked down the *jinrikisha* coolie. In the meantime constables from the Tobu Police Station arrived on the scene and arrested the men. They have been ordered to undergo 10 days' detention in prison.

WITH regard to the negotiations between the Yokohama Water Works and a certain British firm in Yokohama for the floating of water works loan bonds, it is now reported that the foreign firm has agreed to make a definite reply not later than the middle of December next and that all the proposals advanced by the Water Works authorities have been communicated to a British capitalist in London, from whom the loan may be obtained.

SINCE the enforcement of the Harbour Regulations a few years ago foreign and Japanese war-ships have not been allowed to pass between the breakwaters at Yokohama. It is now reported that the Authorities recently resolved that in certain cases war-vessels may come inside the harbour should they convey a Prince of the Blood, or are in great haste to coal, or desire shelter from a storm, provided that application to that effect is made to the Yokohama Harbour Office.

On the night of the 9th inst. the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's steamer *Nitto Maru* was in collision with the *No. 1 Otake Maru*, a sailing-vessel belonging to Mr. Uchiyama Ihei, off Matsuya, Sagami province. The result was that the latter had three masts broken, while a large quantity of cargo consisting of timber was thrown overboard. The Captain of the unfortunate vessel received severe injuries. It appears that the sailing-vessel was on her way from Okabe, Rikuzen province, to Tokyo when the disaster took place.

THE British man-of-war *Algerine* will, it is reported, pass the winter in Newchwang and the British Consul there has been instructed to make the necessary preparations in connection therewith. The *Nichi Nichi* states that the presence of this vessel in the Chinese port during the coming winter is considered necessary in view of the fact that as the result of negotiations now going on between China and Russia the latter Power will probably withdraw her forces from Newchwang.

AN application is reported to have been made by certain transportation companies of Yokohama to the Yokohama Silk Merchants' Guild for an advance on the ruling rates of freight and as the reason for the demand it was stated that a notification recently issued by the Kanagawa Prefectural Authorities, whereby owners of carts are obliged to bring them to a certain standard of repair and to limit the loads carried has necessitated the proposed advance. The increase asked is 2 *rin* per box of raw silk and 3 *rin* per box of waste silk.

DEATH OF LI HUNG-CHANG.

Saturday, Nov. 9.

Telegrams to Tokyo announce that Viceroy Li expired at 10.30 a.m. on the 7th instant in Peking. His last day seems to have been devoted solely to thoughts for the welfare of his country. Knowing that his end was imminent and that the great place he had occupied in his country's politics would become a dangerous void after his death, he telegraphed on the 6th to the Imperial Court advising that Yung Lu should be appointed his successor; he telegraphed to Prince Ching, counselling his immediate return to Peking; he telegraphed to Prince Ching's son, Prince Ping, saying that his end was rapidly approaching and begging the Prince to urge his father to hasten back to the capital; he telegraphed to Governor Yuan Shih-kai praying him to work for his country in her hour of stress, and he telegraphed to Generals Chu and Ma asking them to hasten to Peking, but saying that he had no hope of meeting them in this world. Accompanying these details is a telegraphic statement that in spite of the Viceroy's precarious condition M. Lessar, the Russian Representative, pressed upon him, until the last moment, the necessity of signing the Manchurian convention; a story to which little credence can be attached.

There have been so many rumours of Li's death that the public would have hesitated to receive this last report as authentic, had it not been officially confirmed. Li was in his 84th year, if we remember aright. During the past ten or twelve years he has been bitterly abused by English newspapers, and even now when the old patriot lies dead, the chorus of slander will not be wholly stilled. Yet history will surely call him one of the greatest statesmen China ever produced, and will write him down a man uniformly faithful to his own conception of his country's best interests. He was friendly to Russia, and therein lies the whole gravamen of his crime in British eyes—a crime so heinous that his petty detractors have not hesitated to accuse him of selling his country for Russian gold. Those that know him best have always treated that tale with contempt. Li had to choose between Russia and England, and, speaking frankly, the wisdom of his choice must be admitted from his own point of view. From England China had nothing to fear; from Russia she had everything to fear. Had there been any possibility of securing such a measure of English aid as would have guaranteed China against Russian aggression, Li would have been better advised to clasp hands with Great Britain. But there was no such possibility, for in order to secure England's help, China must have become genuinely self-helpful, and no one knew better than Li that the latter result was unattainable within any limit of time granted by the emergency. Something had to be done quickly, and if it seemed to him that the prudent plan was to placate a very real enemy rather than to rely on a very problematical friend, who can venture to assert that he lacked sagacity? Events, it is true, have not justified his policy. Russia stands to-day in possession of at least as large a section of Chinese territory as could have fallen to her had China openly defied her. But that result has been promoted by the operation of factors which could not have been foreseen at the time when Li had to approach the solution of the problem. The course he selected was consistent with the

promptings of human wisdom and with the dictates of true patriotism. There are those that charge him with having amassed enormous riches by corrupt practices. It remains to be seen whether he died possessed of wealth amounting to even a fraction of the sums that have been credited to him. It is not possible for a high official in China to amass great riches by corrupt practices without becoming a butt for the attacks of censors and private enemies. The fact that Li escaped such attacks is a strong testimony in his favour. In all China's moments of real difficulty and danger, Li was the man called to the helm, and he never hesitated to take the post of danger or failed to save the situation partially at any rate. Now that he is gone, the world, and above all China, will learn to appreciate his value.

Monday, Nov. 11.

Telegrams received in Tokyo state that Li Hung-chang's end was very peaceful. Since the rupture of a blood vessel some days ago his strength gradually failed and he finally passed away as placidly as though sleep had overtaken him.

There are conflicting reports about Prince Ching. Some authorities allege that the Foreign Ministers being all anxious that he should return at once to Peking and assume charge, he has abandoned the prosecution of his journey and may be expected in the capital in a few days; others say that the Imperial Court insists on his presence at Kai-fong, being desirous of receiving from him a full verbal report, and of consulting with him as to the future direction of affairs.

The remains of the deceased statesman are to be carried to his native province, Anhui, and interred in the family sepulchre. Telegrams say that a warm and appreciative Imperial Decree has been issued with respect to his decease, and that a State funeral on the most extensive scale is ordered for about the 20th instant.

The *Jiji Shimpō* discusses the departed Viceroy in an appreciative and laudatory strain. It considers that Li's treatment of the Korean problem was the great mistake of his life, since it involved his country in war with a neighbouring empire and plunged China into many troubles. On the other hand, Li showed his statesmanlike and patriotic sense of responsibility when, at the close of the struggle, he stepped into the breach and concluded peace on the best terms procurable. Not one of his countrymen can be held to approach him in knowledge of foreign affairs. It may indeed be truly said that for many years he controlled and directed his country's relations with the outer world. As to his greatness, there can be only one verdict. The *Jiji* further thinks that his demise will have the effect of shifting the political centre of gravity to the Yangtze Viceroy. There is no one capable of stepping into Li's shoes in Peking. Yung Lu and Wang Wen-shao have been talked of, but the former is by no means a *persona grata* with foreigners in consequence of his connexion with the Boxer troubles, and the latter does not enjoy a fraction of the confidence that Li possessed. Governor Yuan is also indicated, but Governor Yuan is engaged in the process of building up his power, and the work has not yet been carried far enough to permit of his taking Li's place. Thus by a process of exhaustion, the Yangtze Viceroy is reached.

In the *Asahi Shimbun* there is a telegram saying that two of the high officials in Peking have sent a message to Prince Ching, saying that there is no necessity for his immediate

return to the capital, but that he should use his best endeavours to induce the Court to enter Peking before the close of the year.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* thinks that Li Hung-chang was one of the greatest men of his era. It admits that he made a fatal error in his estimate of Japan when he allowed the Korean affair to plunge the two empires into war, but it considers that many sapient judgments and much clever diplomacy may be placed on the other side of the account. Not a few foreigners have laid the most serious charges at Li's door; have accused him of selling his country and of considering self before State. That is simply due to ignorance of Chinese affairs. Li saw that his country had no ally among Western Powers and that she could not count on procuring an ally. He saw also that to rely on anything the Concert of States might do for China in the way of protection would be quite fatuous. There was, in effect, no choice. His only course was to try to placate the Power which directly menaced the safety of China. He well knew the dangers to which he thus exposed her and the complications that must ultimately ensue. But he selected the lesser of two evils.

The *Asahi Shimbun* contrasts the circumstances under which Li died with those that marked the demise of President McKinley. One statesman took leave of a country standing almost at the pinnacle of splendid prosperity to which his genius had contributed not a little. The other closed his eyes upon an empire plunged in difficulties which all his earnest and untiring efforts had failed to remove, and threatened with disasters which his far-seeing eyes could not fail to discern. A great vacuum is created by his death in the field of Chinese statesmanship. When Bismarck died, there were men to take his place. When Gladstone passed away, there were others to succeed him. But Li leaves no comparable successor, and dies at the very moment when his country had most need of his services. The *Asahi* also recalls how thorough and whole-hearted were the reforms undertaken by him during his viceroyalty of Chili; how he built railways; erected forts; established schools; promoted posts and telegraphs; acquired a fleet; organized an army; encouraged trade, and fostered manufacture, thus making of the metropolitan province a model for all parts of the empire. Yet when death came to him he had the supreme bitterness of seeing Tientsin, the city for which he had done so much, occupied by a foreign garrison, and of knowing that the time of its restoration to Chinese rule must be far distant.

The *Kokumin* writes in nearly the same strain. It details the events of Li's great career and declares him to have been undoubtedly the leader of progressive ideas in China. The mistake of his life was the war with Japan, but our contemporary believes that it was not his own mistake so much as that of his officers who betrayed him into thinking that the defeat of the Japanese would be easy.

The *Nippon* is assured that Li's record for half a century entitles him to be called the greatest statesman of the Orient. He knew well the weakness of his own country and the strength of foreign nations, and he sought by adroit management and wise concessions to gain time for accomplishing that unification, the want of which so seriously debilitates China. His great plan was to join hands with Russia not only for the purpose of averting her aggressions in the north, but also in the hope of using her to check the approaches of Japan from the

east. This involved the ultimate surrender of all China outside the Great Wall, in return for which he hoped so to organise and strengthen the larger China within the Wall as to render her invulnerable. Was this a wise programme? Could he have preserved the south by sacrificing the north? It is very doubtful. Such a course would have alienated the Yangtze Viceroy and forfeited the support of the southern provincials, thus closing to the Government its chief source of revenue. How Li would have dealt with the difficulties incidental to his programme, must now be matter of conjecture only. It is a sad thought that he rose to eminence by quelling a wave of rebellion which threatened to overthrow the Throne, and that he closed his eyes upon a country prostrated by insurrection.

The *Jimmin's* comments are somewhat obscure. It seems to think that Li's greatness consisted rather in craft than in sagacity; rather in versatility than in wisdom. It is the least sympathetic of all the leading Tokyo journals, but it admits unquestionably that the deceased statesman made the good of his country the pivot of his policy. The celebrated Count Katsu said on his deathbed that it is comparatively easy for a little country to be clever and adroit, and that a huge empire is more apt to blunder. But, on the other hand, when the latter produces a great man, he is essentially great. Li was that man. He excelled all his contemporaries in cleverness. Chang and Liu have been bracketed with him, but if ability be the basis of comparison, Liu must be described as slow and Chang as a "stick." Great as Li was, however, he did not succeed in winning public confidence. That was his blemish.

The *Chiao*, while fully recognising Li's great talents and his sincere patriotism, nevertheless thinks it fortunate for his country and for himself that he died before he signed the Manchurian agreement.

The *Yomiuri Shinbun* believes that Li died of poison, finding it impossible to extricate himself from the dilemma into which the Manchurian question had plunged him. None the less, until the hour of his death, the Russian Minister pressed him to sign the Agreement, and there are many Chinese who say that his fate lies at Russia's door. The mistake of his life was the war with Japan, and to recover from its consequences he made a second mistake, that of joining hands with Russia, thus forfeiting the sympathy of those that could have best supported his country, and exposing her to greater dangers than ever.

The *Hochi Shinbun* takes a somewhat similar view. It thinks that ever since he allowed his country to drift into war with Japan his career has been one of lamentable and mischievous blunders. To avert imaginary dangers from Japan, he placed China under the heel of the Triple Alliance, with results now only too patent. Even after the Boxer outrages, he made an understanding with Russia the basis of Peking's foreign policy, and he had the misery to expire when the dire consequences of his want of foresight threatened to bring catastrophe on his country. Yet he was a statesman of immense ability, and it is very doubtful whether China has any one to take his place.

CHINESE NEWS.

Saturday, Nov. 9.

The distress that has been caused in the Yangtze Valley by recent floods seems to be very real and very terrible. So often has the

local press been called upon to describe these harrowing catastrophes in China, that the phrases available for such a purpose have become hackneyed, and so invariable are the calamities, year in and year out, that the foreign public has been rendered partially indifferent by familiarity. Perhaps to these facts, but still more to the prejudice excited against China by the Boxer outrages, is to be attributed a reluctance shown by the foreign residents in China to come to her assistance on this occasion with their usual magnanimity. After all, it is hard for human nature to forget how mercilessly these same Chinese treated our own women and children in their time of deadly stress little more than a year ago, nor can it be reasonably expected that because the Yangtze Viceroy behaved with remarkable prudence throughout the troubles of 1900, the people over whom they rule will be differentiated by foreigners from the inhabitants of neighbouring regions. It is thus an essentially unfavourable time for appealing to foreign generosity, but as to the appalling misery that prevails through wide areas devastated by the floods, the testimony is unequivocal.

These catastrophes are nature's testimony to China's conservatism. Only a nation steeped to the lips in the fatalistic dogma, "whatever is is best," would allow tens of thousands of its people to perish miserably year after year from causes easily remediable by the resources of science. There is at least this excuse for Western aggression that were China brought under Occidental or Japanese sway, the condition of her "teeming millions" would be enormously bettered.

Monday, Nov. 11.

A telegram to the *Chungai Shogyo Shimpō* gives the conditions of the proposed treaty revision with China, as formulated by Great Britain, and says that they are approved by the Shanghai community:—

1. That additional ports be opened on the Yangtze.
2. That the navigation of interior waters be made free.
3. That *likin* be abolished or revised.
4. That the veto on the export of rice be abolished and its transport declared free.
5. That the regulations with regard to the working of mines and the building of railways be amended.
6. That trade-marks and copyright be officially recognised.
7. That mixed residence be permitted freely.
8. That a mixed court be opened in Shanghai.

The Chinese Emperor has conferred upon the late Li Hung-chang the posthumous title of Marquis and has ordered that his cenotaph be erected in the Hall of the Sages.

It appears certain from the latest news that Wang Wen-shao is to succeed Li Hung-chang in Peking as Peace Plenipotentiary, and that Chu Fuh will be appointed acting Viceroy of Chili and Northern Superintendent of Trade. Wang has been ordered, it is said to proceed at once to Kai-fong, for the purpose of receiving the Imperial instructions, after which he will go to Peking. Another telegram alleges that Governor Yuan has been relieved of his duties in Shantung, and that he will be appointed Viceroy of Chili and Northern Superintendent of Trade, his post in Chili being given to Chang Jin-chung. The last named official has hitherto been Superintendent of Transport. It will be observed that this list of appointments is confusing in the matter of the Viceroyalty of Chili, which one telegram assigns to Chu Fuh while

another gives it to Yuan Shih-kai. Possibly Chu Fuh is to act as *locum tenens* only until Yuan can take up the duties, which may be some months hence.

It does not appear that Prince Ching will return at once to Peking. He is said to be continuing his journey to Kai-fong. Thus there is no Peace Plenipotentiary in the capital at present.

Rumour says that the death of Li has effectually interrupted the negotiations for the Manchurian Agreement, as Li alone was carrying them on, Prince Ching having no part whatever in the business. But of course if Russia is intent upon coming to some arrangement, the disappearance of the great Viceroy from the scene can not prove more than a temporary interruption.

A correspondent of the *Jiji Shimpō* has thought it worth while to telegraph to that journal in the sense that the "secret documents" are still in the *Yamēn* of the late Viceroy and that they will not be removed until the arrival of Wang Wen-shao, when they will be handed over to him. That intelligence has a fine full flavour of the sensational.

It is expected that the Viceroy's remains will not leave Peking before the close of the month. Two of his sons, a grandson and his "second wife," are now in the capital, and Lord Li Kin-fong is hastening from Yang-chow to participate in the ceremony. Prince Kung has been instructed by the Emperor to take the chief part at the obsequies.

The Japanese Government has addressed a message of condolence to the Chinese Government, and Mr. Komura, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, has conveyed expressions of sympathy to the family of the deceased Viceroy.

Tuesday, Nov. 12.

The telegraph confirms our conjecture that Chu Fuh's appointment to the Viceroyalty of Chili is only a temporary measure, pending the assumption of the duties of that office by Governor Yuan Shih-kai.

Rumour says that the death of Li Hung-chang so far from hastening the return of the Court to Peking, will probably defer that event.

It is said that Wang Wen-shao will not leave Kai-fong for Peking until the Court's arrival at the former place. The inference suggested is that the Court has not yet reached Kai-fong. But it was due there, according to the programme, on the 27th of October. This is somewhat perplexing. At all events it is plain that the Court has not yet resumed its journey beyond Kai-fong.

The subscription in Shanghai for the sufferers by the Yangtze floods has reached nearly thirteen thousand dollars. From the point of view of the number of persons subscribing, the amount seems distinctly liberal.

Prince Chun seems to have been the cynosure of all eyes when passing through Shanghai on his return from Germany. Shanghai newspapers describe in vivid terms his progress through the streets and say that he was regarded by his countrymen with eyes of the greatest curiosity as the man who had refused to kow-tow.

Wednesday, Nov. 13.

Governor Yuan, according to a telegram in the *Asahi Shinbun*, has declined to accept the post of Viceroy of Chili and Northern Superintendent of Trade, but it is thought improbable that the refusal will be accepted.

There is a rumour that although the Chinese Court may return temporarily to Peking

for the sake of appearance *vis-à-vis* the Foreign Representatives, it will ultimately withdraw permanently to Kaifong.

Mr. and Mrs. Uchida and Mr. Konoike arrived safely in Peking on the 10th instant.

Thursday, Nov. 15.

A telegram published by the *Asahi Shimbun* says that the Court reached Kaifong on the 11th instant and that Prince Ching had audience of Their Majesties on the same day. This is confirmed by a *Fiji Shimpō* message, but a Shanghai wire talks of the Court's being expected to arrive on the 12th. We imagine that the former statement is the more correct. Under any circumstances it is evident that the Court's journey occupies more time than was originally expected.

A strange rumour is circulated to the effect that Yung Lu has slandered Prince Ching to the Throne, representing him as aiming at the purple and as having the support of the Foreign Representatives. By way of proving his assertion Yung Lu advised that Prince Ching should be summoned to Kaifong, predicting that he would surely disobey the summons. The Prince, informed of these things, set out for Kaifong immediately on receipt of orders, and when no less than 14 telegrams reached him *en route* urging his return to Peking in consequence of the death of Li Hung-chang, he replied that to retrace his steps would certainly cost him his life, and that no course offered except to continue his journey. How large, we wonder, is the grain of truth in all this.

The British troops have handed over the Temple of Heaven, which they were guarding, to the Chinese.

Governor Yuan's request to be excused from accepting the Viceroyalty of Chili having been rejected by the Throne, he is to set out from Chinan on the 22nd instant, and will reach Peking on the 28th.

Wang Wen-shao, who succeeds Li Hung-chang as peace-commissioner, left Kaifong on the 11th for Peking.

Marquis Ito has sent a telegram of condolence to the family of the late Li Hung-chang. Ever since the Tientsin negotiations of 1885, Marquis Ito has been a friend of the Viceroy, and they have frequently corresponded. The Japanese statesman never believed the injurious stories circulated to Li's discredit, whatever he may have thought of the latter's policy.

Friday, Nov. 15.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* has a telegram to the effect that after Prince Ching's audience in Kaifong, on which occasion the Prince laid before Their Majesties a detailed statement of events in Peking, the Court decided to return to the capital within the course of the present year.

Peking was visited by a snow-storm on the 12th instant, and at 11 a.m. on the 13th, when the telegram conveying this intelligence was sent, the snow was still falling, having already accumulated to a depth of 8 inches, and the thermometer stood at 32° F. It would not be surprising if, under such climatic conditions, the Court decided to postpone its return to Peking until next spring. A journey of several hundreds of miles across the plains of China in mid-winter is a serious undertaking for an old lady and a youth in a precarious state of health. A postponement of that nature should not suggest any sinister inferences.

The Emperor's Rescript with regard to the late Li Hung-chang is a profoundly sympathetic and appreciative document. Constituting himself the respectful spokesman of the Empress Dowager, His Majesty sets out by lauding the competence, wisdom, discernment and statesmanship of the deceased, and then proceeds to show how, at the head of the Wei Army, he quelled the Taiping Rebellion, for which service he received the title of "Earl," and was admitted to a leading position in the administration. There he never failed to assist the Government in times of difficulty, contributing materially to the preservation of peace at home and abroad. His mature wisdom and profound intelligence were always at the service of his country, and last year, when the troubles arose, he hastened to the scene, and being appointed Plenipotentiary, succeeded in restoring tranquillity on suitable terms, thus achieving a great deed for which a commensurate reward would have been bestowed when death unhappily removed him. Deeply grieved, the Emperor prays for his welfare in the world to come—it is impossible to find any literal translation for the expression *tara-kyō zo tamō*—, bestows on him the posthumous name of *Wang Chun* (loyal scholar), grants him the title of Marquis, and announces his admission to the Hall of Sages.

It appears that a mistaken rumour was recently circulated with reference to the manner of levying the 5 per cent. *ad valorem* duty provided for by the new Chinese tariff. The statement made was that ten per cent. would be added to the invoiced cost of goods, and that 5 per cent. would be levied on the sum. The question then rose whether freight and insurance should be included in the invoiced cost, and the decision was said to have been in the affirmative. It is here that rumour was mistaken. The latest news is that freight and insurance are not to be included.

A SENSATIONAL RUMOUR.

The *Asahi Shimbun* publishes a doubly headed paragraph to the effect that subsequently to the demise of Viceroy Li, the Russian Government addressed a secret telegram to the Empress Dowager of China, informing Her Majesty that Russia is determined to retain possession of Manchuria, and that if she is opposed in that direction, she will formulate demands dangerous to the independence of the Chinese empire.

The *Asahi* evidently believes that among its readers there is a section ignorant enough and gullible enough to swallow these ridiculous and obviously false stories. But does our contemporary deem it a patriotic task to deliberately rouse international prejudice and, instead of contributing to the maintenance of peace, to assist materially in promoting quarrels? It is evidently and plainly impossible that if the Russian Government addressed to the Empress Dowager any secret telegram whatever subsequently to the death of Li Hung-chang, the fact and the nature of the message could be already known in Tokyo, and as for the alleged nature of the message, it is the purest nonsense. It is really difficult to understand the reckless indifference to responsibility that induces an important and leading newspaper to publish such canards.

A remarkable duel with sabres has taken place near Leghorn between Lieutenant Reerivera of the artillery and Signor Ferrini. They fought seventy-two rounds, and, although actually slashing and thrusting at one another for an hour and forty minutes, they both escaped with slight cuts.

THE MANŒUVRES.

The autumn manœuvres came to an end on the 10th inst., the three last days having been happily very fine, though in the early stages of the operations the troops must have suffered considerably. The Emperor addressed to Field Marshal Marquis Oyama and the officers and men that took part in the manœuvres, a message saying that for a long time His Majesty had not had an opportunity of inspecting the forces in the north; that now, having witnessed their manœuvres in the field, he was gratified to observe the great progress they had made; that the tendency of the age in every State at present was to attach much importance to armaments, and that His Majesty looked to his troops, officers and men alike, to spare no efforts to become a bulwark of their country.

Subsequently His Majesty summoned Field Marshal Marquis Oyama to the Imperial head-quarters and instructed him to convey to the foreign officers who had attended the manœuvres various Orders which the Emperor was graciously pleased to bestow. The fortunate recipients were:—Major-General Pok (Korean Minister of Foreign Affairs), the First class of the Rising Sun.

Major-General Yang Kin-lung (Chinese), the Second class of the Rising Sun.

Major-General Ibanoff, the Second Class of the Sacred Jewel. Eight Chinese officers, the Second Class of the Sacred Jewel. Major Pelpiorkin (?), the Fourth Class of the Rising Sun. Four Chinese officers, the Fourth Class of the Rising Sun. Major Li (Korean), the Fourth Class of the Sacred Treasure. Captain Gorski (?), the Sixth Class of the Rising Sun. Seventeen Chinese officers, the Sixth Class of the Rising Sun. Fourteen Chinese Officers, the Sixth Class of the Sacred Jewel.

The memory of the celebrated Date Masamune was also honoured, the Emperor raising him to the First class of the Third Official Grade, in recognition of his skilful administration, his despatch of envoys to the West to acquire a knowledge of foreign affairs and his good services to the State.

On the evening of the 7th, an entertainment was given to all the foreign officers present at the manœuvres. It took place in the hall of the Middle School, and the principal feature was a display of old-time implements of war. On the following evening the foreign officers returned the compliment by entertaining their Japanese hosts in the same place.

The Emperor made a radical departure from his previous habits during his visit to Sendai. His Majesty attended an afternoon party given by the officers of the Second Division in the old castle of Sendai. The Sovereign has often entertained his subjects on these occasions, and has also condescended to visit the houses of leading statesmen and noblemen, but he never before attended a party given by the officers of a garrison. It appears that His Majesty departed from his routine in other respects also. He called two soldiers from the ranks and addressed various questions to them, examining their kits and their rations, and asking whether they did not find their food unpalatable, their life hard, and their separation from their families irksome. The men replied with much discretion that these things did not concern them when they remembered that it was all for the sake of their country.

The Emperor reached Uyeno station on his return from the manoeuvres at 11.05 on the 12th instant. Large crowds assembled to witness the return of His Majesty. The Empress went to meet the Emperor. His Majesty has contracted a cold and was obliged to take to his couch on reaching the Palace.

Probably in consequence of His Majesty's indisposition the Chrysanthemum Garden Party, which was to have taken place on the 16th instant, has been postponed until the 19th, when His Majesty expects to be quite recovered.

(FROM A SENDAI CORRESPONDENT.)

For many weeks past the Imperial visit to the great Northern Garrison town of Sendai has been the one absorbing topic of conversation among the inhabitants of Miyagi-ken, and municipal officials have been hard at work morning, noon and night making the necessary arrangements. These seem to be as complete in every respect as it is possible for forethought and special instructions from headquarters to make them. The military manoeuvres, to attend which is the chief object of His Majesty's journey northward, began in the neighbourhood of Semene on the 8th, and are to finish on Sunday, the 10th, by a grand march past. The foreign military and naval attachés received a special invitation from the citizens of Sendai to be present at a picnic party to be given at Matsushima on the 6th. In order to allow of the carrying out of this programme most of these gentlemen arrived in Sendai on the evening of the 5th, or early on the morning of the 6th. A local committee of foreigners consisting of Messrs. De Forest, Denning, Sneider, Jaquet and Kunze was appointed to represent the foreign community and to assist the citizens of Sendai in entertaining the visitors. The number of Chinese military and civil officers present at the picnic was about 30 and that of all other nations about 14. The weather was threatening all day, but only a few drops of rain fell. The party left Sendai for Shiogama at a few minutes before 10. Thirty minutes later they alighted at the station of that dirty-looking little town. They at once proceeded on foot to the Shiogama Daimeijin temple, situated in a very picturesque spot on the top of a hill in the midst of a number of very fine cryptomerias. The temple itself is in a very poor state of repair and is not of any special interest, but the sundial (1783) and the weather-beaten iron-lantern, which is more than 700 years old, attracted considerable attention. But of more interest than these are the two fine specimens of the species of holly known to botanists as the *ilex latifolia*, called *taraikō* in Japanese. These huge shrubs are three hundred years old, but are still full of vigour and flower profusely every year. It is said that there are no such specimens of the *ilex latifolia* to be found elsewhere in Japan. After a short rest the party embarked in three flat-bottomed boats and were conveyed to the village of Matsushima in tow of a small steamer. Here lunch was served in the upper storey of a tea-house that had been specially prepared for the occasion. What are known as the Christian relics, consisting of an autograph letter from Date Masamune, the Pope's reply, highly illuminated in Latin, various articles of dress, a picture of Pope Paul V., and of Hasekura Rokuyemon, several swords, crosses and rosaries, a full account of which has been published,* were exhibited to the visitors. These interesting objects which were kindly lent by Marquis Date for the occasion, are now rarely seen by the public and hence attracted great attention. The lovely little island of Oshima was next visited; after which the party embarked for the return journey. In going back the boats made a short detour in order to enable the visitors to get a better view of the various islands. Only a little more sunshine was needed to make the trip ideal, but as it was, great satisfaction was expressed by all present when at about 5.30 the various attachés drove off to the quarters furnished

for them in the Miyagi Ken Dai ni Chōgakkō. The city authorities have spared no pains in putting up this place, and Marquis Date has been kind enough to lend some magnificent screens to regale the eyes of the various military experts after their arduous labours in the field. Some idea of what the inspection involves will be gathered by stating that breakfast is served to the military attachés at 4.30 a.m., in order to enable them to catch the 6 o'clock train to Semene every morning. Each day they are to reach Sendai at sunset and start off again the next morning. The manoeuvres being on a larger scale than any that have taken place since 1898, have naturally attracted much attention. Not only the various attachés residing in Japan, but also English and French military officers from China are watching the operations with great interest. It is naturally the wish of military men to be allowed to gallop where they please and perhaps follow a division in all its movements, but this, it seems, is not allowed. They are, we are informed, all to be stationed in one spot and hence will only see a very small part of what is taking place. It is interesting to note that Captain Hirooka, who spent six months to the Transvaal during the most exciting part of the war, and who accompanied Lord Roberts in his march to Pretoria and received a medal on that occasion, is now acting as guide to the foreign attachés in the North. So far, five British military men have arrived in Sendai. Colonel Churchill, from Tokyo, Major Wingate, of the Bengal Cavalry, from China, with two lieutenants, and Lieut. Keswick, of the Militia, who has seen service in the Transvaal and who is now residing in Yokohama. Among military and naval men who are now in Sendai there are three French and three German officers, one Italian and one American (Major Wood). Mr. Bellows, the U.S. Consul-General, and the Chinese Minister also joined the Matsushima picnic party and propose to view the manoeuvres as far as they are able to do so. In reference to the general preparations for His Majesty's arrival, it may be mentioned that the whole town has been swept and garnished, all weeds removed and hedges clipped. All unsightly corners along the line of the route to be taken by the royal carriage have been concealed by bamboo fences or by matting, and the oldest and most unrepresentable buildings have been hidden from view by a number of ingenious make-shifts. The roads have been put in perfect repair: all large stones have been removed and all uneven parts have been levelled. At the Station, at the end of the principal bridge spanning the Hirose, and in the centre of the town are high green arches tastefully constructed and ornamented with white and yellow chrysanthemums. Among these that in the central of the town at the four-crossways is the most elegant; having assumed the form of a huge stone-lantern: it is decorated with flags and at night is illuminated with electric lights.

The route from the station to the quarters temporarily occupied by His Majesty in Mito-Yanagi-machi has been chosen so that the imperial equipage may not have to pass any unsightly or ill-omened places, such as prisons and the like. All the principal shops along the route are decorated in various ways. Some display valuable screens and others handsome druggets and various heirlooms.

The Emperor reached Sendai at twenty minutes past four on Thursday afternoon. For more than an hour before His Majesty's arrival a vast crowd of officials and prominent citizens from various towns had assembled at the station, and as ill-luck would have it, they got a thorough wetting before the Imperial train steamed into the station. His Majesty's carriage was drawn up close to the platform and there was no delay whatever in the starting of the Imperial cortège. The Imperial carriage was preceded by a few outriders and followed by one or two carriages and a long train of jinrikisha. The following arrangements were made for receiving His Majesty at the station. On the right hand side of the place where the Emperor alighted from the train stood the Prime Minister, next to him were several Field-Marshal, then Ministers of State, then

Generals and Admirals, then the foreign military attachés. These were all inside the station proper. In the road on the right hand side outside the station were ranged: (1) Military and civil officers of *chokunin* rank. (2) Japanese military officers invited to be present. (3) Civil and military officers of *sonin* rank. (4) Officials who were treated for the occasion as holders of *sonin* rank. (5) *Hannin* officials. On the left hand side of the carriage drive, close to where the Emperor alighted from the train, stood the Miyagi Prefect and the Mayor of Sendai. Next in order to these, but at some little distance off, stood officials in the following order: (1) The Presidents of the two Houses, (2) Members of the two Houses, (3) Members of the Prefectural Assemblies within the military districts occupied by the Second and Eighth Divisions (engaged in the manoeuvres), (4) all the honorary municipal officers connected with the towns embraced in the above named districts, (5) all the ordinary municipal officers of the towns of the same districts. Extended along the road beyond the space occupied by the above-named officials, divided into various sections, were numerous bodies. Not to mention them all, on the right hand (1) "Buddhists and Shinto priests, and religious teachers," where a notice read (*Zaisen goaikokujin mo fukume*), "The foreign residents of Sendai are included in the above." Owing to some mistake the foreign residents who had no official status and who should have assembled at this place, wandered about in a somewhat forlorn condition and ended by occupying a less advantageous position. (2) Next was a body of soldiers. (3) The students of the Second High School. (4) The students of the Sendai Special School of Medicine, Middle Schools, &c. Among the bodies on the left hand side extending beyond those mentioned above were the holders of various honours, the principal tax-payers, journalists, honorary members of the Red Cross Society, members of the Local Board of Commerce, Members of the Barristers' Association, the heads of villages and towns, the students of the Military Preparatory School, &c.

The crowd was as quiet and orderly as are all Japanese crowds on such occasions. At the break up of the vast assembly, however, there was considerable bustle and confusion and pick-pockets doubtless reaped a good harvest. One of these light-fingered gentlemen was unfortunately enough to extract a watch from the pocket of Mr. W. Denning, who seized him on the spot with the watch in his hand and despite the fellow's struggles handed him over to the police. The town of Sendai has been infested with robbers of late. Only three weeks ago Mr. Denning's house was entered in the middle of the night, the thief making off with two great coats and several hats.

The fireworks and illuminations on the night of the 7th were much interfered with by the rain, but they will doubtless be renewed during the three remaining nights of the Emperor's sojourn in the town, for His Majesty proposes to go up to Semene every morning and return to Sendai at night, unless the indisposition from which he has been suffering should interfere with the carrying out of this arduous programme. In the latter case it is said that His Majesty will rest in Sendai till Sunday, the day of the Kwampeishiki, or great review.

Not a drop of rain interfered with the military manoeuvres. The weather cleared Thursday night and Friday, Saturday and Sunday were perfect days—warmer than the oldest inhabitants remember for the time of the year, but with a delightful crispness in the air, mornings and evenings. The line between Sendai and Semene has been in the hands of the War Department since the 6th inst. and it is said that in order to facilitate the rapid return of the troops ordinary traffic from Sendai northwards will be suspended for several days after the 10th. The Emperor inspected the manoeuvres every day, starting from Sendai at 6.30 and returning to that town at sunset. On Saturday His Majesty alighted from his horse and walked some distance in order, we presume, to get a better view of what was going on.

On Friday the 8th about 120 invitations were

* Vide Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Japan, Vol. XXI, pp. 63, et seq.

issued, in the name of the Committee appointed to superintend the entertainment of foreign guests, to a dinner held in the Miyagi Ken First Middle School at 7 p.m. But we are informed that the dinner was given by Marquis Oyama. It seems that the entertainment of the foreign military attaches and a few other gentlemen who have been inspecting the manoeuvres has been a joint affair; the War Office Tokubetsu Taiyenshu Tô-kanbu (A Committee for controlling arrangements connected with the Manoeuvres) undertaking the catering for the big party, and the citizens of Sendai providing sleeping accommodation and other comforts. The trip to Matsushima already reported in these columns was planned and carried out by citizens of Sendai. Saturday's dinner was a very brilliant affair. The students' dining-hall in which it was held is sufficiently long to allow of 120 guests being accommodated in one extended line. The room was decorated with screens, flags, and foliage plants and a dinner was served such as Sendai had never known. The foreign community of Sendai was represented by the Committee appointed, the members of which were all present with the exception of Dr. de Forest and Mr. Cleveland. After dinner Field-Marshal Marquis Oyama, who acted as host throughout the evening, read a short address of welcome to the foreign attachés, which was translated into French and read by Major Sato, and also translated into Chinese. General Yang, of Nankin, replied in Chinese. His speech was interpreted by the son of Viceroy Chang Chi-tung, who spoke Japanese in a remarkably correct manner and with perfect accent. The dinner was attended by most of the distinguished visitors staying in Sendai at the time, with the exception of the Prime Minister who was prevented from being present. The guests included Prince Kanin, the Household Minister, Marquis Date and General Soga. A very large room, in the upper story of the building, handsomely furnished for the occasion, was used as a drawing-room. The authorities were fortunate in finding a building so new, well-arranged and spacious as the First Middle School. The Chinese visitors were put up at the Second High School and catered for separately there. The Chiugakko building has only been in use about a year. It is of most modern type, having one whole side of each class room filled with glass sliding windows; a great boon to the students and teachers on dull days. The ceilings of the rooms are lofty, the passages leading from room to room broad, and the school has been erected on a spot that commands a fine view of the prettily wooded hills on the other side of the Hirose.

The Review held on Sunday commenced at half-past eight and lasted two hours. The Imperial train on its return journey reached Sendai at a little after 1 o'clock. The arrival of the train each day was announced by letting off fireworks. Prince Komatsu drove from the station to the Second High School. It was originally thought that the Emperor would visit the school in person and every preparation had been made for this visit. But His Majesty decided on the evening of the 8th that Prince Komatsu should act as his substitute. The students were all inspected in military costume and fully equipped in the school grounds and the teachers were presented to the Prince in a body. Certain rooms had been specially prepared for the reception of the Emperor. One large room, where His Majesty was to have rested for a few minutes, will not, it is said, be used again as a classroom. In the upper part of the building there was a display of old screens, various works of art, ancient scripts, stuffed birds, geological and other specimens. The Prince had spent the whole morning at the review and was doubtless somewhat fatigued. This may account for the shortness of his visit, which did not extend over about twenty minutes. On the afternoon of the 10th a very large assembly of high class civil officers and military men were entertained at the castle by the Imperial Household Department. It is said that some 2,000 invitations were issued. The guests all met at half-past four and after some time had been spent in conversation they partook of a standing meal. In this entertainment

the chief feature was the predominance of the military element; only some 240 civilians being invited. A most brilliant display of fireworks was continued up to the time of the breaking up of the party.

During the manoeuvres two special trains left Sendai every morning. The first of these carried all the high officers and members of the Staff, the foreign attachés and a very large number of visitors and left punctually at 6 o'clock. The first-class carriages were occupied by the foreign attachés and the high rank Japanese officers only. The second-class carriages by Japanese officers of lower rank and by a certain number of Chinese officers. The third-class carriages were filled with what were called *satsu haikwanja*, "spectators of various sorts." In this category were included journalists, newspaper reporters, photographers and the like. Tickets were issued before the commencement of the manoeuvres, by the Tokubetsu Dai Yenshi-tôkanbu, which entitled the holders to travel by the military trains and to be furnished with jinrikisha at a fixed rate at Semene.

The second train alluded to above carried the Emperor, Princes Komatsu and Kanin, and a few other important personages, and started from fifteen to thirty minutes after the ordinary military train. It took long to satisfy the curiosity of the Sendai people, for morning after morning they were up before the break of day to secure places along the road over which the royal carriage was to pass. But the crowds were orderly and quiet. Sunday's review is thus described by a correspondent:—"The weather was perfect, one of these calm, bright, clear autumn days that old residents in Japan know so well and never cease to enjoy. The arrangements were as perfect as the weather. There was no crowding, no confusion, no noise. Everybody seemed to have a place, to know it and occupy it. At every station and every cross-road there was the same expectant group with the ubiquitous policemen in charge, giving instructions as to the demeanour that suited the occasion. One pleasing feature was the number of school children that appeared everywhere all in their Sunday best with flags and banners, attended by their teachers all dressed in frock coats. The journey to Semene occupied about an hour and a half. In the early morning the orange and crimson autumn tints were very lovely. The line begins by traversing the great Miyagi plain and then runs amid small hills affording pretty peeps at well-wooded valleys here and there, but the scenery on the whole is decidedly tame. What happened at Semene I was not able with my limited knowledge of Japanese to find out, but the train stopped before it reached the platform. The agile foreign attachés seemed to welcome the diversion of leaping down, clearing a few ditches and making their way to their horses. But some of the Chinese visitors were quite unaccustomed to do anything in the way of bodily exercise beyond sitting still on a horse or in some conveyance and, moreover, be it known, they were very heavy. It was evident that the train did not intend to move on and these gentlemen had to be lowered from the cars like so much bulky cargo—a proceeding which caused no small amount of amusement to onlookers. At the station the foreign attachés all mounted their fiery steeds and *satsu* or non-descript visitors like myself contented themselves with riding behind two men in jinrikishas. The ride to the plain of Nakamura where the review was held was a perfect pleasure. The road had been put into perfect order and it wound through rice-fields enabling one to catch glimpses of vehicles and gaily dressed horsemen ahead. The distance was $2\frac{1}{2}$ *ri* and all along the route there were spectators on both sides of the road, who were kept from blocking the way by fragile straw rope stretched the whole distance. At short intervals where the assembly was large, policemen were to be seen, whose chief duty it was to enjoin perfect silence as the Emperor passed and to see that the costume and general attitude of the spectators were strictly correct. Many of the little bridges we crossed were ornamented with bamboos, and the impression was conveyed that there was an universal desire among the peasants

to devise some method of doing homage to the Emperor as he passed. The review was very merry but also very impressive. I was struck by the personal remarks of the Western crowd. Every passer by, whether French, English or German, Russian, or otherwise, was treated with equal respect. At the scene of the review newspaper reporters and photographers seemed very much *en evidence*. The Imperial tent was erected on a slightly elevated spot that enabled His Majesty to command an extensive view of the troops as they formed up on the plain. Immediately after the Emperor's arrival he received the foreign attachés and other distinguished visitors and then, mounting his favourite horse, accompanied by Prince Komatsu, Prince Kanin, and Field-Marshal Oyama, and followed by the foreign attachés His Majesty started off on his round of inspection. Directly the Emperor had passed each body of troops the soldiers closed in, so that by the time His Majesty had finished the inspection all were in position to begin the march past. To any one who like myself has never witnessed such a spectacle, the sight of 20,000 troops marching in perfect order, with thousands of weapons sparkling in the sun and gay uniforms adding to the brilliancy of the scene, the effect was very imposing. The stillness and clearness of the autumn air added greatly to the impressiveness of the occasion. One felt as if a gust of wind would break the spell and mar the grandeur of the spectacle. The senses must have no diversion whatever in order to appreciate such a sight. The march past over, after a very short interval, the Emperor entered his carriage and drove back to the station, followed by the Imperial suite and the foreign attachés. Refreshments were served at Semene and by 2 p.m. we were all back in Sendai again."

A royal message was read to the troops in which the Emperor congratulated them on their proficiency and reminded them that the state of the world is such that enormous importance must be attached to army training.

On the afternoon of the same day the Imperial Household Department invited a very large number of military men and a sprinkling of civilians to a party held at the Castle. It was not at first expected that the Emperor would be present, but in order, it is said, to show his appreciation of the way in which the manoeuvres had been planned and carried out, and in order to express his satisfaction with the loyalty shown by the citizens of Sendai on the occasion of the Imperial visit, despite the fatigue caused by His Majesty's exertions in the morning, the Emperor attended the party and through the proper channel made known to the honoured guests how highly he valued their devotion to him. The foreign attachés were the only foreigners present; as the Imperial Household Department had orders to invite such civilians only as had actual rank as *kôtôkan*. It does not seem to be known to some foreigners that there is no such thing as a foreign *chokunin* or a foreign *sônin*, that is, that no foreigner can legally hold any official rank in Japan. The foreign holder of *chokunin* rank is described in Japanese as *chokunin taigisha*, that is, one who is treated as a *chokunin*, and the same is the case with those foreigners who hold *sônin* or *hannin* rank. But this term *taigisha* is not exclusively applied to foreigners, and there are a large number of Japanese who while not actually holding a certain rank are treated as though they did. So that when, as on the occasion described above, two foreigners who were *kôtôkan taigisha* did not receive invitations to an Imperial party, it has to be borne in mind that the restriction which excluded them excluded some fifty or sixty if not a hundred other Japanese gentlemen. The party of Sunday afternoon was intended principally for the military and was, it is said, highly appreciated by them. The weather continued fine up to noon of the 11th, the day of the Emperor's return to Tôkyô. The arrangements at the station were the same as on the day of His Majesty's arrival and in the quietest manner possible amid solemn strains of music the Imperial train steamed out of the station and the wearied citizens of Sendai realised that the excitement was over. Rain set in the afternoon and then began

a hauling down of flags and a stripping off of the brilliant attire which the streets had worn for nearly a week. The Emperor, it is stated in the newspapers, has contributed altogether 4,000 yen towards the expenses of the town of Sendai and various smaller sums for different objects.

THE KYOTO, HOTEL AFFAIR.

We are obliged to refer again to this weary affair since Mr. Groom, chairman of the Board of Directors, speaking through the columns of the *Kobe Herald*, has made observations which can not be passed in silence. Mr. Groom is reported to have said:—

"The *Mail* only tells a part of the story. Captain Brinkley refers to certain negotiations he entered into and for which he expected a handsome remuneration, but the Directors did not entertain the proposal as any negotiations that it was possible for Captain Brinkley to carry through they considered they could have accomplished themselves without having to incur any further outlay. There certainly was, amongst many others, a proposition by Mr. Nakane for which another considerable fee would have been due, but it was not considered suitable, as it would (if practicable) have been too costly."

It is for Mr. Groom and the public to judge whether he has acted properly in seeking to obscure the facts of the case by introducing the question of remuneration which has nothing whatever to do with the point originally discussed. Moreover, he has evidently been greatly misinformed. Mr. Kirkwood, being prevented by sickness from negotiating for a road to the property of the projected hotel, asked Captain Brinkley to take up the matter and stated that he, Mr. Kirkwood, was willing to pay a certain sum out of his own pocket could the difficulties be overcome. Captain Brinkley emphatically declined to entertain any proposal of the kind. He stated his willingness to lend his aid as a matter of friendship. Mr. Kirkwood being prostrated by sickness, and he never had any communication of any kind with the directors on the subject of remuneration or any other subject, nor would he have thought of accepting anything from them whatever the issue of the negotiations had been. We do not suggest that in such cases those that give time and trouble are not entitled to remuneration, but we do say that in this particular case Captain Brinkley's action was prompted by motives of friendship in the first place, and in the second by a desire to remove a complication which seemed likely to create an injurious impression on the public mind. Whether under these circumstances Mr. Groom is justified in attempting to discredit Captain Brinkley and to obscure the main issue, it is unnecessary for us to consider.

The main issue is whether the directors of the Hotel, in their attempt to obtain a convenient means of access to their property, were obstructed by officials acting under the influence of anti-foreign feeling, and Mr. Groom, in his capacity of chairman of directors, alleged that they were so obstructed. There was not the slightest obscurity about it. It was a distinct and unequivocal statement, and it was interpreted by the public press as a declaration that foreign enterprise need not hope to succeed in this country owing to the obstacles offered by anti-foreign prejudice. It seemed to us that the circumstances did not warrant any such view. So far from opposing factitious impediments, all the officials consulted had shown themselves helpful and sympathetic. Above all, there was one conclusive proof; namely, the proof that Mr. Nakane had taken the trouble to map out an alternative road and to ascertain by direct consultation with the owners of the land over

which the road would pass the sums for which they were willing to part with their property. That fact, it seemed to us, completely disposed of the suspicion that officialdom had set itself in opposition to the hotel project. We therefore put it forward prominently. What was Mr. Groom's rejoinder? That no such proposition had ever reached the Directors, and that he was quite sure Captain Brinkley could not substantiate his statement. These things are fresh in the recollection of our readers, as is also our explanation that the map was actually drawn, that it was accompanied by an accurate statement of figures, and that the whole had been placed by Captain Brinkley in the hands of Mr. Kirkwood, after which the former knew nothing. What is Mr. Groom's second rejoinder? "There certainly was, amongst many others, a proposition by Mr. Nakane for which another considerable fee would have been due, but it was not considered suitable, as it would (if practicable) have been too costly." Now Mr. Groom's original allegation was that there was no such proposition; that the Directors had never heard of it, and that he defied Captain Brinkley to prove its existence. It is for him to reconcile his present attitude with his former one. We may add, however, with regard to his confusing interpolation "among many others," that there were never more than three propositions upon the *tapis*; namely, access by the *Hokokkai* road; access through the grounds of the Miyoko-in, and access by Mr. Nakane's alternative road. The cost of purchasing the land for the last would have been some eight thousand yen, to which must have been added the expenses of making the road, and a fee to the Japanese negotiating the purchase of the land, as is usual in all countries. On the other hand, the Hotel would have had a road of its own, and could have sold or let the spaces along the sides for shops, whereas the Directors were willing to pay ten thousand yen for the mere right of using the *Hokokkai*'s avenue. These are simple facts.

We observe, further, that the *Japan Herald* describes as "gratuitous and uncalled for" and as "having an insulting ring" the following observation of ours:—

"Perhaps finally it may not be amiss to remind Mr. Groom and his friends, that so far as this matter is concerned they are only proprietors of a hotel and that they themselves have no title to be heard in any other capacity."

By way of illustrating its own ideas of what has not "an insulting ring" and is not "gratuitous or uncalled for," our contemporary goes on to say:—"Captain Brinkley, disappointed, it would appear, of the handsome remuneration he was hoping to become possessed of at their hands, turns upon them and twits them with being only the proprietors of a hotel and declares that they had no other title to be heard. We are of opinion that his smothered wrath has betrayed him into an unseemly exhibition of combined malice and ignorance." If an evidence had been needed of the necessity of our remarks these graceful comments of the *Japan Herald's* would have amply furnished it. It was precisely because in the sayings of Mr. Groom and the writings of his advocates we detected a "ring" of pretension quite beyond the mere question of hotel projecting, that we ventured to offer our reminder. Apparently, however, the *Japan Herald* thinks that when men are projecting a hotel and are negotiating for an avenue of approach to it, it is "an unseemly exhibition of combined malice and ignorance" and an evidence of "smothered wrath" to remind them that

"so far as this matter is concerned they are only proprietors of a hotel" and that "they themselves have no title to be heard in any other capacity." Certainly had we supposed it an insult to speak of projectors of a hotel as hotel-proprietors so far as their immediate enterprise is concerned, we should have been more careful to deal tenderly with such delicate susceptibilities. But the long and short of the matter is that in the absence of solid argument, the writers and speakers who have entered the field, are obliged to fall back upon sentiment and recrimination. Mr. Groom takes refuge in talk of remuneration; the *Japan Herald* has recourse to prattle about "smothered wrath" and "unseemly exhibitions of combined malice and ignorance." We can not congratulate them upon the nature of their evasions.

COUNT SOYEJIMA ON LI HUNG-CHANG.

Count Soyajima, who enjoys the reputation of having a very intimate knowledge of Chinese affairs, thinks that Li Hung-chang was not a man of strong will. He never overrode obstacles to reach the goal of his views, but always allowed himself to be guided by circumstances. He was, in short, an opportunist. Even the merit of great learning is not attributed to him by Count Soyajima, and he is moreover declared to have owed his successes rather to good luck than good guiding. His creed was the old Chinese doctrine that it is better to bend than to break, and that the soft is always stronger than the hard in the long run. In 1895 he was betrayed by his subordinates—especially Lord Li Kin-fong, formerly Chinese Representative in Tokyo—into imagining that as Japan had adopted the system of conscription and thus lost the services of the *samurai*, it would be an easy matter to beat her troops. The Count also thinks that Li's failure to obtain any of his objects at the Shimonoseki conference was the origin of his subsequent leaning upon Russia; a conclusion which reflects upon the foresight of the Japanese negotiators, and is emphasized by a parallel case quoted by the Count from European history, namely, the issue of Germany's victory over Austria, when Prince Bismarck, by the easy terms he granted to the vanquished, converted Austria into a permanent ally of his country.

DEATH OF H.I.H. PRINCESS YAMASHINA.

We regret to announce the death of Her Imperial Highness Princess Yamashina which took place at 5.05 a.m. on the 11th instant. The Princess had been in a serious condition for some days, but her illness did not take a hopeless turn until 8 p.m. on the evening of the 10th. The event has aroused widespread sympathy in consideration of Her Imperial Highness' youth. There is no announcement of Court mourning, and it may therefore be assumed that the Chrysanthemum Party on the 15th instant will not be given up. The deceased Princess was the second daughter of Prince Kujo, and consequently the elder sister of the Princess Imperial. She was in her 24th year. Her marriage took place in 1895, and she is the mother of two princes and a princess, the birth of the latter having been the cause of her death. The Prince Imperial goes into mourning.

The funeral of the late Princess Yamashina will take place on the 17th instant, and will be conducted in accordance with Shinto rites.

TELEGRAPHIC INTERPRETATION.

From the editorial columns of the *Japan Times* we quote the following:—

What we find it difficult to understand is that words can be changed at random in a telegram without the reader being made aware of the liberty taken. Thus, for instance, in the *Japan Mail* of the 30th ult. we find that "Gorringe has summarily tried Schultz and some other prisoners who were wearing khaki uniform." The original telegram, which we have before us as we write, read "Gorringe summarily tried shot some prisoners khaki uniforms." Naturally we made out that Col. Gorringe had tried and shot the prisoners in question, and we notice that the British newspapers in China all understood the sentence in the same way.

On the 31st. ult. Reuter sent another telegram concerning the commercial and industrial depression in Germany,—a telegram which would have caused much anxiety and sympathy for Germans to be felt in Japanese commercial circles owing to the good relations that exist between the two countries were it not for the fact that the Japanese knew well that the difficulty was only temporary. This telegram read in the original "large iron works Saxony closing" and we took it to mean, as we think any unprejudiced person would have done, that one large iron works had closed. But not so the *Japan Mail* to which it conveyed the idea that "iron works in succession are closing," although the word "succession" is not to be found at all in the original telegram.

Finally, on the 5th inst. Reuter wired from Shanghai "times remarks details show fight no sense reverse British" which the *Mail* read:—

"The *Times* remarks upon the courage shown by Colonel Benson and the men under his command."

These blunders, we must frankly confess, we find it impossible to account for.

It will be observed that three errors in interpreting telegrams are attributed to this journal. The first is that we read "shot" as "Schultz"; the second that we read "in Saxony" as "in succession," and the third that we made the London *Times* speak of the courage shown by Benson's troops, whereas what *The Times* really said was that the fight had not been in any sense a reverse for the British. Our Tokyo contemporary knows very well that Reuter's telegrams reach us through a different office from that which distributes them to the *Japan Times*, and, moreover, that after receipt by the editor of the *Japan Mail* in Tokyo, they have to be telephoned to Yokohama, generally between 9 and 10 o'clock at night, in order to catch the paper before going to press. Thus much premised, we have only to add that the word "shot" came to the editor in Tokyo as "schultz"; that the expression "in Saxony" sounded to the receiver at the telephone in Yokohama as "in succession," and that on the night when the remarks of the London *Times* had to be telephoned, the confusion caused by false-contact wires was so great that it was impossible for the person at either end to be quite sure of the other's words.

Now we have no right whatever to complain, and we do not complain, that errors of this kind should be pointed out, if a contemporary thinks it worth while to devote its leading columns to such a subject. But we have a most distinct right to complain, and we do emphatically complain, of the tone adopted by the *Japan Times*. That journal unmistakably accuses us not only of "changing words at random in a telegram," but, also of allowing our "prejudices" to influence our rendering of the messages. In short, it accuses us of the miserable chicanery of attempting to mislead the public by garbled telegrams. Such charges do not lie within the range of reputable journalism. Of course it is quite easy to detect the purpose animating our contemporary's article. But with that we need not concern ourselves. Whether the *Japan Times* deliberately employs its columns to impugn the honesty of the editor of this journal, or whether it allows them to be employed by another for

that purpose, the result in the same so far as we are concerned, and the insult is equally unwarrantable.

BLACK-MAILING.

A court of first instance has sent forward for public trial Mr. Hasebe Tempu, editor of the *Choya Shinbun*. This person is charged with black-mailing of the most flagrant nature. He commenced by attacking the Fifteenth Bank in connexion with the relations between it and some other banks, and the result was that being approached for the purpose of inducing him to suspend the farther publication of such articles, he demanded a sum of 1,500 yen, but was ultimately content to take 800, of which 150 went to the intervening barrister. Mr. Hasebe then turned his pen against the Teikoku Seimei Hoken-Kaisha, and his writings were of such an injurious nature that the Insurance Company communicated with him through a go-between. Hasebe asked a sum of a thousand yen as the price of silence, and the Company professed willingness to pay, but required that a responsible member of the *Choya's* staff should attend to receive the money. This condition seems to have alarmed the black-mailer. He did not put in an appearance, and legal proceedings were then instituted with the result above indicated.

In connexion with this we observe that the evil custom of crying the contents of newspapers is again commencing. This habit was formerly productive of serious abuse. The vendors of a sheet containing a libel on some individual, would repair to his dwelling, and begin to vociferate the objectionable story in the street opposite his house. The unfortunate householder generally hastened to buy up the vendor's stock of journals, as the most effective way of checking the nuisance. Presently another vendor would come along with two or three hundred additional copies, and so the black-mailing went on. The police finally checked this abuse by forbidding the sale of journals by criers, but apparently the thing is beginning again.

MR. ROMANOFF.

Mr. Romanoff arrived in Kobe on the 7th instant and was received by an official of the local office, by the Russian Consul and others. He visited the warehouses of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha and the Kawasaki shipbuilding yard, and returned to his steamer in the evening. On the 8th he was to start for Kyoto and Osaka, returning to Kobe on the 10th and setting out at once for Port Arthur.

Mr. Romanoff has been saying some very complimentary things about the beauty of Japan's scenery, the charm of her climate, and the rapidity of her material progress. All that has become the fashion with tourists now-a-days, and no special importance attaches to it. But Mr. Romanoff has also made some political remarks. He ridicules the notion that the interests of Japan and Russia conflict in the East. The interests of a country centre upon its commercial and industrial development, and Russia and Japan meet there on common ground. When the Sôul-Fusan Railway is completed and brought into connexion with the Siberian system, the products of Japan will find their way direct to the trade centres of northern Asia where undoubtedly a considerable market offers. Thus Japan has only to welcome

the approach of Russian railways, and there is every reason for the two countries to be on the best of terms, for each can materially promote the other's interests. Mr. Romanoff apologised for the mistake recently made by the Vladivostok Authorities in applying the new port dues to Japanese vessels, and he added that whenever the Japanese saw any reason to complain of the treatment they received from Russian officials, there should be no sort of hesitation in preferring a statement of the grievance. Mr. Romanoff concluded by expressing his great regret that want of leisure did not allow him to proceed to Tokyo, where he had looked forward to meeting the statesmen of Japan.

Mr. Romanoff visited Osaka on the 9th and after luncheon at the Osaka Club, inspected the new harbour works, returning to Kobe the same evening, where he took ship for Port Arthur.

FINANCE.

Tokyo newspapers publish a statement attributed to the Minister of State for Finance, with regard to the arrangements that are to be made for next year's Budget, but in truth His Excellency's *exposé* does not convey particularly clear information. The main facts put forward by him are that a sum of 70 millions was required for next year's undertakings, and that out of that amount 9 millions could be obtained by carrying over unexpended appropriations of previous years, and 7 millions, approximately, by a loan from the Bank of Formosa. Thus 54 millions, had to be found, and as proposals to purchase bonds had been received from America, negotiations were opened. Finally, however, a satisfactory agreement could not be concluded and the Treasury had to adopt some other plan. It decided, therefore, to obtain 25½ millions from the Deposit Bureau, 14¼ millions from the Indemnity, and 14 millions by economies and by re-imbursements of money held over in the Departments. A total of 54½ millions is thus obtained, but our readers will probably agree with us that the details present some obscurity. So far as we can perceive, the 25½ millions obtained from the Deposit Bureau is made up of a loan from the Post Office Savings Bank of some 15 million yen, and an appropriation of 10 millions from the sum allotted to the sinking fund. But we are obliged to confess frankly that our explanation is conjectural. Not until the Budget is laid before the Diet will it be possible to speak with absolute certainty. In the meanwhile the public must rest content to know that the Treasury has found some more or less satisfactory means of dealing with the situation.

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

His Britannic Majesty's Minister and Lady MacDonald gave a garden party on the 9th instant to celebrate the King's Birthday. The weather was superb, and the extensive grounds of the Legation presented a charming aspect, especially the eastern lawn where a row of fine maples planted by the Minister last spring with special view to the Birthday fete, added their brilliant autumnal tints to the general gaiety of the scene. The guests numbered about three hundred. They included all the principal British residents of Yokohama and Tokyo, the members of the Corps Diplomatique, a number of British naval officers, and many Japanese Ministers of State and high digni-

tarries. A buffet for tea and coffee stood on the Western lawn, while on the Eastern a large marquee was erected for general refreshments, numerous tables being provided on the lawn for the accommodation of the guests. All these arrangements were excellent, so that there was happy freedom from the crushing and confusion too often witnessed at large garden parties in Tokyo. A British naval band played an agreeable selection of music, and the younger members of the party enjoyed an *al fresco* dance, an entirely novel feature of Birthday celebrations in Tokyo.

The anniversary of King Edward's birth was celebrated in Yokohama by most of the British business houses closing for the day and hanging out flags over their premises, and the men-of-war fired a salute at noon, while in the evening, as reported in another column, the local branch of the China Association held their annual dinner at the Oriental Hotel.

At Nagasaki the British residents dined together and had a dance; at Bikan a dinner was held, and at Kobe there was a dance on Friday night which lasted into Saturday morning.

A WITNESS.

Independent testimony with regard to affairs in South Africa is difficult to obtain, but an exception has to be noted in the case of Herr Ohlsson, Swedish Consul-General at the Cape, who being interviewed by the Gothenburg Journal of Inland and Maritime Commerce (*Gothenborg's Handels-och Sjöfarerts Tidning*) gave the following testimony as to the origin of the war, according to the *Spectator's* translation:—

"The cause that actually led to the out-break of the war was that the Europeans in the Transvaal could no longer endure the oppression of the Boers. In spite of the fact that it was the Outlanders who had brought the Transvaal finances into so flourishing a condition through the heavy taxes they had to pay, they were refused all voice in the determination of the policy of the State (the so-called Franchise question). The Boers considered themselves now fully equipped, and in alliance with the sister Republic believed that with the further support of their Dutch kinsmen in Cape Colony, which they regarded as certain in case of war, they could easily emancipate themselves altogether from the English power and repulse every attack. When the English saw that the Boers had armed in earnest they sent troops up to the front to protect their own Colonists in case of attack. The Boers became restless and demanded that the troops should be withdrawn; the English refused, and the Boers declared war." "Do you think that the war, then, could not have been avoided?" "Yes, I was fully convinced that if war had not begun then, before two years were out the Boers would have had so worked on the Cape Dutch by secret bribery that the English would have had to begin the war from Cape Town and Durban. The object of all the discontented Dutch was, once they had got rid of the English supremacy, to combine into a South African Federation on the model of the United States. I am personally acquainted with Krüger and Leyds, and know that this was the plan."

The same witness has something to say about the English treatment of the prisoners:—

"It is not true that the English treat Boer prisoners badly. The real state of the case is that the Boer prisoners have an extraordinary good time, better than they were ever accustomed to before. They get good food and warm clothes, and are better looked after and cared for than (to take an instance) English soldiers on a campaign. The only thing they are deprived of is their liberty. When they are sent after capture to the camps at Simon's Town and Cape Town they travel in covered railway carriages, and receive strong hot, nourishing food on the journey specially prepared for them,—hot tea, coffee, &c., at the stations. Contrast with this the case of the English soldier, who has to be content with open cattle trucks when he is sent to the front, and receives on the journey only his customary Service ration of cold meat. In the camps the prisoners have opportunity for all kinds of sports and pastimes such as football, tennis, cricket, etc. They are allowed to walk freely about inside the camps, which are pitched

on free, open, and healthy sites. As Consul-General of the United Kingdom at Cape Town, I was myself requested by the Swedish-Norwegian Foreign Minister to inquire into the state of things, and to supply our fellow-countrymen among the prisoners with food and clothing in case such help were needed. I found that all the prisoners were well satisfied with the way they were treated by the English; the only thing they were deprived of was their liberty. I know, furthermore, that the prisoners at St. Helena and Ceylon are well satisfied with their treatment. Several letters they have written on the subject to relations have been published in the Cape papers, and copied into English journals. Some of the prisoners are also allowed to leave the camps on parole in order to visit relations. And when the English Heir-Apparent lately stayed at Cape Town, he paid a visit to the camps at the request of the prisoners and received a regular ovation, the prisoners amongst other things presenting him with gifts made by themselves. Many prisoners earn pocket-money by manufacturing various articles."

KOREA.

News comes from Seoul that another outrage has been committed by Korean soldiers. The scene of the incident was Kaisong, and the victims were two Japanese subjects, engaged in guarding some ginseng plantations the property of Japanese. Korean soldiers broke into the enclosure and killed one of the Japanese guards, wounding another severely.

Mr. Pok, whose visit to Japan in connexion with the manoeuvres has evoked some comment, is said to have been appointed a Minister Plenipotentiary *en disponibilité*. One rumour says that his new office is ambassadorial, but an ambassador without an embassy is even less credible than the idea that a Minister of Foreign Affairs should be appointed a Minister Plenipotentiary without a Legation during his sojourn in a foreign country. Before Mr. Pok left Seoul for his expedition to Japan, there were hints in the air that his absence from the Korean capital might be taken advantage of to carry out some enterprises which were vaguely spoken of. The mystery is enhanced by this last incident.

It is suggested that the reason of Mr. Pok's removal from the position of Minister of Foreign Affairs is the stand he took with regard to the grain-veto question. His colleagues in the Cabinet were opposed to removing the veto, but Mr. Pok admitted the justice of Japan's remonstrances. Apparently, if that be true, he under-estimated the force of the opposition he had to encounter. Or, is another construction to be put on his action, namely, that he thought it better to absent himself from Seoul before the storm broke?

This event illustrates the foresight of Mr. Shimura, the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun's* Seoul correspondent. Writing on November 1st with reference to the abolition of the grain veto, the grant of a settlement at Masampo and the trial of soldiers who had insulted or assaulted Japanese subjects, he spoke with satisfaction of the decided recovery of Japanese influence in the peninsula, but said that Mr. Pok's visit to Japan might not be altogether a source of satisfaction. Members of the Cabinet in Korea are generally spoken of as "three-monthly ministers," that being the average duration of their tenure of office. But Pok had held his portfolio for a year and a half, and that fact alone sufficed to render his continuance in office insecure. His action about the grain veto, the correspondent went on to say, had provoked much opposition, and possibly his visit to Japan, instead of being undertaken for State purposes, was prompted by considerations of personal safety.

Intelligence from Korea announces a riot at Kyongchow in Kyongsando. The number of insurgents is put at from 300 to 400, and it is added that the affair appeared sufficiently formidable to demand the despatch of a body of troops from Seoul.

It is stated that the negotiations opened by the Russian Consul at Fusan for the purchase of a lot of land on the northern shore of the bay, have been transferred from the local officials to diplomatic hands in Seoul.

Two Japanese torpedo-boats have proceeded to Masampo, and have been followed by the cruiser *Kasagi*.

The latest interpretation of Major-General Pok's strange experience is that his journey to Japan for the purpose of viewing the manoeuvres was interpreted in Seoul, or represented by his enemies there, as part of a plot to ally himself with the exile Pok Yong-ho, and effect the complete overthrow of the Franco-Russian party. Alarmed at this prospect, the essentially pro-Russian Li Yong-ik, set himself to contrive Pok's downfall during the latter's absence, and succeeded so well that he obtained Pok's removal from the Cabinet to the list of ministers plenipotentiary *en disponibilité*, and also contrived the dismissal of the Minister of Agriculture, Kwon, who too has the reputation of being pro-Japanese. Mr. Kwon is to be succeeded by a Mr. Liu, reputed to be strongly pro-French, and Mr. Pok's portfolio is to go to Mr. Li, now Korea's Representative in St. Petersburg. We take these details from the *Chin Shimbun*, but we do not by any means vouch for their accuracy. No official intimation of Pok's removal from the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs has yet been received in Tokyo. Certain correspondents of Japanese journals constantly represent Seoul as a hot-bed of intrigue, the pro-Japanese party being supposed to be always plotting against, or plotted against by, the pro-Russian and pro-French parties. From a political point of view Seoul has long been a very farcical kind of place, and few people can persuade themselves to regard it seriously. But it is well to dismiss the idea that these intriguing politicians have the active support of the Powers whose names they drag through the dirt of family cabal and selfish ambition. They may call themselves "pro-Japanese," "pro-French," or "pro-Russian," but the plain truth is that they are "pro-Li," or "pro-Min," or "pro-Pak," or pro-something-else with which neither Russia, nor France nor Japan wants to have anything to do.

News from Korea says that the recent murder of a Japanese subject at the ginseng plantation in Kaisong was not the act of a Korean soldier, as originally reported, but the act of a robber. The culprit has been seized and sent under escort to Chemulpo where he appears to be undergoing examination at the Japanese Consulate, though how that arrangement is effected we can not tell.

Mr. J. H. Gubbins was to leave Seoul on the 9th instant, Mr. Jordan having arrived to resume charge of the British Legation in the Korean capital. It is understood to be Mr. Gubbins' programme to pay a visit to Japan and subsequently to proceed to England on leave.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The adherents of the *Seiyu-kai* in Kyoto, Osaka, Shiga, Wakayama and Nara have formed a branch association calling itself the *Kinki-kai*. Thus the *Kinki-kai* may be said to be a coalition of three prefectural and two urban branches of the big party. The new association held its first meeting at Nara on the 10th instant, and passed resolutions that the remaining abuses of clan government must be abolished and the reality of constitutional institution achieved; that the expenses of carrying on public works must not be taken from the proceeds of taxation; that the Party must not give its assent to any government undertakings unaccompanied by administrative and financial reform and so on. The second of these resolutions is evidently and frankly opposed to the policy of the present Cabinet. There is already an Eleven Branch Association of the *Seiyu-kai* in the Tokaido districts, and the *Kinki-kai* has decided to amalgamate with the *Tokai Jinsyu-kai* for the purpose of holding a general meeting in Tokyo on the 2nd of December. Evidently the branches mean to force their views upon the leaders of the Party. There is, in fact, no such thing as genuine party leadership in Japan. The tail always wags the dog.

It need scarcely be said that the resignation of Baron Kodama has set the tongue of rumour wagging. Nothing can be more consistent than the habit of Japanese political agitators. They invariably discover a reason for the resignation of a Minister. President whom they wish to drive out of office, and then they attribute the reason to the Minister himself, which, it must be confessed, is a much more artistic method of procedure than the common plan of constituting themselves critics. Their statement now is that Viscount Katsura, recognising the effects of his failure to sell bonds abroad, is determined to resign, especially as he sees the position of chief of the Head-Quarter Staff awaiting his acceptance. It is too transparent to be striking.

As the time for the Diet's assembly approaches, rumour busies itself more and more with the question of the *Seiyu-kai's* attitude toward the Cabinet. It is indisputable that the *Seiyu-kai* commands a majority in the Lower House, and that if its leaders decide to vote against the Government, the latter will find itself once more in the embarrassing position of being unable to pass the Budget. As a general rule the Cabinet has always in reserve a weapon of some potency, namely, the threat of dissolution. Members do not like dissolution. It means at the best that they have to incur considerable expense in appealing again to the constituencies, and that they run the risk of losing their seats, while they also lose, temporarily at all events, one half of the stipend paid to them each session. The method of paying the members is to hand to each a sum of a thousand *yen* two or three days after the opening of the session, and the remaining thousand at the close of the session. Thus, in case of dissolution, the second payment is deferred until the re-elected Diet meets some months subsequently. That, however, is not a serious question compared with the irksome necessity of having to go again to the polls, and it is the prospect of the latter eventuality that induces many members to shrink from carrying opposition to the point of defiance. But the restraint will be virtually inoperative in the approaching session inasmuch as a general election under the new law is in-

evitable next year. Recalcitrant members thus find themselves untrammelled. It would seem, further, that the leaders of the *Seiyu-kai*—if the statements made by their organ, the *Seiyu*, be credible—have determined to oppose the Cabinet on two grounds. The first relates to the restoration of the Capital Reserve Funds. Some 20 million *yen* have been taken from the Naval Capital Reserve of 30 millions, and have been expended on account of the Chinese campaign. It was for the purpose of restoring that amount that the *Seiyu-kai* last session voted an increase of taxation. The law indeed requires that whenever monies are taken from the Capital Funds, their restoration shall be effected with the least possible delay. In consequence, however, of its failure to sell bonds, as originally contemplated by the *post-bellum* programme, the Cabinet finds itself obliged to apply the proceeds of the increased taxes to public undertakings, and the leaders of the *Seiyu-kai* are understood to be opposed to that change of plan. It is not apparent that they have any other method to propose, for they do not openly identify themselves with postponement of the *post-bellum* undertakings, which seems to be the only alternative. They merely raise the objection that having voted for increased taxation with a clearly defined object, they decline to allow the proceeds of the taxes to be appropriated to other purposes.

The second point relates to augmenting official salaries. It is understood that the *Seiyu-kai* leaders insist on having some radical measure of financial reform by way of antecedent to such augmentation. They frankly admit the necessity of doing something for the greatly underpaid official, but they allege that if, in the face of that obvious necessity, they incurred, last session, the unpopularity of voting against an increase of emoluments, it was because they felt that financial reform must take precedence. They do not openly decline what they mean by financial reform. Their position is simply that they will not do, this session, for a Katsura Ministry what they refused to do, last session, for an Ito Cabinet.

Of course if the *Seiyu-kai* follows its leaders, next session will be stormy once more, and the public will see another appeal to the country. Some authorities allege, however, that the rank and file of the Party are not willing to be led to a resolute assault, and it must be admitted that the result of the recent meeting of the *Kinki-kai* seems to endorse that view, for the gunpowder resolutions originally proposed for the meeting's acceptance were reduced to very milk-and-water generalities. Still there can be no doubt that the political atmosphere is disturbed, and we therefore lay before our readers the principal heads of dissension.

VIEWS.

We certainly do not want for magnificent assurance and the delivery of vehement journalistic judgments in this settlement. We have just been told that *The Times* and the *Spectator* are "supremely disgusting as a chorus of so-called criticism raised by smug, self-satisfied critics who shriek in patriotic horror at the bare suggestion that Ladysmith was ever in danger of capitulation;" that the indignation of the British public at finding that the man sent to relieve Ladysmith was actually the one to suggest its surrender is "silly and sickening hubbub;"

that when *The Times* affects amazement that the surrender of Ladysmith could ever have been contemplated it is guilty of "nauseating hypocrisy;" that its "expression of idiotic astonishment" at General Buller's "amazing defects of judgment and sense of military discipline" show that "what the sapient thunderer does not know about military discipline would make a much bulkier volume than what it does;" that these "precious arm-chair experts are a horde of social nuisances;" that "Mr. Rhodes is either a fool or a liar," that "the Uitlanders did not care a button for the franchise;" that the Jameson raid "was originally hatched by British capitalists with German names, a Minister of the Crown and a Privy Councillor aiding and abetting;" that Rudyard Kipling might "mercifully be left to stew in his own juice;" that "his mind is essentially coarse and brutal;" that *The Times* "disgraced itself by publishing his letters from South Africa;" and that "his growing ineptitude has since been established by that veritable 'howler,' the 'Lesson,' also emboldened in the columns of *The Times*." For the contents of one leading article that string of verdicts is pretty tolerable. "Blind and naked ignorance delivering brawling judgments all day long on all things unabashed" was never better illustrated.

MR. SONE IN OSAKA.

Mr. Sone, Minister of State for Finance, speaking in Osaka, said, in effect, that the main feature of the Government's financial programme next year is to postpone the continuance of all works not imperatively necessary. The total amount to be set aside for works carried out by means of loans, under the original programme, is 23,600,000 *yen*, of which total it has been decided to omit 6 millions on account of railway construction. Thus 17,600,000 *yen* remain. Large economies are to be effected by reducing the superfluous administrative staff, but the proceeds of that reform will be required for increasing the salaries of judicial official and underpaid servants of Government. Among new works, His Excellency mentioned as especially desirable the steel-rolling mill at Kure, the establishment of rail connexion between land and water in Yokohama and Kobe, the extension of the system of medical colleges and of industrial and commercial schools. The law provides that railway works are to be carried out with the proceeds of bonds sold in the market, but the Treasury, having regard to the economical conditions of the time, desires to carry out such works as far as possible by means of economies effected in ordinary expenditures. Doubts, the Minister added, have been expressed with regard to the feasibility of this programme, but it has to be observed that in consequence of increased taxation there accrues to the Treasury next fiscal year an additional revenue of 21 million *yen*, and further that the Chinese Indemnity of 50 million *yen* is in sight, from which sum, after the amounts due as compensation to private persons are deducted, there will still remain 47½ millions to pass into the Treasury. Out of these monies 10 millions will be applied to the purposes of the sinking fund, so as to avoid any further tightening of the money market.

GERMAN NOTES.

The visit of the Tsar to Germany and France has not been altogether without untoward consequences. It has suggested to some Germans the inquiry whether Russia's friendship for France includes an anti-German purpose, and it has caused some French journals to express a certain measure of dissatisfaction because the Russian Sovereign's visit was not such a demonstratively friendly affair as they had hoped it would be. A section of the German press has been led to make bitter comment on these things. One paper is persuaded that "French hatred is prepared at any time to bring about a European conflagration so soon as the conviction prevails in Paris that France dare attack Germany," and it adds that "France is and remains the natural ally of every enemy of the German Empire." It would seem that the mischievous intemperance of the press is destined to undo all that has been accomplished by the tact of the Kaiser and the good sense of the French and German peoples, in the way of burying the hatchet. That same press is again devoting itself earnestly to the miserable task of sowing seeds of discord between England and Germany by speaking of "universal indignation at the brutalities perpetrated against the women and children of the Boers," though, as *The Times* justly remarked in a recent issue, it is impossible to imagine that the editors of pro-Boer journals in Germany are so deficient in intelligence as to believe these accusations. Unfortunately the British public can not fail to be more or less offended by such attacks, and there will thus be sown between the two peoples seeds of discord which may bear serious fruit in the future. At the same time, the attitude of the German press towards France's doings in the Mediterranean, as reported by telegraph, is more than unsympathetic, and thus it results that solely owing to the writings of intemperate journals, Germany is making enemies for herself in quarters where her really patriotic and far-seeing nationals desire only friendship.

Speaking of these patriotic and far-seeing units in the German population—and we do not doubt that they form a majority, however, noisy and vociferous may be the pro-Boer section of the press—the following letter, re-produced from *The Times* of September 24th, illustrates our remark:—

A German Field Officer on the active list who for obvious reasons desires his name to be withheld, requests us to publish a translation of a letter which he addresses, he tells us, to *The Times* rather than to the *Kreuzzeitung*, whose reiterated attacks upon the British army in South Africa have specially prompted him to intervene in this controversy, because it is clear that the *Kreuzzeitung* and other German papers of the same complexion do not want to be set right on such points, and, in a word, communications such as his find no admittance. On the other hand, he would rejoice if the readers of *The Times* were to see in his letter a proof that the utterances of the German Press with regard to the South African War do not by any means represent the undivided public opinion of the country.

The following is a translation of his letter:—

Sir,—The questions raised in the last few days by the *Kreuzzeitung* with regard to the British methods of warfare in South Africa, as compared with the Franco-German War of 1870-71, show such an overflow of heated and hysterical indignation that they read like an outbreak of fury on the part of papers which cannot endure the sight of the gradual overthrow of the Boers, whom they have hitherto extolled to the skies, for Heaven knows what reasons. They cannot forgive the English that all their arguments based on the initial weakness of the British Army and all their evil prophecies are being set at naught by the brilliant leadership and steadfastness which have enabled the British troops to overcome, in spite of all the physical difficulties of the field of operations, an enemy in possession of so many advantages and equipped

with all the resources of peasant "slimness." Vexation and disappointment can alone account for such statements as those to which the conservative and orthodox *Kreuzzeitung* commits itself—namely, that the British troops have been beaten time and again by a numerically inferior foe with no military training; that nearly every week British soldiers allow themselves to be captured; that guns, gunners, and gun-carriages bolt into the enemy's lines; that the mounted men can neither ride nor shoot; that the so-called British victories have, in reality, been the most miserable defeats; that the British troops surrender *en masse* in the open, &c.

It is the business of the English Press to deal with controversialists of this class. For my part, I wish only to take up the question raised in the following terms:—"Have German commanders ever arranged to be brought home and loaded with decorations before the end of the war?" To this I would answer that it seems to me exceedingly unwise to challenge by such a question a comparison between Lord Roberts and, let us say, Count von Waldersee—a comparison which as far as the honours conferred, could only be unfavourable to the German Field-Marshal.

These things, however, would leave me cold, as in the course of the last 23 months I have grown fairly hardened to this daily screaming. What specially induces me to request the publication of these lines is the charges which have again recently been brought against the British troops of inhuman measures against the non-combatant population.

The *Kreuzzeitung* asks:—

"Where were there in 1870-71 concentration camps for French women and children? Where were there any large areas of devastation? Where were the defenceless inhabitants, even the missionaries, seized wholesale and kept prisoners?"

I have no difficulty in answering these questions. My recollection of that period is still vivid, and I will therefore at once concede that we had no practical occasion for such measures in France, for the simple reason that they were not necessary. But if the guerilla warfare organized by the Franc-Tireurs had assumed larger dimensions, then assuredly the German Headquarters would have shrank from no methods of warfare; would have destroyed houses, farms, and every kind of property; would have forbidden all freedom of intercourse; would not have hesitated to inflict the severest forms of punishment, even the punishment of death, in order to ensure the safety of the German army and of its communications with its base, or had it been thought possible and expedient, in order to bring the war to a more rapid termination by the adoption of such measures. Warnings the French population certainly did not lack. They had every reason to abstain from such hazardous proceedings as interference with our communications, and they had an inkling of what they were to expect, in the event of the slightest disturbance, in the shape of proclamations like the following one, which I copy out of my note-book:—

"Notice is hereby given to the inhabitants that martial law is proclaimed, and that, therefore, any inhabitant found with a weapon in his hands will be shot.—Head-quarters of the 3rd German Army."

It will be seen from this proclamation that there was not much hesitation on our side. Finally, there is this great difference between the two wars, which practically renders any comparison futile. The Franco-German War was decided by battles, engagements, sieges, in such a way that we have always been able to reckon it an honour to have measured swords with so chivalrous a foe, whilst the English can hardly bring their enemy to a stand-up fight, have had few opportunities of discovering his chivalry, but, on the other hand, have had plentiful experiences of his bushranging propensities and his treachery, often amounting to actual crime.

Yours respectfully,

OBERST LIEUTENANT Z.D.

It appears to us that some comments made by *The Times* in its editorial columns on the same day reflect the feeling of educated Englishmen with much accuracy. *The Times* was writing shortly after news had been received of the Vlakfontein and Blood-River-Poort disasters, and before the almost immediately subsequent victories of the English had become known to the German press:—

A section of the German Press has hastened, as usual, to exult in the news of the British reverses. They would have shown more prudence had they not been quite so precipitate, but hatred such as the great majority of German newspapers have consistently exhibited towards us throughout this contest is not easy to restrain. The comments of these journals have revealed very clearly the real nature of German sympathy with the Boers. It consists of two elements, mixed in widely different proportions. Some Germans, who have

little knowledge of the events which forced the war upon us, really believe the great pro-Boer legend. They look upon the Boers as a small and primitive people, fighting for their national existence and for the Republican liberties to which many Germans are theoretically attached, against a grasping and aggressive State, anxious to despoil and oppress them. Germans of this class naturally feel the warmest admiration for the Boers and the deepest indignation against us, and both feelings are to the honour of their hearts, if not of their heads. But this class is only an insignificant fraction of the German pro-Boer party. The real strength of that party lies, not in the men who believe in the pro-Boer legend, but in the men who wilfully and deliberately fabricate and propagate it, well knowing it to be false. It is not generous regard for the weak, or love of freedom, or honest anger against wrong which animates them. Envy of England's splendid history, of her wealth, her commerce, her colonial and maritime greatness abroad and her success in uniting the amplest Parliamentary liberty with unbroken order at home, is the motive which leads them to gloat over her misfortunes, to grieve at her successes, to egg on her enemies, and to prophesy her downfall. The fact is patent to anybody who has paid attention to the tone of the German Press, great and small, since the outbreak of the war. But there are other channels, not accessible to the public, which demonstrate it even more conclusively than the boorish abuse, the clumsy calumnies, and the malignant invective showered upon us in the German newspapers of all shapes of opinion. The private letters from Germans which have reached us daily for the past two years afford convincing proof of the true import of German pro-Boer sentiment. The language of coarse and scurrilous invective in which most of them are couched, although often penned by men of apparently good position and education, discloses a hatred of this country which is really amazing, particularly in a people which has received many benefits from us in the past, at some of the most critical moments of its history. We deeply and honestly deplore the existence of this feeling, but we cannot ignore it with impunity. It is an "objective" fact, as the Germans themselves say, and a fact which we are bound to take into account in considering our international position and the steps we should adopt to uphold it.

The blind and unreasonable detestation of the English name, which is the true root of pro-Boer sentiment and pro-Boer agitation in Germany, is not, we are happy to say, universal amongst the German people though no rank and no condition are exempt from it. We have the pleasure of being able to publish to-day a translation of a letter we have received from a Lieutenant-Colonel on the active list in the German army, which he has been provoked to write by a recent outburst of "hatred and hysterical indignation" in the *Kreuzzeitung*, perhaps the most prominent organ of the military and aristocratic party in Prussia. Our correspondent explains that he sends his letter to us, and not to the journal in which the attacks on England, to which he replies, have appeared, because he is satisfied that, if he sent it to that journal, it would not be published. The papers that calumniate this country do not want to tell the truth, and they accordingly suppress, if we may credit this German officer, letters in which unpalatable truths are contained. Our correspondent collects a few samples of the silly falsehoods which, he alleges, the "Conservative and Orthodox" organ has been uttering against the army whose aid enabled Prussia to shake off the yoke of Napoleon. He declines to refute them, because, he says, after twenty-three months, he has "grown fairly hardened to this daily screaming," and he suggests that it is the business of the English Press to deal with such controversialists. On this point we cannot agree with him. The responsible English Press has been hardened to this screaming from the first. It has noted the fact as an indication of the abiding temper of modern Germany towards this country, and it will not allow that lesson to be lightly forgotten; but it has something better to do than to repeat untruths which it despises. On another subject our correspondent makes a valuable and welcome contribution to a discussion which has been carried on in this country as well as in Germany. He has no patience with the accusation that we employ "methods of barbarism" against the Boers. He tells the *Kreuzzeitung* and its fellows very plainly, that, if the French had resorted to the same tactics as the Boers, the Germans would not have hesitated to inflict the severest forms of punishment, even death, in order to ensure the safety of their own forces and of their lines of communication. He quotes an extract from his own note-book in proof of his assertion. He points out, finally, the broad distinction between this war and regular wars, in which the pro-Boers everywhere seek to evade. Most wars are decided by regular military operations between

regular armies. In South Africa we have to deal with an un-uniformed population, which we can hardly bring to a stand-up fight, but which habitually indulges in bush-ranging propensities and not infrequently in treachery "often amounting to actual crime."

It is stated that the German garrison in Shanghai will soon be withdrawn, as well as the soldiers guarding the German railroad beyond the boundary of Kiao-chow. This latter step is to be taken in deference to Governor Yuan Shih-kai's request, and in reliance on his assurance that the railroad will be adequately protected. As for Shanghai, it really does not appear that any need exists for a garrison there. The place is so easily accessible by water that marines can be landed at any moment, and, for the rest, the Shanghai volunteers constituted a very efficient force in the opinion of persons competent to judge.

Rumours have been circulated of a mutiny on board the German cruiser *Gazelle*. As usual it turns out that the story was greatly exaggerated. The event was not of sufficient importance to evoke a special report from the admiral commanding the squadron. At any rate, such incidents are almost inevitable. We have them in the British navy, and we can not expect them to be altogether absent from the German.

Much sensation has been caused among German socialists by the writings of one of their number, Herr Bernstein, whose criticisms are said to have had the effect of proving that socialism, if pushed on the lines indicated by Carl Marx and Herr Liebel, would become as tyrannical a suppression of freedom of thought and speech as that which is attempted by the most extreme system of reaction and autocracy. At the Lübeck Congress of Socialists Herr Bernstein's writings were condemned by 166 votes against 71 as "entirely one-sided," and the critic announced that he "would treat the resolution with the respect and attention which it merited." But it can not be supposed that he will change his views or modify his criticisms, which have already, it is said, made a deep impression on the younger school of German socialists, and which tend "to hasten the development of the Social Democratic Party into a party of parliamentary action and criticism in the interests of the working class."

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

The last of the four battle-ships ordered by the Japanese Government under the *post-bellum* programme, has been building at the yard of Messrs. Vickers, Maxim & Company since December 1898, and will probably commence her voyage to Japan at the close of this year or the beginning of next. Her displacement is 15,362 tons; her cost has been 9,845,466 *yen*, without the armament, which has cost 4,414,668 *yen*, the total being 14,260,134 *yen*; and she is believed to be the most powerful ship afloat. She is said to be the first vessel of her size constructed at Messrs. Vickers and Maxim's yard, and for that reason her eminent builders have devoted special care to the work.

It has been discovered by the Bank of Japan that forged paper money is in circulation, namely five-*yen* notes. The forgery is clever, but one easily recognised mistake has been made. In the right hand upper corner of the genuine note, the number *go* (five) is printed in Japanese character (*五*), and in the lower right-hand

corner, the number "5" in Roman numerals. The forgers have reversed the order, putting "5" in the upper corner and *五* in the lower. There are also some errors in the Japanese transcription, but the above indication is the best guide for foreign eyes.

A very interesting contest took place on the old race course at Uyeno last Saturday, for a prize given by Mr. Fukuzawa Ichitaro, editor of the *Fiji Shimpō*. The condition was that 76 rounds of the course should be made by some one, walking or running, within 12 hours. The first prize was 100 *yen*. Fifteen started at 4 a.m., namely 5 students, 2 clerks, 4 *jinrikisha* men and others. The essential condition of the race was not satisfied, the best record being that of a *jinrikisha* man named Ando who covered 65 miles 28 chains in the time. Probably the failure was due to the extremely unfavourable condition of the course owing to recent rain.

The *Official Gazette* contains details of the recently reported changes in the administrative organization of Formosa. The prefectures are abolished, their place being taken by *Chihochō* in 20 localities, these local administrations being under chief administrators, *Chihochō-cho*. In the Civil Government Department the offices will be a principal police bureau (*Kisatsu Honshō*), a bureau of general business (*Sannō Kyoku*), a bureau of Finance (*Zaimu Kyoku*), a bureau of communications (*Tsuishin Kyoku*), a bureau of industries (*Shokusan Kyoku*), and a bureau of engineering (*Doboku Kyoku*).

The salary that a member of the Diet is to receive in an approaching session is a rather dubious asset to hypothecate as security for a loan. Yet it is so hypothecated by many members, and the money-lenders seem willing enough to regard it as good security. The method pursued is to conclude the transaction of loan by the aid of a public notary, and then to convey a notice to the Chief Secretary of the House that such and such a member's salary is to be paid to such and such a creditor, not to the member himself. It is strange that the Secretary should pay any attention to such notices, but apparently he does. A certain Mr. Sakuma raised a sum of 800 *yen* on the strength of his coming salary, and the above steps were duly taken with regard to the prospective payment of the money. But Sakuma had already hypothecated the salary to another lender, and the latter proved smarter than the former, for he "got down to the pool first" and carried off the coin. The baffled usurer then instituted proceedings against Mr. Hayashida, Chief Secretary of the Lower House, and having been cast by the law courts, took an action against the Minister of State for Finance. The case has just been decided and the Court's judgment was that a member of the Diet has no right of possession in his salary until it is actually paid over to him, inasmuch as he may forfeit his title to receive it before the date of payment.

The *Official Gazette* announces the transfer of Mr. Kurino from the Japanese Legation in France to St. Petersburg, the duties of Japanese Representative in Norway and Sweden being combined with those of his new office.

A good idea of the magnitude of the insurance business carried on in Great Britain is furnished by the facts that the net premia

received by the various offices during 1900 aggregated 201½ millions sterling and the losses paid amounted to 121¼ millions. The Royal stands at the head of all the insurance companies. Its funds at the beginning of the present year, exclusive of capital, totalled 3½ millions sterling; its premia exceeded 2 millions and its surplus of fire fund and capital reached nearly 3 millions.

It is announced in the *Official Gazette* that in future any foreign students desirous of entering a school under the control of the Educational Department for the purpose of taking up any special course and not the general curriculum, must apply in the first place either to the Representative of Japan in their own country, or to the Representative of their country in Japan, or to the Foreign Office in Tokyo, and must subsequently apply to the President of the Imperial University or to the head of the school they wish to enter, accompanying their application with the written permission of the diplomatic official or Department above referred to. The recipient of the application will grant it, provided that the applicant appears to be duly qualified and provided that the school accommodation permits. It is further announced that it shall be within the competence of the school authorities in such cases to dispense with entrance-examination fees, entrance fees, and tuition fees. Evidently this discretion is granted for the purpose of encouraging Chinese and Korean students. Those who are already studying in the schools shall be considered as falling within the purview of these new regulations, the old *Gai-koku Itakusa kitei* being abolished.

In spite of the destruction of Count Okuma's Waseda residence by fire and in spite of the fact that the new edifice is now in course of construction with all the inevitable accompaniment of litter and confusion, Count Okuma managed to organise one of his delightful chrysanthemum parties on the 10th instant, under brilliant circumstances so far as the weather was concerned. The event has attracted special interest, because among the guests were some 50 members of the *Kenku-kai* of the House of Peers, and inasmuch as there has been much talk recently of a *rapprochement* between the Progressists and the Peers. Hence the composition of the chrysanthemum party sets the newsmongers talking.

The Sansciedo announces that it is prepared to sell copies of Chambers' English Dictionary for 1.60 *yen*. The book costs 10 *yen* at the place of its original publication, but the Sansciedo re-produces it by some novel process which renders this cheap sale possible. Presumably the dictionary does not enjoy the benefit of copyright. At any rate it would not find a large sale in Japan at 10 *yen*.

It is reported that the steamship *Yashima Maru* collided with the sailing ship *Shinyei Maru* on the 10th instant, off the Sanuki coast. Some thirty persons on board the *Shinyei Maru* are said to have been killed or wounded, 20 of them being drowned, another report says that the *Yashima Maru* sank. Nothing seems to be certain except that a disastrous collision took place.

It is said that Mr. Na Tung, who recently visited Japan as Envoy, has arranged for the despatch of 30 Manchurian officers to study for 3 years in Japan.

THE CHINA ASSOCIATION.

It is difficult to endorse the very comprehensive view taken by the Chairman of the Yokohama Branch of the China Association when he said that had the foreign community's memorial received the attention it deserved, it seemed more than probable that much of the irritation and friction that arose after the operation of the new treaties in connexion with the perpetual lease question, the registration of property, taxation generally, and especially the objectionable and much debated house tax, would have been avoided. After all, the sum and substance of the memorial was that the time for treaty revision was not ripe. The memorialists desired frankly that what they regarded as the evil hour should be postponed as long as possible, and in formulating that wish they had the whole community with them, for never did folks in any other part of the world at any period live such a happy life of freedom from official interference or the trouble of the tax-collector. But is it not claiming a little too much, does it not savour rather of the wisdom that succeeds the event to allege that unpleasant contingencies with respect to perpetual leases, the registration of land, the house tax, or taxation generally ever presented themselves to the memorialists or to any other foreigners in Yokohama? The perpetual lease question could not possibly have been dealt with more explicitly than it was in the revised treaties, nor could the delay that occurred in giving effect to that particular provision have been foreseen by any one. In the matter of registration, the Japanese Authorities seem to have adopted a mistaken course, nor can it be denied that the question did not receive from the revisers such consideration as its difficulties might have recommended. But, on the other hand, it can not be honestly claimed that such a point, or anything resembling it, presented itself to any member of this community in pre-revision days, or would have presented itself to anyone, however long the "evil hour" had been postponed. As for taxation generally, the foreign Powers could not and would not have asked for anything more than that their nationals should be placed on exactly the same footing as Japanese subjects. That is what they did ask for and that is what they obtained, and though it is decidedly disagreeable that folks who passed so many halcyon years without paying a *son* of taxes, should now be pretty heavily mulct, we must remember that most of us are better off in that respect than we should be at home, and that not one of us could claim with any show of fairness to be better off than the people among whom we live. There remains the house tax. That, too, was a problem which never presented itself to the minds of the memorialists alluded to by the Association's Chairman, and we must again say that it would scarcely have occurred to them how ever long the period granted for reflection.

The one argument, the only argument possessing any show of plausibility, that can be adduced by the opponents of the house tax is that houses were for many years treated apparently as part and parcel of the property for which foreign residents paid land rent. The answer—a conclusive answer, we think—is that during those years the Japanese Government had no power to collect any tax whatever from foreigners over and above the land tax which was fixed before so much as a solitary building stood in any of the foreign settlements. The Japanese authorities, conscious of their inability to enforce their rights under the extraterritorial system, left a great many things undone which they were entitled to do. But it is not fair to claim that they thus forfeited their rights. Without entering at length into these arguments, however, the point we desire to make is that to attribute to want of foresight on the part of the foreign negotiators any difficulties and friction that have occurred in putting the revised treaties into operation is to speak without due reflection. It must never be forgotten that the revised treaties were virtually before the public for five years before they went into operation, and that had the foreign community, during that long period of scrutiny, detected and exposed any omissions calculated to cause the troubles catalogued by the Chairman at the dinner on the 9th, official attention might have been effectively drawn to the fact. The British treaty was not a hard and fast document incapable of any alteration or improvement. All the other Powers concluded their treaties subsequently without the slightest haste, and indeed so deliberately that, at one time, the task appeared unlikely to be completed within the five years' period of probation. Any one of those Powers might have obtained the insertion of provisions relating to house tax, registration, perpetual leases or taxation in general, and, under the most-favoured-nation clause, British subjects would have enjoyed the benefit of such modifications. But throughout that long time not a word was heard from any of the treaty-port communities; not a voice was raised with reference, however remote, to any of these difficulties which, according to the China Association's Yokohama chairman, might have been avoided had the foreign residents been consulted. Truly it appears to us that there was ample time and abundant opportunity for the most deliberate of mortals to have marshalled and formulated his misgivings, had any apparent grounds for misgiving existed, and since the foreign communities failed to help themselves in those days, is it not a little hard to allege now that their wisdom was neglected, and is it not a little unfair to saddle officialdom with neglect or perfunctoriness which really lay at the door of the communities themselves?

Mr. George F. Wright, Solicitor-General for Ireland, has been appointed a member of the High Court of Judicature in succession to the late Justice Murphy. Mr. John Campbell has been appointed to succeed Mr. Wright.

VISCOUNT NAGAOKA AND MR. TANABE YANOSUKE ON THE SITUATION IN CHINA.

The earnestness and the thoroughly business-like methods followed by the Tō-a Dōbunkai (Eastern Asia One-Script Society), are most commendable. They are holding meetings in various parts of the country for the purpose of enabling the Japanese to understand and to utilize the situation of affairs in China. It is a pleasing feature of the movement that men of rank and position are willingly giving time and attention to studying the affairs of the neighbouring continent and to stirring up an interest in China and the Chinese throughout Japan. On October the 16th a meeting of the above-named Society was held in Sendai, at which speeches were delivered by Viscount Nagaoka and Mr. Tanabe Yanosuke. Viscount Nagaoka and Mr. Tanabe were both members of Prince Kōno's staff on the occasion of his recent visit to China, and so the information they had to give the meeting was founded on their own personal observations. They stated that they had met and conversed with many of the leading men in China, and had gathered from them particulars which had enabled them to form a tolerably accurate estimate of the situation. The following is the substance of the two Sendai speeches.

Viscount Nagaoka said:—Nothing is more certain than the existence of strong feeling in favour of the Japanese throughout the whole of China. The Chinese realise that we and they are of the same race and that to a large extent we have the same history. All hope of preserving the integrity of the country on conventional lines having gone, the Chinese are now looking to Japan to help them out of the mire into which they have fallen. In some cases Japanese military officers have been consulted as to the organisation of the army. Murata rifles are largely used in different parts of China. Wherever the mission went they found the same sentiments prevailing. This situation ought to be utilised by Japan to the utmost. Both nations would reap numerous benefits by the establishment in commerce, industry and especially educational matters of a closer intimacy between them. In order to prepare Japanese for taking a leading part in guiding the destinies of the Chinese people it was necessary that a certain number of young men should go through a special training. With the view of effecting this a school had been opened in Shanghai, which was of the nature of a Normal School. "The Society aimed at establishing many such schools as time went on. At present the Shanghai School was attended by Japanese students only, but arrangements would be made for receiving Chinese students as well. In commerce China has nothing to learn from Japan, but in industry this country is ahead and hence we are in a position to confer many benefits on our neighbours by teaching them how to make the best of the natural resources of the country. This was not my first visit to China, and so I am in a position to judge what progress has been made, and I must say I was very much struck with the change that has come over the nation. The people are no longer satisfied with the traditional way of doing things. The great improvements to be seen in the native part of Shanghai are only typical of what is going on in numerous other cities throughout the empire. Even in the matter of opium-smoking, though the old confirmed smoker can not be cured of the habit, the younger men are beginning to recognise that success in life demands abstinence from the pernicious habit." . . . China needs more general education. Knowledge is confined to a small clique and needs to be made the property of the masses. General enlightenment can only be effected by extending the educational system of the country to every small village and by making it thoroughly practical in character. The principal object of the Tō-a Dōbunkai is to work for the opening up of China to the whole world. Japan is exceptionally well situated for acting as the pioneer of Western civilization in China and it would be a cause for deep regret if they as a nation were simply to look on while Englishmen, Americans, and others were working for the reform of China. The rivalry between the Powers,

he trusted, would only be a friendly one, consisting of an attempt to outvie each other in advancing the permanent interests of the Chinese. If there were Powers that had sinister aims, he did not think they would be able to attain them in the face of the opposition they would encounter from the principal Powers concerned. Japan having adopted Western civilisation, should see to it that she is not left behind in the attempt to establish its principles throughout the length and breadth of China. There was nothing to prevent a large influx of Japanese into China. The climate is in most parts suitable and living is in many respects cheaper in China than in Japan.

Mr. Tanabe Yasonokosaid: The Toa Dobunkai is of opinion that China may be reformed, and that the reform has already commenced, and further, that the Japanese people have it in their power to do much to make it thoroughly effective. Those who aim at bringing about a great reform such as that contemplated in China should make up their minds as to what is the foundation of the evil they seek to remedy. It is not difficult to trace the origin of China's present helplessness and general corruption. It has its root in the educational system so long in vogue in that country, in the academic and thoroughly unsuitable character of the training received by the official class. The one object of an intellectual Chinaman is to obtain a literary degree and become an official; not on account of the benefit the position he fills will enable him to confer on his country, but solely for the honour and glory attached to office in the minds of those whose esteem he values most. As things are now in China the true object of education is entirely lost sight of; men study only to enable them to pass examinations in the classics; only to reach a thoroughly artificial and a practically useless standard of learning. The first thing then to be done in China is to substitute an entirely different standard of attainment to the one hitherto used; to demand in the candidates for official posts a knowledge of practical affairs and of the best methods of dealing with them. The Chinese are decidedly an intellectual people, but they have hitherto squandered fine mental powers in profitless study. Some little time ago the abolition of the present official examination system was considered most improbable, but now the situation is much more hopeful. It is difficult for people living in another country to realise how many influences there are making for reform in China. To begin at the source of all authority, the throne: there is no doubt that both the Emperor and the Empress-Dowager are convinced that China cannot be held together unless most radical reforms are effected within a reasonable time after their return to Peking. They have both learnt a lesson from the many calamities that have overtaken them. The Empress-Dowager is too shrewd a woman to repeat the errors that she or her counsellors made last year. The leading officials, that is the great Viceroy, are all in favour of reform. As things are now the Viceroys have far more power than such a central Government as exists, and for a very long time they will retain that power, and they are first and foremost among the advocates for radical reform. They have armies at their backs. At the present time the military power of China is almost entirely in the hands of the Viceroys and by a powerful coalition they could at any moment render successful opposition impossible. The few conservatives that remain in power can never stop the march of progress. The viceroys will have their way and China will be transformed. China's feelings towards this country have undergone many changes in the past. Before the war of six years ago, they certainly despised us. After the war for a time they naturally felt sore, but being a sensible and practical people, they asked themselves the question why were we beaten? And they replied that it was because the Japanese had been Occidentalised. And so they came to the conclusion that if they wished to become a powerful nation they must follow Western methods to a large extent. They are still more of that opinion now, and they feel that we can supply them with a suitable medium for obtaining what they so much need. They are beginning to see that Western civilisation which

has percolated through the Japanese filter will be a fluid more acceptable to the ordinary Chinese palate than the beverage taken as it leaves the fountain-head. An Occidentalised form of Occidental civilisation has special attractions for them. They do not forget that in religion, in customs and habits of life, and in many other respects we differ entirely from Europeans and Americans. To assimilate themselves to us is in every way an easier task to the Chinese than assimilating themselves to Europeans. We have said a great deal about the benefits China will derive by intimacy with us, but there is quite as much to be said on the other side. Our population is growing apace. We want new markets for our produce. We want new openings for our people. China is at our very doors and the situation there is not strange to us. Hence the country offers special advantages to us. Our aim in coming to this town is to impress these facts on you and to point out that the future of China is a subject second to none in this country. Whether China reforms or whether she remains as she is, if indeed this be possible, is a question of vital importance to Japan. Our development will in numerous ways be affected by what takes place on the neighbouring continent. The Toa Dobun Kai believes that by furnishing information on this subject it will stir up interest which will lead to practical effort. The Society is about to publish a full report of the result of their investigations in China, which will give in detail the proofs of the conclusions which Viscount Nagaoka and myself have reached in reference to the outlook in that country. It is quite impossible in a short speech to convey an adequate idea of a situation so complicated as exists in China to-day, but if we have said enough to draw your attention to the intimate relationship that exists between the two countries we are satisfied.

It is not a little remarkable that a nobleman like Viscount Nagaoka should take such a keen interest in national affairs as to travel about the country for the sole purpose of giving information on a subject that in his opinion is of vital moment to the nation. Viscount Nagaoka resided in England some six years, during part of which time he was studying law. He is a member of several well-known London Clubs, and has many friends in China among the English residents. He has gone into this Chinese affair with great eagerness. The advantage from the point of view of the Society in whose interests he is working of possessing such an advocate must be apparent to everyone. It is quite plain that a nobleman of Viscount Nagaoka's standing has no axe to grind. His labours are quite disinterested. There is much of this kind of thing in Japan at the present day. In a money-grubbing age it is refreshing to come across earnest, unselfish persons who are not working for a reward of any kind but who are prompted by a simple sense of obligation to do good.

THE CHINA ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL DINNER.

The members of the Yokohama branch of the China Association and a number of invited guests met on Saturday evening, the anniversary of the birth of His Majesty King Edward, at the annual dinner, which was held in the Oriental Hotel. The banquet was laid in the dining-room of the establishment, the ordinary inmates being accommodated elsewhere. Two large British ensigns draped on the wall behind the Chairman and a few others of ornamental form and proportions disposed in the chandeliers constituted the sole adornment of the stately hall, and the menu card bore on the front page crossed representations of the national emblem. Mr. J. P. Mortenson, President of the Branch, was in the chair, being supported on the right by Vice-Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge, K.C.M.B., and on the left by Mr. H. A. C. Bonar, British Consul; seats at the President's table being also occupied by Mr. J. Linsley, President of the American Asiatic Association, Capt. Wintz, R.N., Mr. T. S. Baker, Mr. R. G. F. Forster, Mr. J. W. Copmann, Mr. B. C. Howard, Capt. Carter, R.N., Mr. E. M. Janion, Dr. Doane, R.N., and Mr. A. G. Morey Weale. Among the other

subscribers (of whom, however, a number were unable to attend) and guests were:—Messrs. J. Dodds, Harrison Smith, R.N., E. F. Crowe, R. D. Robison, N. F. Smith, E. Rogers, J. D. Hutchison, P. de C. Morris, J. T. Griffin, W. G. McVicar, P. R. Scott, F. E. Wilkinson, J. Johnstone, H. J. Sharp, C. Thwaites, J. Walter, H. C. Litchfield, Dr. Wheeler, Messrs. C. J. Strome, F. J. Hail, J. H. Bathgate, Yeend Daer, F. W. Hill, V. F. Deacon, C. V. Sale, F. H. Ziegfeld, V. R. Bowden, G. G. Brady, F. O. Stuart, E. Coutts, H. A. F. Denny, F. H. Sutton, W. Campbell, A. G. Morey Weale, Lt. Hamilton, R.N., Messrs. A. R. Firth, C. Guinness, J. Mendelson, W. Humphreys, J. W. Crowe, E. Eliot Kilby, F. S. James, H. C. Pigott, A. H. Dare, F. H. Southern, W. N. C. Allen, H. W. Lee, E. C. Fox, and A. J. McClure.

The dinner was provided in capital style by Messrs. Muraour and Lewette, the tables being tastefully decorated, the viands excellent, and the wines of choice quality. Following was the Menu:—

HORS D'OEUVRE

ROTAGES

Crème de Volaille Princesse
Ox-Tail

RELIVE

Saumon à la Régence

ENTREES

Petits Feuilletés à la Montalais
Filet de Bœuf Duchesse Sauce Madère
Salami de Bœuf Sauce Canape
Mousse de Foie gras en Belle-Vue
Grandmère Kirsch
Asperges en Branches

ROTI

Faisans truffés
Salade

ENTREMENTS

Pudding Diplomate à l'abricot
Bombe Napolitaine

DESSERT

The band of H.M.S. *Goliath* was present and played a number of greatly appreciated selections.

THE TOASTS.

The toast list opened with the health of His Majesty the King, given from the Chair, which, after a few bars of the National Anthem, was drunk enthusiastically.

The Chairman next gave the toast of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Japan, which was most heartily pledged, the band rendering "Kimi-ga-yo."

THE CHINA ASSOCIATION.

The CHAIRMAN then said:—Gentlemen, I now rise to propose the toast of the China Association, and must confess that I approach it with some diffidence and considerable misgivings as to my ability to do it justice. I trust, however, to your good nature to pardon any shortcomings on my part. It was some 7 or 8 years ago—in 1894 I think—that the Yokohama Branch of the China Association was first formed. I should say Japan Branch, for in those days Kobe members threw in their lot with Yokohama, and it was not until 1898 that the Kobe Branch was started. Treat Revision was then the burning question of the day, and received much attention at the hands of the original Committee under the chairmanship of Mr. N. P. Kingdon. Many meetings were held to discuss the situation and eventually a vigorously worded memorial was drawn up and forwarded through the London Committee to the Foreign Office embodying the views of foreign residents and setting forth the disadvantages to which they were likely to be subjected under the proposed new order of things. Had this memorial received the attention it deserved, it seems more than probable that much of the irritation and friction that has arisen since the new Treaties came into force, in connection with the perpetual lease question, the registration of property, taxation generally, and especially the objectionable and much debated house tax, would have been avoided.—(Applause.) Unfortunately, however, the memorial was simply

pigeon-holed. Moreover the haste and secrecy with which negotiations were conducted without giving those most deeply and vitally interested an opportunity of expressing their views, and despite the strong representations of the citizen's committee sent home some years before, reflected little credit on the compilers of the new treaty, and caused lasting umbrage to all British residents in Japan.—(Hear, hear, and applause.) I have, however, no wish to pursue this subject further and have merely mentioned the Memorial to show that the Association was very much alive in those days and to explain why it was that all interest in its doings lapsed with the ratification of the new treaty. It was felt that our efforts had proved absolutely useless, disappointment resulted, followed by apathy, and for some years the condition of the Local Association became almost moribund. Some revival of interest took place on the occasion of the dinner to Lord Charles Bessford in January, 1899, but it was short-lived and was succeeded by another year or two of apathetic indifference. It remained for our energetic Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. E. Flint Kilby, to infuse new life into the dry bones of the Association this year.—(applause) — and whether it was the promise of a dinner on the King's birthday, I don't know, but the fact remains that from about 30 the membership quickly increased to nearly 70, and is still being added to. It may not be out of place to refer here for a moment to the parent Association in London, which was started, as many of you know, about 10 or 12 years ago by a few gentlemen prominently interested in China and the China Trade. From small beginnings it has grown to be a large and powerful organization, with Branches in Hongkong, Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama, and numbering amongst its members many of the most able exponents and exploiters of British trade and British prestige in the Far East. It has wide-reaching influence at home as well as in the Far East, is in close touch with the Foreign Office, and it was only a few months back that I noticed a flattering allusion to it in the House of Commons, a member of the Government, as a source of useful and valuable information to which the British Government were always glad to refer on matters affecting the progress of trade or the welfare of British subjects in the Far East.—(Applause.) I think it behoves us therefore to support the parent body by every means in our power, and although it may not seem as if we were of any use under present conditions in Japan, the very fact of our existence is a source of strength to the London Committee, and as the future of Japan and Japan's trade is intimately bound up in the development and prosperity of China, the time may come when we may be able to render valuable assistance. I hope therefore that the interest of members will not be merely confined to attending the Annual Dinner, but that they will bring before the Committee here, any and every matter that seems to affect British Trade or British interests, with the confident assurance that it will meet with our best attention.—(Applause.) Gentlemen, I now give you the toast of prosperity to the China Association.

The toast was cordially drunk.

THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICES.

The CHAIRMAN next said:—Gentlemen, the next toast on my list is the Diplomatic and Consular Services. It is unfortunate, and the Committee greatly regret, that a previous engagement incident to the celebration of His Majesty's Birthday prevented Sir Claude MacDonald accepting their invitation. For the same reason the Members of the Legation Staff are unable to be present, so that the Diplomatic Service, much to my regret, is not represented on this occasion. I am glad to see, however, that there is a contingent from the Sister Service, and am especially pleased to have this opportunity of offering a word of welcome to the British Consul, my friend Mr. Bonar, on his return to Yokohama after a well earned holiday at home.—(Applause.) Mr. Bonar had already shown himself to be the right man in the right place, and a man keenly alive to the concerns of British residents, and I am sure we shall continue to find him taking the same interest in their well-being and well doing. It has become rather the fashion of late

to say that under Japanese jurisdiction there is no further need for Consuls, but I don't agree with this dictum at all, as there must still be plenty for them to do and many opportunities of making themselves useful to their countrymen. It must always be a satisfaction to Britishers to know that they have someone to appeal to in times of trouble or difficulty, feeling assured that they will meet with kindly sympathy and attention at the hands of their Consul, whether it be Mr. Bonar at Yokohama or whoever represents His Gracious Majesty at the other ports in Japan. In this connection I am greatly pleased to have my friend Mr. Forster from Nagasaki as our guest to-night.—(Applause.) I may say that I have seen Mr. Forster grow up in the Service from the date of his first arrival in Japan, and I know that he is now one of its brightest ornaments.—(Hear, hear, and applause.) To all Consular representatives present I offer a kindly welcome and ask you to join with me in drinking to their health, happiness, and prosperity. Gentlemen, I give you the toast of the Diplomatic and Consular Services, coupled with the name of Mr. Bonar.

The toast was cordially pledged.

Mr. HENRY BONAR replied. He said:—In the absence of a diplomatic representative the honour falls on me to reply to the toast which has just been proposed. Mr. Mollison has referred in the most friendly and flattering way to me, and I thank him cordially for his kind words. I hope you will believe me when I say that I have always tried to identify myself with your interests here and that I intend to do so in the future.—(Applause.) I have attempted to make your grievances my own and represented them in the best way that I possibly could. You know of course that the ultimate settlement of questions that arise here concerning the interests of British subjects often takes place in London, and the China Association is there for the particular purpose of communicating directly with the Government at home and I am quite sure it carries out its objects in that way successfully. The Chairman referred in his speech to the question of the house tax. I do not know whether it is any satisfaction to you, but you are in exactly the same position now that you were in two years ago. I hope you will continue in that position, but if unfortunately the point should be decided against you I trust you will not be called on to pay all the arrears.—(Laughter and applause.) I want to say that I am quite sure no grievance will be brought before your Minister or Consul, from Yokohama at any rate, which is not a legitimate grievance and that none but legitimate complaints will be brought to the notice of your officials. As to any question which may be decided against you, or apparently against the interests of British subjects here, I am quite sure, whatever the decision is, you will all meet the circumstances in a proper spirit and gracefully accept the inevitable.—(Laughter and applause.)

THE ROYAL NAVY.

The CHAIRMAN next said:—The pleasing duty now devolves on me of proposing the health of our Naval Guests, and in doing so I would like to assure Admiral Bridge and his officers how heartily glad we are to have them dining with us this evening. From my earliest recollections Yokohama residents have always had a warm place in their hearts for the Navy, and when I tell you that these recollections date back to 1867 you will admit that I do not speak without ample experience. It may interest Admiral Bridge and his officers to know that the first entertainment to the Navy at which I assisted was a dinner given to the Duke of Edinburgh and the veteran Admiral Keppel in 1869. I well remember the occasion and the tremendous excitement that was caused amongst the Scotchmen present, of whom there were not a few, when the Duke's pipers appeared towards the close of the dinner, and marched round the table playing the old tunes they all loved so well. It is interesting, too, to recall the type of British man-of-war that came out in those days and compare them with those of to-day, from the wooden paddle-wheel *Basilisk*, commanded by Captain, afterwards Admiral, Hewett, in 1867, to the *Ocean*—followed by, I think, the *Iron Duke*, *Audacious*,

Imperieuse, *Centurion*, until we find ourselves face to face with two of the latest type the *Glory* and *Goliath*. But that is getting away from my subject, which was to propose the health of Admiral Bridge and his officers. As I said before, we are heartily glad to see them here to-night, and can assure them that the oftener they come to see us, and the longer they stay, and the nearer to shore they come, the better we shall all be pleased.—(Loud applause.) Gentlemen, I give you the toast of our Naval Guests, Admiral Bridge and his officers, with musical honours.

The toast having been drunk with musical honours, Vice-Admiral Sir CYPRIAN BRIDGE rose to reply. He said:—Mr. President and gentlemen, the first duty that has to be discharged by the officer called upon to respond for the toast proposed in such generous terms by the President and accepted with such great cordiality by this company is to express on behalf of the other officers present and on his own behalf our grateful appreciation of the kind hospitality which has induced you to invite us to be present at this banquet. We are quite aware that the attention shown us is not intended for the individual or person but is meant to be a graceful compliment paid generally to the service to which we have the honour to belong.—(Hear, hear, and applause.) The President in his remarks just now alluded to the distance at which the ships at present at the Yokohama anchorage are from the shore. If we were not ourselves as sorry for it as we possibly could be your kindness would make us regret even more that the progress of naval architecture and the stationary character of terrestrial geography render it necessary for ships to lie further and further off. They get bigger and their draught increases while the water of the anchorages they visit gets no deeper. The result is unfortunately that from time to time we drag at each remove a lengthening chain, and so, between us and the hospitable community of Yokohama there is such a gulf fixed that we find an increasing difficulty in effecting the interchange of those social amenities which are always most welcome to us and by which we are so greatly the gainers at the hands of, perhaps, the most generous and hospitable community in the world, the foreign community of Yokohama. Circumstances of late have rendered it very difficult for men-of-war—not merely British men-of-war but for those of all nations—to visit the ports in Japan. You all know, because it is a matter of history now, how very much more than previously have naval interests been concentrated on the other side of the Japan Sea. At present, at all events, there appears to be a period—how long it will last I am unable to say, perhaps no one can tell—a period of comparative quiet; and if we are able to avail ourselves of that period of quiet by more frequent and more prolonged visits, as specified by the President, to the ports of Japan, I can assure you there will be no people more delighted than the officers of the British fleet on this station.—(Loud applause.) Just now the President mentioned the names of several of the ships which had been in these waters during the succession of years in which he had himself been a resident in Japan, and he spoke specially of Sir Harry Keppel. It may be of interest to him and to others who knew that veteran officer that on his 92nd birthday he dined with His Majesty the King, whose birthday we are celebrating to-night.—(loud applause)—and that he was at that great age still going strong.—(Renewed applause.) We look forward—of course it is the nature of man to live in hope—we look forward to revisiting this neighbourhood. I personally look forward to more than one visit during the next year or two. Once more I thank you not only for your kind hospitality this evening but also for the compliment conveyed to the British navy generally. There is something that always makes service abroad very pleasant, that alleviates—I think I may use the word—the separation from our friends at home, and that is the kind reception which we always get from our fellow countrymen and other foreigners who form part of the foreign communities in the various ports of China and Japan. It is one of the attractions of this very attractive country to find that we always go amongst people who at once make

us their friends. Not only on behalf of the officers present but on behalf of the whole service I beg to thank you for your very kind invitation, and to express with a sincerity which none of you will doubt our earnest desire that the China Association will flourish for many years to come.—(Loud applause.)

AMERICAN ASIATIC ASSOCIATION.

Mr. JAMES DODDS said:—It now becomes my pleasant duty to propose the next toast on the list, that of the American Asiatic Association of Japan, which I am pleased to see represented here this evening by so many good friends. The American Asiatic Association is, I believe, modelled much on the same lines as the China Association, having the same aims and objects, the chief of which are, as you know, the promotion and protection of the trade and commerce of our respective countries with Japan and the safe-guarding of our national interests generally.—(Applause.) Although each working independently of the other, their interests, under their constitution, must generally be identical and I am sure that when occasion arises the two institutions will be found ready to co-operate heartily one with the other and work hand-in-hand for mutual benefit and the common good. But there is another and a lighter side to be constitution, for I find it set forth in Section VI. of what may be called its Articles, that one of the objects is "to provide facilities for social intercourse between members of the Association and hold periodical assemblies of a social kind with a view to the promotion of friendly feeling amongst members of the Association." Although this reads somewhat exclusive and a little selfish, I am sure there is no desire on the part of the China Association to give the text its literal and limited interpretation. We should be taking our pleasures sadly did we seek always to confine them to the family circle. We require company to make these meetings interesting and really enjoyable and we shall always be pleased to see at our gatherings our friends as on this occasion, while there will be none whom we shall more cordially welcome than the members of our kindred Association in our endeavour to foster and cement the friendly relations that have always subsisted and, I hope, may ever be maintained between the American and British Communities of Yokohama. Gentlemen, with these few remarks I give you the toast of the American Asiatic Association of Japan, coupled with the name of the Chairman, Mr. Lindsley.—(Applause.)

The toast having been duly honoured,

Mr. JOHN LINDSLEY in reply said:—I have to thank you for the very kind way in which the toast of the American Asiatic Association was given and received. It was a very graceful thing on the part of this older association to invite representatives of ours, the younger sister, to take part in the festivities. We are not so young but that we can appreciate this kindness, and we are much younger than we look.—(Laughter and applause.) Our second birthday was very recent but we hope to be able in time to pull our side of the boat.—(Applause.) I think Mr. Dodds' very kind and excellent suggestion will have our earnest consideration and we shall hope to see the China Association, or representatives of it, whenever we have anything of this kind to celebrate. There is no doubt but that our Japanese friends wish to do the fair thing by the stranger within their gates; but in many instances their point of view is so diametrically opposed to ours that it takes no little persuasion to get them to come round and see the other side of the shield. We think, however, that with the able assistance of the China Association this may be not too difficult a task. To us born on the other side of the world civilization has always come from the East. India provided Phœnicia and Greece with her civilization; they passed it on to Spain and Rome, from Rome it went to Gaul and Britain, and finally crossed the Atlantic. We on the other side of the Pacific think it is proper for the Japanese to turn their eyes also to the East. They have as their emblem the rising sun, but in spite of that they have always looked towards the setting sun for their civilization and

inspiration; they have looked to China. Now in this utilitarian age we think that they should turn their face in our direction towards the sun which rises on the other side of the Pacific. It may be that the dream of Marquis Ito which is, I am told, that a new civilization may arise in this country compounded of the East and the West, and be the salvation of this country, will be realized. Time alone can show whether this is to come true or not. It has been said that no American ever makes a speech after dinner without telling a story but I will spare you that. I will just say that I feel like the man who was found fault with for not making a good speech and who said he had an excellent talent for speaking but unfortunately he had left it at home.—(Laughter and applause.)

BRITISH TRADE.

The next toast was "British Trade," in proposing which Mr. A. G. MORLEY WEALE said:—The honour has fallen to me of proposing a toast, which, both for its own sake and that of our guests to-night I could much have wished had been placed in more capable hands, for the reason that the modest brevity of its title alone can never fully express the immense importance it bears in relation to the welfare and prosperity of our beloved Empire, I refer, Gentlemen, to British Trade. Of late years, and more especially during the present one, much has been said, and still more written about the declining supremacy of Great Britain's commerce. Nor is this altogether without reason, because, putting aside, gentlemen, the question of undue pessimism for the moment and looking the position squarely in the face, it can hardly be disputed by even the most sanguine that changes of a very momentous and far-reaching character have combined to challenge Great Britain's position as the chief purveyor of the world since the days when we even dubbed "a nation of shopkeepers." It is but a short time back since public attention in England was roughly awakened to the determined bid German thrift and German industry were making for a larger share of trade. More recently still has come the keen rivalry of our American cousins, whose wonderful industrial progress is to-day very justly pointed out to us as a force that will have to be seriously reckoned with in the struggle for precedence that energy backed by the highest development of mechanical science must infallibly create for us. While these are the factors in the situation calculated to depress, however, there are others on the contra side from which we may legitimately draw some encouragement. That the need for renewed vigour and—since confession is good for the soul—reform of traditional methods in some degree should be so hotly advocated by the British press of to-day is in itself no small matter for congratulation. It at least indicates vitality! For the rest—even assuming it is fair to expect that the Mother country could maintain unchallenged for ever her enormous advantages of past years, I hope you may think with me, gentlemen, some reliance may be placed on that saving common-sense and dogged tenacity of purpose that we are proud to think is the heritage of every Anglo-Saxon. It has served us in good stead before and will doubtless do so for many years yet. To maintain therefore that British commerce is losing its supremacy in the sense that we are not taking the trouble to keep what is naturally our right, may I sincerely trust be deemed an exaggeration. Like other nations we have our ups and downs, but with the links of Empire drawn closer and closer since Great Britain first took up arms in South Africa, we are yet entitled to hope when peace is established the old country may furnish one more example of new trade centres acquired not only for her own advantage but that of the world as a whole.—(Loud applause.) Gentlemen, I will not detain you longer in connection with this toast. If I have failed to do it justice I will at least plead to having spared you statistics and ask you in their place to substitute charged glasses to the success of the British flag of commerce.—(Renewed applause.)

THE PRESS.

Mr. E. FLINT KILBY proposed the Press. He said:—In every city and every country the press takes a prominent part in all public affairs and I am sure that the Press of Yokohama do their best

to uphold the traditions of the profession all over the world.—(Hear, hear). In no country in the world has the press made such strides as in Japan during the last few years. When I first came to this land Japanese papers were almost unknown and now there is no town in the Empire but has its representative. The power of the press is recognised by everybody and by none more than by the Japanese Government, and though speaking as a commercial community we should have been glad if the Japanese Government had chosen to represent its side a journal edited by Japanese, we cannot but acknowledge the able manner in which their side has been represented. Although we could have wished that that representation had been put in Japanese hands we must at least give the Japanese Government credit for the desire to have their views set forth in the English language, and we must say that they are very ably represented. We have the advantage of seeing Japanese views represented through Japanese spectacles and though at times we should wish that these were not so highly tinted we can at least respect their desire. It is, I am sure, in the knowledge of all that the fact that the Japanese views being so ably represented brings out from papers which more generally represent this community the other side of various questions, and to give an instance I think you will agree with me that in the recent Kyoto Hotel affair had it not been for the manner in which that case was taken up by one of the Yokohama papers we should not have had that side of the question so fully set out as it was in papers in Yokohama and Kobe and been able to form our views on the question. Speaking for the China Association I have to thank the press of Yokohama and Japan generally for the able manner in which they treat questions which arise affecting this community and the foreign communities in Japan. There have been many burning questions ventilated in the press which not only interest the public here but spread their influence through the world. The financial situation of Japan is, as you know, one which affects the interests not only of the foreigners here but of the Japanese Government and people, and this has had the minutest representation in the foreign press of Yokohama and Kobe. The land question has also had the fullest attention and it is only by the press ventilating such questions that a proper opinion can be formed on the subject, not only by the foreign community of Japan but by those most closely interested, the Japanese Government and people, and by foreign nations. I propose the Gentlemen of the Press: may they long flourish and may they print the events of the day, giving both sides so that we and others may form a proper opinion upon them.—(Applause.)

The toast was coupled with the name of Mr. ROBERT HAY, of the *Japan Mail*, who briefly replied.

THE HONORARY SECRETARY.

At a later stage the CHAIRMAN said there was another toast not on the list which ought to be proposed, the health of Mr. E. Flint Kilby, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer of the local branch. I can assure you, he said, that I do not exaggerate when I say that Mr. Kilby is the head and front of the China Association in Yokohama. He was a member of the original Committee in, I think, January, 1894. He then went home and was for some years a member of the London Committee, and I know that he was an esteemed and able member of that Committee. He has returned to Yokohama and it is to him that we owe the revival of interest in the Association in Yokohama. He knows all about the Association—what to do and how to do it, and without him the Association would not be what it is.—(Applause.)

The toast was drunk with musical honours.

Mr. KILBY said:—I thank you most heartily for the kind way in which you have drunk my health. I can assure you, as you are no doubt aware from past experience of me in Yokohama, that in everything that concerns the welfare of the community, my efforts are at your service. One point I wish to bring out is that there is no one here, not even our esteemed Commander-in-Chief, who can say he has attended a dinner where the health of His Majesty the King was proposed on

the occasion of the King's birthday. For sixty-five years this toast had been in abeyance and I think we should bear in mind that this is the first occasion in Yokohama where this toast could be proposed on such a day. Also, we should, in thinking of that, remember the glorious reign that preceded the one now opened.

The band then played "God Save the King," during which all present rose to their feet and again drank the King's health.

The toast list being concluded at a late hour the company remained till midnight listening to songs by the Chairman, by Mr. Brady, and by Dr. Wheeler, after which the proceedings were brought to a close.

FOOTBALL.

A game of Rugby Football was played in Yokohama on Thursday, Nov. 9, between teams from the Y.C. and A.C. and H.M.S. *Glory*. The former were assisted in the forward line by two officers from the battleship. The game was not played in the centre of the ground and the field was considerably curtailed in consequence. The play was very "scrappy" throughout, the wet ground and the confined space preventing any real exposition of the game, which resulted in a win for H.M.S.

Glory by 5 points to 3. The *Glory* forwards were able to do as they pleased in the scrummage and in a ground of full size their backs would have put up a big score. As it was, Yokohama got twice over the line in addition to the try gained, and should have scored on each occasion. With Yokohama's full Rugby team and provided that the game be played on a field of proper dimensions a good game should result in future.

The "Association" football season was formally inaugurated in Yokohama on Saturday Nov. 9, amid the pleasantest of conditions, the weather for once this autumn being perfect—a deep blue sky flecked with the fleeciest of clouds above, an absolutely calm, still atmosphere below. It was in accordance with the fitness of things that the day being King Edward's birthday, a team from one of His Majesty's vessels should take part in the encounter and in the end prove the victors. The *Glory's* eleven, seemingly far from at home on the grass, put up a fine game, for though they won by only three goals to one, the score scarcely does justice to the excellent work of all concerned. The first half saw only one point scored, Bugler Moore making the goal. At change of ends Moore scored again: then Harry Kilby, by neat play shot a goal for Yokohama, and Lane, for the Navy, made the last goal in the match.

As was perhaps only to be expected in the first game of the season, the play of the home eleven was very faulty. The forwards were always getting out of place, and combined play was scarcely ever attempted during the first half. At change of ends the team pulled itself together a bit, the half backs began to feed the forward line with greater discrimination, and the play became more even. J. E. Moss, Le Marchand and Harry Kilby were all noticeable in this regard. An excellent move on the part of the Football captain is the placing of E. W. Kilby at full-back: in that position he greatly strengthens the defence and in the coming season we may expect to see him develop considerably. Teams:—H.M.S. *Glory*:—Morgan, Goal; Lieut. Sherbrooke Urquhart, backs; Wade, Watson, Matthews, half backs; Cottell, Moore, Lane, Pragnell, Dowson, forwards. Y. C. & A. C.:—E. Powys, Goal; E. W. Kilby, W. B. Mason, backs; W. J. White, E. G. Fradgley, M. Marshall, half backs; W. R. Le Marchand, H. W. Kilby, O. Strome, J. E. Moss, J. E. Drummond, forwards.

Mr. Broadbent of H.M.S. *Glory* was umpire.

The football players of Yokohama are starting the season under a full head of steam, for despite the rain, on Monday afternoon they brought off a match against a team from H.M.S. *Goliath* and beat the visitors by eight goals to nil. The

slippery ball and saturated grass were more than the sailor-men could tackle, but it must be acknowledged that the local players were in all the better shape for Saturday's practice. Firth, A. W. Read, and van Smith took the places of Marshall, J. E. Moss, and Le Marchand and did good service, while the play of W. S. Moss as centre forward was worthy of high praise. In the first half three goals were scored, by Read, White, and Moss; in the second half the goal-kickers were Firth, Smith, Moss, H. W. Kilby, and Fradgley—one goal each.

Teams:—Y.C. and A.C.—E. Powys, goal; E. W. Kilby and O. Strome, backs; A. R. Firth, E. G. Fradgley, and W. J. White, half-backs; J. F. Drummond, A. W. Read, W. S. Moss, H. W. Kilby, and E. van Smith, forwards. H.M.S. *Goliath*—Lamb, goal; Austin and Lord, backs; Williams, Fackrell, and Christie, half-backs; Mr. Williams, Reeds, Young, Stringer, and Curtis, forwards.

Mr. J. H. Bathgate was umpire.

A game of Rugby was played on Tuesday afternoon between the *Glory's* team and one from the *Goliath*. Play began very late, the men going into the field about 4 p.m. and the result was a tie, *Glory* scoring a goal in the first half and *Goliath* one in the second half.

Yokohama players have a lot to learn and re-learn ere they can successfully tackle the officers of His Majesty's Navy in the game of Rugby football. Several of them, it is true, are novices, while others have almost forgotten the rules and as a consequence are led into acts of indecision and indiscretion fatal to the chances of their side. Then again the forward line sadly lacks "beef," an important item in the Rugby game. Still for all that, the play on Thursday was very interesting and hinted at a promise of better things to come when practice shall have allied itself to knowledge, for there is no question as to the enthusiasm of all the players. With regard to the Naval visitors too much praise cannot be accorded their splendid combination, unselfish passing, and brilliant rushes. As will seen by a glance at the teams below, Mr. Tanaka was unable to get down from Tokyo, so his place at back was taken by Lieut. Pedrick, a right excellent substitute.

Play began at a quarter past three, and the Navy soon worked the ball down into their opponent's twenty-five. The three-quarters managed to clear the line, but the leather was returned, and within eight minutes of the start, Sartorius with a pretty run secured the first touch-down. The try was converted into a goal. On re-starting the Yokohama forwards pressed and had their passing been at all smart might have achieved something; but they always failed to mark their men and were too scattered at other times to effect anything of value. At half-past three the Naval visitors scored their second goal, and ten minutes later their third. So matters stood at half-time. On changing ends both teams warmed into it, and some individual bits of good play may be noted on the part of Moss, centre, Pollard, Heyward and Stuart: Crowe was also active. Once or twice it looked as if the home fifteen would get a touch-down, but ever and always the Navy cleared their lines in the nick of time and local hopes came fluttering to earth again. In the sequel of loose scrums and some very good passing-out the *Glory* secured a try, after a quarter of an hour's play; and then again just before the whistle blew they made a second, neither being converted. The game thus closed with a win for H.M.S. *Glory* by 21 points to nil.

Teams:—H.M.S. *Glory*—Capt. Molloy, back; Lieuts. Sherbrooke, Sartorius, Wilson and Mr. Smyth-Pigott, three-quarters; Mr. Fenn and Mr. Talbot, halves; Mr. Groves, Lieuts. Roc, Ireland, Kilvert, and Messrs. Innes, Turle, Dorman and Morris, forwards. Y. C. & A. C.—Lieut. Pedrick, back; J. F. Drummond, F. O. Stuart, E. W. Kilby, and E. B. Clarke, three-quarters; H. E. Hayward and J. E. Waddilove, halves; H. Goldman, H. R. Barnard, J. S. Cartwright, F. Pollard, W. S. Moss, K. F. Crawford, E. F. Crowe, and Dr. Gibson, forwards.

Lieut. Watson was referee; Lieut. Christian and Mr. B. Hyde-Pearson, linesmen. There was a fair attendance of spectators, and several ladies put in an appearance. The weather, though chilly, was perfect for the game, being absolutely windless, and the light good.

TOKYO UNIVERSITY SPORTS.

The athletic sports meeting of the students of the Tokyo Imperial University came off successfully on Saturday afternoon in the grounds of the institution in genial and bright Autumn weather. The sons of H.I.H. Prince Kuni honoured the occasion with their presence and the sports were witnessed by a large number of spectators, amongst whom were a score of foreign ladies and gentlemen, the faculty of the University and others. There were altogether 14 events, consisting of (1) 100 metres Race, (2) Throwing the Hammer, (3) Long Jump, (4) 200 metres Race, (5) Throwing the Cricket Ball, (6) High Jump, (7) Putting the Shot, (8) 400 metres Race, (9) Pole Jump, (10) Government Schools' Race, (11) 1,000 metres Race, (12) Graduates' and Special Members' Race, (13) Obstacles Race, and (14) Rope Pulling Race. The first race, in which some ten lads took part, was won by Mr. Takato; the second race was won by Mr. Takashima; the third race by Mr. Shōda; the fourth by Mr. Ume-gami, the fifth by Mr. Takato; the sixth by Mr. Nomura; the seventh by Mr. Matsubara; the eighth by Mr. Shoda; the ninth by Mr. Yawata; the 10th, in which the students of the First High School, the Tokyo Technical School, the Tokyo Foreign Language School and the Peers' School took part, was won by Mr. Fujii of the first mentioned school; the 11th by Mr. Hashimoto, and the 14th, which took place in an interval of the proceedings and was competed for between a large number of students of the University and of the First High School, was an interesting and exciting spectacle, resulting in victory for the latter institution.

We regret to state, however, that in the Obstacle Race one of the competitors broke his left arm while attempting to force his way through the obstacles and was carried at once to the hospital attached to the University for treatment.

DR. ELDRIDGE.

The Emperor has been pleased to bestow a third class Order upon Dr. Eldridge, in consideration of the distinguished services rendered by that gentleman to the cause of sanitation and medical science in Japan during many years. That the honour is well deserved will be the unanimous verdict of the foreign community.

FIRE.

Fire broke out at 1.30 a.m. on Nov. 9th in a bungalow of wood, tile-roofed, at No. 9 Yamate-cho Bluff, occupied by Mr. F. Parrott. The Bluff section of the Satumacho Fire Brigade and the Bluff Police Brigade were on the spot early but could not save the house. The cause of the fire is unknown.

CONCERT.

A concert was given on Friday evening in the vestibule of the Public Hall by Mdme. Tissot assisted by a number of amateurs. There was a small attendance, doubtless owing to the fact that somewhat scant notice had been given of the entertainment. Mdme. Tissot, who is a pianist of a high order and whose performances were enthusiastically applauded, had the support of Mdme. Rosnet, who gave several songs with much success, of Mr. Launay, an old Yokohama favourite, and of Mr. Rountledge, who played a piano solo, and also took part in a duet with Mdme. Tissot.

AUTUMN MEETING OF THE NIPPON RACE CLUB.

OFF DAY.

TUESDAY, THE 12TH NOVEMBER, 1901.

PATRONS:—H. I. H. Komatsu-no-Miya, H. I. H. Fushimi-no-Miya, H. I. H. Arisugawa-no-Miya.

PERMANENT COMMITTEE:—Sir Claude Maxwell MacDonald, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., President; Dr. Wheeler, Vice-President; Mr. R. D. Robison; Mr. Jas. Dodds; Mr. F. Strahler; Baron d'Anethan; Mr. V. Blad; Governor Sufu; Mr. S. Poklewski-Kozell; Mr. T. Thomas; Mr. G. Philip; Mr. S. Isaacs; Mr. W. F. Mitchell; Mr. A. J. Easton; Count von Wedel; Mr. L. Mottet; Mr. T. Rinoiye.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:—Mr. A. J. Easton, Chairman; Mr. A. Bianchi; Mr. K. Mori; Mr. L. Mottet; Mr. Geo. Philip; Mr. M. Fors; Mr. T. Thomas.

Officers of the Day:—

CLERK OF THE COURSE:—A. J. Easton, Esq.

SECRETARY:—S. H. Somerton, Esq.

JUDGE:—A. Bianchi, Esq.

ASSIST. JUDGE:—S. Warming, Esq.

STARTER:—A. J. Easton, Esq.

TIME KEEPER:—F. J. Hall, Esq.

CLERK OF SCALES:—Dr. E. Wheeler.

HANDICAPERS:—T. Thomas, Esq. and Dr. E. Wheeler.

There was a very fair attendance at the Race-course on Tuesday afternoon on the occasion of the Off Day of the Autumn Meeting, and the six events set down on the programme afforded some excellent sport to spectators and backers. In most instances the favourites justified the trust placed in them by the public, but one event, the victory of Missouri in the fourth race, upset the calculations of most speculators. The few backers who favoured the horse, however, came in for a good thing, as the Pari Mutuel paid *yen* 65.50 on the winner. The fifth race, which resulted in a dead heat between Aberdeen and McMorse proved a very exciting event. After the programme had been finished a match was posted between Mr. May Shery's Faule Grete and Mr. Satsuma's Madge, but owing to some difference with regard to the distance to be run was called off. The details were as follow:—

1.—For Subscription Australian Horses of Autumn, 1901; Non-winners at the Autumn Meeting, 1901; weight for age; from the dip (about 7 furlongs). Entrance *yen* 5. Winner *yen* 100. Second horse *yen* 50.

Mr. Decimus' Merry Thought, 140lb. (Takahashi) 1
Mr. Russia's Volga, 143lb. (Horikoshi) 2
Mr. Elliott's Butterfly, 140lb. (Ichi) 3
Mr. May-Scherz's Slepner, 140lb. (Kobayashi) 0
Mr. Hugo's The Orator, 140lb. (Hayashi) 0
Mr. Tatsuta's Tsukuba, 140lb. (Goto) 0

After a poor start the field was all strung out but in the straight Merry Thought came away and won by a length from Volga, Butterfly a good third. Time 1.29½.

PARI MUTUEL, 5 *yen*—Volga 27, Slepner 9, The Orator 70, Tsukuba 7, Butterfly 100, Merry Thought 69; total *yen* 1309.50—Merry Thought, *yen* 19.

2.—"THE SUNRISE CUP." Presented; value *yen* 150; for China Ponies, non-winners at the Autumn Meeting, 1901; weight as per scale. Three-quarters of a mile, entrance *yen* 5. Second Pony to receive entrance fees.

Mr. Tytherleigh's Standard Rose, 150lb. (Mr. Easton) 1
Mr. May-Scherz's May-be, 141lb. (Kobayashi) 2
Mr. Russia's Mogol, 150lb. (Horikoshi) 3
Mr. Iris' Aranami, 147lb. (Rikizo) 0

May-be appeared to be first favourite, but Standard Rose and Mogol were also well backed. May-be took the lead with Standard Rose next, and Mogol third. On entering the Straight Standard Rose came to the front and won by two lengths, May-be second and Mogol third. Time 1.40½.

PARI MUTUEL, 5 *yen*—Mogol 107, May-be 103, Aranami 36, Standard Rose 101; total *yen* 1,591.50—Standard Rose, *yen* 15.50.

3.—"THE AVIS CUP." Presented; value *yen* 100; a handicap for all Australian horses; non-winners at the Autumn Meeting, 1901. Once Round. Entrance *yen* 5. Second horse *yen* 50.

Mr. Russia's The Count, 145lb. (Horikoshi) 1
Mr. Hugo's The Orb, 134lb. (Hakodate) 2
Mr. Warfolk's Blackberry, 130lb. (Kobayashi) 3
Mr. May-Scherz's Schwarzer Peter, 126lb. (Kato) 0

Schwarzer Peter got away with a lead of a length but The Count came to the front at the Shakespeares

with The Orb next. The finish was in the same order. The Count leaving the field behind and winning by half a dozen lengths from The Orb; Blackberry third. Time 1.58½.

PARI MUTUEL, 5 *yen*—The Count 255, Schwarzer Peter 24, Blackberry 37, The Orb 118; total, *yen* 1,953—The Count, *yen* 7.50.

4.—A HANDICAP for Australian Subscription horses of Autumn, 1901, non-winners at the Autumn Meeting, 1901. One and a quarter mile. Winner of Race No. 1 excluded. Entrance *yen* 5. Winner *yen* 100. Second horse *yen* 50.

Mr. States' Missouri, 130lb. (Tomioka) 1
Mr. Hugo's The Orbit, 134lb. (Hakodate) 2
Mr. Elliott's Butterfly, 138lb. (Ichi) 3
Mr. Russia's Amoor, 126lb. (Hayashi) 0
Mr. May-Scherz's Slepner, 130lb. (Kato) 0
Mr. Sphinx's Evele II, 138lb. (Miyagawa) 0

The Orbit and Slepner made the running with Amoor and Butterfly next in order passing the stand. At the Houses Missouri got to the front with Butterfly next. In the run home Missouri increased his lead and the Orbit ran into second place but was beaten by two lengths, Butterfly third. Time 2.34½.

PARI MUTUEL, 5 *yen*—Amoor, 133, Slepner 18, The Orbit 129, Missouri 34, Evele 45, Butterfly 135; total, 2223. Missouri paid *yen* 65.50.

5.—A HANDICAP for China Ponies; winners of more than one race at the Autumn Meeting, 1901, excluded. One Mile. Entrance *yen* 5. Winner *yen* 100. Second Pony *yen* 50.

Mr. Tytherleigh's, Aberdeen, 149lb. (Mr. Easton) 1
Mr. Tatsuta's Mr. Morse, 146lb. (Takahashi) 1
Mr. May-Scherz's May-be, 139lb. (Kobayashi) 3
Mr. Russia's Ourod, 143lb. (Horikoshi) 0
Mr. Russia's Mogol, 147lb. (Rikizo) 0
Mr. May-Scherz's Hucklebein, 138lb. (Kato) 0
Mr. Pond's Iroha, 150lb. (Nakazumi) 0
Mr. Starlight's Bucephalus, 133lb. (Ichi) 0
Mr. Elliott's Excelsior, 137lb. (Mr. Mottu) 0
† Dead Heat.

Aberdeen started favourite. Mogol and Ourod got away first, but McMorse soon worked into second place, and at the Trees Aberdeen came up and after a fine race in the distance with McMorse the two finished in a dead heat, May-be third. Time 2.15½.

PARI MUTUEL, 5 *yen*—Ourod 36, Mogol 19, May-be 9, Hucklebein 7, Iroha 37, Bucephalus 12, Aberdeen 207, McMorse 92, Excelsior 43; total, *yen* 2,310.—Aberdeen paid *yen* 5, McMorse *yen* 11.50.

6.—"THE RUSSIAN CUP," presented; value *yen* 300; for Country-Breds and Australian Subscription Horses; winners of one race at the Autumn Meeting, 1901, 7lb. extra, of two races excluded; weight for age; winner of Races No. 3 and 4 excluded. One and one eighth mile. Second horse *yen* 50.

Mr. May-Scherz's Faule Grete, 140lb. (Mr. Myth) 1
Mr. Satsuma, Madge, 147lb. (Hakodate) 2
Mr. Starlight's Bucephalus, 147lb. (Ichi) 3
Mr. Cherry's Brown Bess, 147lb. (Hayashi) 0
Mr. Tatsuta's Matsukaze, 140lb. (Goto) 0
Mr. Sphinx's Evele I, 144lb. (Sugura) 0
Mr. Sphinx's Fourree, 144lb. (Miyagawa) 0

Faule Grete started first favourite and Madge second. Mr. Sphinx declared best of his pair to win. After a fair start Madge made the running but yielded the lead to Faule Grete, who won cleverly by three lengths from Madge, Bucephalus third. Time 2.16¼.

PARI MUTUEL, 5 *yen*—Faule Grete 231, Bucephalus 20, Madge 177, Brown Bess 63, Matsukaze 13, Evele I 33, Fourree, 51; total, *yen* 2,655—Faule Grete, *yen* 11.50.

LAW CASES.

WEALE VERSUS AKASHI TOKUJIRO.

In the Yokohama Chihō Saibansho on Friday morning, before Judge Yasuda, the hearing was resumed of the case, adjourned from the 11th of October last, brought by Mr. Weale, of Messrs. Cornes & Co., No. 50, Yamashita-cho, Yokohama, against Mr. Akashi Tokujiro, of Yamanoshiku, Tokyo. Mr. H. Sato appeared for plaintiff but Mr. K. Takakura, counsel for defendant, was absent. Plaintiff asked that defendant should take delivery of fifteen cases of plush, valued at *yen* 4,025, imported by the former last year to the order of defendant, but the latter refused to comply with the request on the plea that the quality of the article imported differed from the sample.

Mr. J. E. Beale, Secretary of the Yokohama Foreign Chamber of Commerce, was called as witness, and in response to ques-

tions from the Bench stated, through Mr. Y. Izumi, interpreter engaged specially for the occasion, that it is customary in the former Settlement, Yokohama, that whenever a dispute arises between a seller and a buyer over a transaction the matter should be brought to the Chamber for arbitration, but that in case both parties or one of them should break contract and they can not agree to leave the matter in the hands of arbitrators the affair must then be carried to the law courts for decision. Owing to the non-appearance of counsel for defendant, the case was adjourned to the 18th inst. at 10 a.m.

MARTIN VERSUS RANGER.

Judgment was given in the Yokohama Chihō Saibansho on Monday afternoon, by Judge Yasuda, in the case of Mr. J. Martin of No. 239, Bluff, Yokohama, and Mr. C. K. M. Martin of No. 263, Bluff, against Mr. Ranger of No. 153 in the former Settlement. Defendant was ordered to pay plaintiffs *yen* 372.50, including *yen* 150 for hire of a steam-launch and *yen* 222.50 the cost of 40 tons of coal, together with five per cent. interest per annum from the 1st of March last year until the date of the conclusion of the case, the cost of proceedings being borne by defendant. Particulars of the affair appeared in the *Japan Mail* of the 7th inst.

FISCHER VERSUS WESTON.

In the Yokohama Chihō Saibansho on Monday morning, before Judge Yasuda, the first hearing took place of an action brought by Mr. A. E. Fischer of No. 88, Yamashita-cho, Yokohama, against Mr. A. Weston of No. 41. Mr. Furumura appeared for plaintiff and Mr. Tsuruda for defendant.

Plaintiff claimed from defendant *yen* 1,457, together with five per cent. interest per annum from the 1st of December, 1899, until the execution of judgment, for breach of contract.

Counsel for plaintiff stated that his client made a contract with defendant on the 27th of Oct., 1899, whereby the latter was ordered to forward a piano and other articles to Montreal, Canada, and to sell them there, being given up till the 25th of December, the same year. However, plaintiff received no reply whatever from defendant even after the expiration of the contract date, as to whether the goods were sold or not.

Counsel for defendant replied that in the contract there was no fixed date by which defendant should have sold the articles, though the defendant agreed to dispose of the goods in Canada.

The next hearing will take place on the 2nd of December at 10 a.m.

SCHRAMM & CO., VERSUS MITA KANKICHI.

In the Yokohama Chihō Saibansho on Monday, before Judge Kano, the hearing was resumed of the suit brought by Messrs. Paul Schramm & Co. against Mr. Mita Kankichi, claiming from the latter payment of *yen* 1,335.370 as the price of merchandise which the former firm imported in compliance with his order.

The hearing was adjourned.

ARAI HIKOTARO VERSUS J. W. HALL.

In the Yokohama Chihō Saibansho on the 9th inst. before Judge Kano, the hearing was resumed of the case by Mr. Arai Hikotaro, of No. 134, Yamashita-cho, against Mr. J. W. Hall, of No. 61. Mr. Wakabayashi, examined as a witness, stated that according to the request of plaintiff he called on defendant to have a house, which plaintiff had bought of defendant at auction, transferred, but discovered that the house had not been owned by defendant and, therefore, he could not obtain legal registration of its transfer.

Counsel for defendant argued that plaintiff must be aware that, as had been previously advertised in the *Japan Mail*, the house was to be vacated within ten days after its sale, and that since defendant had obtained a power of attorney from Mr. Hosoi, the owner of the house, there was no reason why the registration of its transfer could not be effected. The hearing was adjourned till the 30th inst. at 10 a.m.

PETERSEN VERSUS BOX.

In the Yokohama Chihō Saibansho on Thursday morning, before Judge Matsuda, the hearing was resumed of the suit brought by the Petersen Engineering Company, No. 113, Yamashitacho, Yokohama, against Mr. T. H. Box, No. 114. Mr. Harada appeared for plaintiffs and Mr. Sato for defendant. As already reported in these columns, plaintiffs claimed from defendant the evacuation of premises at No. 114 in the former Settlement, as plaintiffs wished to utilise the premises in their engineering business, and at the same time demanded payment of house-rent of yen 420 together with five per cent. interest per annum from November 1st last year until the execution of judgment, notice of evacuation having been given to defendant on the 31st of November last year. Defendant, who occupied the premises at the monthly rental of yen 70 for a period of two years, refused to comply with the plaintiffs' request. The proceedings were adjourned until the 14th of December at 10 a.m.

CONFISCATION OF A GERMAN TUGBOAT.

Judgment has been issued by the Kobe Chihō Saibansho in the case of Messrs. Nickel & Co.'s tugboat *Hamburg*, the master of which, Takeda Tokichi, was charged with a violation of the Law Regarding Vessels.

The facts appear to be that on May 17th last his employers ordered the master of the *Hamburg* to tow the British ship *Dunfriesshire* to Innoshima, Bingo, and on the following day he left Kobe with the ship in tow. Three days later when they arrived off Innoshima, a nephew of Mr. Nickels named Holstein, came on board and ordered accused to dock the vessel in the unopened port of Habu. Accused pointed out that what was proposed would be a violation of the law. Holstein, however, and a man named Petersen, who was the engineer of the vessel, insisted, and the ship was docked from the 21st to the 24th. It appeared that when taking the *Dunfriesshire* in tow the hawser fouled the steamer's screw but no injury was sustained by the latter. This incident was referred to in a notice which on May 25th the accused sent to the Itadaki Kaimusho intimating that in consequence of damage he had been compelled to dock.

The Court on these facts found that "the *Hamburg*, which was not sea-damaged, was taken to Habu, Innoshima, an unopened port without special permission from the Minister of Communications. This was a violation of Art. 3 of the Law Regarding Vessels and is liable to be punished as set forth in Art. 23 of the same law by a fine of over yen 200 and less than yen 2,000. A vessel, taken to an unopened port is also liable to be confiscated as set forth in the same article. Costs incurred in the case are to be borne by the accused as set forth in Art. 201 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. On these grounds the foregoing judgment is given against the accused."

The *Kobe Herald* understands that the authorities have not taken any steps with regard to the provisional attachment of the *Hamburg* and that Takeda entered appeal against the judgment on Nov. 4th.

LITERARY NOTES.

Mr. Arthur Reed Kopes, who began his literary career at Cambridge with a volume of poetry, sends the following poem to the *Zaifu*. It is entitled "Gifts":—

God and men have given me
Treasures manifold;
God has made me fair to see,
Men have brought me gold.
Better treasures, yea, the best,
They will give, I trust;
God shall bring a gift of rest,
Men a gift of dust.

The play on the subject of *Francesca da Rimini*, which Mr. Marion Crawford has written for Madame Sarah Bernhardt, was originally written in English. A rough French version, which the author read to Madame Bernhardt, was made by Mr. Crawford himself, but the actual version to

be played will be made by Monsieur Marcel Schwob. This version is merely to be an accurate translation, and does not raise M. Schwob into the position of a collaborator. Mr. Crawford has gathered the material for his play from the true story of *Francesca da Rimini*, and he believes that he has discovered the actual room in which Francesca was murdered.

Mr. Kipling's new story, *Kim*, which is as long, if not longer, than *Captains Courageous*, has been skillfully illustrated by Mr. Lockwood Kipling. The father of Kim, the hero, was an Irish soldier, but, Kim was brought up as a poor white among natives in Lahore. Loafing there as a street arab of wide experience, and already known as "Friend of all the world," he meets a lama from Tibet who is on a pilgrimage to the Buddhist River of Healing, where he hopes to be able to escape from the Wheel of Life. Kim accompanies him as *chela*. The account of the life by the Great Trunk Road, from the plains to the highest hills, gives Mr. Kipling the finest opportunity he has yet found to show shifting phases of Indian life, man and woman, priest and soldier, Hindu and Mohammedan, native and European.

Provost Macpherson, Kingussie, is contributing to *Saint Andrew* some interesting records of "Church Life in the Old Lordship of Badenoch." Of Mr. Duncan Macpherson, the minister of the Parish of Laggan (1747-57), several amusing incidents are related. Mr. Macpherson, in order to get to the church, had to cross the Spey on horseback, there being no bridges. Sunday was generally observed both as a holy day and a holiday. For hours before public worship began the young men of the parish met and played shinty until the arrival of the clergyman, who, *volens nolens*, was compelled to join the players, otherwise he was given clearly to understand that he would have to preach to empty benches. So, after a hail or two, shinty clubs were thrown aside, and a large congregation met to hear the new doctrine. The sermon was short but pithy. Immediately after services were over shinty was resumed, and carried on at intervals till darkness put an end to their amusements.

Prescott's great work, *The Conquest of Mexico*, has now been before the public for nearly sixty years. Its inclusion, in a three-volume edition, in the Bohn Libraries, is welcome, the more so because it is accompanied by an introduction written specially for the edition by Mr. George Parker Winship, who, in a few competent pages, points out the weaknesses in a work of vast success and surpassing interest. Written with labourious care and art, and following the successful *Ferdinand and Isabella*, the *Conquest* was a great success, and, as Mr. Winship says, it has remained the standard authority for one of the most fascinating episodes in American history. Prescott was not a "scientific" historian, of course; and, beyond this, he lacked personal knowledge of Spanish and Mexican character. Hence, although his documentary facts are nearly always right, his interpretations are sometimes less satisfactory. "He probably never saw an American Indian," says Mr. Winship, who concludes his strictures with the remark:—"Read as fiction, but as fiction very true to the facts, no one need ever regret the hours spent with Prescott's romance of Cortes, the conqueror of Mexico."

One of the notable successes of the autumn publishing season in London seems to be Lucas Malet's *History of Sir Richard Calmady*. Lucas Malet (Mrs. Harrison) is a daughter of the late Charles Kingsley and has inherited the literary traditions of her clever family. "C. K. S." the Editor of the *Sphere*, sees in her new book "the crowning literary effort of the writer." "None the less," he continues, "Lucas Malet's story, the story of a life rendered terribly tragic by a horrible malformation, amply justifies itself. Given a child born into the world under such calamitous conditions that he is a dwarf of a peculiarly repellent appearance, what might be his development were he heir to a baronetcy and £40,000 a year? This is the problem that Lucas Malet

has set herself to answer with great insight into life with great thoughtfulness, and always with the saving grace of poetry. It would seem that the 'spontaneous amputation' from which Sir Richard Calmady, suffered from his birth is not unknown in surgery. This is the affliction of the hero which makes him, with much physical beauty of face, with plenty of gifts of intellect and scholarship, so repellent to many, so endeared to his mother and one or two friends. As I have said, Lucas Malet has set herself to work to tell the life story of a dwarf. She has told it in a volume that is divided into six parts. The first treats of his birth and childhood; the second of the disillusion which comes to him when he realises in youth what his affliction means; the third of his earliest love episode; the fourth of yet another love episode; the fifth of his journey through what Carlyle has called the "mudlath" of early manhood; the sixth, pleasantly called "The New Heaven and the New Earth," that tells much that it is scarcely fair to anticipate for the reader. Each one of these sections is as long as an ordinary novel, but not one of them is too long, save only the last, when the narrative hangs fire to a considerable extent. All who want a very fine story that gives food for thought and reflection must read *The History of Sir Richard Calmady*."

A well-illustrated article by Mr. Robert Hilton in the *Caxton Magazine* for September gives many interesting particulars about the Oxford University Press. The first printer at Oxford was Theodoric Rood, a native of Cologne, who printed there in 1480 and continued till 1485. In the year 1667 the famous Dr. Fell, then Bishop of Oxford, presented to the University a complete type foundry, with all the apparatus and appliances necessary for a complete printing-office. More than £4,000 was raised and expended on type; and the renown of the Oxford Press for beauty and accuracy soon spread through England and the Continent. In the north wing of the present building about 300 persons, chiefly compositors and readers, are employed, and here are set up into type the numerous works in Greek, Oriental, and English languages known as the "Clarendon Press Books." This department is called the "Learned Press," and it can set up books in over 150 languages and dialects. Recently, one more language, Eskimo, has been added to the list, and an edition of "The Pilgrim's Progress" has been printed in it. In the Learned Press there is still being set a work in Peshito Syriac for the use of students, which has been in hand since 1863.

Mr. F. B. Sanborn, one of the few living Americans who possesses reminiscent knowledge of the old Cambridge set, has written a book on "The Personality of Thoreau," to be published by Charles E. Goodspeed, of Boston. We quote this anecdote from a "specimen page":—"When Emerson said to his young visitor that 'he was always looking out for new poets and orators, and was sure the new generation of young men would contain some,'—Thoreau quaintly said that 'he had found one in the Concord woods,—only it had feathers, and had never been to Harvard College; still it had a voice and an inclination,—and little more was needed.' 'Let us cage it,' said Emerson. 'That is the way the world always spoils its poets,' was Thoreau's characteristic reply."

In the paper by Mr. R. Lockhart-Jack on "Bridges in Western China," read before the Mechanical Section of the British Association, the Chinese, he said, had learned to use their materials with considerable skill, and a thorough investigation of their handicraft possibly would reveal whether they had developed a formula for their guidance or whether by long experience their bridge builders had learned to turn out good work by empirical methods. Investigation of the subject would certainly yield results of great interest when compared with mediæval and modern work in Europe.

Although the British public have begun to realise in a vague sort of way that Lord Curzon has proved a success in India, it will probably be a surprise to most to find from "An Onlooker's"

article in the October number of the *Fortnightly* how remarkable has been his administration up to the present. The writer of the article, who is clearly well informed, does not hesitate to place Lord Curzon, though his term of office is not yet half over, among the very greatest of the Viceroy's. He gives a most interesting account of Lord Curzon's boundless energy, his resourcefulness, and his prompt determination, qualities which have led him to act where others for years before him have been content to "take the matter into consideration."

Diplomacy and authorship have been associated with the career of Sir J. Rennell Rodd, who has just been appointed Secretary to the Embassy at Rome. His name came prominently before the public during the late Sir G. Portal's British mission to Uganda, when Sir Rennell was placed in charge of the British Agency at Zanzibar. In 1897 he was deputed as Special Envoy to the Emperor Menelik, and two years later he got his K.C.M.G. for his services at the Agency at Cairo. His "Ballads of the Fleet" is well-known, and it will be remembered that the late Empress Frederick commissioned him to write the memoir entitled, "Frederick, Emperor and Crown Prince."

It is well known that, despite the adage, Goethe was a hero to his valet. It is now known that Carlyle, who hailed him as his master, was a hero to his housemaid. This information is conveyed to us by Mr. Reginald Blunt in the October *Cornhill*. His paper consists of letters and facts communicated to him by Mrs. Broadfoot, of Thornhill, who recently visited Carlyle's house in Cheyne-row and explained her obvious familiarity with the rooms by stating that she was Mrs. Carlyle's housemaid there from July, 1865, till Mrs. Carlyle's death in 1866. Speaking of Carlyle, Mrs. Broadfoot says: "I could have lived with him all my days, and it always makes me angry when I read, as I sometimes do, that he was 'bad tempered' and 'gey ill to get on with.' He was the very reverse in my opinion. I never would have left him when I did, had I not been going to get married." The whole budget of Mrs. Broadfoot's testimony is a most interesting item in a particularly good *Cornhill*.

A story of Wordsworth which is quite worth quoting is told in a new book on the Lakes. It was the poet's habit to spout his poetry as he walked about the country. On one occasion Hartley Coleridge was out for a stroll, and he stopped by an old stone-breaker near the Rydal lake. "Well, John, what's the news?" he asked. "Why, nowt varry particular, only old Wudsworth's brocken looce ageean!" was the reply.

It was announced in London on October 21 that the publication of the *Anglo-Saxon Review*, edited by Mrs. George Cornwallis-West (Lady Randolph Churchill), would cease with the current issue. This quarterly *Review*, which Lady Randolph Churchill started, was intended exclusively for the aristocracy of England and for all book lovers of means. It was finely printed and richly bound, and the subscription price was a guinea a volume. It was royal octavo and each number was a volume of 230 pages. Its distinguishing feature was a different binding for each volume. Each of these bindings was copied from some work of a famous English or European binder, and Mr. Cyril Davenport, one of the experts on this subject, contributed a note on the binding to every number. The articles were chosen with much judgment and it could be said for them that they were fully as interesting as the articles in the average review. The illustrations were of distinguished Englishmen. It is evident by the failure of the enterprise that the work did not meet the support that was expected, or that the business management of the venture was poor. The value of the volumes will now advance, as collectors will be anxious to secure complete sets.

CHINA NEWS.

Lieut. R. E. Chilcott, R.N., is appointed to the command of H.M.S. *Woodlark*.

Mr. Reginald Tower, Secretary of H. M. Legation at Peking, has been appointed Minister to Siam.

H.M.S. *Dido* left Hongkong homeward-bound on Oct. 30th, cheered by all the British ships in the harbour.

Sir J. L. Mackay, the British Special Tariff Commissioner, will have two secretaries, Mr. C. Somers Cocks, of the Foreign Office, and Mr. Clark of the Board of Trade. After visiting Hongkong he will go to the more important treaty ports to learn their commercial conditions.

It was reported in Shanghai mandarin circles on Oct. 6th that Prince Chun had received a special telegram from the Empress Dowager, commanding him to proceed straight to Tientsin by sea, wait at Peking for the return movement of the Court towards the old capital, and then start for the Chihli borders by rail to meet their Majesties as they enter the frontier line of that province.

On the first day of the Shanghai Race meeting the Cash sweep (including the Whangpoo Stakes), came to \$13,580; Pari-mutuel, \$17,350; and Totalisator, \$16,335; on the second day the Cash sweep was \$27,305, the Pari-mutuel; \$35,450, and the Totalisator, \$33,935. On the third day the figures were: Pari-mutuel, \$57,864; Totalisator, \$50,625; Cash sweep \$52,630.

Sir Chi-chen Lo Feng-lu, K.V.O., has been promoted by special decree a Metropolitan Officer of the 3rd grade in reward for his services as Chinese Minister to Great Britain for the past three years. Soon after writing his memorial to thank the Emperor for the distinction conferred on him, Sir Chi-chen was suddenly attacked with paralysis and grave fears are entertained for his health.

Peking dispatches in Shanghai papers state that the Foreign Ministry recently received a dispatch from the Portuguese Governor of Macao tentatively asking for the cession of the district of Hsiang-shan, bordering Macao, in order to round up a "scientific" frontier for the Portuguese Concession. The excuse for this request is the cession of Kowloon and immediate vicinity by the Chinese Government to Great Britain.

It is stated that the decree organising the native courts of justice in Tongking submits the judgments rendered by these tribunals to a Commission of Appeal composed of three Councillors of the Indo-China Court of Appeal and two mandarins. Corporal punishment is suppressed. These modifications necessitate the creation of two new Councillors for the Court of Appeal, and a substitute for the Attorney-General.

The Grand Council of China is reported to be seriously considering the feasibility of printing National Government Bonds to take the place of silver currency throughout the Empire. The total value of these Government Bonds will amount to one thousand millions and the proceeds are to go towards paying the War Indemnity to the Foreign Powers. Another 450 million taels are to be used to forward reforms throughout the country and the remaining 100 millions for expenses incurred in manufacturing said Bonds.

On the morning of Oct. 4th at the Bureau of Foreign Affairs in Puhling Well Road, Prince Chun received the Consular Body in Shanghai, and the Customs foreign officials. Later on he proceeded to the German Consulate, in a closed carriage, drawn by horses with the familiar trappings of Imperial yellow, and escorted by a number of German military officers mounted on horseback. At the Consulate the Prince was entertained at tiffin by the Consul-General (Dr. Knappe), and the members of the Consulate Staff.

The reward for undertaking the "Perilous Journey" to Japan—for so the Mission of

Apology to that country was at first considered by the special Ambassador Na Tung and his friends—according to a Peking dispatch in the *N. C. Daily News*, has been a lucrative appointment for the ex-Boxer on his return to the Capital in the shape of the Senior Vice-Commissionership of Octroi at the Ch'ungwen-gate. This post, previous to the Boxer disturbances of last year, together with the Chief and Junior Vice-Commissionerships, were considered the three best posts in Peking in the gift of the Crown. The Chief Commissioners of Octroi is invariably a Prince whilst the Vice-Commissioners are generally members of the Imperial Clan or special favourites of the Ruler of the Empire. These posts are so lucrative that an incumbent is allowed to hold his post for one year only, after which he must retire in order to let others fill their pockets also. Na Tung's Vice-Commissionership will be worth to him a quarter of a million taels, perhaps more.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

Mrs. Patrick Campbell has signed a contract to appear in "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray" and other plays of her repertoire in a number of American cities this winter. The first performance will be given in New York soon after January 1st.

The Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo has been anything but a paying investment so far, and those in a position to know estimate that at the close of the season there will be a total deficit of from \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000, which stockholders may be called upon to make good.

Pittsburg interests are said to be negotiating for the purchase of the entire surface traction system of St. Petersburg. It is said that a company will be formed under the Russian laws with a capital of 100,000,000 rubles—\$51,500,000. If the offer is accepted the lines will be extended and electric traction installed.

The Carnegie Steel Company announce that during September all records for the production of steel in one month were broken by their mills at Braddock and Homestead. During the month the Edward Thompson plant at Braddock turned out 74,000 tons of ingots in converting mills. In output of structural shapes, etc., all previous records were broken by 3,500 tons.

The Portland, Ore., *Commercial Review* estimates the wheat crop of Oregon, Washington and Idaho in 1901 at 53,290,000 bushels, from which must be deducted 17,000,000 bushels, viz., 6,000,000 bushels for home consumption, 3,000,000 bushels for seed for the 1902 crop and 8,000,000 bushels for the manufacture of flour, thus leaving 36,290,000 bushels of the total crop for export.

Lieutenant-General Miles, who was for many years an advocate of the Army canteen, has become convinced of the wisdom of abolishing it. This is said to be the result of observing the effects of its absence since the radical legislation on the subject by the last Congress. It is expected that Gen. Miles will include, in his forthcoming annual report to the Secretary of War, a strong indorsement of the abolition of the canteen.

Since the Seattle assay office was opened on July 15th, 1898, there has been received there gold of the commercial value of \$52,780,579.45. From the mines in the far north most of the yellow metal has come, though some of it was from Washington and British Columbia. And yet those who thoroughly know the conditions of the Klondike and of Alaska say that the surface of the great mineral district has just been scratched, and that there are mines there incomparably richer than any the world has ever known.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company has paid during the year covered by its last annual report the enormous sum of \$971,867 in claims for personal injuries. The legal and claim department expenses swelled the amount to \$1,142,992, or nearly 10 per cent. of the gross receipts of the company. In this connection, however, the re-

port makes this astounding statement: "It is not too much to say that not 50 per cent. of the money which your company paid last year in damages through attorneys reached their clients."

At the regular weekly meeting of the Council of Apostles, held in the temple at Salt Lake on October 17th, Joseph F. Smith was chosen and set apart as president of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, in succession to the late Lorenzo Snow, with John R. Winder and Anthon H. Lund as his first and second councillors respectively. President Smith was also named trustee in trust for the church. He was likewise named as president of the Salt Lake Temple, with John R. Winder as his first assistant. Apostle Brigham Young was sustained and set apart as the president of the quorum of Twelve Apostles.

Captain Henry Glass, in command of the naval training station at Yerba Buena Island, has received notification from Washington of his promotion to Rear-Admiral. Captain Glass is one of the most popular officers of the Navy, and no naval officer has a wider circle of friends in San Francisco. He was in command of the cruiser *Charleston* when Guam was taken. At Manila he was very ill of fever for some weeks and was invalided home, soon afterward being appointed to command the naval training station. The large barracks there and all the improvements connected with the station have been made under his direction. He will remain in charge of the station as Rear-Admiral for the present.

Immediately after Mr. Roosevelt succeeded to the Presidency it was intimated in advices from Washington that the negotiations looking to the formulation of a new canal treaty had his hearty endorsement. It is now announced that a substantial agreement has been reached between Mr. Hay and Lord Pauncefote, and that the convention will be in shape to be signed in November. Judging from what has leaked out regarding the terms of the treaty, Mr. Hay has succeeded in framing an agreement which, while meeting the criticisms directed against the former treaty in the Senate, is satisfactory to Great Britain. The Clayton-Bulwer treaty, it appears, is to be abrogated, the neutrality of the water-way is to be confirmed and the right of the United States to protect its own interests by force in time of war is to be admitted. The precise terms in which this right is guaranteed to the United States have not been made public. They will certainly be looked for with great interest, remarks *Broadstreet*, for the task set for Secretary Hay was one of the most difficult in the records of our diplomacy.

A Wilmington telegram of Oct. 18th said:—

Mrs. Bessie H. Hetherington to-day served notice of a petition for divorce from her husband, Lieutenant James Hetherington, United States Navy, who is now stationed at Mare Island Navy Yard, California. She alleges desertion. While stationed in Yokohama in 1892, Lieutenant Hetherington shot and killed Mr. Gower Robinson, an Englishman, because of alleged attentions by Robinson to Mrs. Hetherington. Hetherington was acquitted by the consular court and with his wife at once returned to this country. Mrs. Hetherington has since resided here, and alleges that Hetherington deserted her three years ago.

On October 21 the President promoted Lieutenant Hetherington to the rank of Lieut-Commander in the United States Navy.

The indictments in the Havana post office fraud sent on Oct. 15th by the Fiscal to the Audiencia, implicated Estes G. Rathone, jointly with C. F. W. Neely and W. Reeves in defrauding the Government, his complicity being based on the contention that he permitted, and therefore consented to, and tacitly authorized the fraudulent transaction. The whole amount on all counts in the indictments is estimated at \$150,000. The Fiscal has recommended that each of the accused be fined this amount, and also that Rathone be sentenced to imprisonment for 25 years; Neely for 25 years and six months, and Reeves for 24 years and six months. The Fiscal has further recommended that Moyia and Mascero, stamp clerks, be sentenced to imprisonment for six months and one year respectively.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

On and after Nov. 16th, dining cars will be attached to express trains running on the Tokaido line.

His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince, now staying at Hayama, will shortly make a pleasure trip to Shikoku and the neighbouring districts, where he will spend about two weeks.

A dispatch from Sapporo says that the store-houses attached to the Hokkaido Coal-mining and Railway Company were destroyed by fire on November 13th. The loss is estimated to be great.

The Emperor of Japan has conferred on Mr. E. A. Hewett, the new agent for the P. & O. S. N. Co. in Hongkong and late Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council, the Fourth Class Order of the Sacred Treasure.

With reference to the American Government's proposal for the increase of Customs duty at Manila, it is reported that the Japanese Foreign Office forwarded a protest to the Authorities in the Philippines on Nov. 7th.

The Toyo Kisen Kaisha recently passed a resolution for the construction of a big steamer of over 10,000 tons. Mr. S. Tomioka, an official of the company, will shortly set out for England in connection with the project.

A party of Japanese soldiers, consisting of some 52 officers and men, who have been ordered to proceed to Peking as the Japanese garrison there, left Shimabashi on Wednesday for Ujina, whence they will take steamer to China.

Mr. Sai-kin, the new Chinese Minister to Japan, is expected to start from Shanghai on the 16th in order to take up his new post. Mr. Li, the present Chinese Representative in Tokyo, will therefore return home towards the end of this month.

The amount of tea exported from Yokohama during October last totalled 1,919,555 *kin*, including 686,460 *kin* for Canada, 784,257 *kin* for New York, 337,546 *kin* for Chicago, 86,019 *kin* for San Francisco, and 31,283 *kin* to the Pacific coast.

There is a report that the military fund, amounting to yen 3,000, of the 32nd Regiment of Infantry (Yamagata), was stolen on the night of Nov. 10th. The officers and men of that Regiment proceeded to Sendai to attend a banquet given in connection with the manoeuvres and the thief took advantage of their absence. The thief is still at large.

Motokichi Kaneda, 18 years old, in the employ of Messrs. Bowden Brothers & Co., No. 164, Yokohama, was arrested by the Kagacho police a few days ago on a charge of theft and sent at once to the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho for trial. It appears that he stole on the 5th inst. a cheque for yen 50, and drew the money from a Chinese exchange at No. 136. He was still engaged at work when detected by the police.

News from Osaka states that Masuda & Co., a Japanese concern in that city, which had lately undertaken the production of Korean coins has obtained a farther order from the Korean Government for the coinage of subsidiary coins amounting to 1,000 boxes (each box contains some yen 250) and it is expected that the money ordered will be forwarded to Korea toward the end of this month. It may be added that the Japanese establishment above referred to has already shipped to Korea 6,000 boxes of coins.

The Budget of the Kanagawa Prefectural Office for the 35th fiscal year (1901-2) is, it is reported, put at yen 920,000 altogether, including ordinary expenditures, of which yen 330,000 are for urban districts and yen 590,000 for rural districts. These figures are said to show an increase of a little over yen 140,000 as against the previous fiscal year. It is understood that the in-

creased expenditure is to be applied to new schools and an increase in the police force.

Sir Thomas Jackson has received a telegram from London containing the intelligence that his son, Lieutenant Jackson, 1st King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment), A.D.C. to the late Colonel Benson, was quite safe, not even having been wounded in the violent Boer attack on Colonel Benson's column near Bethel.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha's service to Vladivostok will close this year on the 12th of December, the steamer *Yamashiro Maru* being the last vessel to leave Kobe. The North China service will be stopped by the 11th of next month, the steamer *Risshin Maru* being the last to leave Kobe for Port Arthur. The steamer *Genkai Maru* will make one more visit to Taku, leaving Kobe on the 27th inst.

A shocking affair is reported from Nagoya. On the afternoon of the 11th inst. a man named Tamba Suyesaburo, 41 years old, of that city, suddenly entered the house of Ashida Shinzo and killed the wife of the latter, his two sons and one other with a sharp weapon, with which the murderer was armed. No sooner had he accomplished this crime than he ran out of the house and attacked a boy 11 years old, whom he soon despatched. Four other passers-by were also wounded more or less seriously. The offender then took to his heels and has not been arrested as yet. It is said that the would-be murderer had just been released from the Hokkaido Prison, where he was confined for 13 years.

At the biennial meeting of the Supreme Council of the Thirty-third degree of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Free Masonry for the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States, the mother council of the world, held at Washington on October 21, the new Sovereign, Grand Commander, Illustrious Brother Richardson, handed down an important ruling which will have a serious effect outside the United States. He rules that a member of a foreign jurisdiction cannot become a member of the southern jurisdiction of the U.S. without severing his connection with the former. "If an applicant is a member of bodies in a foreign jurisdiction, he cannot be admitted into a body in ours until he renounces his allegiance to such foreign jurisdiction. A citizen of Great Britain or other foreign Government, may become a citizen of the United States, but he must first renounce foreign allegiance and swear allegiance to our own Government. A similar rule should apply in Masonry."

Intelligence from Moji is to the effect that the steamer *Yamashiro Maru* brings news from Vladivostok that some 57 Japanese fishermen have been arrested by the Russian Authorities on a charge of violating fishing rights in Saghalien, and that 13 have been found guilty in the law court at Vladivostok, where they were conveyed for trial. Mr. Fukuda, formerly an official in the Japanese Consulate at Vladivostok, who was one of the passengers on board the *Yamashiro Maru*, said that though the East China Railway is now finished traffic will not be actually opened until February next. With regard to the proposed enforcement of the new tonnage dues at Vladivostok on and after the 1st of January next, it has been ascertained that whereas the present rate of duty is yen .30 per ton the new rates will not be more than yen .20 per ton, and that in the case of regular steamers the imposition of the duty will not be repeated, the charge being made only once a year.

Sir Archibald Levin Smith, late Master of the Rolls, whose death occurred in Morayshire, Scotland, on October 21st, was educated privately and at Trinity College, Cambridge. He did not greatly distinguish himself in scholarship, but pulled a remarkably good oar, and was a member of the varsity eight three times against Oxford. He was called to the bar in 1866 at the Inner Temple, and rapidly acquired a very large practice. He was junior counsel to the Treasury from 1863 to 1865, and from 1879 to 1883, when he was

elevated to the bench. From then until 1892 he was Judge of the High Court, and in the latter year was made Lord Justice of Appeal. About a year ago he succeeded Lord Alverstone as Master of the Rolls, a position which his health later forced him to give up. He never mingled in politics at all and owed his advancement entirely to his judicial abilities. His abstinence from political matters caused him to be appointed one of the three Judges to sit on the Parnell special commission.

It appears that the auction which began on Tuesday morning will not terminate the eventful history of The Maples Hotel, 82, Bluff, Yokohama. The land, buildings and contents—in fact all the property as a going concern—were put up first by Mr. Jno. W. Hall quite a quarter of an hour after the advertised time, but elicited only one bid. The auctioneer had announced that there was a mortgage of yen 40,000 and intimated that it would be advisable to begin the bidding at or above that figure. Mr. C. D. Moss offered yen 40,000. No one seemed disposed to raise the bid and after a considerable pause Mr. Hall said the property as a going concern would be withdrawn, and the contents of the buildings sold as per catalogue. He then put up the land and buildings without the contents. For these no offer was forthcoming and he then stated that the land and buildings would be put up to auction at a later date of which notice would be given. The sale of the contents was then proceeded with. There was a large attendance of the public.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. MOTT AND THE SPIRITUAL AWAKENING AMONG JAPANESE STUDENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—The departure of Mr. John R. Mott, Secretary of the World's Student Christian Federation, for China makes possible a summary of what he accomplished during the month he spent in Japan. He could hardly have come at a more opportune time, for he was enabled to take advantage of and to give fresh impetus to the wave of evangelization set in motion by the Forward Movement of the Church known as Taikyō Dendo.

Mr. Mott's success as a general in the field of religious work among students springs from thorough preparation after reconnoitering the situation and unquestioning reliance upon tested spiritual forces. Months before he left America, a league of tried friends throughout the world had begun to pray for him and his coming work in Japan, China and India. In Japan post, press and visitation by Association Secretaries were all employed in incessant preparation during several weeks. It is safe to say that hardly a Christian in the country or a student in the cities selected for special meetings was ignorant of Mr. Mott and his purpose in coming to Japan. Christian students were indefatigable in working up and helping at the meetings. When one considers the vastness and the distractions of a city like Tokyo, the efficiency of the arrangements perfected under the lead of the Imperial University Christian Association seems all the more remarkable.

Shortly after Mr. Mott's arrival, a National Conference of leaders in Christian work among students and other young men was convened in Tokyo, Oct. 3-6. Numbering only 140 delegates, it was as strong as it was select and representative. An analysis shows that it included presidents or deans of eleven Christian schools, 80 delegates from 35 Student and City Christian Associations, 25 missionaries from 16 missions, twelve prominent pastors and editors, Minister Buck, and Hon. K. Kataoka, president of the Lower House. Impartial observers felt that both the personnel and the programme had realized the ambition of its promoters to make it the most notable conference of its kind ever assembled in Japan. One result of the Conference was to win stauncher friends for Young Men's Christian Association and to call forth a general demand for wise extension of its work in order to reach the growing and largely neglected numbers of men in cities and schools. But it also formed the determination to press the evangelization of students so long as the present high tide of opportunity shall continue.

In Japan the goal of Mr. Mott's public work was to present the fact of Christ to students with such force as to lead many of them from passive knowing to active willing. He was fully aware that he could not have added even this one layer had not the foundation been laid by countless conspicuous hands. He had 18 evangelistic meetings in Sendai,

Tokyo, Kyoto, Osaka, Okayama, Kumamoto and Nagasaki, attended by 11,580 young men, of whom 1,464 became earnest inquirers. The student inquirers numbered over 1,000, and of these 140 were medical students, a hard class to touch.

Most of these inquirers, it "deciders," already knew considerable of Christianity, yet or would be misleading to speak of them all as converts. The step they took was for them as momentous as joining the Church ordinarily is for unbelievers in Western lands, but they will almost all require careful instruction before receiving baptism. Harm has been done by thoughtless classing as converts the 5,000 more or less earnest inquirers of the revival in Tokyo last Spring. In fact, only a small proportion of them will be baptized during this year. Mr. Mott's basis of decision was more strict and the following up will be more thorough, but even so it should not be inferred that all of the 1,464 are already upon the threshold of the Church.

Unusual precautions were taken to ensure serious and intelligent decisions. All the meetings where men were to be pressed to decision consisted of three sections: first, an address to awaken a sense of sin and of the need of power to conquer it; second, an address to those who had remained to learn more specifically of power through Christ. After this address Mr. Mott generally spoke as follows:—All of you who wish to declare your earnest desire and purpose to become disciples of Christ, that you may come to know him as your personal Saviour and Lord, will please raise your hand a moment." The full import of this declaration was invariably dwelt upon. Then workers passed cards for the names of those who had raised their hands. Third, came a meeting limited to those who had signed cards, to whom Mr. Mott gave sympathetic warning and counsel.

The difficulty and importance of conserving results were realized from the first. After the closing meeting in each city a Committee of Conservation was appointed to classify inquirers and assign them to responsible persons for visitation and instruction. This was a large task, for in several cities there were more than 200 to be cared for. Special Bible classes, lectures and socials have been arranged. In Kyoto Dr. Davis has been prevailed upon to devote all his time for some weeks to this work. Furthermore, a special fund has been sent by a generous friend to help conserve results and to create similar awakenings in centres not touched by Mr. Mott.

In addition to direct evangelistic work, Mr. Mott touched educational circles by delivering his address on "The Influence of Christianity among the Students of all Lands" in the halls of several Government High Schools. He is the first distinctively religious worker to be invited to speak inside the Tokyo Imperial University.

So much for the appreciable results of the visit and the latent forces it focussed upon the evangelization of students. But its indirect influence, who can forecast? Upon the evangelistic method, upon the educational world in creating confidence in Christianity, upon young men in presenting a noble objectlessness of ability consecrated to a religious calling, upon the whole world as an evidence of the power of spiritual forces when linked to painstaking preparation and concentration upon a well-defined purpose!

GALEN M. FISHER.

Tokyo, Nov., 11, 1901.

PIRACY IN JAPAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—Referring to the paragraph in your paper of this date re "A Cheap Book," I beg to inform you that the book in question does enjoy all the privileges of copyright.

May I also be permitted to express my disgust that your journal should voluntarily give a gratuitous advertisement to a deliberate piracy. For the last decade the rising generation in Japan has been educated on "piracies." In all the Government schools pirated copies of school and textbooks are the order of the day, even the publishers imprint being forged. The copyright law under the new regime is very clear, and the day is not far distant when authors and publishers will assert their rights and protest against this wholesale theft of their brains and property.

Yours faithfully,

HARRY J. SHARP.

Yokohama, Nov. 13th, 1901.

[This is unjust. We have not "voluntarily given any gratuitous advertisement to a deliberate piracy." We mentioned as a piece of news a fact which appeared somewhat strange. If the *Sun* is violating the copyright law there are ample means of restraining it, and we quite agree with Mr. Sharp that it ought to be restrained. —E. J.]

AN INTERESTING RELIC.

Last year, when the allied armies pressed their way towards Peking, the servant of Mr. Edwin Kleine, of Amoy, attached to the German staff, looted a silver communion cup and plate. The pieces, which were of solid silver, bore the following inscription:—"Presented to the Mission of the A. B. C. F. M. at Canton by Dr. Robert Morrison 1832." Mr. Kleine, little knowing the historic value of the pieces, purchased them from his servant, and when the march of the Allies had been completed, brought them down to Amoy. After a time, Mr. Kleine fell sick, and both the doctors of the foreign community being unable to attend him, owing to sickness, Dr. J. A. Otte, of the American Dutch Reformed Church, was called in to attend to him. In the course of conversation with his patient about the nature of the disease, Dr. Otte mentioned how Dr. Morrison had described it and Mr. Kleine said—"I have a cup and plate that were presented to a Mission by Dr. Morrison. I brought it with me from Peking." Dr. Otte replied, "You must be mistaken for Dr. Morrison was not a missionary." Mr. Kleine then produced the pieces. The silver was tarnished and the name at first not discernible, but having polished the silver the inscription was found to be as printed. "Why," exclaimed Dr. Otte, "it was not Dr. Morrison, the eminent physician, but Dr. Morrison, the first missionary to China, that gave these sacred utensils to the first American Missionary Society in China. It is a valuable memento of a great man, whose gift showed the desire and purpose of his whole life, even the salvation of the Chinese. Mr. Kleine died after some time, but not before he presented the cup and plate to Dr. Otte, with the request that they be returned to the Church of the A.B.C.F.M. at Canton, or to the officers of the Board in Boston, if the former was unable to make use of them. In compliance with this request, Dr. Otte brought the relics to Hongkong, and handed them over to Rev. Dr. Hager, who promised that the conditions mentioned should be fulfilled. It is supposed that Dr. Morrison presented the cup and plate to Rev. E. C. Bridgman, for whom he was known to have a great regard and with whom he was intimately associated in the salvation of China. At that period, Dr. Bridgman was the only American Missionary in Canton, and not only instructed several Chinese in English, but also held English services for the English-speaking people of Canton, the seamen at Whampoa and the foreigners at Macao. Dr. Bridgman held communion services for foreign residents in Canton three or four times a year. How the cup and plate found their way to Peking is a mystery. The probability is that they were taken north by some of the Board's missionaries and afterwards stolen. When it was presented, there were no Chinese converts belonging to the Mission, but now there are more than 1000, who are reaping in joy to-day what was sowed in tears.—*China Mail*.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINESE COURT.

A correspondent of the *N.C. Daily News*, writing from Hsian on Oct. 6th said:—

For quite two months the one absorbing topic of talk has been the departure of the Court. That event has focussed the efforts of the officials and suspended their ordinary business. The preparations have been so elaborate that it would have been impossible to complete them by the date first fixed for the return to Peking. The Dowager has always had the reputation for hoarding wealth. The tour to the Western capital has supplied an excellent opportunity for the accumulation of enormous resources. On the route from Taiyuan every place was compelled to contribute to the Imperial Purse. All articles of value—curios, bedding, curtains, drapings—were bagged for her use. The same absorption, repeated in Honan, will ensure considerable appropriations for Her Majesty's house. Some 3,000 carts have been commandeered for this Royal transport. The cost of a single night is roughly £1,000—a fairly large sum for the people of any given district to contribute. But as one remarked, there are many months and more pockets in the Royal Train.

Since the middle of September daily detachments of baggage carts and official retinues have left for the East—destination unknown. On the 5th of October

the members of the Cabinet, with staff and field telegraph, proceeded ahead as the vanguard of the troupe. The streets through which the Royal cortege had to pass were then floored with yellow earth and made gay with stripes of red silk suspended from the roofs across the streetway. Red lanterns were hung up at every door, and tables draped in red, with fruits, sweets, biscuits and incense, were placed along the pavements. The effect was striking and like all Asiatic displays, showy rather than pleasing.

At dawn to-day (the 6th) trumpeters sounded the call to get ready. Immediately the gates of the city were opened and carts, carriers, and couriers began to move. By 7.30 the streets were crowded with spectators. Good order was maintained, and a clear roadway left and kept open by the cavalry that lined the streets on either side. The different uniforms—yellow, red, blue—the variegated banners that fluttered in the breeze, the glittering swords and tridents, had a fine scenic effect as the bright sun began to shine on the throng. By 7.45 the advance cavalry passed. Then came the eunuchs in carts, followed by yellow-jacketed officers with flowing plumes and prancing ponies. Then the Royal sedans, used last year, were carried past each containing some important trophy. Next came the Royal Mounted Bodyguard, ordering the crowds to kneel, and instantly they flopped on to their knees. Soon the outriders, pullers, bearers of the first Yellow Dragoned Chair were in view. The Emperor was pulled by 20 and borne by 16 men, dressed in decorated silk gowns. His chair, like the other three of Imperial colour, was richly draped with embroidered satin and decorated with jade-jewels. His Majesty sat bolt upright, with features that were as fixed as a statue. He looked only straight ahead, as if unaware of the lines of his kneeling subjects, or more likely afraid he might not manifest the self-possession that is the essential mark of dignity and rank. He was looking well, and all assert much better than on his arrival last year.

His chair was followed by that of the "Old Buddha"—as the Dowager is familiarly called. She was dressed (or rather "drowned") in dragoned yellow satin. Her face is long and wan, with high cheek-bones, big mouth, and thick lips. Her eyes gleamed like fire. She was as awake and alert as the Emperor seemed inert and indifferent. Nothing escaped the sharpness of her vision. The beggars received tablets of silver and the curious glances of scorn. Everyone remarked how careworn she looked, and that she was quite ten years older since last year. Her personal baggage occupied the next few litters and relays of bearers.

In striking contrast with the weird countenance of the Dowager was the young face of the Empress. Her chair halted for a little, and as it was open there was time for a good view. She seemed rather embarrassed by the crowds and stole nervous, furtive glances on either side. She looks an innocent ordinary official's daughter, but the paint, powder, and gewgaws spoil a pretty face. She was followed by the chief concubines—men of muscle and evident will, but destitute of brains and character. After their baggage came the Heir Apparent, but he was invisible. Then the Royal Princes of the Blood, and finally the Minister of the Grand Council—Yung Lu. These men had the bearing of refinement so conspicuous by its absence in the others. Then next passed a train of carts with the innumerable attendants that are at once the glory and the disgrace of an Asiatic Court.

By 8 a.m. the South Gate was reached. It was necessary, according to the fengshui of the route that the South not the East Gate (which is the direct and near way) be the exit from the city, so a détour was made. At the gates the gentry presented yellow silk umbrellas, and the Dowager again indulged in scattering her silver sticks. The south-east corner of the city was rounded—a halt made in the Eastern Suburb to pray in a Taoist Temple for a propitious journey—a prayer in which the bitterest foe would willingly join without deceit.

The one important point in the procedure was the precedence given to or acquired by the Emperor. He came into the city under the heel of the imperious aunt. He went out to-day as the Head of the Empire. May he rule in undisputed authority and with wisdom this populous land.

THE EPISCOPAL CONFERENCE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

The Rev. William Carson Shaw, writing in the *San Francisco Chronicle*, thus summarises the work of the remarkable conference of the Protestant Episcopal Church which was held in that city during October:—

For fifteen days this wise and conservative body of churchmen has been gathered together in consideration of ways and means for the advancement of Christ's kingdom, and during these days, be it said

with pride, that not one act of indignity was shown. With a calm deliberation every subject was considered. As one recalls the scores of memorials and resolutions offered both in the House of Bishops and Deputies, every one of importance, it is hard to separate those from the others that are of vital interest and importance. But there were some questions, however, that have commanded an unusual public interest. Among them ought to be mentioned the fact that the house acquired a new president, Rev. Dr. Lindsay of Boston, who, although it was his first experience as president of the house, presided in a manner to give entire satisfaction to every member.

The principal amendments to the constitution of the church was a change in the title and name of the presiding Bishop. Heretofore the officer has been known as the presiding Bishop of the House of Bishops, but he is now known as the presiding Bishop of this church. The age limit of a priest before he could be ordained was reduced from 35 to 30 years. The two amendments to the constitution that provoked the most interest and discussion were those relating to the extension of the Episcopal oversight of congregations not yet prepared to accept the full service as provided by the prayer book. It is called the Huntington resolution, and is known as the "open door" policy. For years Dr. Huntington has fathered this movement, and in the closing hours of this convention saw in a slight measure his desires realized. While the original amendment was not adopted, still provision has been made for such spiritual oversight, with some strict limitations, which accord with the practice already established by individual Bishops.

The question relating to marriage and divorce, in which was sought to bring about the most extreme measures of legislation, was defeated. It was proposed to prohibit the remarriage of people divorced on any ground whatsoever. The canon law on this whole matter stands unchanged, and the law providing for the remarriage of the innocent party to a divorce, on the grounds of infidelity, remains unaltered. It was further sought to introduce a most stringent discipline in relation to divorced people and the sacraments of the church. This too, was happily defeated, and now stands as formerly as practically laid down in the rubrics of the office of holy communion.

The convention, however, recognizing that some steps should be taken to arrest the present resulting evils, appointed a committee to confer with other Christian bodies to bring about a more uniform practice of marriage. Should the efforts of this committee result successfully a great advance step will have been made and all the consideration that has been given the subject will not be lost.

The missionary work of the church took a great step forward in the creation of six new missionary jurisdictions, namely, the Philippine islands, Porto Rico, Hankow, Hawaii, Kansas and Cuba, and provided Bishops for them with the exception of Hawaii, Kansas and Cuba. It was further sought to create a missionary jurisdiction out of the diocese of Springfield, but the lay vote of the House of the Deputies defeated the proposal. That which appeared the most difficult of all the questions was most happily settled—the care and oversight of the see of Honolulu. An arrangement was made by which the present Bishop resigns on the 1st of April, 1902, and the diocese passes under the jurisdiction of the American church, a Bishop to be appointed after that date, or to remain under the direction of a Bishop until a missionary Bishop can be appointed.

A question that was expected to receive some attention by the convention was laid over until 1904. It was in relation to a change of name in the church. The advocates of this step, realizing that the time was not ripe for such a step, readily consented. Realizing that the whole matter is but a campaign of education, a committee was appointed, consisting of five Bishops, five priests and five laymen, with instructions to gather a census of opinion of the whole church and submit it at the next general convention for some action.

The proposed marginal readings were adopted, and the committee allowed to issue copies to every minister of the church, containing the proposed revisions on readings written on the margin.

The next place of meeting will be Boston, and the year 1904.

The nomination of Rev. Frederic William Keator of Dubuque, Ia., to the missionary diocese of Olympia, is very popular with the Western deputations as he is conceded to be one of the hardest workers in his section of the country. He is a native of Pennsylvania, having been born at Homestead, Wayne county, in 1855. At an early age he moved to Illinois with his parents, and after a common school education entered Yale University. Upon his graduation in 1880, he took a two years' course in the law college of that institution. After having practiced his profession for eight years in Chicago, he became interested in church work with the present Bishop of North Dakota, Right Rev. Samuel C. Edsall, D.D.

Through the instrumentality of the latter, he was induced to take a course in theology at the Western Seminary. Upon being ordained a priest in 1891, he assumed charge of the Church of the Atonement at Edgewater, Ill. On January 1st, 1896, he resigned to accept the rectorship of Grace Church at Freeport, whence he received a call to his present position, that of rector of St. John's Church of Dubuque, Ia.

While little is known on this (Pacific) Coast of Rev. Charles H. Brent, the nominee for the Bishopric of the missionary diocese of the Philippines, he is very well known in Boston, Mass. He is a native of Canada, about 35 years of age, but has spent almost his whole life in this country.

Rev. Dr. John S. Lindsay, president of the House of Deputies, said of him last night: "Rev. Charles H. Brent deserves commendation for his faithful services both as first assistant to Bishop Hall of Vermont, when that gentleman was in charge of St. John, the Evangelist, Church, and as Coadjutor to Rev. John Talbot of St. Stephen's Church in Boston. He is very intellectual, a hard student, a broad reader, and has great power for the dissemination of knowledge. As a preacher, he is rather clear than eloquent. He ranks among the liberal high churchmen. He is very devoted to his work, and full of the spirit of self-sacrifice. He is particularly interested in all questions of economics and sociology, and his sermons deal largely in a practical application of Christianity to the social relations of life. He is also a ready and effective writer, having contributed largely to church and other periodicals.

Rev. Dr. Charles Campbell Pierce, who was nominated for the missionary diocese of North Dakota, is well known all over the United States, especially in Army circles. He is a chaplain in the United States Army and was recently invalided home from Manila, where he had seen hard service. No man in the Army is more popular than Chaplain Pierce. He has always been a staunch fighter for the welfare of the soldiers, and his well-known stand in favour of the canteen was in that line.

He is a native of New Jersey. After spending several years at college he entered and completed the course at the Kansas Theological School. In 1882 he was appointed chaplain of the Ninth Cavalry, but resigned after two years. In 1888 he was made post chaplain, remaining in the service since that time.

Rev. James Addison Ingle has been in China since 1883, and, with the exception of a few months, has spent all his time in Hankow. He has built up a splendid parish, one of the strongest in China, and his influence has extended far up the Yang-tse valley, so that he is well equipped to undertake the work of the new episcopate. He was born in Frederick, Md., and is a graduate of the University of Virginia.

Rev. Dr. William Cabell Brown of Brazil, who has been elected to the diocese of Porto Rico, is considered to be most eminently fitted for the position. He has served for many years among the Spanish and Portuguese of Brazil, and has thoroughly acquired a knowledge and understanding of the language, character, traditions and customs of the people.

The nominee for Porto Rico is about 40 years of age, was born in Virginia and is a descendant of the famous Cabell family, which was one of the F. F. V.'s of Virginia. As a boy he graduated from the Episcopal High School, taking a course in law at the University of Virginia, and going to the University of the South at Suwanee, where he graduated from the theological course. Suwanee recently conferred the degree of doctor of divinity upon Dr. Brown for his work in translating the Book of Common Prayer into Brazilian. He has been in Brazil for ten years, and is at present in charge of the Church of Our Savior, Rio Grande do Sul.—*Chronicle*.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

DEATH OF LI HUNG-CHANG.

Shanghai, Nov. 8.
Li Hung-chang died at noon on the 7th instant.

ENGLAND IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

Admiral Watson succeeds Lord Charles Beresford as second in command of the British Mediterranean Squadron; and Admiral Hammett replaces Admiral Watson as Superintendent of Malta Dockyard.

[NOTE.—Many residents in Japan will remember the gallant captain of H.M.S. *Leander* on this station in the early '90's. Born in 1846, Burgess Watson entered the Navy in September, 1860, and gradually rose

by good work till he obtained his Captaincy in December, 1885. On August 25, 1899 he became a Rear-Admiral. Of Admiral Hammet we read in the *Navy List*:—Served and was slightly wounded in the expedition to Tangtung, Poting, and Outricgpoi, near Swatow, in China, under Commodore Oliver Jones, in January, 1869, while Sub-Lieutenant of H.M.S. *Rodney*; recommended for Albert Medal for saving life, 26th February, 1874; Commander of *Minotaur* during Egyptian war, 1882 (Egyptian Medal Khedive's Bronze Star, Medjidie 3rd Class); Captain's Good Service Pension, 19th March, 1898. *Vide* Royal Humane Society's Medals.

FRANCE AND TURKEY.

It is telegraphed from Vienna that France has explained to the Powers that she does not aim at any conquest in her dispute with Turkey.

Later.

A circular issued by the French Government declares that there is no intention of permanently occupying Mitylene.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Lord Kitchener telegraphs under date of the 6th inst. that the Boer loss in the action with Benson's column was 44 killed and 100 wounded. The Boers took nothing except the guns.

SIR W. HARCOURT ON SOUTH AFRICA.

Shanghai, Nov. 9.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt, in a letter to the *Times*, indicts the Government's policy and conduct of the war, and declares that the banishment of Boers and the confiscation of their property are unconstitutional and mischievous.

A NEW PRINCE OF WALES.

Shanghai, Nov. 10.

The Duke of Cornwall has been created Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester.

THE FRENCH AT MITYLENE.

Great Britain does not intend to interfere in any way at Mitylene. She does not regard the French action with any disfavour.

SALISBURY ON THE WAR.

Shanghai, Nov. 11.

The Marquis of Salisbury, speaking at the Guildhall, said that it was a matter of congratulation that the peace of the world was so little disturbed, and that the cloud over the Mediterranean had passed away. The South-African war was the only really serious matter. He deprecated causeless pessimism with regard to that subject. It was not possible to say publicly all that was going on, but substantial progress was being made. Boer independence was incompatible with British security, and the country was resolved that this terrible war should not recur, and that danger must be removed from this corner of the empire.

FRANCE AND TURKEY.

Later.

The Sultan, having conceded all the French demands, resumes diplomatic relations and the French fleet leaves Mitylene.

ARTILLERY ACCIDENT.

Owing to the imperfect closing of a big gun on board the *Royal Sovereign* at practice, six artillerymen were killed and the Commander and thirteen bluejackets wounded.

SALISBURY'S SPEECH.

Shanghai, Nov. 12.

The newspapers are generally disappointed by Lord Salisbury's speech, since it contained no indication of greater vigour in hastening the end of the war, thus leaving unrelieved the feeling that the Government even now does not realise the nature of the task.

THE "ROYAL SOVEREIGN" ACCIDENT.

A later telegram says it is believed that the smouldering of the cartridge previously fired ignited the other cartridge when loading, as the explosion occurred before the breech was closed. The gun was a 6-inch piece. Captain Spurway (R.M.A.), and five men were killed, and nineteen were injured, including Commander Sir Robert K. Arbuthnot.

SOUTH AFRICAN NEWS.

Shanghai, Nov. 13.

All the reserve cavalry squadrons have been ordered to prepare drafts, as strong as possible, to reinforce the regiments in South Africa.

The casualty lists show that the total number of Benson's casualties was 86 killed and 216 wounded.

Since the 4th inst, 168 Boers have been killed or wounded and 149 taken prisoners.

General Lord Methuen is moving against Delarey and Kemp.

The Boers under De Wet have been recently collecting in the north-eastern districts of the Orange River Colony. British columns are moving thither to disperse them.

AUSTRALIAN CRICKET.

The South Australians have beaten MacLaren's English team by 234 runs.

DISASTROUS GALE IN BRITAIN.

Shanghai, Nov. 14.

A gale has swept over the whole of the British Isles, doing immense damage. Fourteen wrecks occurred and fifteen persons were drowned. The Calais packet steamer *Nord* sank the lightship off the Dover pier works. Her crew of sixteen were drowned. The *Nord* is ashore on the South Foreland.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Later.

The Boers under Maritz attacked Picquetberg but were repulsed, losing seven.

THE STORM.

The Dover lightship crew were saved. A revenue cutter has been wrecked near Leith. Twenty-three men were drowned.

MARQUIS ITO.

Marquis Ito has had an interview with M. Delcassé, French Minister for Foreign Affairs.

(RECEIVED AT THE LEGATION OF FRANCE.)

LI HUNG-CHANG.

Saigon, Nov. 8.

Li Hung-chang is dead. Prince Ching assumes the direction of affairs.

FRANCE AND TURKEY.

M. Bapst, French *Chargé d'Affaires* in Constantinople, has addressed to the Sublime Porte an imperative note, formulating new demands; notably the legal recognition of the schools and all the religious establishments placed under the protection of France.

Saigon, Nov. 9.

The Sublime Porte has made it known that it has decided to give satisfaction to the different demands of France. M. Delcassé has replied that the naval division will leave Mitylene when he has received communication of the Sultan's order ratifying the decision of the Porte.

Saigon, Nov. 10.

The French journals express their satisfaction at the settlement of the Franco-Turkish complication. Most of the papers require that the Porte should give substantial guarantees.

English, Russian, Austrian and Italian newspapers approve of the conduct of France.

An irade of the Sultan gives satisfaction to the first demands of France concerning the debts of various private persons and to all subsequent demands concerning the recognition of the legal existence of the schools, religious establishments. Consequently the French squadron will quit Mitylene and M. Constans will return presently to Constantinople.

(RECEIVED IN TOKYO.)

DEATH OF LI HUNG-CHANG.

Li Hung-chang died on the 7th instant at 10.30 a.m. It is expected that he will be succeeded by Wang Wen-shao, and that the latter's *remplacant* will be Governor Yuan Shih-kai.

[Wang Wen-shao is one of the conservative leaders.—Ed. J.M.]

The position of Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, vacant owing to the death of its recent occupant, is to be filled by Mr. Lü, now Chinese Representative in Berlin. Pending Lü's arrival in Peking, Mr. Na Tung will act as *locum tenens*.

CHINESE TARIFF.

The method of levying the new *ad valorem* duty is to add ten per cent. to the invoiced value of goods, and impose a duty of 5 per cent. on the total. Doubts having arisen, however, as to whether freight and insurance are to be included in the invoice value, the question has been propounded and answered in the affirmative. The Commissioner of Customs has stated that this method will be applied even at ports where no announcement has been made.

TROUBLE IN KOREA.

In connection with a project of uniting Song-jui and Kil-ju, in Hamyondo, the people of the locality became considerably excited, and Mr. Hayashi, fearing that injury might be done to the persons or property of Japanese subjects, urged the Korean Government to take prompt measures, but the project of combination having been abandoned, things resumed their normal condition.

THE TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

The Russian *Official Gazette* of the 9th of November published a report from Mr. de Witte, Minister of Foreign Affairs, made to the Tsar, to the effect that on the anniversary of His Majesty's coronation, namely, November 3rd, the Trans-Asian Railway had been opened for traffic, from the Trans-Baikal station to Vladivostock and Port Arthur. The report also said that the prosecution of the enterprise had been attended with many difficulties, but that these had been successfully overcome, and temporary (?) traffic would be continued over the whole route from the date of its opening. The Port Arthur section of the road, however, was very roughly constructed, and it was anticipated that some two years would be required to get it into complete order.

(FROM THE "N.C. DAILY NEWS.")

SERIOUS FIRES AT TIENSIN.

Tientsin, Nov. 2.

The godowns of Messrs. Droste, Batouieff & Co. were totally destroyed by fire last night. By the united efforts of the military and civilians of all nationalities the fire was prevented from spreading to the premises of Messrs. Mackenzie & Co. The fire originated in cargo stored in the open compound, covered with matting.

Two small fires occurred also in other places last night.

Later.

The Welsh Fusiliers' barracks, adjoining Messrs. Droste's premises, were also totally destroyed, and two of the Fusiliers were burnt to death.

The fire originated in the barracks, not on Messrs. Droste's premises. If there had been a strong wind blowing, half Tientsin would have been destroyed.

A fire also occurred in the British barracks at Sinho (near Tangku), and considerable damage was done.

People here are recalling the fires that took place previous to last year's outbreak.

The damage done last night is estimated at Pts. 150,000 at least.

THE CHINESE COURT.

Yenshih, Nov. 5.

Their Majesties left Loyang this morning and arrived in this town at 5 o'clock this afternoon. The Court remains here over-night.

Before leaving Loyang this morning Imperial audience was granted to Chu Chi-yao, Taotai of the Tsangyang Intendency of Hupeh province.

Kunghsien, Nov. 5.

Their Majesties arrived here from Yenshihsien his afternoon at 2 o'clock and will remain here a whole day. [Note.—Kunghsien is five days' journey from K'ai-feng: the five stages being Fanshuihsien, Kunghsien, Chongchou, Chungmouhsien, and (the last stage) K'ai-feng, the capital of Honan province, starting on the 7th inst. (to-day) from Kunghsien, here, and if there are no extra stoppages en route, he Court should arrive at K'ai-feng on the 11th inst.—Translator.]

Tientsin, Nov. 7.

The Court is due at K'ai-feng on the 14th inst.

Tientsin, Nov. 7.

Orders have been given that the palace at Hsian not vacated by the Court is to be kept intact.

SIR ERNEST SATOW AT HONGKONG.

Hongkong, Nov. 5.

Sir Ernest Satow, British Minister to China, arrived in H.M.S. *Blenheim* this (Tuesday) afternoon. He was received with a guard of honour of the Welsh Fusiliers and the ship fired a salute. He is staying with the Governor, Sir Henry Blake.

Peking, November 7.

The Russian Minister has been urging Li Hung-chang to sign the Manchurian Convention, but unavailingly. Li's sickness being so serious that his recovery is quite hopeless. Yesterday he asked the Government to order Prince Ching to return at once to Peking, and himself telegraphed to Prince Ching to return at once, as he expected momentarily to breathe his last.

Tientsin, November 7.

Li's death recalls Prince Ching, who returns to Peking to-morrow.

(FROM "DER OSTASIATISCHE LLOYD.")
NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Berlin, Nov. 5.

In Germany the greatest indignation prevails about Mr. Chamberlain, who in a public speech compared the campaign in South Africa with those of other countries, also with that of Germany in 1870-71. The German Press exhorts England that certain persons should not use a language which must carry Germany into the channels of an Anti-British Policy.

Although the Sultan has yielded to their demands the French keep occupied the ports of the Island of Mytilene, until full security is given for the payment of all claims.

The Great Golden Medal for Art and Science has been conferred upon the famous Geographer Baron von Richthofen.

Berlin, Nov. 6.

The British Press is making advances in an extraordinary way to Russia. The papers are hinting that if Russia would comply with the wishes of Great Britain, England would not object to Russia taking Manchuria, and Japan Korea. In this case Great Britain would demand as a compensation the acknowledgment of her claims in the Yangtze Valley. The British propositions are very adversely criticised by the Russian and the German Press, who both are giving expression to the views held by the official circles of their respective countries.

Wurtemberg, whose postal administration is separated from that of the German Empire according to Article 52 of the Constitution, has resolved to adopt the postal stamps of the Empire.

The last detachments of German troops having arrived at home, H.M. the Emperor has issued an army-order through which he recognises in a most hearty way the achievements of the German Expeditionary Corps in China. The Norddeutsche Lloyd received an official communication in which the Government renders thanks to the Company for services during the China troubles.

Berlin, Nov. 7.

The Porte has sent a note to the French Embassy which is reported to contain a settlement with regard to the wharves and the redemption of the steamer *Adibazar*. No French troops have been landed at Mytilene. The German Press reviews the occurrences in Turkey very calm; the papers do not anticipate any international difficulties, but consider the action of France to be terminated with the naval demonstration at the ports of Mytilene.

It is now stated that the Porte has applied to the Russian Embassy at Constantinople for assistance in the French affair. The Russian Ambassador however, declined to interfere and strongly advised the Porte to settle at once all claims of France.

BANK OF JAPAN.

BANKING ACCOUNT.

On Saturday, Nov. 9th:—

Dr.	Yen.
Share capital fully paid up	30,000,000
Reserve fund and other liabilities to shareholders... ..	17,370,443
Amount of convertible notes issued	181,241,828
Government deposits	12,954,814
General deposits	11,590,542
Exchange liability	31,788
Total	253,284,828

Cr.

Discount notes	27,251,905
Foreign discount notes	12,421,073
Treasury loan to Government	22,000,000
Temporary " "	20,500,000
General loans	34,988,625
Exchange liability	1,668,606
Government bonds	53,837,540
Property	2,416,086
Bullion and Specie	69,200,991
Total	253,284,828

ISSUE ACCOUNT.

Daily average during past week:—

Amount of convertible notes	182,533,466
Bullion and Specie:—	
Gold	67,731,127
Silver	500,000
Total	68,231,127

Securities:—

Government bonds	28,946,542
Government certificates	51,500,000
Government bills	3,400,765
Commercial notes	30,455,032
Total	114,302,339

These accounts, compared with those of the previous week, show:—

Specie Reserve:—

	Increase.	Decrease.
Gold	—	277,648
Silver	—	—
General loans	—	318,483
Government deposits... ..	—	522,243
General deposits... ..	4,533,189	—

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

<i>Doric</i> , British steamer, 2,936, Harry Smith, 8th Nov.,—Hongkong via ports, and 7th Nov., Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.
<i>Kobe Maru</i> , Japanese steamer, 1,615, R. Swain, 8th Nov.,—Shanghai via ports, 2nd Nov., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
<i>Kurdistan</i> , British steamer, 1,929, E. H. Todd, 8th Nov.,—Hongkong, 30th Oct., General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
<i>Matsuyama Maru</i> , Japanese steamer, 1,959, De La Lande, 8th Nov.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
<i>Shinagawa Maru</i> , Japanese steamer, 1,001, Y. Oda, 9th Nov.,—Yokkaichi, 8th Nov., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
<i>Bayern</i> , German steamer, 3,128, H. Bleeker, 9th Nov.,—Hamburg and Bremen via ports, and Kobe 8th Nov., Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.
<i>Prometheus</i> , British steamer, 3,583, R. Day, 10th Nov.,—Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 7th Nov., General.—Butterfield & Swire.
<i>Teade Kan</i> , Japanese cruiser, 4,800, Capt. H. Takezumi, 10th Nov.,—Kure, 7th Nov.
<i>America Maru</i> , Japanese steamer, 3,256, P. H.

Going, 10th Nov.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, 23rd Oct., Mails & General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Tenshin Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,706, T. Tibbals, 11th Nov.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Machaon, British steamer, 4,276, Thompson, 11th Nov.,—Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 10th Nov., General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Tokiwa Kan (37), Japanese cruiser, 9,855, Captain Yashima, 11th Nov.,—Kure.

Sunimoye Maru, Japanese steamer, H. Yada, 11th Nov.,—Yokkaichi, 10th Nov., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer 437, I. Shimidzu, 11th Nov.,—Yokkaichi, 10th Nov., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Glenshiel, British steamer, 2,204, J. McGillivray, 12th Nov.,—London via ports, and Kobe, 10th Nov., General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Fushiki Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,110, N. Nielsen, 12th Nov.,—Kobe, 11th Nov., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yamaguchi Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,038, S. Yoshizawa, 13th Nov.,—Kobe, 11th Nov., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Strathgyle, British steamer, 3,284, Gordon, 13th Nov.,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 11th Nov., General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Glenogle, British steamer, 2,398, Wm. Frakes, 13th Nov.,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 11th Nov., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, Y. Oda, 13th Nov.,—Yokkaichi, 12th Nov., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Ernest Simons, French steamer, 2,260, Vaquier, 14th Nov.,—Marseilles via ports, Kobe 13th Nov., Mails and General.—M.M. S.S. Co.

Nippon Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,072, W. W. Greene, 14th Nov.,—Hongkong via ports, Kobe 13th Nov., Mails & General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

Elginshire, British ship, 2,038, E. Stott, 8th Nov.,—Tacoma, Wash., Ballast.—T. M. Laffin.

Dardanus, British steamer, 2,992, T. G. Steeves, 6th Nov.,—Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Kavaga Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,214, H. Fraser, 8th Nov.,—Sydney and Melbourne via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Petrona, British Tank steamer, 1,148, L. E. Snape, 8th Nov.,—Balak Padpan, Koetei.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 347, I. Shimidzu, 8th Nov.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Jinsen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,433, I. Higo, 8th Nov.,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sunimoye Maru, Japanese steamer, 867, K. Yada, 8th Nov.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Marburg, German steamer, 3,887, Zachraie, 9th Nov.,—Havre, Hamburg and Bremen via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Doric, British steamer, 2,936, Harry Smith, 9th Nov.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

Kurdistan, British steamer, 1,929, E. H. Todd, 9th Nov.,—New York via ports and Suez Canal, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Omi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,533, J. Arakawa, 9th Nov.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Woyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,158, S. Kohno, 9th Nov.,—Fushiki, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, Y. Oda, 10th Nov.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Matsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,959, De La Lande, 10th Nov.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Prometheus, British steamer, 3,583, R. Day, 11th Nov.,—Manila, P.I., Ballast.—Butterfield & Swire.

Japan, British steamer, 2,795, C. C. Talbot, 11th Nov.,—London via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

America Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,256, P. H. Going, 12th Nov.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Hatachi Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,827, H. Cope, 12th Nov.,—Kure and Moji, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 735, I. Shimidzu, 12th Nov.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Wakamura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, K. Kato, 12th Nov.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sunimoye Maru, Japanese steamer, 867, K. Yada, 12th Nov.,—Yokkaichi via Handa, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Glenshiel, British steamer, 2,205, J. McGillivray, 12th Nov.—Tacoma, Wash., Ballast.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Frant (12), French cruiser, 3,644, Capt. Adam, 12th Nov.—Shanghai.

Glengyle, British steamer, 2,398, Wm. Frakes, 13th Nov.—Victoria, B.C., and Tacoma, Wash., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Tenshin Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,706, T. Tibballs, 13th Nov.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kakate Kan (38), Japanese cruiser, 9,800, Captain H. Taketomi, 13th Nov.—Kure.

Kobe Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,645, R. Swain, 14th Nov.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Strathgyle, British steamer, 3,284, Gordon, 14th Nov.—San Francisco via Hakodate and San Diego, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Fushiki Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,110, N. Nielsen, 14th Nov.—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, Y. Oda, 14th Nov.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Iku Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,917, Kawamura, 14th Nov.—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per British steamer *Doric*, from Hongkong via ports:—Lieut. Hitchins, R.A., Mr. T. D. McKay, Mr. Thos. Fisher, Mrs. N. Barker, Mr. Wenzel, Mr. Roland Sander, Mrs. Wm. Blodgett, Mr. L. R. Rudgins, Mr. C. Gibbons, Mr. M. M. Langhorn, Mr. R. P. Grear, Mr. Jno. W. Campbell, Mr. Haeseler, Mr. Detrick, Mrs. Wm. Blodgett, Miss Z. T. Ozaki, Miss Asa Inouye, Mr. Wm. Schwartz, Mr. R. Dolge, and Mr. Emil Keihl, in cabin. For San Francisco:—Miss C. S. Burnett, Mr. Chas. B. Schilling, Mrs. J. Shellabarger, Mr. J. Samson, Mr. C. D. Findlay, Mr. Kappler, Mr. Alfred Gilka-Botsaw, Hon. H. D. Green, Mr. J. W. Gaines, Jr., Mrs. Jno. George, Dr. A. D. Drew, Mr. Chew Kwei Yat and servant, Mr. E. Schober, Mr. J. B. Eames, Mr. F. W. Maze, Mr. R. Schmidt, Dr. Rennie, Hon. S. B. Jack, Hon. J. W. Gaines, Hon. D. H. Mercer, Mr. S. Nomura, Mr. Justus Briggs, Mr. B. J. Radigan, Rev. C. F. Reid, and Mrs. A. D. Drew and 3 children, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Kobe Maru*, from Shanghai via ports:—Mr. Y. Sawaki, and Mr. J. Kirby, in cabin; Mr. Sakai, Mr. L. Martinolich, Mr. N. Terao, Mr. T. Watanabe, and Mr. T. Iliaki, in second class; 18, in steerage.

Per German steamer *Bayern*, from Europe via ports:—Mr. and Mrs. E. Harvey, Dr. Kurt Pfand, Capt. Most, Capt. Koch, Lieut. Lettre, Mr. John Becker, Mr. F. Balbona, Mrs. Komor, child and amah, Mr. S. Komor, Mr. and Mrs. Kuhn, Miss Moss, Mr. Fisher, Miss Parker, Miss Phillips, Miss Stevens, and Rev. J. F. Wilson, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *America Maru*, from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mrs. J. H. Ballagh, Miss E. S. Beaver, Miss K. W. Beaver, Mr. P. V. Busch, Rev. J. J. Chapman, Mrs. J. J. Chapman, Mrs. F. H. Davis, Rev. F. W. Field, Mrs. F. W. Field and 2 children, Mr. A. B. Giles, Mrs. Y. Hirose and child, Capt. I. Ito, Miss N. Murphy, Miss J. Murphy, Rev. W. H. Mockridge, Mrs. C. F. McWilliams and child, Bishop J. McKim, Mrs. J. McKim, Miss G. Manchester, Miss H. E. Manchester, Miss H. F. Parmelee, Mr. J. S. Robertson, Mrs. J. S. Robertson, Miss M. E. Robertson, Master J. D. Robertson, Justice Patrick Real, Mrs. Patrick Real, Mr. E. P. T. Real, Miss K. Real, Lieut. W. Schwarz, Mr. E. J. Spencer, Mr. S. Togo, Mr. Y. Tsumaki and servant, Mr. R. Willis, Miss E. E. Wallace, and Mrs. H. Yokota, in cabin. For Kobe:—Miss A. S. Adams, Rev. H. J. Bennett, Dr. D. Landsborough, Miss G. Suthon, and Mr. Alexander Miln, in cabin. For Shanghai:—Miss M. E. Andrews, Miss J. E. Chapin, Mrs. E. H. Conger, Mrs. J. A. Drake, Miss A. M. Edmonds, Miss H. R. Galloway, Miss M. A. Holme, Rev. J. H. Ingram, Mrs. J. H. Ingram and 2 children, Miss E. C. Shaw, Dr. H. V. Murray, Mr. K. T. McCoy, Miss K. L. Ogborn, Mrs. J. E. Roller, Mrs. G. L. Roberts, Miss C. Williams, Mrs. J. H. Rolker, Miss A. Rolker, Rev. C. A. Stanley, Mrs. C. A. Stanley, and Gen. Thad. S. Sherretts, in cabin. For Hongkong:—Rev. W. C. Clapp, Mrs. W. C. Clapp, Dr. J. M. Crago, Mr. Paul Hoefel, Mr. H. A. Hoffman, Mr. Leong Min Hing, Mr. Granville Moore, Mr. J. P. McCoy, Mr. Fred. Simpech, Rev. J. A. Stanton, Jr., Mrs. J. A. Stanton, and Mrs. Yang Wai Pin and son in cabin.

Per French steamer *Ernest Simons*, from Marseilles via ports:—Mr. M. Stempel, Mr. and Mrs. MacBain and 2 infants and amah, Mr. S. Awoki, Miss Taniyama, Mr. Honda, Mr. Yansan, Mr. Gensoul, Mr. Chevenard, Mr. Le Meunier, Mr. Perrin, Mr. Reynaud, Sisters Balleste and Pestal, Mr. Nerra and 1 boy, Mr. C. de Pommaynoe, Mr. Gleizeset Chazanny, Mr. Vioravanti, Mr. Verrari,

Mr. G. C. Allock, Mr. Krien, and Mr. J. A. Ailion in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Nippon Maru*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Marshall, Mr. Wilson Porter, Mr. Webb, Mr. C. F. Heinlein, Mr. Th. Bunge, Mr. Godiecy, Mr. Harry Arthur, Mr. R. W. Borthwick, and Mr. D. C. Greene in cabin. For San Francisco:—Mr. F. R. Callundun, Mr. J. T. Sullivan, Rev. J. M. and Mrs. Alexander, Miss Alexander, Mr. J. K. Carpenter, Mr. A. Carpenter, Mrs. L. Evans, Mr. S. Jacobs, Dr. J. J. Kinyoun, Dr. F. R. Harkinson, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Ranes, Mr. J. M. Frazer, Mrs. Taylor, Miss Strong, Mrs. N. J. Foote, Mr. Geo. S. Beebe, and Capt. F. W. Brunner, R.E. in cabin.

DEPARTED.

Per Japanese steamer *Kisuga Maru*, for Australia via ports:—Dr. H. C. Falkino, Mr. G. Hammersley, Mr. K. Nambu, Mr. R. Toyokawa, Mr. F. S. Goodison, Baron S. Ozeki, Mr. T. Tachihara, Mrs. Moses and child, Miss E. Howard, Miss Leggett, Mrs. A. Torney, Miss Ida Torney, Miss M. Torney, Mr. L. Ehrmann, Mrs. and Miss Inglis, and Mrs. Stirling and infant, in cabin; Mrs. K. Yoshida, and Mr. F. Fernandez, in second class; 23, in steerage.

Per British steamer *Doric*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Paymaster U. G. Ammen, U.S.N., Mrs. Elizabeth C. Allison, Lieut. O. L. Bickford, Mr. Alfred Gilka-Botsaw, Mr. John R. Bradley, Mr. Justus Briggs, Miss C. S. Burnett, Miss Davis, Mr. E. Dolge, Dr. A. D. Drew, Mrs. A. D. Drew and 3 children, Mr. J. B. Eames, Mr. Chas. D. Findlay, Hon. J. W. Gaines, Mr. J. W. Gaines, Jr., Mrs. John George, Miss Gill, Mr. L. Gockheere, Hon. H. D. Green, Miss A. Hager, Miss E. Hager, Hon. S. M. Jack, Mr. B. Kappler, Mr. Emil Kiehl, Miss M. E. Manning, Hon. D. H. Marcer, Mr. F. E. Haze, Mr. K. Nanjo, Mr. D. L. Nathan, Mr. L. D. Nathan, Mrs. L. D. Nathan, Mr. S. Nomura, Mr. Otis A. Poole, Mr. O. M. Poole, Mr. Harold I. Pratt, Mrs. H. I. Pratt, Mr. B. J. Radigan, Rev. C. F. Reid, Dr. Rennie, Mrs. C. S. Roberts, Miss Roberts, Mr. J. Samson, Mr. Chas. B. Schilling, Mr. R. Schmidt, Mr. L. Schober, Mr. J. G. Scott, Mrs. J. Schellabarger, Miss G. K. Thomas, and Mr. Chew Kai Yat in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *America Maru*, for Hongkong via ports:—Miss A. P. Adams, Mr. H. J. Bennett, Miss M. E. Andrews, Mrs. D. H. Brush, Miss Brush, Mrs. M. B. Buford, Miss J. E. Chalin, Rev. W. C. Clapp, Mrs. W. C. Clapp, Mrs. E. H. Conger, Dr. J. M. Crago, Mrs. J. R. Drake, Dr. A. M. Edmonds, Miss H. F. Galloway, Mrs. H. D. Graham, Mr. C. F. Heinlein, Mr. A. Herbst, Jr., Mr. Leong Min Hing, Mr. Paul Hoefel, Miss M. Holme, Mr. H. A. Hoffman, Rev. J. H. Ingram, Mrs. J. H. Ingram and child, Miss Ingram, Mr. R. Lyons, Dr. A. Miln, Mr. C. S. Moore, Dr. H. V. Murray, Mr. H. Noftaly, Miss K. E. Ogborn, Mrs. Yang Wai Pin, Master Pin, Mr. G. H. Pritchard, Mrs. G. H. Pritchard, Mrs. J. H. Roberts, Mrs. J. K. Roller, Lieut. Com. A. Roussine, Mrs. J. H. Rolker, Miss A. Rolker, Mrs. H. H. Rutherford, Miss E. C. Shaw, Gen. T. S. Sherretts, Mr. F. Simpech, Rev. C. A. Stanley, Mrs. C. A. Stanley, Rev. J. A. Stanton, Jr., Mrs. J. A. Stanton, Miss G. H. Suthon, Mrs. J. T. Tompkins and infant, Mr. E. H. Tuska, Mrs. H. C. Ward, Miss Ward, Mrs. F. W. Watts, and Miss C. Williams in cabin.

Per British steamer *Japan*, for London via ports:—Miss M. Thornton, Mr. A. Levett, Mr. A. W. Newton, Mr. G. Gracewood, Mr. P. V. Morgan, and Mr. J. W. Earle, in cabin.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

Dullness still prevails.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

Grey Shirting—8½ lb, 38½ yds, 39 inches Y. 2.85 to 3.50
Grey Shirting—9½ lb, 31½ yds, 45 inches. 2.80 to 3.50
Judigo Shirtings—24 yards, 14 inches. 2.50 to 3.35
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 39 inches. 3.00 to 5.00
Cotton—Italians and Sateens, Black, 32 inches. 0.20 to 0.30

WOOLLENS.

Flannels. 0.35 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 32 inches. 0.30 to 0.45
Mousseline de Laine—Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches. 0.16 to 0.33
Cloths—Pilots, 54 @ 36 inches. 0.50 to 0.95
Cloths—Presidents, 51 @ 65 inches. 0.90 to 1.00
Cloths—Union, 54 @ 56 inches. 0.60 to 1.00
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5 lb per lb. 0.60 to 0.66

Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches. 9.50 to 12.00
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches. 0.90 to 1.80
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0 lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches. 1.90 to 2.25
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5 lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches. 2.50 to 3.50

COTTON YARN.

Nos. 16/24, Singles. Y. 1.35.00 to 1.45.00
Nos. 28/32, Singles. 1.55.00 to 1.65.00
Nos. 38/42, Singles. Nominal
Nos. 32, Doubles. Nominal
Nos. 42, Doubles. Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Plain. 1.60.00 to 1.70.00
Nos. 2/80, Plain. Nominal
Nos. 2/100, Plain. Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Gassed. 2.40.00 to 2.60.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed. 2.00.00 to 2.20.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed. 4.20.00 to 4.40.00

RAW COTTONS.

American Middling. 27.50 to 28.50
Indian Broach. 24.00 to 25.00
Chinese. 24.50

METALS.

Very little business going on.

Round and square ½ inch and upward. Y. 4.30 to 4.50
Iron Plates, assorted. 4.80 to 5.00
Sheet Iron. 5.30 to 5.50
Galvanized Iron sheets. 10.25 to 11.00
Wire Nails, assorted. 6.70 to 7.00
Tin Plates, per box. 7.80 to 8.00
Pig Iron, No. 3. 2.00 to 2.15
Hoop Iron (½ to 1½ inch). 5.50 to 6.00

KEROSENE.

The usual business is going on but no special feature has to be reported.

American. \$2.73
Russian. 2.40
Langkat. 2.35

SUGAR.

There is fair activity but nothing new to chronicle.

Brown Takao. Y. 5.90 to 6.00
Brown Manila. 6.35 to 7.00
Brown Daitong. 4.80 to 5.00
Brown Canton. 5.00 to 7.00
White Java and Penang. 7.00 to 9.10
White Refined. 9.50 to 10.95

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

Another speculative movement in full size filatures for the American trade has hardened the market for those kinds. Re-reels are slightly lower, Kakedas a little firmer. No encouraging news comes from Europe and fine sizes remain more or less neglected.

QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra, Fine. Y. 940 to 950
Filatures—Extra, Coarse. 940 to 950
Filatures—No. 1, Fine. 910 to 920
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse. 900 to 910
Filatures—No. 1½, Fine. 890 to 900
Filatures—No. 1½, Coarse. 870 to 880
Filatures—No. 2, Fine. 860 to 870
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse. 850 to 860
Common—Coarse. —
Re-reels—Extra. 910 to 920
Re-reels—No. 1. 890 to 900
Re-reels—No. 1½. 880 to 890
Re-reels—No. 2. 850 to 860
Re-reels—No. 3. 820 to 830
Kakedas—Extra. 800 to 810
Kakedas—No. 1. 800 to 810
Kakedas—No. 1½. 830 to 855
Kakedas—No. 2. 790 to 795
Kakedas—No. 2½. 750 to 760

WASTE SILK.

Holders of Waste Silk have at last given way to some extent and shown themselves more current in their ideas but to induce large business they have to come down further yet.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best. 150 to 155
Noshi—Filatures, Good. 140 to 145
Noshi—Oshiu, Best. 160 to 175
Noshi—Oshiu, Good. 150 to 155
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium. 140 to 145
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best. 100 to 105
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good. 90 to 95
Noshi—Bushi, Best. 150 to 155
Noshi—Bushi, Good. 140 to 145
Noshi—Bushi, Medium. 125 to 135
Noshi—Joshiu, Best. 95 to 100
Noshi—Joshiu, Good. 80 to 85
Kibiso—Filatures, Best. 120 to 125
Kibiso—Filatures, Second. 110 to 115
Kibiso—Joshiu, Good. 45 to 50
Kibiso—Bushi, Fair. 35 to 40

TEA.

The market is closed.

QUOTATIONS.

Choice. —
Choice. —
Finest. —
Fine. —
Good Medium. 20 to 25
Medium. 20 to 25
Good Common. 24 to 26
Common. 21 to 24

A. C. HUTTON POTTS.

LOCAL SHARE LIST.

Yokohama, November 14.
Kirin Breweries again changed hands at yen 160.
Hotels, buyers at yen 55. Sellers at yen 60.
Grand Hotels, sellers at yen 225. Helms, buyers
yen 45. Oriental Hotels changed hands at yen
20. Y. U. Club debentures buyers at par. Offers
anted for Hiogo Gas shares.

YEN.
Yokohama E. & I. Works 120 Sales.
Grand Hotel 225 Sellers.
Club Hotel 55 Buyers.
Oriental Hotel 120 Sales.
Langfeldt & Co. 50 Sales.
Japan Brewery Co. 160 Sales.

Telephone No 323

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, November 14
Silver from London $\frac{1}{4}$ lower and China sterling
quotations $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ lower have caused local rates on
China to harden wholesale. Other rates continue
very firm.

London—Bank T.T. 2 0/8
— Bills on demand 2 0/8
— 4 months' sight 2 0/8
— Private 4 months' sight 2 0/8
— 6 months' sight 2 0/8
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight 254 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight 260 @ $\frac{1}{2}$
— 6 months' sight 261 1/2 @ 2
Hongkong—Bank sight 5 1/2 @ dis.
— Private to days' sight 7 1/2 @ dis.
Shanghai—Bank sight 77 3/4
— Private to days' sight 78 3/4
India—Bank sight 151
— Private 30 days' sight 155
America—Bank sight 49 3/4
— Private 30 days' sight 50 3/4
— Private 4 months' sight 51
Germany—Bank sight 206 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight 212
Bar Silver (London) 26 1/8

TOKUMIYA.

SHARE AND STOCK BROKER: OFFICIAL CLOSING
QUOTATIONS OF TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, November 14.

MORNING.			AFTERNOON.		
Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
64.10	64.70	65.0	68.00	69.95	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
51.80	—	53.30	—	—	—
36.90	—	37.65	37.75	37.50	37.95
51.80	—	51.80	—	—	51.70
51.00	51.60	52.05	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
75.25	76.00	71.90	—	76.0	73.80
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
19.05	10.6	19.10	10.2	10.6	18.10
18.70	—	10.30	—	—	—
120.70	—	116.40	11.30	—	—
51.30	—	53.70	53.80	53.00	53.70
70.05	70.60	71.45	70.1	70.8	71.6
26.10	26.70	27.00	26.45	26.75	27.6
30.95	31.50	—	—	—	—
—	32.00	37.20	37.60	—	37.15
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	8.00	17.00	58.30	58.60	56.50
145.10	146.80	145.00	—	146.50	145.10
—	—	—	—	—	—

Consultation Bureau: Vivanti Buildings.

Telephone No. 888.

SILK REPORT.

Yokohama, November 14

Arrivals of Raw Silk—Filature 286, and Re-reels
418 packages.
Purchases of Raw Silk & Waste—997 packages.
Arrivals of Waste Silk—Noshi 124, and Kibiso 37
packages.
Raw Silk in Stock—19,467 packages.
Waste Silk in Stock—16,161 packages.

RICE MARKET.

Fukagawa Godowns, Tokyo, Nov. 13.

Sold, Japanese rice 6,238 hyo; arrived 9,220 hyo;
in stock, Japanese, 124,153 hyo
Retail per Ton—First quality 5 sho 2 go; second,
5 sho 5 go; third, 5 sho 9 go; fourth, 6 sho 3 go;
fifth, 6 sho 8 go

BISSET AND URE'S SHARE REPORT.

Yokohama, November 14

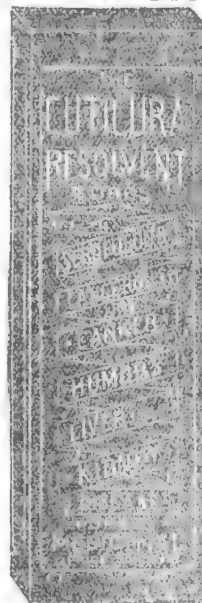
Kirin Breweries changed hands at yen 160. Sellers ask yen 170 for December delivery. Engine and
ron Works have sellers at yen 118. Grand Hotels have sellers at yen 225; buyers offer yen 220.
Club Hotels can be had at yen 60. Langfeldts are steady at yen 50. Laundries—Can be had at yen 20.
Helms can be had at yen 52.50.

STOCK.	Number of Shares.	Paid Up	Divid- end.	At Working ac- count in last ac- counts issued.	For term ending.	Closing Quotation.
			Yen.	Yen.	Year.	Yen.
1. Y'hama E. & Iron Works, Ltd.	2,600	50	25%	98,434.63	31.5.1901	118 S.
2. Japan Brewery Company, Ltd.	9,000	50	7.50	R've 50,000.00	31.3.1901	160 Sa.
3. Grand Hotel, Limited	2,500	100	9	4,352.53	30.6.1901	225 S.
4. Club Hotel, Limited	1,850	100	None	Dr. 372.27	31.3.1900	60 S.
5. Oriental Hotel, Ltd.	740	100	5	R've to R've ac.	28.2.1901	120 Sa.
do do Founders	80	12.50	37	...	31.8.1900	475 N.
do do Preference	750	100	...	...	1st year	103 N.
6. Nagasaki Hotel, Limited	1,300	100	2 1/2%	3,031.32	30.6.1900	60 S.
7. North & Rae, Limited	250	100	20	...	31.12.1900	215 N.
8. Brett & Co., Limited	2,800	10	5%	629.13	30.6.1900	8.75 N.
9. Langfeldt & Co., Limited	1,500	100	...	5,479.55	30.6.1901	50 Sa.
10. Y'hama Steam Laundry, Ltd.	700	50	...	Dr. 15,184.78	...	20 S.
11. Helms Bros., Limited	3,720	50	5%	3,291.12	30.6.1901	52.50 S.

Debtenture Loans.	Amount of Loan.	Face value of debentures.	Rate of In- terest.	Interest Payable.	Closing Quotation.
					Yen.
Japan Brewery Co., Ltd.	200,000	100	7 per cent.	1 April and 1 Oct.	102 N.
Oriental Hotel, Ltd., First Issue	75,000	100	7 per cent.	1 Jan. and 1 July	100 N.
Oriental Hotel, Ltd., Second issue	50,000	100	7 per cent.	ditto.	Nominal
Brett & Co., Ltd.	11,500	100	7 per cent.	1 June and 1 Dec.	100 Sa.
Yokohama United Club	250,000	100	7 per cent.	30 June and 31 Dec.	100 Sa.
Nagasaki Hotel, Ltd.	17,000	100	7 per cent.	1 Jan. and 10 July	100 S.

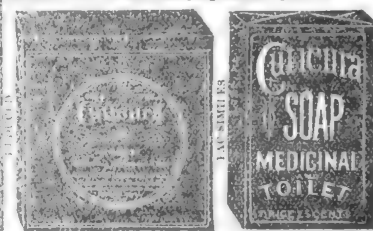
SPRING HUMOURS

Complete External and Internal Treatment



Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to
cleanse the skin of crusts and scales
and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTI-
CURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay
itching, irritation, and inflammation
and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA
RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the
blood. A SINGLE SET is often suffi-
cient to cure the most torturing dis-
figuring skin, scalp, and blood humours,
rashes, itchings, and irritations, with
loss of hair, when the best physicians,
and all other remedies fail.

Sold throughout the world. Aust. Depot: R. Towns & Co., Sydney.
N. S. W. So. African Depot: LEXSON LTD., Cape Town, Durban
and Port Elizabeth. POTTER, DRUGS AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props.,
London, U. S. A. "How to Cure Spring Humours," post free.



Milkmaid Milkmaid Milkmaid



TRADE MARK.

BRAND
Milk

As a guarantee of
Quality, see the
MILKMAID
on every Tin.

**LARGEST SALE
in the
WORLD.**



TRADE MARK.

BRAND
Milk



TRADE MARK.

BRAND
Milk

As a guarantee of
Quality, see the
MILKMAID
on every Tin.

**LARGEST SALE
in the
WORLD.**



UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

MELLIN'S FOOD

For INFANTS and INVALIDS.

When prepared is similar to Breast Milk.

MELLIN'S FOOD WORKS, TREKIN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

DINNEFORD'S

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel; the safest and most gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

Sold Throughout the World.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

FIVE THOUSAND AGENTS wanted to wear and advertise the grand WATCHES and JEWELLERY of a well-known London firm. Agency can be attended to in spare time, by any intelligent lady or gentleman, who wish to add considerably to their income. Send for our extraordinary liberal offer, giving us your full name and address, and present occupation (if any). Address reply to: No. 40, WATCH AGENCY, 15, St. Bride Street, London, E.C.

November 9th, 1901.

3ins.

HOLLISWAY'S PILLS

Cure Indigestion,
Bile, Sick Headache, Ciddiness,
Palpitation,
and all Internal Disorders.

THESE PILLS
ARE PURELY VEGETABLE;
they contain no deleterious
matter, and may be taken by
the most delicate.

Manufactured only at 78, New Oxford St. (late 53, Oxford St.) London. Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

Yokohama Charity Organization.

CLOTHING for the Poor is constantly in demand, and may be sent to the Hon. Secretary, to whom also all APPLICATIONS FOR RELIEF should be referred. The names of New Subscribers will be at all times gladly received by Messrs. JAS. DODDS, J. C. HARTLAND, B. C. HOWARD, JAS. MARTIN, or W. F. MITCHELL.

(毎土曜一回發行)

發行人 エフ・アラングリー
發行所 山手町五十一番地
ジャクソン・ホール新聞社

The Japan Weekly Mail

毎土曜日 A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART. 一回發行

No. 21.]

REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O.
AS A NEWSPAPER.

YOKOHAMA, NOV. 23RD, 1901.

明治廿五年三月廿日
第三種郵便物認可

[Vol. XXXVI.]

CONTENTS.

Summary of News	537
Domestic Politics	538
True Condition of Japanese Finances	538
Death of Mr. T. A. Singleton	538
The Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the Malcontents	538
Wedding at Yokohama	539
Will Adams' Grave	539
Chinese News	539
Dr. Baelz	541
Korea	541
Mr. and Mrs. Montague Kirkwood	541
The Second Coming of the Friars	541
The la e Dr. E. Stuart Eldridge	541
The Kyoto Hotel Affair	541
The Hokkaido Local Assembly	541
The Chinese Officers at the Manoeuvres	543
The New Canal Treaty	543
German Notes	544
The Iron Foundry at Wakamatsu	544
Kerosene in the Tokyo District	545
The "Shimbi Daikwan"	545
The Bribery Case	545
United States War-ships	545
The Poet-Dreamer of Japan	546
Conscripts	546
Marquis Ito in America	546
Notes on Current Events	546
Kobe Cricket Averages	547
Oriental Hotel Destroyed	548
Fires	548
M. Romanoff's Recent Visit to the East	549
Yuan and Wang	549
The Black Tulip Smoker	549
Yokohama Literary Society	550
Football	550
Literary Notes	550
Law Cases	551
American Topics	551
News of the Week	551
Notes from Home Papers	551
Foreign Parcels Post	554
Correspondence	554
Independence and Self-support	554
Will Adams' Grave	554
The Sendai Incident	554
Japan and the Australian Tariff	554
"Molule" Column	555
England and Russia in the Far East	555
Horse Auction	555
Telegrams	555
Monthly Summary of Japanese Current Literature	557
Buller's Famous Speech	559
Bank of Japan	567
Latest Shipping	569
Latest Commercial	569

"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23RD, 1901.

DEATHS.

At his late residence, No. 120-B, Bluff, Yokohama, at 8 o'clock, on Saturday morning, Nov. 16, STUART ELDRIDGE, M.D., aged 59 years.

At London on Sunday, 10th Nov., 1901, T. A. SINGLETON, of Yokohama, suddenly. (By cable).

At 13, Torii-zaka, Azabu, Tokyo, on Nov. 19th, MARY LYDIA, wife of Rev. G. M. Meacham, D.D. Funeral on Thursday at 2 p.m. from the Methodist Church, No. 8, Torii-zaka.

IN MEMORIAM.

On Monday, 25th Nov., at 9 o'clock a.m., at the Roman Catholic Church, No. 80, an in memoriam Mass will be celebrated, it being the anniversary of the death of Mons. E. KNAFF. Friends are invited.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

MR. YOSHIWARA SHIKAJIRO, vice-president of the Kanagawa prefectural assembly, resigned on the 14th inst.

THE Tientsin correspondent of the *N.C. Daily News* telegraphed on Nov. 13—"It is snowing hard and freezing."

OFFICIAL investigations made on Nov. 15th put the total number of convicts in the Kajibashi

Prison at 4,493. The figures show an increase of 450 as against the total at the corresponding date last year.

THE International Oil Company in Echigo province commenced the sale of its oil on Nov. 16th. The delivery price at Naoyetsu is said to be *yen* 2.50 per case.

MR. KURINO, Japanese Minister to Russia, left Tokyo on Nov. 17th for his new post. On Friday, the Minister was received in audience by His Majesty the Emperor.

By the N.Y.K.'s steamer *Wakasa Maru* from Europe, there arrived at Kobe two dogs of German breed, which Dr. Baelz has ordered from Germany for the purpose of presenting to the Crown Prince.

A POLICE constable named Ishii Magotaro in the service of the Katata police-station, Shiga prefecture, murdered a gambler named Minami Kijiro in a restaurant at the same village on the night of the 12th inst.

A FIREMAN named Ito Heijiro formerly employed on the Toyo Kisen Kaisha steamer *Nippon Maru*, was arrested by the harbour police on the 16th inst. charged with stealing a private seal and issuing a forged document.

THE foreign trade at Yokohama is at present in a far from prosperous condition, especially on the import side. The trade returns for this port during the first half of November put the export of silk at *yen* 4,599,392 in value and that of *habutaye* at *yen* 1,398,093.

LAST Sunday morning, when an up-train from Kamakura was proceeding on the track near the Kenchoji temple, some boys who were playing near threw stones at the train, with the result that a passenger named Mitomi Fukumatsu was injured on the left ear. The Kamakura Police are now making inquiries into the matter.

FOLLOWING the example set by the *Jiji Shimpō*, under whose auspices a long distance race was recently held on the Shinobazu race-course, the faculty and students of the Keio-gijiku of Mita, Tokyo, will shortly carry out a long distance race from Tokyo to Yumoto, Hakone, the limit of time for the race being 12 hours.

A NAGASAKI message dated Nov. 14th says that owing to the opening of the East China Railway for traffic the Nagasaki agent of the steamship company to be run in connection with the railway is now making arrangements for the conveyance of passengers and cargo to and from Nagasaki.

ON Nov. 17th while the soldiers of the Third Regiment of Artillery belonging to the Third Army Division were engaged in gun practice at the foot of the Mount Fuji three men were accidentally wounded. They were soon conveyed to a hospital near by, but it is feared that one of them will succumb to his injuries.

THE Japanese Central Tea Guild, of Tokyo, are endeavouring to develop the tea trade between France and Japan. The Guild lately opened a branch in France, and it is now reported that they are about to send thither 80 boxes of black tea together with several thousand books of advertising matter which is said to be artistically illustrated.

SHORTLY before 8 a.m. on Sunday, a collision took place outside the Yokohama harbour between the steamer *No. 22 Kan-non Maru* and the steam-launch *No. 14 Kan-non Maru*, with the result that the latter was cut in two and sank immediately. No loss of life is reported. It appears that

the former vessel came from Moji, having on board a large quantity of coal, and that when near the light-ship she collided with the other vessel which was anchored there.

WITH a view to the encouragement of the sugar industry in Formosa, the Governor-General's Office is reported to have resolved to open a bureau called the Tomu-kyoku (Sugar Affairs Bureau) in Southern Formosa during the present fiscal year. As a first step, the Island Authorities have asked the Treasury for an appropriation of *yen* 60,000 in connection with the proposal.

SOME time ago, Mr. Sufu, Governor of Kanagawa Prefecture, laid before the Prefectural Council a proposal for the building of a House of Correction on an unoccupied piece of ground near Negishi Prison, its area being about 3,600 *tsubo*. Owing, however, to the difficulty of raising sufficient funds for such a project, the Council voted the other day a sum of *yen* 1,749 to be expended in levelling and preparing the ground, but arranged that the work of building should be postponed until the next fiscal year.

HONGKONG won the Interport Cricket match with the Straits Settlements by 129 runs. In tennis H. Hancock, for Hongkong, beat Green of Singapore by 3 sets to love. In the Lawn Tennis Doubles, Hancock and Grist, for Hongkong, beat Ramsay and White, for Shanghai, by three sets to two. Score: 6 to 4, 6 to 3, love to 6, 11 to 13, 6 to 3. The number of games was even. In the Cricket match, Straits v. Shanghai, the Straits made 105 runs first innings and 230 in the second; Shanghai made 192 in the first innings and thus has only 109 runs to make to win.

WITH a view to affording every convenience to visitors to Hakone the inhabitants of the latter district lately projected the making of a fine road between Miyanosita and Hakone-machi so as to enable carriages to mount the hills. Owing, however, to the impossibility of raising sufficient funds for such a project, the proposers applied recently to the Imperial Household for a grant-in-aid, while the Kanagawa Prefectural Council is said to have agreed to materially assist the undertaking by voting a sum of *yen* 15,000. The projected work is estimated to cost over *yen* 50,000.

THE Minorigawa Company, an establishment engaged in the manufacture of various kinds of machinery in Tokyo, received some days ago, an order from the Korean Government for the supply of a quantity of machinery which is intended to be installed in the Model Filature recently established in the Korean capital. The Siamese Government also has given an order to the company to make machinery to be employed in a filature in that country. It is further reported that the Tokyo establishment secured an order the other day from a filature in China for the delivery of 700 sets of machinery.

A COMPANY calling itself the Nihon Shusei Seizo Kabushiki Kaisha (Alcohol Company) has been organized by Messrs. Kamiya Dembei, Amenomiya Ayataro and others for the purpose of making alcohol on a large scale. Premises were recently opened in Asahigawa, Ishikari province, Hokkaido, and the capital is said to be *yen* 200,000. The machinery, ordered from Germany, has already been installed in the company's work-shops, while a German specialist in this line of business has arrived from Germany and is at present busily engaged in superintending the operations of the new concern. The company will commence the making of alcohol in January next. For material, the company will use potatoes produced in Hokkaido.

DOMESTIC POLITICS.

Monday, Nov. 18.

The best journalistic authorities of Tokyo maintain that the political horizon is much over-clouded. On the side of the *Seiyu-kai* the leaders may be said to have resolved to oppose the Cabinet on the grounds already detailed in these columns, namely, that the Naval Capital Fund must be restored out of the proceeds of increased taxation, not from any other source, and that there must not be any increase of official salaries pending financial reform. But the Party is not unanimous. There is a moderate section, whose members deprecate anything like extreme measures, and the difference of opinion between these men and their more violent colleagues is so acute that it threatens to create a split in the ranks of the Party. Meanwhile the Progressists are watching events closely. They are not prepared to support the Cabinet in the face of united opposition from the *Seiyu-kai*, because that would mean certain defeat and corresponding discredit. But should a section of the *Seiyu-kai* break away on moderate lines, the Progressists will join hands with it. Such is said to be the position, at present. Some weeks will be required, it is thought, to show distinctly what issue must be expected.

Wednesday, Nov. 20.

It is alleged that a special committee of the *Seiyu-kai* has completed its investigations and compiled its report. The contents have not yet been made public, but some of the Tokyo journals profess to have obtained knowledge of the most important particulars. The committee lays down the propositions that expenditures on account of State enterprises must not be defrayed out of ordinary revenue, and that the sum of 21 million *yen* which will accrue next year from the increased taxes, must be applied to the purposes originally contemplated, namely, 7 millions to defray the outlays on account of the Chili campaign, and 13 millions to restore the Naval Maintenance Fund.

These are radical objections from the Cabinet's point of view, for they strike at the basis of the Budget as it is understood to have been compiled. But it would be premature to discuss the question without more trustworthy information as to the contents of the committee's report. We may note, however, that the first of the two propositions attributed to the committee seems a reversal of the whole post-bellum programme, for the appropriation of surpluses of ordinary revenue to State enterprises was a fundamental feature of that programme. Speaking broadly, it seems rather pragmatical to insist that the revenue derived from one source shall be devoted to this particular object, and the revenue derived from another to that. But there is no difficulty in conjecturing the arguments upon which such a contention might be based.

Thursday, Nov. 21.

The columns of the Tokyo journals contain copious references to a programme said to have been mapped out by the *Seiyu-kai* with regard to finance. The items of the programme are given, and it is alleged that if the Cabinet endorses them, it will receive the support of the *Seiyu-kai*, whereas if it rejects them it must look to be opposed by that Party in the Diet. It is scarcely necessary to enter into further details as to this question. What has already appeared in our columns is sufficient to place our readers in possession of the general facts of the case, and as the committee of the *Seiyu-kai* have

prudently avoided publishing their programme, there is no possibility of knowing how much reliance may be placed on the statement of views attributed to them by the newspapers. What seems certain is that a strong section of the *Seiyu-kai* are disposed to assume an attitude hostile to the Cabinet on financial questions, though the bulk of the Party has not yet adhered to that procedure.

Friday, Nov. 22.

A former section of the Progressists calling themselves the *Sanshi Club* (Two or Three Club), who are, in fact, followers of Baron Kusumoto, formerly President of the Lower House and now a member of the House of Peers, have drawn up a manifesto which places them virtually on the same platform with the *Seiyu-kai* in matters of finance, and indicates that they intend to oppose the Cabinet in the approaching session of the Diet. The members of the Club—among whom are prominent Baron Kusumoto and Messrs. Kudo Kokan, Suzuki Shigeto and Ohigashi Gitsuo—go a little further than the *Seiyu-kai* in one respect: they claim that the Chinese Indemnity should be expended for the purpose of extending Japan's power in the East and developing her trade.

TRUE CONDITION OF JAPANESE FINANCES.

Amid the confusion of ideas that prevail with regard to Japanese finance, it is agreeable to read a clear statement like that made by Mr. Yamamoto, President of the Bank of Japan, in a speech recently delivered by him in Osaka. The Government, he explained, mapped out, in the year 1896, an extensive financial programme covering a period of ten years and providing for the execution of various enterprises, the cost of which was to be defrayed from three sources, the Indemnity, surpluses of revenue, and domestic loans. It was anticipated by the financiers of the time that as large sums of money would be scattered among the people in the form of payments made from the Indemnity on account of public works, there would be no difficulty in selling State bonds in the domestic market. Accordingly, such sales to the aggregate amount of 270 million *yen*, constituted a feature of the programme. But the Government's forecast failed to take into account the fact that the effect of the victorious war would be to rouse a spirit of enterprise among the people, and that the floating capital in their hands would be diverted to such enterprises instead of seeking investment in five-per-cent. securities. It was, in fact, found impossible to effect the contemplated sales of bonds, and the Government would have been obliged to suspend many of its undertakings had it not succeeded in selling forty million *yen* worth of bonds in London and in raising a foreign loan of 100 millions. Now, however, the funds thus obtained having been exhausted, the question had arisen, how to obtain further funds in lieu of the originally contemplated sales of bonds at home, or whether, failing any satisfactory way of obtaining such funds, the progress of the post-bellum works should not be postponed. Mr. Yamamoto understood that the Treasury's reason for seeking to sell 55 million *yen* worth of bonds in New York, was that 30 million were needed for the building of railways, the construction of telegraphs, and telephones, for Hokkaido enterprises and for the Iron Foundry, the remaining 25 millions being required for naval and military works. As matters now stood, the only

wise course seemed to be suspension of works which depended upon loans for their continuance. The people had contracted their enterprises in deference to the state of monetary resources, and it appeared that the Government had better adopt the same programme.

With reference to the Treasury's loans from the Bank of Japan, apprehensions were frequently expressed that the Bank's available funds being absorbed in that way, it would be unable to give accommodation to its customers in general. It was indeed true that the Treasury's borrowings from the Bank amounted at one time this year to as much as 30 million *yen*. Owing to the Treasury's recent issue of 10 million *yen* worth of Exchequer bills, that total had been reduced to some 19 millions. On the other hand, the Treasury had now to take up its previous issue of bills, and its requirements in connexion with that and with other matters would probably increase its indebtedness to the Bank by some 20 millions before the close of the year. Thus the Bank had to anticipate being applied to for accommodation on behalf of the public to the extent of about 20 million *yen* at the close of the year, so that it must anticipate an issue of about 30 millions over and above its legal limit by the month of January. That was not altogether satisfactory, but it had to be remembered that in March large sums would be repaid by the Treasury to the Bank, and by July the Treasury undertook to repay its total obligation. There was thus no reason to anticipate any disturbance of the money market. The fine rice crop, the gradual diminution of imports, the large export of silk—these were factors operating to render things easier, and he might confidently say that the difficult stage had now been passed, and that by adjusting the State's enterprises to its resources, all further embarrassment would be avoided.

This speech does not appear to have made a very favourable impression in Osaka. A telegram to the *Asahi* says that it was regarded as merely whitewashing the Government and offering a solace to the public.

DEATH OF MR. T. A. SINGLETON.

The death is reported by telegram from London of Mr. T. A. Singleton, one of the oldest residents in Japan. Mr. Singleton, who was born on July 7th, 1833, came to Japan thirty-three years ago from Australia, arriving in Yokohama harbour on March 3rd, 1869, on the barque *Yiddo*, of which he was part owner, and has since been almost continuously engaged in business in this country. The firm of Levy & Co., in which he was a partner, was converted some years ago into Singleton, Benda & Co., the interests of which in Japan were in charge of Mr. Singleton till his departure home last February on a year's holiday. The deceased gentleman had enjoyed fairly good health, and nothing in his letters conveyed any suggestion of the end which has come so suddenly. It was known, however, that his heart was not of the strongest, and doubtless his death has been due to a seizure in connection with that organ.

Mr. Singleton, who was married and leaves two children, was of a reserved disposition, but those who were admitted to friendly relations with him fully appreciated his fine personal qualities. He had been a prominent Freemason, having, we believe, passed the chair of the old Alpha Lodge.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA AND THE MALCONTENTS.

We reported in a recent issue that a small section of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha shareholders had advanced certain proposals for re-organization, and that they seemed inclined to press the matter somewhat importunately. They waited upon the President and laid their views before him. But Mr. Kondo very rightly requested them to put what they had to say in writing, so that their points might receive the mature consideration of the Directors. The shareholders acceded, and Tokyo journals now publish the document compiled by them, together with the reply of the directors.

The first suggestion of the shareholders was that instead of submitting settled accounts only at the end of each term, the Directors should lay before a general meeting a budget for the ensuing six months. To this the reply of the directors is that in a business such as that carried on by the company, the publication of a budget would involve exposing all the projects and purposes of the company to its rivals, and would thereby cause loss and inconveniences.

The second suggestion was that explicit regulations should be enacted for defining the powers of the Company's officials. To this the Directors reply that such regulations already exist; that they were compiled in 1893, and revised subsequently from time to time as the occasion required, and that there does not appear to be any defect or inadequacy.

The next proposal was that the number of auditors should be increased; that one half of the number should be re-elected every six months, and that the same persons should not be appointed twice. The Directors answer that the proper discharge of auditor's duties depended on the men and not on their number; that the shareholders already have power to change the auditors whenever they please, and that the Directors see no occasion either to increase the number or to provide for semi-annual re-election.

The fourth suggestion was that some definite standard should be adopted with regard to the granting of allowances, which the shareholders evidently regarded in the light of rewards. The Directors reply that allowances are of the nature, not of rewards, but rather of salary. Experience shows, however, that better results are obtained by preserving the distinction of "salaries" and "allowances." With regard to the allowances to officials of the Company, it is within the competence of the general body of shareholders to deal with them as they please at the regular meetings.

The fifth suggestion was that regulations should be enacted clearly defining the duties of the Company's officials. The Directors reply that the Company has been working for sixteen years and that no defects in the present system have become apparent, nor can they see that anything would be gained, though something might be lost, by attempting to set precise limits to the duties of the officials of such a large concern and by publishing regulations on the subject.

The sixth proposal was that rules should be framed with regard to the distribution of profits. To this the reply is that in the case of a business with ramifications so wide as those of maritime transport, great fluctuations must be anticipated and provision has to be made for such eventualities. Moreover, the Company owes much of its

prosperity to state assistance, and there devolves on it a corresponding responsibility to establish itself on a firm basis and to set aside ample sums, so that it may be in a position to meet the national demand for carrying facilities. Further, many of the shares of the Company are held by members of the aristocracy who include them among their entailed property, and by shareholders who regard them as a permanent investment yielding a regular annual income. It seems wisest, therefore, to carry large sums to the reserve for equalizing dividends as well as to the reserves generally, and to pay a regular dividend of 10 per cent. with special dividends when circumstances permit. It is within the competence of the shareholders at general meetings to change these arrangements if they think it advisable, and to impose any limits to the reserves.

The seventh and last proposal was that the number of shares held by Auditors and Directors should be increased. To this it is replied that such a course would merely limit the number of persons available for these important offices and would thus prove injurious rather than beneficial. Moreover, it does not appear that the present system has proved in any degree unsuitable.

It can scarcely be doubted that the sympathy of the public will be with the Directors of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha in this matter. By good management and careful financing the Company has succeeded in amassing reserves which place its business on a firm basis and enable it to make such additions and improvements to its fleet as are necessary to keep it abreast of the times. To foreign observers it appears that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha is one of the institutions of which modern Japan may feel pretty proud, and instead of presenting proposals which suggest want of confidence in the management and advocating the dissipation of capital funds accumulated for essential purposes, the shareholders should be congratulating themselves and the empire on the results already achieved. So far as we can see, all the above proposals are subsidiary to the suggestion that the distribution of profits should be regulated by a new system; in other words, that instead of augmenting the reserves, much larger dividends should be declared. That is a penny-wise pound-foolish policy against which the Directors should set their faces resolutely.

WEDDING IN YOKOHAMA.

The wedding of Miss James to Mr. W. J. F. Nelson, which took place in Christ Church, Yokohama, on the afternoon of the 13th instant, the Right Reverend Bishop Awdry officiating, was an event of special interest, for the young lady's parents are among the oldest and most respected residents of Yokohama, and she herself may be said to have grown up in this settlement, where her sunny presence and her many charms endeared her to a wide circle of friends. The gentleman who has been fortunate enough to carry off such a prize is a denizen of London, and while we congratulate him on the happiness he has secured for himself, we confess a feeling of selfish regret that Yokohama is to lose one of its sweetest children. It need scarcely be said that the wedding itself was brilliant. In the decorations of the Church and in many other details it was possible to recognise the æsthetic inspiration of Mr. F. S. James, whose love of art is proverbial. It is usual on these occasions to speak of the cos-

tumes of the bride and the bridesmaids, but such details always seem to us a questionable compliment, suggesting that the personality of the ladies is less notable than their raiment. The five maids were the Misses Lindsley, Dodds, Mollison, Blad and Morse, and whatever may have been the names of the stuffs composing their garments or the fashions followed in shaping and trimming them, it may safely be said that Christ Church never witnessed a prettier sight than they and the bride presented. Mr. MacClure acted as best man, Mr. Vincent officiated at the organ with his usual skill, and Mrs. J. Walter's fine voice rang out the strains of a wedding hymn, with which the hearts of all present harmonised in the hope that the feet of the newly married couple may always move to the music of happiness and good fortune. After the ceremony a reception was held in the beautiful residence of Mr. and Mrs. F. S. James on the Bluff, and the bride and bridegroom ultimately left for Tokyo amid an enthusiastic burst of good wishes.

WILL ADAMS' GRAVE.

We are glad to have the matter of Will Adams' grave revived by the letter which appears in another column, because it is desirable that the foreign public should know the facts of the case. Dr. Hocken wrote that the tomb is very much dilapidated. That was nothing new to many foreigners, who were quite aware that very soon after the renovation some years ago, the work of the renovators was partially undone by the removal of stones, etc., from the enclosure. Dr. Hocken said: "Surely appeal is needless to ensure the restoration of so interesting a memorial." We can assure Dr. Hocken that there is little likelihood of any appeal being responded to until those subscribing have some assurance that the work performed at their cost shall not be immediately destroyed.

The facts are that the grave is situated on an eminence above Yokosuka which affords an unrivalled view. Pic-nic parties from Yokosuka find the locality most attractive, and as in all such parties there are certain to be some mischievous persons (from whom also the ancient pilot's memory claims no special sentiment), it is not difficult to understand how the stones from the grave are found at the bottom of the hill. The point which should be put by some one—we could mention the name of one foreign resident who, we think, would be listened to, but we refrain from taking that liberty—to the Japanese authorities is this. If they will guarantee, and take steps for, the protection of the grave, money will certainly be collected for that purpose. Hundreds, even thousands, have already been spent; but if there is assurance of its being applied with effect more will be easily obtained. Can the authorities give and carry out such a guarantee? We doubt it. Then there comes the question: failing ability to give such an assurance, will the authorities permit the disinterment, and the removal to Yokohama for re-interment in the cemetery there, of Will Adams' remains? For that also, should the authorities give their consent, we can say with confidence that money will be forthcoming. If some foreign resident or residents will take the necessary steps in this matter they will incur the lasting gratitude of the foreign community in Japan.

CHINESE NEWS.

Saturday, Nov. 16.

It is now alleged that the Chinese Court intends to pass three weeks at Kaifong before resuming the journey to Peking. Does any one outside the Court itself know anything, we wonder, about what their Majesties really intend to do in this matter.

The *Asahi Shimbun* thinks that the four principal figures upon the stage of Chinese politics are now Wang Wen-shao, Yuan Shih-kai, Yung Lu and Prince Ching. At the same time it does not attach much immediate importance to Wang Wen-shao or Yuan. Their influence, it alleges, is comparatively insignificant. The real powers behind the Throne are Yung Lu and Prince Ching. Yung Lu, however, labours under the disadvantage of having antagonised the Foreign Ministers by the encouragement he gave, or is suspected of having given, to the Boxers. Under the circumstances his plan is to curry favour with Russia, in order to recover his position by the latter's aid. He will, in short, seek to step into the shoes of Li Hung-chang. Prince Ching, on the contrary, is in sympathy with the Yangtze Viceroys. Until one or the other of these politicians becomes indisputably supreme, the political firmament will be over-cast.

Monday, Nov. 18.

The Chinese Court has contributed a sum of five thousand taels to the funeral expenses of the late Marquis Li; has ordered that monuments be erected to his memory at his native place and at all places made remarkable by his deeds; that the Board of History shall undertake the compilation of his record, and that his title shall be perpetual in his family. From this it would appear that the great Viceroy is not to have a State funeral.

Major-General Yamane left Tientsin on the 15th instant for Japan. It may be assumed that all the Japanese troops except the fixed contingent will very soon be withdrawn from Chili.

We are glad to see that the *Asahi Shimbun* has the liberality to recognise that Li Hung-chang was not necessarily either unpatriotic or corrupt because he adopted the policy of *rapprochement* with Russia. If his choice of an ally justly laid him open to any such charges, then from a Russian point of view he would have been logically denounced in the same terms had he sought refuge under Great Britain's wing. Some publicists have the habit of regarding as either fools or knaves every person whose opinion differs from their own, but in matters of inter-state policy a little more circumspection is desirable.

Prince Ching is said to have left Kaifong on the 17th instant and to be due in Peking on the 27th. Wan Wen-shao, on the other hand, has deferred his departure from Kaifong to Peking.

It is stated that Mr. Chang Teh-i is to succeed Mr. Lo Feng-lo as Chinese Representative in London.

Mr. Tsai Kin, the new Chinese Representative in Tokyo, left Shanghai for Japan on the 16th instant—by the *Saikio Maru*.

The last assertion about the Imperial Court is that it will leave Kaifong for Peking on the 20th instant.

The rumour is repeated that China is selling to Russia the squadron of ships ordered by her in France. There are ten

vessels, namely, two cruisers of 4,300 tons and 24 knots speed; three cruisers of 2,910 tons and 19½ knots; one cruiser of 2,200 tons and 15 knots; one cruiser of 1,260 tons and 10 knots; one gun-boat of 700 tons and 12½ knots; one gun-boat of 587 tons and 10 knots, and one transport of 1,288 tons. These would be a formidable addition to any navy. The story is that on the occasion of M. Romanoff's recent visit to Vladivostok, he was strongly urged by the Governor of that place to complete the purchase, and he consented to use his influence on his return to St. Petersburg. The cost of the ships would be deducted from the amount of the Chinese Indemnity; or rather indemnity bonds would be handed over to the syndicate that undertook the building of the vessels and has not yet been paid for them.

Tuesday, Nov. 19.

Four of the Tokyo journals, the *Asahi Shimbun*, the *jinmin*, the *Nippon*, and the *Yomiuri*, allege that, on the 20th of August, the late Viceroy Li, appreciating that his life was drawing to a close, caused a letter to be indited to Yung Lu with regard to China's foreign policy. The epistle set out by saying that on the verge of the grave the writer deemed it his duty to submit to the Throne a statement of the only policy which, in his opinion, could be wisely followed by China. It was pure shortsightedness to oppose Russia's occupation of Manchuria. Russia in Manchuria meant that Japan would certainly seize Korea, and then the frontiers of the two empires being continuous and both being bent upon extending their power, war between them would inevitably follow. If Russia seemed to be getting the better in the struggle, China could lend her assistance to crush Japan, and Russia would recompense the favour by restoring Manchuria. If Japan appeared likely to be victorious, China would assist her, and Russia would be driven from Manchuria. Thus in either case the Middle Kingdom would come out "on top." With regard to the other Powers, England might assume a threatening attitude as to the Manchurian question, but she would not fight. Germany would observe neutrality and France would look on. The Yangtze Viceroys might object to this programme, but they had no broad grasp of foreign policies, and it would be advisable not to submit their views to the Throne.

This wonderful letter, a "secret document" of course, is gravely given to the world, the *Asahi* remarking, however, that it may have been fabricated by a crank. We should think so.

Wednesday, Nov. 20.

Prince Ching is reported to have left Kaifong for Peking on the 17th instant. It would seem that the story of Yung Lu's attempt to slander the Prince has not produced much effect.

Mr. Tsai Kin, the new Chinese Representative in Japan, reached Nagasaki on the 8th instant and after a brief stay there, resumed his journey to Kobe. He was accompanied by his secretary and some twenty members of his family, and the *Jiji Shimpō's* correspondent says that he had about a hundred tons of baggage. His Excellency is described as a man of about forty, vigorous and active, who speaks English imperfectly and French tolerably.

Thursday, Nov. 21.

A London telegram to the *Jiji Shimpō* says that, according to the leading Russian journal, Russian officials along the line of

the Manchurian railways have received permission—hitherto withheld—to summon their families, and that the reason assigned by the newspaper for such a step is that the future of Manchuria is now settled. We believe that the future of Manchuria is practically settled, but we are surprised that such an announcement should be journalisticly made in the Russian capital.

Friday, Nov. 22.

The telegraph says that Prince Ching has left Kai-fong with instructions to conclude the Manchurian Treaty, but that it is uncertain whether Russia's terms have been completely accepted. Considering that we do not know exactly what these terms are, it is useless to conjecture the nature of China's objections. But a conviction is gaining ground that this third project of a treaty came, not from Russia, but from Li Hung-chang. The late Viceroy thought it wiser and more advantageous that some definite pledges should be obtained from Russia than that she should be left in unquestioned possession. If that be so—and there are good reasons for thinking that it is so—much that seemed difficult to explain would become comprehensible. Thinking persons were puzzled to understand why Russia, being in the strong position of possessor, and having had that position strengthened by the refusal of the Chinese Government to entertain her previous proposals for an arrangement pointing to ultimate evacuation, should go out of her way to renew the question of a convention. Such procedure seemed factitious, and was justly compared by Japanese observers to the proverbially needless operation of poking the snake out of the brake. But if the proposal came from China's side, the affair assumes a different complexion. The late Viceroy appears to have thought the time opportune for approaching Russia with the view of securing a satisfactory agreement, and he was probably right in his estimate of opportunity. Everything goes to indicate that the views of the moderate party prevail in Russian councils at present, and that the permanent occupation of Manchuria is not seriously regarded in St. Petersburg. Probably the question of expense has much to do with Russia's reluctance to take over a vast territory whose administration would involve heavy expenditures. Of course no one doubts that Manchuria's resources could ultimately be developed so as to render it self-supporting, but great sums would have to be devoted to the process of development, and in the meanwhile the administrative outlays would have to be defrayed. From that standpoint it is probable that Russian statesmen are unwilling to saddle their country with a task of which they appreciate the magnitude. They are therefore in the mood to entertain reasonable proposals for evacuation, and the late Viceroy Li, obtaining cognisance of that fact, adopted measures to take advantage of it. It is very conceivable that the representations he was able to make before his death won the Throne to his opinions, and that Prince Ching has really been instructed to take up the question at the point where Li's demise interrupted it. Undoubtedly the rumoured terms of the proposed convention indicate a moderate mood on Russia's part, for though, on the hypothesis of Li's initiative, the conditions were not formulated by her, they must have received her general endorsement previously to being embodied in a draft. Under any circumstances Manchuria will remain under Russia's shadow. The disposal of its fate can be deferred without obscuring the fact that it was once in

Russian occupation. If she steps aside now in order to avoid heavy expenditures, and in order not to embroil herself with Japan, she will not have incurred any permanent disability.

It is stated that the command of all the Chinese troops in Chili has been given to the new Viceroy Yuan Shih-kai.

The operation of the new tariff is reported to be causing much embarrassment owing to want of uniformity in the manner of levying the rates at different places.

It is alleged that the two Yangtze Viceroys have addressed more than one joint memorial to the Court on the subject of reform. They recommend such things as the despatch of many Chinese to travel abroad, the adoption of foreign military tactics, the extension of armaments, the reform of agricultural administration, the promotion of industries, the enactment of mining, transport, commercial and civil regulations, the adoption of a silver currency, the imposition of a stamp tax, the organization of a good postal service, the establishment of an official monopoly of opium, the translation of foreign books and so on. These are the general headings of the recommendations, but each is accompanied by a lengthy explanation which the *Jiji Shimpō* is now translating. Thus far, the explanation of the first recommendation alone has been published—that is to say, the recommendation relating to foreign travel. The Viceroys say that the scene of travel should ultimately be Europe and America, but that in the meanwhile Japan will suffice, as she has equipped herself with the paraphernalia of foreign civilization and is now in a position to furnish excellent object lessons to Chinese students. They advise that the localities sending out travellers should defray the expenses, and that encouragement should be specially given to those who are able to pay for themselves. We observe that the new Chinese Minister to Japan, who reached Kobe on the 20th instant, was accompanied by 13 Chinese students, among them being sons of the Shanghai Taotai and of Viceroy Chang Chih-tung.

It is alleged by the *Asahi's* Peking correspondent that, at his third audience in Kai-fong, Prince Ching strongly urged on the Court the importance of restoring the people's confidence by publishing a definite statement of the date when Their Majesties would set out for Peking. The Empress Dowager showed some reluctance to name a day, but the Emperor pressed her to do so, and it was finally decided that the journey should be renewed on the 25th. On the other hand, it is alleged that the reason of the Court's delay is Wang Wen-shao's unwillingness to be associated with Prince Ching for the purposes of the Manchurian negotiation. Wang has requested that the matter be left entirely in Ching's hands, and the Court has hesitated to give its consent.

DR. BAELZ.

The faculty of the College of Medicine and the students have organized an entertainment in the Koishikawa Park on the 22nd instant, in honour of Dr. Baelz' having completed 25 years' service in Japan. We read also in Japanese papers that Dr. Baelz is to deliver an address on the subject of reform of female costume at the residence of Marquis Nabeshima.

KOREA.

A telegram from Sōul alleges that Mr. Pavlov was desired by his Government to return to St. Petersburg, but he applied for permission to remain in Sōul, a course which the Emperor of Korea is understood to have warmly advocated.

The riot at Kyong-chow seems to have been very easily quelled. Four or five villages took part in it, and several houses are said to have been burned. But when the troops appeared upon the scene they speedily effected the arrest of seven of the ringleaders, and the rest dispersed incontinently.

There is now another theory about Mr. Pok and his coming to Japan, namely, that he was sent by his Government expressly for the purpose of ascertaining Japan's intentions with regard to the question of an exchange between Manchuria and Korea. That question is said to have caused much uneasiness in Korea when it was first mooted, but confidence was restored when it became known that Japan had no idea of entertaining the project. Again, however, some talk in Tokyo journals made the Koreans nervous, and it was decided, first, that in order to placate Japan the anti-grain veto should be removed; and secondly, that Mr. Pok should be sent to Tokyo to ascertain the real lie of the land.

It need scarcely be said that all this is conjectural. Mr. Pok's coming to Japan is quite sufficiently curious to set the tongue of rumour wagging, but the newspaper reporters in Sōul are not likely to be accurately informed as to the reasons of the step. People in Tokyo appear to be persuaded that Pok has lost his portfolio, but so far as official intelligence is concerned, he has merely received an additional office. Being already a Major-General, and Privy Councillor and Minister of Foreign Affairs, he has now been appointed a Minister Plenipotentiary. The official methods of Korea are not to be judged by ordinary standards. It is quite within the range of possibilities that the Government in Sōul, desiring to combine diplomatic business with Mr. Pok's military mission, conceives that by making him a minister plenipotentiary, everything will be *en règle*, and he can lay aside his Cabinet rank while in Tokyo, becoming a Major-General for the purposes of the manoeuvres, a minister plenipotentiary during his sojourn in Tokyo, and a portfolio holder on his return to Sōul.

A fire occurred in the new palace in Sōul on the 16th instant, and one of the buildings was completely destroyed. The cause of the conflagration is said to have been a defective stove.

Advantage seems to have been taken of the fire at the palace in Sōul to steal a quantity of valuable things. This act of thieves supplementing the destruction caused by the flames resulted in very heavy loss. Considering the impecunious state of the Korean exchequer, there are many conjectures as to how the work of rebuilding will be accomplished.

The riots in Korea have been quelled, seven of the ringleaders having been captured, the remainder dispersed. Correspondents have not yet thought it worth while to describe the origin of the disturbance. They apparently regard insurrections in Korea as part of the day's work.

The *Yomiuri Shimbun* publishes a statement that the Russian Government has undertaken to construct a line of telegraphs in Korea without consulting the Sōul Authorities. We mention the rumour, though it appears quite incredible in such a form.

The Korean soldiers who have been behaving with violence towards Japanese subjects are now undergoing trial by court martial in the presence of the Japanese Consul. There are three distinct charges against them, and two have been disposed of by the imposition of fines. It is expected that the third also will be settled satisfactorily.

The future prospects of trade between Japan and Korea is most promising. According to a report sent by the Japanese Consul in Sōul under date of Nov. 7th, the principal imports from Japan to Korea consist of yarn and shirtings while exports from Korea are gold and hides. Below is a table showing the value of imports and exports during last year:—

IMPORTS.	
	yen.
Yarn	337,941
Shirtings	213,088
Cotton fabrics	20,048
Cigarettes	28,426
Beer	11,556
Matches	6,151
Porcelain	3,989
Soda	7,568
Medicine	11,993
EXPORTS.	
Gold bullion	\$15,943
Hides	28,385
Wax	3,500

MR. AND MRS. MONTAGUE KIRKWOOD:

Yokohama bade farewell on the 16th instant to Mr. and Mrs. Montague Kirkwood, who sailed for America by the San Francisco steamer. The early years of Mr. Kirkwood's sojourn in Japan were passed in Yokohama, where he practised as a barrister, his universally acknowledged talents securing the recognition they deserved. In the early eighties he accepted the post of legal adviser to the Japanese Government, and held it up to the date of his final departure, receiving many marks of appreciative esteem from those he served. During his residence in Tokyo, he and his charming wife kept open house at their beautiful place in Shinsakamachi, and their absence from the capital will be keenly felt by foreigners and Japanese alike. We cherish the hope that the load-stone attraction which Japan possesses for all that have resided there, will one day bring back Mr. and Mrs. Kirkwood to the wide circle of friends who now sorrowfully bid them goodbye.

THE SECOND COMING OF THE FRIARS.

The final result of the legislation with regard to religious communities in France seems to be now clearly calculable. Out of 16,468 religious establishments, a little more than one half—namely 2,001 male and 6,799 female communities—have submitted to the new law. The remainder have left France for various foreign refuges, the Paris Carmelites to Brussels; the bare-footed Carmelites to England and Belgium; the Benedictines to Luxemburg, and so on. It must strike the world as an unhappy incident that all these religious communities could not be suffered to remain quietly in France, worshipping and living as they have always lived and worshipped. But in such matters French legislators are the best judges.

THE LATE DR. E. STUART ELDRIDGE.

We announce with much regret the death of Dr. Stuart Eldridge, which took place at 8 o'clock on Saturday morning, at his residence on the Bluff, Yokohama. Dr. Eldridge, though a man of superb physique, had been no stranger to illness. Nearly twenty years ago he was the victim of acute stomach trouble from which, however, he completely recovered, aided doubtless by the change involved in a visit which he made to the United States about that time. Recently he had suffered greatly from an affection of the heart. He was the leading member of a deputation or commission which left Yokohama some months ago to establish a lodge of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, Southern Jurisdiction of the United States, in Shanghai, his high position of Grand Master of the Grand Consistory of the Empire in Japan, in which he succeeded Mr. O. Keil, calling for his presence on this mission. At Kobe he was struck down by the enemy which had so long threatened him, and his companions had to proceed to China and perform the necessary ceremonies without him. A slight recovery permitted of his removal north, but after a stay of some weeks in the country he was brought home to his residence 120-B, Bluff, where he has now passed away. Dr. Eldridge was attended by Dr. Baelz and Dr. Koch during the latter portion of his illness.

The deceased gentleman, a native of Philadelphia, Penn., U.S.A., was born on Jan. 2nd, 1843. He entered the army as a lad of seventeen in the 28th Wisconsin Volunteers in September, 1863, and served with his regiment till January, 1864, when he was appointed to the 64th Coloured Regiment and acted on General Thomas' staff as Adjutant-General till 1866. He was then ordered to Washington and appointed to the staff of General O. O. Howard. He served for a short time with General Grant, who was a warm personal friend, and on General Grant's visit to Japan and the Far East they renewed their old-time relations, the two spending one whole afternoon in talking over campaigning times. Dr. Eldridge was the first Librarian of the Agricultural Department and did a vast amount of work in getting it into shape. During his residence in Washington and while on General Howard's staff, the young officer took to the study of medicine and obtained his degree of M.D. from the old Georgetown faculty. He was immediately appointed Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy in his college, which position he occupied till he resigned both it and the Librarianship of the Agricultural Department to come to Japan as Secretary to the Scientific Mission to Japan under General Horace Capron, who had been specially engaged by the Japanese Government. The party arrived in Yokohama on Aug. 23rd, 1871, in the Pacific Mail steamer *America*. His connection with the agricultural branch of this commission was soon severed, however, and he was appointed by the Japanese Authorities Surgeon-General of Hokkaido, under the now defunct Kaitakushi, being stationed at Hakodate. In 1875, at the expiration of his contract, he came to Yokohama and entered upon the practice of his profession, and since then, that is since October, 1875, a period of 27 years, with only one substantial stage of relaxation, he continued in active work. Dr. Eldridge was for some time Consul for Hawaii: he held various appointments, chiefly of a consultative character, under the Japanese Go-

vernment; and latterly he acted as United States Sanitary Inspector (being appointed Assistant Acting Surgeon on the U.S. M. H. S. in 1896) at this port. Dr. Eldridge was a man of remarkably fine presence, and old residents yet recall with pleasure the handsome picture which he and his young wife presented in the early days. The Doctor, as already said, had been a soldier, having served through the Civil War; he was a speaker of great natural power and sensibility, and more than once undertook the duty of delivering the oration at the Cemetery on Decoration Day, and his performance of the ceremony was always a source of keen pleasure to his auditors. In his capacity as member of the Loyal Legion of the U. S. he was frequently called on to participate in public functions. The deceased gentleman had three children, a boy, who died some fifteen years ago in the United States, where he was engaged in his studies, and two daughters, one of whom, the elder, is married to Mr. F. M. Tegner. With his widow and her daughters the deepest sympathy will be felt.

Dr. Eldridge was an authority on various medical and sanitary matters, as to which his views, when communicated to the public, as they were frequently, through the medium of the *Japan Mail*, were always welcome. Especially on cholera he wrote with a facile pen and in an easy and interesting style. He was a man of wide and varied reading, of intelligence and culture, and these combined with his fine personal attributes render his loss to the community a severe one.

Some years ago the deceased gentleman's services to the cause of medicine and to health matters generally in Japan, were recognized and rewarded by the Emperor conferring on him the Fourth Order of Merit, and the Third Order of Merit was presented to him a short time before his decease. To very many in this Settlement his death means the loss of a dear friend.

On Monday afternoon the mortal remains of Dr. E. Stuart Eldridge were consigned to their last resting place in the Yokohama Cemetery, attended by the ceremonies of the Masonic body, of which he was a prominent member. At 3.30 p.m. a service took place at the residence of the deceased on the Bluff, where the urn containing his ashes (the process of cremation, in accordance with his last wishes, having previously been performed), was laid surrounded with flowers. Indeed the floral tributes were so plentiful that space could hardly be found for them. A very large assemblage of foreign residents was present during the service, and the chief officials of the Prefecture also attended, some in uniform but most in plain clothing. A considerable number of ladies also witnessed the obsequies.

The service was conducted by Mr. J. T. Griffin, who acted as Master, Mr. A. R. G. Clark being Senior, and Mr. J. F. Lowder, Junior Warden, while the office of Chaplain was filled by Rev. W. S. Worden. This ceremony, which was most solemn and impressive, being brought to a close, the urn was borne out, and then, preceded by Messrs. Griffin, Clarke, Lowder, and Worden, was conveyed to the cemetery, Messrs. W. L. Merriman, B. C. Howard, V. Blad, L. H. Abel, J. Copmann, C. M. Gibbens, Jas. Walter, and H. J. Sharp being pall-bearers, while Mr. F. M. Tegner, son-in-law of the deceased, walked behind as chief mourner. The decorations worn by Dr. Eldridge during his lifetime were carried on a cushion by Dr. Rokkaku, an old and attached colleague of the deceased gentleman. At the grave a short service was performed, the same

officers participating, after which Mr. Griffin said:—

My friends:—We are met here to attend the obsequies of our fellow-resident, Stuart Eldridge, who was a prominent member of our community for many years.

A citizen of the United States: a native of the State of Pennsylvania: he went "West" into Wisconsin as a youth: served his Government in the field with valour and honour during the Civil War: took his diploma in Medicine and Surgery: and finally came to Japan in the summer of 1871. Here for a period of thirty years he served the U. S. Government, the Imperial Japanese Government, and local institutions with fidelity and zeal; with honour to himself and his family-name; and with benefit to his follow-men.

Twenty years ago (in 1881) he became a Freemason, and took intense interest in the cult. He was a firm and staunch believer in the Great Masonic Universal creed:—"the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man." He practised continually the chief Masonic virtues of Faith, Hope, and Charity. Faith, in God the Father of All; Hope, in a glorious Immortality; and Charity, in its fullest sense, to all mankind. His zeal and enthusiasm in the cause of Masonry carried him far; and he rose from the simple Infrant of 1881 to the highest post in the Scottish Rite, being commissioned in 1899 as *Legate* for the Supreme Council of S. J. U. S. to act as its representative in the Empires of China and Japan. At the same time he was elected a member of the thirty-third, and last degree, of Ancient Scottish Freemasonry. He passes from our ken amid the universal grief and sorrow of his Masonic Brethren.

Of our departed friend's social life and character in our midst it is not necessary to speak at great length. Those who knew him best loved him best, and those who loved him best knew the wealth of love, sympathy and affection which filled his noble heart. He was not perfect: no man is. He had his faults: so have we all. He made mistakes: so do we all. But at this supreme moment all his errors are forgotten and forgiven—lost in the bright effulgence of his many virtues, which will never be effaced from our memory. We have known him as the devoted husband; the loving parent; the friend, trusty and true; the comrade, brave and chivalrous; the cultured scholar, and man of science; the skilful and beneficent physician, who went about doing good. We loved him. We would have kept him longer with us for our own selfish ends. Yet, bowing with lowly adoration to the Great Author of the Law of Love, we surrender him to the Master's call. God keep his memory green in our hearts until our summons comes to join him, and all who have preceded us in the journey "through the silent halls of Death" to a brighter and a better land. Enough!

"No further seek his merits to disclose,
Or draw his frailties from their dread abode—
There they alike in trembling hope repose—
The bosom of his Father and His God."

We do not forget the dear ones of his family who remain with us. Our hearts go out to them in loving sympathy in their bereavement. May our Heavenly Father have them, and us, in His holy keeping, both now and evermore.

It should be added that such excellent arrangements had been made by Superintendent Ikariyama and Inspector Okada that the very large procession moved to its destination with the utmost ease and that the services in the cemetery were not as was unfortunately too often the case in the past, interrupted in the slightest degree by noises from the adjacent road where, however, large crowds had gathered.

The *Fiji Shimpō* has an appreciative notice of the late Dr. Eldridge, whom our contemporary rightly calls one of the most eminent among the foreigners residing in Japan. An epitome of Dr. Eldridge's career is given, and the *Fiji* notes with satisfaction that the Emperor bestowed on him the Third Class Order of Merit before his demise.

THE KYOTO HOTEL AFFAIR.

The *Kobe Herald* has been asked to publish the following:—

With reference to the denial by Captain Brinkley of the charge that he expected a pecuniary recompense for certain negotiations which he offered to undertake, to secure a right of way for the proposed Kyoto Hotel, the Directors of the Oriental Hotel were informed through a channel, appearing to them incontestable, that it would be necessary to pay Capt. Brinkley *yen* 2,000, and Mr. Nakane *yen* 1,000, if the negotiations were successful. If there is any misunderstanding in the matter, the gentleman, who is uniformly exact and who approached Captain Brinkley, without, it may be said, the knowledge of the Directors, must have been under a most extraordinary misconception, as these commissions were included in the scheme which he ultimately submitted to the directors, and which they considered absolutely impracticable.

We should imagine that Captain Brinkley is in a better position than others to say what he "expected" or what he did not expect, but it is altogether reasonable that the Directors of the Hotel should explain the grounds of their misconception, and Captain Brinkley expresses his thanks to them for doing so. He can not but regret, however, that their statements are not more accurately formulated. They speak of "certain negotiations which he offered to undertake." That is radically incorrect. Captain Brinkley never offered to undertake any negotiations whatever. He was asked to lend assistance in lieu of a sick shareholder, who accompanied the request with a statement that the affair was causing him much anxiety and that he would gladly pay two thousand *yen* out of his own pocket if it could be arranged. This monetary proposal was emphatically put aside by Captain Brinkley, who naturally ridiculed the notion that to undertake a trifling duty on behalf of a friend incapacitated by illness should carry with it a pecuniary consideration. The maker of the offer insisted, however, and declared, now speaking in the name of the Directors, that it was desirable to place the matter on a business footing. Captain Brinkley still declined to entertain that part of the proposal, but expressed his entire willingness to do anything in his power, in the first place, to assist a sick friend, and, in the second, to resolve a dilemma which would certainly be injuriously misconstrued. All the steps subsequently taken by Captain Brinkley were, in his belief, entirely gratuitous, and the only explanation which now presents itself is that the maker of the original offer considered himself bound by it, in spite of Captain Brinkley's rejection of the idea, and, so considering, submitted a statement to the Directors in that sense. It would appear, according to the Directors' showing, that some two months elapsed between the time of the original offer and the time when they decided to act in their own behalf rather than to pay commissions. During that interval they were well aware—unless the "uniformly exact person who approached Captain Brinkley" was guilty of a direct misrepresentation—they were well aware that Captain Brinkley was doing everything in his power to assist their cause, and they must consequently have rested under the assumption that he was working without the smallest expectation of pecuniary reward; a perfectly correct assumption, but one which scarcely warrants them in attempting subsequently to discredit Captain Brinkley and to attribute his assistance to pecuniary motives when it was given frankly, and generously for disinterested reasons.

As to the Directors' allegation that Mr. Nakane was to receive a thousand *yen* "if the negotiations were successful," that, too,

is very inaccurate and very unfair to Mr. Nakane. There never was any offer to pay a sum of a thousand *yen* to Mr. Nakane. When the latter suggested that it might be possible to purchase land from the Miyoho-in for the construction of a road, the maker of the original offer intimated that if some Japanese agent would undertake to negotiate the purchase of land for such a purpose, a sum of a thousand *yen* would be paid for his good offices. Such a payment would have been perfectly legitimate, for it is not to be supposed that Japanese business men work for nothing. Ultimately the purchase of the Miyoho-in land having been found impossible, the offer contingent on its purchase fell through, as a matter of course.

We are unable to comprehend the Directors' reasons for introducing these questions. The cause assigned by them for abandoning their hotel scheme was that they had encountered anti-foreign opposition which convinced them of the ultimate futility of the project. Do they now mean to suggest that what really alarmed them was the prospect of paying commissions on account of an arrangement which they "considered absolutely impracticable"? They have gone out of their way to attribute mercenary motives to a man who for nearly two months worked loyally and disinterestedly to remove the difficulties from their path, and in attributing such motives to him they have merely obscured the real issue, which is whether or no they really encountered anti-foreign opposition. It seems only right to add a word here, since the matter has been carried to such lengths. Immediately after the publication of the Directors' report, Captain Brinkley brought the matter to the notice of the Finance Department, where he found that it had hitherto failed to attract any attention whatever. The officials of the Department took much trouble to investigate the facts, and showed themselves altogether helpful. The result of their investigations is now before the Directors, and there does not appear to be any reason why the misunderstanding—for such it seems to have been—should not be removed. We mention this partly to show that those whom the Directors suppose to have been working entirely for commissions have not been alienated by such mistaken suspicions, and further to show that although the assistance rendered by the officials of the Finance Department has been attributed by a *Kobe* journal to their uneasiness at the revelations made by the foreign local press, they were in truth quite unaware of such revelations when asked to take up the matter.

THE HOKKAIDO LOCAL ASSEMBLY.

The Hokkaido Local Assembly has signalized its first meeting by an acute discussion. When its members came together, they immediately divided into parties, the marine party and the land party. The former required that the tax on marine products be reduced by 50 per cent., its present amount, 40,000 *yen*, being thus lowered to 20,000 *yen*. At first the land party declined to make any concession whatever, and in order to show its strength, marshalled its members in opposition to the bill for establishing a middle school, which was consequently thrown out. Then a committee of conciliation having been appointed, the representatives of the land party offered to reduce the tax by 10 per cent. But the marine party insisted that the total must not exceed 35,000 *yen*, and a deadlock resulted. There is not much to divide the two sides if they have got within the distance of one thousand *yen* of each other.

THE CHINESE OFFICERS AT THE MANŒUVRES.

A letter published by the *Kokumin Shim-bun* declares that the behaviour of the Chinese officers at the recent manœuvres did not excite any admiration. They paid very little attention to the military part of the affair, and it was only when the question of eating and drinking came upon the tapis that they showed any really animated interest. Their haste to reach the places assigned to them at banquets and collations contrasted in a very marked manner with their leisurely behaviour where their military duties were concerned, and altogether our contemporary's correspondent seems to think that they will return to China with some additional knowledge of foreign viands, but without any material addition to their stock of military information.

It is certainly very regrettable that the Chinese officers have created such an impression, for being presumably picked men, their behaviour will be regarded as typical of their nationals. Perhaps they may plead in extenuation of their prandial alertness that they had previously attended the Birthday Ball in Tokyo. That is a display not calculated to create a very good impression of the manners and customs of the land of the Rising Sun, or to suggest a high code of social etiquette. The supper *marquee* is always an unedifying spectacle, and when one of the Chinese guests on the last occasion was seen carrying away a plate of viands, the only reflection of the onlookers was that it was better than pocketing them. We do not mean to imply that there is usually any pocketing of viands at such celebrations, but we do say that there is scrambling for them, and of the two things pocketing is not the less graceful.

The forty Chinese officers who came to witness the manœuvres were entertained at luncheon in the Army Club at Kudan by Field Marshal Marquis Oyama on the 20th instant. If it be true, as some papers have asserted, that these Chinese officers seemed to attach more importance to the business of eating and drinking at the manœuvres than to that of inspecting the military operations, they have certainly had plenty of congenial employment since they returned to Tokyo.

THE NEW CANAL TREATY.

The treaty said to have been concluded by Lord Pauncefote and Mr. Secretary Hay, is said to consist of three propositions in the main, namely:—

1. The United States shall be free to construct, operate, and control an isthmian canal, such canal to be open in time of peace to the ships of all nations upon equal terms.
2. In the event of war or disturbance the United States shall have the right to take such steps on the isthmus as it may deem proper and necessary for the protection of its national interests.
3. The Clayton-Bulwer treaty shall be superseded by the new convention—abrogated entirely.

American journals welcome this agreement. They say that the spirit of concession which has animated Great Britain will be appreciated by the people of the United States; that "although England has given up only what America would have taken any way, she has placed the latter under an obligation of no mean proportions," and that she has "given earnest of willingness to favour the United States as she would favour no other Power on earth to-day."

GERMAN NOTES.

A curious episode has occurred in Berlin. Some time ago, the municipality purchased certain tramway systems, anticipating that it would be easy to obtain the Emperor's permission to connect these systems by a line crossing the celebrated street Unter den Linden. In fact the Chief Burgomaster of the city had been expressly assured by the Prussian Minister of Communications that such permission could be had without difficulty. But the Emperor, for reasons which seem excellent, refused to grant it. A municipal council was held to consider the matter, and the following resolution was adopted:—

"The Assembly of Representatives of the City (Municipal Council) expresses its regret that by the refusal to approve the scheme for carrying the tramways across Unter den Linden in the line of the Neustädtische Kirch-strasse the interests of the means of communication in the city and the municipal finances suffer serious detriment; and that, although administration of the city, according to the statements of the civic authorities, was bound to assume that the Royal approval of the scheme was certain, this approval was not granted. The Assembly requests the magistrates to endeavour to obtain this approval by every suitable means."

The discussion at the meeting attracted much attention. As might have been anticipated, the Social Democrats made themselves very prominent. Their leader, Herr Singer, taunted the Chief Burgomaster with having been twice refused audience by the Emperor, and declared that the real meaning of the above resolution was that the Burgomaster must proceed to the castle and perform kowtow. Nothing could have been better than the temper and the moderation shown by the Burgomaster. He "found it very natural," he said, "that there should be great excitement in connexion with this subject," it being the duty of the assembly "to endeavour to maintain to the best of its ability the interests of the city of Berlin," but, at the same time, it was also their duty to proceed with the respect due to the head of the State, and to endeavour to live in peace and harmony with the King and Emperor. "It is true," he went on to say, "that in this case we can make no appeal to any court of administration. We cannot deny that in this question his Majesty the King is standing on ground that is entirely legal. Disagreeable and damaging to the interests of the city as the decision may be, it is unquestionably in accordance with the law. I do not understand the resolution to mean that we are to go as supplicants to the Castle, as Herr Singer ironically suggested, but rather that the magistrates are to seize every legitimate opportunity of again and again urging the good reasons which are in favour of our views. The resolution, I consider, expresses the hope that the power of facts and the necessities of traffic will, in future, obtain recognition, and that we may yet obtain what is at present denied us. The expression of this hope is all that is at present possible, and I therefore agree with the terms of the resolution." Even more interesting was another incident of the debate. The leader of the Social Democrats having charged the Burgomaster with having displayed a spirit of servility and Byzantinism towards the Emperor, and having been challenged to substantiate his statement, said that he referred to the occasion when the Emperor, in the Burgomaster's presence, made a speech to the Alexander Guards Regiment, and spoke of the "impudence and insubordination" of the Berliners, which, if necessary, the bayonets of the Guards would quell. The Burgomaster's reply to this taunt was as follows:—

"I was present as the guest of the officers of the regiment. So far as I heard the Emperor's words they were not quite so strong as the newspapers reported them to be. Besides, they were explicable from the psychological and human point of view for they were uttered on the first occasion on which the Emperor spoke in public after the attack upon him at Bremen, where he was wounded. Nevertheless, I must confess that the Imperial speech caused me deep pain, and I would have given anything if those words had been left unsaid. But what could I do? I could not leave the room. That would have been a piece of bad form on my part. I am not the Mayor of Reims" (a reference to the conduct of the Socialist French mayor on the occasion of the Tsar's recent visit to France).

The wise and just comment evoked from German newspapers by this incident is that the Ministers of the Crown are not discharging their duty satisfactorily when they allow the Sovereign to be drawn into the forefront of such disputes with his subjects.

Although public opinion in Germany has been unanimous in its expressions of disapproval with regard to the looting of the astronomical instruments, there seems to be much difficulty in undoing the error. Germany is understood to have expressed her willingness to restore the instruments to China, but the latter Power replied that they were quite useless to her and that she did not care to be troubled with them. Thus Germany was placed in the position of having the things thrown at her head somewhat contemptuously. Her plainest course would be, not to offer merely to give back the instruments, but to ask permission to replace them in their old position on the wall, restoring them at the same time to their original condition. But that would involve trouble and expense, to say nothing of other considerations from which the German Government may well shrink. It was an unfortunate error, the removal of these instruments, but the excitement caused in Germany by the affair constitutes an interesting illustration of the great change that has come over the civilized world with regard to some questions.

It is pleasant to see that some voices are raised in Germany against the curiously vehement chorus of attack to which Great Britain is subjected at the hands of the German press. The following letter appears in *The Times* of October 5th:—

Sir,—I beg to say that it was with unmitigated satisfaction that I took cognisance to-day of the letter of a German "Oberstleutnant, z.D." in your issue of September 24.

I am very glad that he categorically rebutted such unjustified and nonsensical charges against the British Army as sometimes are published in a section of the German Press, misled, I think, by a righteous sympathy for the weaker party. I bewail the fact that these people or papers seem to be fully unaware of the past, viz., that for centuries past the British troops have fought shoulder by shoulder with our Prussian regiments in the "Sieben jährigen Krieg" as well as in the "Freiheits-kriegen," and up to the present day in China. On the other hand the gallant valour of the British forces in the attacks under the command of Generals Buller and Lord Methuen could not and did not fail to arouse an echo in this country, and in the German army especially, no matter whether these attacks were successful or not. As to the charges of taking "inhuman measures" against the Boers—they are perfectly ridiculous, and I daresay the Oberstleutnant is quite right in his parallel with the Franco-German war. Those peaceable Orange Free State burghers living in their farms and delivering by thousands the oath of neutrality, when the British Army marched past in 1900, but taking up arms a few days later in the rear of the British—well, are they not "francitieurs"? I fail to see any difference; but I think, with regard to the people in question, it was all right and generous on the part of the British not to treat them as "francitieurs."

However, why did not the British demand from the first that all fighting burghers should wear a sign which should be recognizable? How is it possible in Cape Colony, for instance, to distinguish fighting from loyal burghers?

Is it not self-evident that under those quite different conditions of warfare also the measures taken

must necessarily differ from those employed in a European war? I am, Sir, yours sincerely,
Cologne, Sept. 28. RITTMEISTER a. D.

THE IRON FOUNDRY AT WAKAMATSU.

The opening ceremony of the new Iron Foundry at Wakamatsu took place on the 18th instant in the presence of some three thousand persons. His Imperial Highness Prince Fushimi declared the Foundry open, in a brief speech expressing satisfaction at the fact and trusting that the diligence of all concerned would contribute to secure a happy result. Mr. Hirata, Minister of State for Agriculture and Commerce, also spoke. He pointed out the necessity for a factory of the kind, in order that Japan might become self-sufficient, and might be secured against the risks incidental to drawing her supplies of an important staple from far distant countries. From an economical point of view, also, the enterprise was of much importance. The latest statistics showed that Japan spent some twenty million yen annually purchasing 260,000 tons of iron from foreign countries, whereas the establishment of the foundry would soon, it might be hoped, materially reduce that item of expenditure. Mr. Wada, the Chief Engineer, Baron Kaneko, Marquis Kuroda, in whose former fief Wakamatsu stands, a representative of the German Legation, the Governor of Fukuoka, the President of the Kyoto University and the President of the Fukuoka Prefectural Assembly, all delivered congratulatory addresses. Luncheon was served to the guests in tiffin-boxes, and there was subsequently a display of wrestling. Prince Fushimi and others made contributions to a fund for the assistance of the workmen at the Foundry.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Having received a card of invitation to the above ceremony, accompanied by thoughtful instructions how to get to the Works, where hotel accommodation would be found, what dress to wear &c., from the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, Mr. Hirata Tosuke, and leaving Shimonoseki on the morning of the 18th inst. (Monday) the day of the opening, after a pleasant trip of 10 to 12 miles in a steam launch kindly provided by the Yasukawa Matsumoto Co., I arrived at the above works to assist at the opening. The programme sent with the invitation cards was as follows:—Visitors to take seats at 10.30. Imperial Prince to arrive at 11. Speech by the above Minister. Report of transactions by the Managing Director. Speeches by the visitors to be followed by a tiffin, and the Works to be open for inspection at 1.30. The weather was ideal with bright sunshine although somewhat chilly in the shade, which was very fortunate as on the following day it was blowing very hard which would quite have prevented visitors going by water. On arrival guests were ushered into a large landing shed decorated with the Imperial purple, where seats were provided for some 1,500 persons, and I was told about 2,000 invitations had been issued. Punctually at 11 o'clock Prince Fushimi arrived, attended by his Staff and the proceedings commenced. The speeches were doubtless interesting, but for their details I must refer your readers to the native Papers, where I expect a full report will be published as I noticed after the reading of each speech the MSS. were collected from the speaker, no doubt for publication. H.I.H. opened with a short address, and was followed by the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce. Mr. Wada, the Managing Direc-

tor, then gave us a quantity of statistics about the works, and Marquis Kuroda, followed, I presume, on behalf of the visitors. Mr. Baltzer, who, I understand, is Consulting Engineer to the Teishinsho, addressed the audience in German, followed by Mr. Kaneko Kentaro, a very clear speaker, and several others, and at about 11.40 the proceedings were over. Tiffin then followed, a cold collation served in a manner I have never seen before, but which I recommend on other similar occasions. Two neat *bento* boxes, together with bottles of wine and aerated water, were placed in front of each guest, thus doing away with the confusion of carrying waiters, and the difficulty of getting just what one wanted, and at a given signal each visitor opened his boxes and proceeded to investigate the contents. The foreigners, of whom there were only about thirty, were all seated at adjoining tables, and their tiffin, very thoughtfully on the part of our hosts, consisted of foreign food, very well cooked, little pots of salt and even butter being in the boxes. The chopsticks, however, not being adapted to mutton, beef, &c., were rather a drawback, but it would have been difficult to provide knives and forks for such a large number, and our hosts caused their guests' sincere gratitude in avoiding the scramble there must have been had the usual course of "boys" fetching or handing round everything been adopted. A word, too, as to the seating: the guests occupied only one side of each table, so that all were facing towards the Prince.

Amongst the Japanese guests one noticed Admiral Count Enomoto, Marquis Kuroda. Mr. Kaneko Kentaro, Mr. Takata (of Takata & Co., which firm has, I believe, attended to the shipping of all the machinery) and many other well known persons. The foreigners present were mostly from the Southern Ports, Yokohama and Tokyo sending only a small contingent, amongst them being Messrs. T. B. Glover, Brindley, Brent and H. J. Holm. The Consular Service was represented by Mr. Playfair, H.B.M. Consul at Shimonoseki, and the merchants there by Mr. N. B. Reid. The party from Nagasaki comprised Messrs. Alfred Glover, Jones and Shaw, and no doubt there was a contingent from Kobe, but I did not know any of them.

When tiffin was over the visitors proceeded to inspect the works, but this was done in rather a desultory fashion as there appeared to be no guides told off to show us round. However, we visited the different "shops" seeing pig iron cast, bars, plates, etc., rolled and steel made by both the Siemens-Martin and Cammell processes, some of the machinery being most ingenious, all of the latest pattern, steam, electric and hydraulic, almost all from Germany, although some from America, but I believe I am correct in stating that there is not a single machine of British make. It would require a person with more technical knowledge than I have to give anything like an adequate description of the machinery, etc., but I send herewith some pamphlets in English and Japanese which will give your readers all information about the construction if you will make the necessary extracts. As therein stated, some 19,200,000 *yen* appear to have been spent on the works, and this only apparently for making what is known as merchant's iron and steel, such as bars, plates, rails, &c., there being, as far as I could see, no appliances for making armour plates, guns, &c., and this I understood was one of the objects of the Government in starting the works so as to be independent of foreign countries in case of war. If so, it appears

likely that probably as much again will have to be spent to attain this object. As far as they go, the plan of the shops and buildings seems to have been well carried out, but it is difficult to see how such a large sum as the above could have been spent, and much more will have to be spent in dredging the approaches to the works so that vessels of any draught with ore, or with the finished material can get to and from the works. Already large sums have been sunk in that direction by the Wakamatsu Harbour Works, but as they will be considered as belonging to the town, they will not appear in the accounts of the iron and steel works, although really spent on their behalf. I see the works are to get most of their ore from the neighbourhood or near by, whilst some is to come from the region of Hankow.

With such an enormous expenditure in starting the works, it seems impossible to an outsider that they can ever be a commercial success, and if so, and if they don't assist the country to be more self-dependent in time of war, one wonders why they were constructed. What struck me in the working we saw was the large number of workmen, compared with what there would be on a similar job in a foreign country, meaning more wages and consequently (comparatively) higher cost of production. I predict in a few years the Government will turn over the works to some private company, who, without the large initial expenses of construction may be able to produce such articles as plates, bars, rails, &c., at a price to compete with the imported article, but prophesying is always a dangerous thing. I do not see it stated in the pamphlet, but I was told the works cover some 38,000 *tsubo*.

After the inspection was over, an exhibition of wrestlers was given, also a garden party to which invitations by the principal residents of Wakamatsu had been issued, and for which *geisha* from Kokura, Wakamatsu, Moji and Bakan had been engaged, all doing their best to get the visitors to take refreshment both liquid and solid. All the foreigners were invited up to Mr. Wada's house on the hill where, earlier, Prince Fushimi had been entertained, and they were again pressed to eat and drink, Mr. Wada's private secretary being indefatigable in looking to their comfort. Altogether it was a most successful day, and one heard on all sides expressions of gratitude for the kindness and hospitality of our hosts, and I hope I shall be allowed to use the columns of your paper to add thereto my thanks for the same.

Mr. Wada, engineer-in-chief of the new Iron Foundry at Wakamatsu, says that the foundry has cost 10,572,171 *yen*, and that a further sum of 3,046,923 *yen* has been expended on the purchase of mines. A supply of iron is to be obtained from China, Korea and four places in Japan, namely, Kameishi, Mimasaka, Buzen and Echigo.

KEROSENE IN THE TOKYO DISTRICT.

A novel application was submitted to the Tokyo City Council on the 18th inst. The chief applicant was Mr. Ishizuka Shuzo, with whom were seven others, and there was a second application from Mr. Yamaga Tokujiro and an other. The applicants sought permission to sink a kerosene well at Shitaya, in the Asakusa district of Tokyo, for which purpose they desired to make experimental borings in an area of 4,500 acres. The Council rejected the application as not being conducive to the welfare of the city, but the

incident has naturally attracted some attention, for Mr. Ishizuka Shuzo has long been connected with the kerosene enterprise in Echigo, and it is felt that he would not have associated himself with the application unless some valid grounds had existed to credit the presence of oil.

Another report of the existence of oil in the neighbourhood of Tokyo comes from Yatsuyama in Boshu, and is made by a mining expert, Mr. Yoshiwara. The statement is that since a severe shock of earthquake which visited the district in July last, a well hitherto in constant use became tainted with kerosene, and finally it was discovered that oil to the depth of about two feet was floating on the top of the water. Other wells in the vicinity are said to have been similarly affected, though in a less marked degree.

The same Mr. Yoshikawa has found a lump of coral at a depth of about 20 feet at a place called Kanaya in the neighbourhood of Tate-yama, and he is said to infer the existence of a coral reef in the district.

THE "SHIMBI DAIKWAN."

The 5th volume of the *Shimbi Daikwan* is the least attractive of all that have yet appeared. The editors do not seem to have had access to specimens of remarkable quality as those depicted in their previous issues. It is interesting to see some of the few genuine examples of Takashima Takakane's paintings, for posterity regards him as one of the greatest masters of the Fosa School. But his strength is not shown adequately in the scrolls of the Kasuga Miracles. The specimens of sculpture contained in the book are undoubtedly fine, but they have already been rendered familiar by *L'Histoire de l'Art du Japon*. Still among the thirty-nine illustrations contained in the volume, there are many that will be found worthy of close attention, and if the book suffers by comparison with its predecessors, it must not be forgotten that these reached a very exceptional standard of excellence.

THE BRIBERY CASE.

The Tokyo Court of Appeal on Thursday delivered judgment in the celebrated bribery case, where municipal officials are defendants. The judgment of the lower tribunal was set aside, not, however, in the sense of acquitting the appellants. They were one and all found guilty by the higher court, as they had been by the lower. But in some cases the penalties were reduced, in others increased. The heaviest sufferer is Hasegawa Shinzo, who is condemned to one year's imprisonment with hard labour, a fine of 40 *yen*, and repayment of the sum of 4,500 *yen* received by him illegally. The other nine sentences vary, the smallest being one month's imprisonment and a fine of 5 *yen*. An appeal to the Supreme Court was at once lodged, but there is little likelihood of its proving successful.

UNITED STATES WAR-SHIPS.

It is alleged that the United States Government is about to place another order for 21 gun-boats to be used at the Philippines, and that tenders have been invited from Hongkong, Shanghai and the Japanese yards. Some of the vessels are to be of iron and some of teak.

THE POET-DREAMER OF JAPAN.

It is difficult to define the irresistible charm which Mr. Lafcadio Hearn weaves over the imagination of his readers when discoursing of the vague, sub-conscious and highly etherealized spiritualities of Japanese psychology. He deals with the most mystical, intangible, elusive, inexplicable phenomena which dominate the hearts of men when striving to penetrate the veil that enshrouds the unsolvable yearnings of the human soul, and he does so in such a manner and with the magic of such a style as few writers among the moderns can claim to possess. Great are the riches and the possibilities of the kingdom to which he guides us. In Little, Brown and Co., of Boston, Mr. Hearn has found publishers who have put his books into a shape that is at once a delight to the eye and a satisfaction to the bibliophile. In the jargon of Bookseller's Row, they are *rimo*, decorated cloth, gilt top, illustrated. But this is a poor, bald description of one of the daintiest editions we have seen for a long time past. To lovers of the art-beautiful the books both outside and inside must appeal irresistibly, and we owe no apology to our readers when we advise them to step into Messrs. Kelly and Walsh's at Yokohama and secure the set, which are included in four volumes bearing the following titles:—"Shadowings;" "Exotics and Retrospectives;" "In Ghostly Japan;" and "A Japanese Miscellany." The last is Mr. Hearn's new book and it deals of course with topics which he has made peculiarly his own. We would fain quote from his pages but to do so would be like tearing lovely, fragile jewels from fairy-like settings, and we naturally shrink from the barbarity of the operation. The words of counsel that we use instead are that our readers should acquire the book, along with its fellows, with all possible speed, and so make, or renew, acquaintance with a writer of manifold gifts and graces.

CONSCRIPTS.

The *Fiji Shimpō* has an interesting article on the subject of the habit into which people have fallen of raising flags and making demonstrations in connexion with conscripts. When the lot falls on a youth and the time comes for his joining the colours, flags are hoisted and all his friends and acquaintance assemble to give him a send off, the result being that his family, upon whom devolves the duty of hospitably entertaining these well-wishers, has to spend a large sum. Our contemporary has calculated that in the case of 309 conscripts sent from Tokyo to join the First Division, no less than 1,103 flags were displayed; 17,461 persons assembled to wish them good speed; 4,752 *yen* was contributed to entertainments and 4,612 *yen* was spent by the families. In fine, a useless outlay of about ten thousand *yen* was incurred on account of three hundred conscripts.

MARQUIS ITO IN AMERICA.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* has collected the terms applied by American newspapers to Marquis Ito. They are, "the Gladstone of Japan," "the Bismarck of Japan," "the Robert Peel of Japan," "the Moses of Japan," "the grand old man of Japan," "the father of new Japan," "the creator of new Japan," "one of the greatest of the great men of the world," "one of the makers

of Japan" and so on. Several Tokyo journals comment also upon the extraordinary warmth of the reception given to the Japanese statesman by the people of the United States.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

Tokyo newspapers state that a trial of smokeless gunpowder manufactured in Japan was made on the 15th instant in the compound of the Naval Department at Tsukiji, and that excellent results were obtained—so excellent that the powder will be immediately served out to the various ships. This is a matter of very great importance to Japan, and we trust that the above intelligence is correct, but there have been so many similar rumours in the past which ultimately turned out to be baseless that implicit reliance can not be placed on this latest account.

The Nishinari Railway is still under constraint, but it is understood that the Sumitomo Bank will come to its assistance. The principal shareholders are said to have urged the President to resign, but he refused to do so, alleging that the difficulty had arisen solely from complications connected with land, and that neither he nor the directors were to blame in any way. Meanwhile it transpires that the Railway owes eighteen thousand *yen* to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Company also.

Field Marshal Marquis Yamagata is suffering from indisposition. He had a sudden access of fever a few days ago, and though recovery was rapid, his physicians, Drs. Hashimoto, Baelz and Hirai, are not satisfied with his condition, and have prescribed complete rest for some days.

His Excellency the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs is somewhat seriously indisposed. He is confined to bed with pleurisy and inflammation of the lungs.

The funeral of the late Princess Yamashina took place on the 17th instant, the interment being at Toshimagaoka, in the cemetery of Gokoku-ji. Solemn rites were performed on the 16th instant, and were attended by all the Imperial Princes and Princesses now in the capital.

A farewell banquet was given to Mr. Kurino by his friends, official and non-official, at the Imperial Hotel on the 15th instant. Viscount Matsudaira proposed Mr. Kurino's health. He said that the relations between Japan and Russia were growing more and more important day by day, and that duties of much moment devolved upon the Representative of this empire in the Russian capital. Mr. Kurino had been specially chosen for the mission, and it was hoped and believed that in his hands the relations of the two countries would be marked by smoothness and amity. Mr. Kurino, in reply, said that he fully appreciated the force of Viscount Matsudaira's remarks and the importance of the relations between the two empires. One was a mercantile and manufacturing country; the other an agricultural, and there was no reason why they should not occupy towards each other a mutually useful position, to the promotion of their material interests and of the cause of peace in the Orient. He could not pretend to be qualified for the post to which he had been appointed, but he would bring his best efforts to the discharge of his duties.

His Excellency the Minister of State for Finance and Mrs. Sone gave a garden party

at their official residence in Nagata-cho, Tokyo, on the 18th instant. There was a magnificent display of chrysanthemums in vases, pots, and in the form of cut blossoms, and as the weather was superb, the large assemblage of guests enjoyed themselves thoroughly.

Mr. and Mrs. Kurino left Tokyo by the 12 o'clock train on the 17th inst., a large number of friends assembling to bid them farewell.

We read in Tokyo journals that an action for assault has been brought against the Rev. Synder by a Japanese resident of Sendai whose child's head Mr. Synder is said to have struck with one of the bibles he was distributing in the streets of that city. If there be any truth in the story we presume that Mr. Schneider was exasperated beyond endurance by some of the urbanities which Japanese children frequently display towards foreigners without evoking any rebuke from the little ones' parents. The latter, indeed, are chiefly to blame.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha's new steamer *Kumano Maru* has made an exceptionally quick voyage. She left England on the 4th of October, and calling at Genoa for the purpose of taking on board Baron Iwasaki and his party, reached Kobe on the morning of the 18th. She is one of the finest vessels in these waters, being 4,655 tons register, and having all the latest appliances and improvements for a passenger boat. The *Kumano* was ordered for the purpose of replacing the *Futami*, lost last year en route from Australia. She was built in Glasgow, and will take the place of the *Rosetta*, her sister ships upon the Australian line being the *Kasuga* and the *Yamato*, each of which, however, is a thousand tons smaller than the *Kumano*. The Directors of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha are to be congratulated upon the wise policy which leads them to convert even disasters into opportunities for improving their fleet.

Count Okuma entertained at his Waseda residence on the 17th instant the Chinese officers who attended the manoeuvres. The Count's chrysanthemums are said to be exceptionally fine this year, but of course it is impossible for him to extend his usual hospitality to the flower-loving public.

Miss Mary Gray Humphreys, writing in *Public Opinion*, gives the following appreciation of Baron Iwasaki, whose photograph, together with those of Marquis Ito, Count Inouye and Count Okuma she appends to her article:—

Among Japanese public men there is none who parallels Baron Iwasaki. He represents not only modern industrial Japan, but the kingdom of finance. He is Rothschild, Vanderbilt, and Rockefeller combined, with another side added that is found in none of these. He is now in the prime of life, a man of forty-five. For his services the government has made him a peer, and he is by virtue of this a member of the upper house. But he is no politician. His most conspicuous position is as the president of the Nippon Ginko, or Bank of Japan, which is to that country what the Bank of England and the Bank of France are to their respective countries. To it has been given the task of retiring the currency and placing the country on a gold basis. In this responsible position, while giving attention to his extensive private enterprises, Baron Iwasaki is the busiest and the most unobtrusive man in Japan.

It is justly remarked by Japanese journals that as the world grows older in civilization the tendency to engage in a war of tariffs is increasing rather than diminishing. Japan is seriously affected by this tendency. The new customs regulations in the Philippines will have the result of almost excluding her products from that quarter, and the recently

passed Australian tariff also hits her very hard. Rice, for example, which used to be duty free in Australia, will henceforth have to pay £9 a ton, and "Chinese beans," which cost only £10 a ton landed in the Commonwealth, will be penalized to the extent of £18. Then there is the German tariff which seems likely to become law in its entirety. It does not perceptibly touch Japan, but it illustrates the proclivity of the era, and side by side with it may be placed Australia's anti-Asiatic immigration bill, which is a veritable measure of international isolation. The twentieth century does not bring any access of that peace and goodwill which the world has some right to expect, considering the fine codes of morality that we all profess.

An officer of the army tells a representative of the *Asahi Shimbun* that things are not as well in the Army as they seem to be. What appears to the critic to be most faulty is that officers have begun to pay too much attention to dollars and cents. He considers such a spirit to be quite inconsistent with military efficiency. The cause is not far to seek. Officers live in a state of perpetual anxiety about the future of their families. Inquiry shows that, with exceptions so rare as to prove the rule, the families of the officers who lost their lives in the war of 1894-5 are in most straitened circumstances, some of them not even having means to send their children to school. This is a matter, the critic says, well deserving of public attention, for unless some remedy be applied, military service will become altogether unpopular, and the supply of officers can not be kept up. The Diet will be asked next session to vote an annual sum of six hundred thousand *yen* by way of sustenance fund for the wives and children of officers dying on service. The amount already appropriated for the purpose is six hundred thousand, and the present project is to double it.

A writer in the *Register* makes this allegation:—

The most fashionable type of the Japanese business man is represented by the directors of the majority of joint stock companies. That any such intention on their part as to faithfully promote the interest of the house they are connected with is conspicuous by its absence, is a fact too familiar to need explanation. Further, they are in no condition to carry on their business on its own merits. As an instance, it may be pointed out that among those institutions which are apparently prospering, there are many joint stock concerns whose actual assets are far below what the published balance-sheets show. Such companies only keep on their existence through misrepresentations made by the directors, and the so-called auditors (who, by the way, make it their business only to ask a few questions on the made-up balance-sheets, but do not audit accounts), combined with the ignorance of the majority of the shareholders.

We wonder how much truth there is in that assertion. It will be believed by many people. Such charges always find ready credence. But a state of dishonesty so wholesale must be established by evidence much more conclusive than the *ipse dixit* of a solitary critic before it is admitted by thoughtful persons. The article from which we make the extract reads to us very like the outpouring of a disappointed man's spleen; one of those not uncommon complaints of genius brilliant in its own eyes but unable to obtain recognition in the eyes of others.

It is noted by a Tokyo contemporary that since the present Minister of Home Affairs, Mr. Utsumi, assumed office six months ago, he has been proceeding with an iron hand against the depraved elements of Tokyo's population. No less than 125 persons have been brought under the operation of

the *Yokai-rei*, which means that they are virtually under police supervision. The following list of them is published:—

Contractors	16
Unemployed	73
Labourers	10
Go-between	3
Journalists	11
Inn-keepers	3
Merchants	1
Miscellaneous employments	1
Agriculturists	7

The fact that 11 journalists figure in this company excites much comment, but it may be assumed that they belong to the black-mailing fraternity who are becoming so common. If Mr. Utsumi has laid the axe to the root of this abuse, he deserves public gratitude.

There has been another recrudescence of trouble in Formosa. A party of 105 coolies engaged in transporting camphor on the 4th instant, were attacked by insurgents, and 20 of them were killed, 19 having their heads cut off. This would seem to have been the act of the head-hunters.

The gentlemen who consider that steps should be taken against the officers and men of the Fifth Division who are supposed to have profited by looting operations in China, are said to be agitating with the object of getting both Houses of the Diet to take up the question simultaneously next session. This interference seems to us to be somewhat factitious, but of course no definite opinion can be pronounced until the evidence adducible by the agitators is examined.

The Home Department issues a notification that all medical men desiring to obtain serum for the treatment of diphtheria are to apply at the Kessai Yaku-in—Professor Kitasato's establishment—in Tokyo. Applications from foreign countries will be entertained provided that the supply exceeds the immediate requirements of home consumption. The prices of the serum, according to quantity, range from 60 *sen* to 1.50 *yen*. Serum sent abroad will be charged at double these rates, but, on the other hand, will be despatched carriage free. Prices are to be paid in postage stamps. Druggists can obtain the serum at a discount of 20 per cent. but are forbidden to sell it at a higher price than that fixed by the Department.

Some unpleasant suspicions have been aroused in connexion with a loss of money from a military chest during the course of the recent manoeuvres. The paymaster of the 32nd Regiment was on his way to Sendai when the incident occurred. It appears that he was roused in the night, and that he pursued the thieves but was distanced by them after getting into the fields, where the empty chest was found on the following day. The chest, however, weighed some 33lbs., and doubts are suggested as to whether such a heavy load could have been successfully carried off by a man pursued closely. There is also a rumour that by some strange accident the guards usually posted over the chest happened to be absent on that particular night.

There is some excitement in journalistic circles in Tokyo with reference to violence resorted to by the police in arresting gamblers. The Asakusa police got into trouble recently, one of their number having kicked a gambler as he was attempting to escape. The kick proved fatal and the constable is now undergoing trial. A similar incident has occurred in the Kyobashi district. Some

twenty policemen raided a gambling den, and during the confusion that ensued, one of the gamblers received a blow from a bludgeon which ultimately caused death. These stories are published by newspapers proverbial for exaggeration, but it must be assumed that they have some foundation.

There is some talk of imposing a tax on gardens in Tokyo. The impost would not be direct: it would be levied upon houses to which gardens are attached. That would be an excellent device for destroying the beauties of the city. Already the house tax is very heavy, and it may be taken for granted that where there is a garden, there also is a house correspondingly large and therefore correspondingly liable to taxation. Paris, being in serious municipal straits for money, was recently disposed to tax gardens and parks, but the project was wisely abandoned, since its effect would have been to deprive the city of many of its charms.

The Tatler is the latest addition to the pictorial periodicals of England. It calls itself "an illustrated journal of society and the drama" and the numbers that have appeared thus far fully justify the title. The illustrations are very beautiful as to technique; the subjects are chosen with great judgment and the letterpress is light and sparkling. Such a publication ought to make a success, and it will, we think, be particularly in request in the East, for it brings persons living abroad into close touch with all the sunny sides of home life.

Reports from Aichi Prefecture seem to indicate that Governor Oki Moritaka's methods are too liberal for the people of that district. The Governor proposed that a sum of 2,796,353 *yen* should be expended in three years upon improvements connected with rivers, chiefly with the object of providing for the better drainage of insanitary matter. The amount appears to have alarmed the members of the prefectural assembly. They have rejected the Governor's proposal and there is said to be considerable excitement.

KOBE CRICKET AVERAGES.

The *Kobe Herald* prints, through the courtesy of Mr. H. F. Green, Honorary Secretary of the Kobe Cricket Club, the batting and bowling averages for the season just closed:—

BATTING AVERAGES (6 innings and over).

	No. of Inns.	T. R.R.	N.O.	H.S.	Aver.
H. Hancock	13	531	2	107	48.27
A. H. Gillingham	12	396	2	88	39.60
W. D. S. Edwards ...	9	190	1	56	23.75
C. E. Stephens	8	174	0	67	21.75
A. W. Allen	8	133	1	56	19.00
G. C. Murray	14	245	1	37	18.84
W. Braess	12	224	0	47	18.66
A. J. Buckley	17	293	1	73	18.31
C. H. Lightfoot	8	112	1	71*	16.00
F. J. Abbott	10	134	1	60	14.88
H. Westerveld	10	130	1	36	14.44
G. C. Pakenham	6	69	1	31	13.80
H. E. Green	11	132	1	42	13.20
P. L. Spence	8	78	2	26	13.00
H. S. Thomson	14	113	2	30	9.41
W. R. Lemarchand ...	12	87	1	21*	7.90
J. P. Warren	16	88	2	26	6.28
Rev. T. S. Tyng	7	21	0	10	3.00

* Denotes not out.

BOWLING AVERAGES (over 10 wickets).

	Overs.	Mdns.	R.	Wkts.	Aver.
A. J. Buckley	265.0	74	597	66	9.04
H. E. Green	103.0	28	283	31	9.12
W. D. S. Edwards ...	83.3	28	196	21	9.33
G. C. Murray	263.2	59	700	74	9.46
W. Braess	49.4	11	144	11	13.09

ORIENTAL HOTEL DESTROYED.

By a fire, which broke out about a quarter past one on Sunday morning in the premises of a Chinese tailor at No. 12, Bund, that place was destroyed and the fine three-storied Oriental Hotel, one of the ornaments of Yokohama, was reduced to ruins. It is difficult to ascertain or to say with certainty in which part of the Chinese store the flames originated but to those who were earliest on the spot, only a few minutes could have elapsed before the Oriental Hotel, separated from it by a narrow space, was also alight. An inmate of the Hotel declares that he heard the first alarm of fire when the conflagration started in the Chinese shop, that he then proceeded to put on his dress clothes which lay easiest to hand, that certain alarming sounds near his room caused him to dispense with his socks and to thrust his naked feet hastily into his shoes and that on opening his door he found the hallway impassable and had to retreat and descend to the ground by a water pipe. Whether the fire spread as rapidly as that story would seem to indicate may perhaps be questioned, but there is no doubt that the flames marched from house to house with almost incredible swiftness.

It is stated, we give the report with all reserve, that a few minutes before the alarm was given, a foreigner passing along the Bund noted that people were not all asleep in the premises adjacent to the Hotel; and it is also reported that another foreigner, who had been at the Smoking Concert in the Public Hall, wending his way home by the same thoroughfare, saw smoke issuing from the Chinese store and tried in vain for some time to beat up the occupants, but when the buildings got fairly alight little arousing was necessary. It took about a quarter of an hour to clean out the Chinese store from front to back and how the adjacent store of Yamabe, the photographer, with the wooden buildings on Messrs. Strome & Co.'s compound, escaped is a miracle to those who saw the way in which the strong northerly breeze blew the flames about. Long before the Chinese store was reduced to debris, however the walls of the Oriental Hotel, only one brick thick, were heated beyond power of resistance. The flames were lapping the eaves of the tall building and when, ten minutes after the first alarm people began to arrive on the scene it could be seen that the hotel was doomed. The inside woodwork began to smoulder; the flames ran up the roof and soon were pouring out of the upper bedrooms into the hallways.

There seems to have been no lack of water. The fire people were on the spot with most commendable promptitude. All available hydrants were requisitioned; water was drawn from the Catholic Church well and an engine stationed in the French hatoba provided a plentiful supply. But as soon as the hotel began to burn it was apparent that nothing could stop the conflagration and so the efforts of the firemen were largely directed towards saving adjoining property. The buildings opposite the hotel in Water Street were so protected and also the premises of Messrs. Mason & Co., the occupants of both of which places were actually moving at one time during the morning. A British naval detachment was landed, the aspect of the outbreak conveying the impression on board ship that half the Bund was on fire, but being thanked by the police and informed that his assistance was not required the officer in command drew off his men and returned on board.

The only fatality reported in connection with the affair—through various persons have been spoken of as missing—is the death of Aniano Naka, aged forty-seven years, the personal amah and servant of Mr. Muraoar. This faithful creature, aroused by the noise, proceeded to her master's room, awoke him and having seen him and guests in the vicinity on their way to safety went back on some errand and was caught. Her remains—or at any rate those of a woman, which it seems reasonable to suppose are hers—were found about noon on Sunday in the hallway near where the clock used to stand. Only the pelvic and

lower bones could be found and it would seem that a sudden descent of the upper part of the building had overtaken her and crushed her body to pieces.

Despite the fact that the flames started in another building the occupants of the hotel appear to have had small warning. The hasty and insistent ringing of the night-bell by the passer-by to whom we have alluded, and the loud alarms given by Mr. Muraoar and Staff-Paymaster Airey, when aroused, seem to have been the first signs of danger and there is general agreement among the guests that they only escaped narrowly. A foreign resident who reached the scene about ten minutes after the outbreak and who assisted in hauling the hose into the narrow alley between the Chinese store and the hotel, while as yet the latter was only alight about the eaves, tells how men in pyjamas and ladies in their night clothes came downstairs amid showers of molten lead from the upper part of the house. Some of the inmates were able to throw trunks out into the street but these were the exception. One commercial gentleman travelling for important houses at home lost everything, samples included, except such pieces of raiment as enabled him to go round on Sunday and order more clothes; others, amongst them four American tourists, Messrs. T. Fisher, J. W. Campbell, M. M. Langhorne and R. P. Greer, lost absolutely all they possessed; one lady escaped in only a night gown and a water-proof, and even these were burned by the molten lead from the ornamental sky-light which lighted the winter-garden. Valuable property belonging to Mr. L. Dewette, part-owner of the hotel, and stored in the upper part of the building, went to ashes with the rest.

The aspect of the flames when the Oriental Hotel got fairly alight was truly sensational. The strong northerly breeze rushing through the various apertures fanned the fire till it roared from room to room, and when at last the roof, or what remained of it, fell in the noise was deafening. How the conflagration did not spread is a miracle and must be taken to reflect high credit on Mr. Morgan and the Japanese Settlement Brigade men, for embers six inches long and all alive were falling on the Bluff during the morning.

It would be idle to attempt at this moment an estimate of the loss. The hotel was full insured, the losses of the insurance companies being probably about yen 250,000.

It may be mentioned that the Chinese connected with the building in which the fire started were examined by the police, but in the absence of incriminating evidence were released.

We understand that the insurance lines on the Oriental Hotel total yen 150,000, borne by about six companies, of which the Norwich Union (Messrs. Bavier's agency) carry yen 50,000; while other companies interested are the London Assurance; the Commercial Union, Manchester, and Atlas.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—As there seems to be some discrepancy in the various reports regarding Sunday morning's fire perhaps you would not mind publishing the following statement.

I was one of the Tulips, and after the show took supper with the other members of the troupe. Leaving the Public Hall a little before 1 o'clock I proceeded home by way of Water St. accompanied by two gentlemen whom I left respectively at the Club and No. 4.

I had no sooner left these gentlemen than I saw a very dense smoke arising, and I turned back expecting to find the Portuguese Consulate on fire; however, I discovered that the fire was in the rear of Ah Leng's store, and on proceeding, by way of the side street to the Bund, I saw that two policemen stationed at the hut by the French Hatoba were already bringing a reel and hose. At this moment, several females at the rear of Ah Leng's store were yelling and screaming. At this time the wind was blowing in the direction of Yamabe's store, but was very high, which accounts for the fact that this store escaped being burnt. The hotel, at the time, seemed so safe that I thought it quite unnecessary to call the inmates. Suddenly, however, the flames caught the upper sun blinds and then the eaves and spread with lightning rapidity from the front to the rear of the hotel. At this

moment the hotel momban seems to have been aroused and Mr. Muraoar came out followed by his clerk, who immediately rushed back and with the aid of the runner and the momban called the guests. I myself then entered the hotel to find a number of ladies and gentlemen already coming down the stairs. It was then that a lady, whose name I have since learnt, asked me to take her child, which I carried to the Grand Hotel accompanied by the mother whilst the husband remained behind trying to save some effects. I had the momban call Mr. Sandford and after seeing the lady and child accommodated with a room I again left for the scene of the fire and assisted Mr. Parrott to pull a hose into position at the rear of the hotel, which was no sooner done than the staircase and balconies collapsed. I then assisted 2 police officers to break open the dining room doors which were securely bolted on the inside; after this our assistance was of no use and we had to look out for ourselves and avoid the falling debris. The *Herald* says "Mr. Sandford, assistant manager of the Grand Hotel, lent valuable aid in the work of rescue." I should like the *Herald* to detail any assistance that Mr. Sandford rendered. The *Herald* further states, "Nor should the services of the Black Tulips be overlooked in this connection; several of these still wearing their burnt cork were tireless in their exertions." As a matter of fact I was the only Tulip present in all his war paint, other Tulips who had been home to change their dress viewing the scene from the top of the Boathouse.

At the time when I first went on the Bund there was not another person in sight with the exception of the two police officers and the customs officer on duty at the Hatoba.

If anybody deserves credit it is these two police officers; it was owing entirely to their exertions that there was not a serious loss of life. As a matter of fact the *Herald's* reporter was not on the scene till the following day.

Yours faithfully, GEO. W. LEWIS.
Yokohama, Nov. 19th, 1901.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—Replying to Mr. G. W. Lewis' letter, in your paper of Wednesday, I would like to say that in connection with the recent conflagration at the Oriental Hotel I have never assumed to take upon myself any credit for "bravery" or "live saving."

I most heartily accord to Mr. Lewis full credit for his daring and "nerve" in rescuing men, women, children, and personal effects at the fire.

It is not my wish to appear in the foreground of newspaper notoriety on such occasions and I certainly admit that the assistance which I might have lent was in my eyes next to nothing.

However, if Mr. Lewis asserts that he went to the Grand Hotel and awakened me, there must be a slight discrepancy in his correspondence, as I was up and fully dressed upon his arrival.

I am, dear Sir, Very truly yours,
F. S. SANDFORD.
Yokohama, Nov. 20th, 1901.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—In reference to Mr. Sandford's letter in today's issue, on referring to mine, which you published on the 20th instant, it will be readily seen that I lay no claim to having rescued men, women, children and personal effects, neither do I accuse Mr. Sandford of wishing "to appear in the foreground of newspaper notoriety," nor do I claim to have awakened Mr. Sandford. I said, "I had the momban call Mr. Sandford." My sole object was to refute certain statements that appeared in the *Herald* and to point out that the two policemen stationed at the box adjacent to the Oriental were deserving of commendation for their prompt action.

Doubtless, the impression Mr. Sandford wishes to convey is that he himself did not authorize or solicit the *Herald* to use his name in its report of the fire, I remain, Sir, yours faithfully,

GEO. W. LEWIS.
Yokohama, 21st Nov., 1901.

FIRES.

A telegram from Kushiyo announces that a conflagration broke out there at 2 a.m. on the 14th instant, and destroyed 300 houses. It is believed that there were some casualties to life.

It is stated that a fire which recently occurred in the Government's tobacco warehouses at Asakusa destroyed property to the total value of 280,000 yen.

An extensive fire occurred at Kouramachi, Akigori, Kochi Prefecture, on the evening of the Nov. 14th. Over one hundred houses were destroyed.

On the night of the 19th fire broke out in the compound of the Prison at Yokosuka with the result that two store-houses and one other building were reduced to ashes. Thanks to the efforts of the crews from war-ships in Yokosuka and of the police, the fire was under control before the flames could spread to the prison, in which a number of prisoners were confined.

Fire occurred in Miyazaki district, Miyazaki prefecture, Kyushu, on Nov. 19th resulting in the destruction of about one hundred houses.

M. ROMANOFF'S RECENT VISIT TO THE EAST.

The Moscow correspondent of *The Times* gives the following explanation of the recent visit of M. Romanoff to the East:—

Last year Russia closed her own ports in the Far East and imposed the same duties, on all but a few favoured goods, as she exacts over her European frontiers. Europe, with England for spokesman, insisted on the ports of Russia's new acquisitions in China on the Liao-tung Peninsula being kept open and free. The natural results followed this double cause. Trade first of all abandoned the chief Russian port of Nikolaievsk at the mouth of the great Amur River, and came down to Vladivostok, which sprang up into a city of importance almost in a night, when Russia's plans in the Far East began to take a definite shape. With the acquisition of Port Arthur and the subsequent advances in Manchuria, a further movement south is beginning to be discernible. The closing of the free ports has sent Russian trade in the great centres of Eastern Siberia down with a run, and enterprising business people are following the flag south into Manchuria. These are all natural movements and afford no ground for complaint; moreover, they are movements which take time to develop. But the grievance comes in over the confused state of the fiscal arrangements. The Amur territory is subject to the duties of European Russia; Manchuria is subject to the Chinese tariff, and legally a foreign country, though not actually; Dalny, with Port Arthur, is a free port, but belonging to Russia. Large quantities of dutiable goods, both Russia and foreign, are coming into the free ports of the Liao-tung Peninsula, and in increasing amount are finding in their way into the Amur territory over the river, which in its thousands of miles' length is practically unguarded fiscally, as, until a year ago, it was unguarded in the military sense. The merchants of Vladivostok, Khabarovsk, and Blagovestchensk are already loud in their complaints, and the Assistant Minister of Finance has gone to the Far East to investigate the state of affairs there. If the matter rested at the smuggling of dutiable articles it might be of less consequence, as, after all, the chief articles smuggled are not used in such quantities as to create a really serious state of affairs. But there is more behind. Russia pays a drawback on all manufactured cotton goods leaving the country for abroad amounting to about the value of the duty imposed on raw cotton entering the country. A similar allowance is made on exported spirits, and sugar exports likewise receive a bounty. As things stand now all these goods are going into Manchuria, and some of them are getting back into Russian territory north of the Amur River without the Russian Treasury's benefiting a stiver.

No country can put up with this state of things, and, unless Russia has fallen off from her old traditions, it is not hard to understand what a case she will be able to make out in a very short time for the necessity of closing the ports she has promised to keep open on the Pacific. Much might be done by closing the railway to the carriage of any such goods, but experience has shown that the regulations are never enforceable on a railway in distant parts of the Empire. The railway officials have the right to the use of wagons for the carriage of necessities of life, and they lend their names for a consideration to enterprising local traders, whereby both parties enrich themselves and only the State suffers. Moreover, with their advantages in cost price, such goods are independent of railways in a country where carriage is so cheap as in Manchuria now. Of course, the proper solution of the question would be that Russia should provide for the guardianship of the frontiers she legitimately holds. Practically, with the tools Russia has to work with even nearer home than far distant places like these, such a measure is absolutely impossible; indeed it is believed that the cost of maintenance of the few Customs officials established at Nikolaievsk and Vladivostok

is far from met by the proceeds, and to guard several thousand miles of river frontier with a sparse population is not a promising task with the best and most reliable of subordinates. Russia will certainly prefer to get up a case for the closing of the ports on the Liao-tung Peninsula. Her military and diplomatic arrangements are in working order already, and the pivot upon which these must be made to turn is gathering strength with every yard of the railway completed through Manchuria. By next spring, if not sooner, all things will be ready, and another Chinese question, or rather Russo-Chinese question, will be sprung upon the Powers of Europe.

If, as many persons hope, the completion of the Trans-Asian railway system is to bring Russia and Japan into such close commercial relations that they will forget their political differences, it would seem that Russia's fiscal policy will have to undergo modification. Trade is the best solvent of international prejudices. But it must be free trade. A wall of tariffs contributes to postpone the federation of the world.

YUAN AND WANG.

We take the following from the *North-China Daily News*:—

H.E. Yuan Shih-kai was a protégé of the great Chinese statesman who passed away quietly in his sleep on Thursday, and it is in accordance with his patron's dying memorial to the Throne that the protégé has been appointed to the highest provincial post in China, that of Viceroy of Chihli. The rise of Yuan Shih-kai has been phenomenally rapid, and he is now only in his 43rd year. He came into prominence first as Chinese Commissioner at Soul, before the war between China and Japan, and the British representatives in Korea have borne unanimous testimony to the ability and good sense which he displayed in that difficult position. In 1897, that is only four years ago, he was promoted from the rank of Taotai to that of Provincial Judge of Chihli. In 1898 he vacated this post and was made expectant Vice-President of a Board with the control of an army corps; and the story has been fully told in our columns of how he failed his Emperor at the critical moment just before the coup d'état, and by his action at that time made possible the anti-foreign plot of Yung Lu and his friends. He was rewarded with the Governorship of Shantung, on which he cut himself adrift from Yung Lu and the reactionaries, joined, and adhered faithfully to, the Yangtze Compact, kept order in his province during the dark days of last year, and has shown every courtesy to such foreigners as have come in contact with him at Chinanfu, where he was projecting and supervising the introduction of many salutary reforms. The appointment of Yuan Shih-kai, like that of Wang Wen-shao, the amiable and liberal, but very deaf, Grand Secretary, to replace Li as Pince Plenipotentiary, is decidedly a step in the right direction on the part of the Court; but there is a general impression among the Chinese that Yuan is inclined to be rather subservient to stronger men who are above him, and may be too anxious to keep on good terms with Yung Lu. He has done so well, however, in Shantung that we must hope for the best, and so far as the peace of Chihli is concerned, it is satisfactory to know that Yuan has by far the best drilled and disciplined army in China. That he is well trusted by the Court is shown by his being given the High Commissioner-ship of the Peiyang as well as the Viceroyalty. There is reason to fear that things in Shantung will not go as well when Yuan goes, for his successor, Chang Jen-chün, who was Treasurer of the province in 1898, is said to be a weak man, not at all competent to keep order in such a turbulent population as that of Shantung has been since the evil days of Yü Hsien.

THE BLACK TULIP SMOKER.

An excellent smoking concert was given in the Public Hall on Saturday evening by a company of gentlemen styling themselves the Black Tulip Minstrel Troupe. The proceeds were devoted to the Yokohama Cricket and Athletic Club's funds, and judging by the large audience that assembled the result should be very satisfactory from the Treasurer's point of view. The Black Tulips are really Messrs. L. E. McChesney, C. H. Thorn, C. Aslet, Bones; J. W. Thompson, G. G. Brady, F. W. Pettitt, Tambo. Chorus.—F. Pollard, O. D. Strome, E. W. Kilby, A. Nicolle, G. W. Lewis, B.

J. Jackson, H. B. Darnell, C. Thwaites, W. M. Squire, H. V. Summers, J. E. Moss, H. E. Hayward, S. H. Somerton, and P. Delf. Mr. C. J. Whitney was Interlocutor; Mr. A. Mason was at the piano, and Mr. Herbert Grimbale conducted. The first half introduced the following musical items (which were freely interspersed by local jokes and topical allusions)—"Ma Belle of Philippines," the company; "Coon, coon, coon," Mr. S. H. Somerton; "Dark-eyed Cavalier," Mr. Aslet; "Dear old Tennessee," quartett by Messrs. H. E. Hayward, F. Pollard, H. V. Summers, and B. J. Jackson; "My Hannah lady," Mr. C. H. Thorn; "Goo-Goo Eyes," Mr. Brady; and "Coloured 400," the company.

The second part began with an original sketch entitled "Virginia." We will not attempt to describe this skit on negro vagaries but content ourselves with printing the "bill of the play":—

Chunk..... A Ne'er-do-well Boy F. Pollard.
Rufus... A good natural Plantation Negro ... C. Aslet.
Rastus..... The Plantation
 " Buck " J. W. Thompson.
Parson Jackson... Spiritual adviser
 of the flock
Uncle Peter Old Negro Labourer F. W. Pettitt.
 (Virginia's Mother) a
Aunt Eliza { fat healthy Planta- } G. W. Lewis.
 tion Mammy
Lucinda... The Flirt of the Neighbourhood... C. H. Thorn.
Sambo... The Boss Coon of the Plantation... G. G. Brady.
Virginia..... { The Belle of the } L. E. McChes-
 Plantation ney.
Pickaninnies... Masters K. & J. Tresize, S. A. Vincent
 & W. Gray.
Farm hands, Wenches, etc.: Messrs. Darnell, Moss,
Thwaites, Strome, Jackson, Hayward, Nicolle, Kilby
 & Squire.

A quartett, "Ma Honey dat I lub so well," by Messrs. Pollard, Hayward, Summers and Jackson; a duet, "Miss Virginia," by Messrs. Brady and McChesney; and "Look out for de hoodoo-man," by Mr. C. H. Thorn and Masters Tresize, Vincent and Gray;—all these proved tuneful numbers and were loudly applauded. After another selection by the excellent string band of the U. S. flagship *Brooklyn*, one of the cleverest items in the evening's long list of diversions was put upon the boards, Messrs. C. J. Whitney and C. L. F. Duhan giving one of the famous Louis Fields and Joseph Weber's Dutch-American sketches. This was a rare piece of characterization in which both players shone, and we venture to predict a hearty reception for both artists when they next appear. Messrs. Delf and Aslet's banjo duet, the next number on the programme, was, as usual, re-demanded, but the request unfortunately could not be complied with. A Cake-walk by Messrs. Thompson and Thorn proved hugely diverting and led up to a Grand Ballet by the whole company: another excellent piece of drilling and dressing, while as for the *diva ballerina assoluta*, what words can describe her manifold graces of deportment and dexterity? Mr. Thorn surpassed himself entirely. Mr. Brady brought the performance to a close with a whimsical rendering of "Every race has a flag but the coon."

YOKOHAMA LITERARY SOCIETY.

A delightful time was spent by the members of the Yokohama Literary Society in Van Schaick Hall on Friday evening. The lecturer was Prof. T. J. Chapman, of Tokyo, who dealt with that most fascinating subject "Carbon Photography," illustrating his remarks with slides thrown upon a screen by the aid of the new stereoscopic and afterwards making some experiments with carbon printing. The audience frequently evinced its appreciation of the lecturer's efforts. The musical portion of the programme included a piano-forte solo, "Air du Ballet (*Chaminade*)," by Miss Mendelson; two Scotch songs, sung most delightfully by Miss Lloyd-Thomas, who received, by the way, a hearty welcome back to the concert platform; and a piano-forte solo by Mrs. Bathgate, who treated in a scholarly fashion a prelude of *Chopin's*.

FOOTBALL.

H.M.S. "GLORY" V. H.M.S. "GOLIATH."

King Edward's "boys in blue" had lovely weather to play the Navy League match in on Friday, and had it not been a mail-day they would doubtless have had a large crowd down to see their excellent performance. The Navy Football League was started on this station in October, 1900, and out of the original 43 entered teams 18 still remain in, with the *Argonauts* eleven at the top with 6 matches played and 6 wins. H.M.S. *Glory* is second on the list with 6 matches played, 5 won, and one drawn with H.M.S. *Terrible*.

The teams lined up punctually on Friday afternoon and from the start it was seen to be the *Glory's* game, their team being in the pink of condition and their combination well-nigh perfect. The *Goliath* played up well to them, however, and a fast game resulted. In the first half the *Glory* made 5 goals, and one that was disallowed by the Umpire, Mr. J. H. Rutledge, who filled that position by special request. On changing ends the competition became a little more even and O'Connor managed within the first quarter of an hour to score a goal for the *Goliath*. This was followed soon after by two more goals for the *Glory*, and as nothing more was made during the game, the *Glory's* Eleven finished the victors by seven goals to one. Bugler Moore again proved the best player on the field, but he was in good company with Lane, Hansford, Milford and Lieut. Sherbrooke. For the *Glory* the goal-kickers were, Hansford, 2; Milford, 3; Dowson, 1; and Moore, 1.

Teams—H.M.S. *Glory*—Morgan, goal; Lieut. Sherbrooke, and Wade, backs; Matthews, Lane (Capt.), and Watson, half-backs; Dowson, Hansford, Milford, Moore, and Cottam, forwards. H.M.S. *Goliath*—Lane, goal; Christie and Williams, backs; Anderson, Fackrell, and Curtis, half-backs; Mr. Williams, Young, Bailey, O'Connor, and Stringer, forwards.

H.M.S. "GLORY" VERSUS Y. C. AND A. C.

The football game on Saturday was a delightful surprise after the two previous exhibitions of Rugby given on the Yokohama cricket ground, the local fifteen putting up a fine exposition all round and giving the Navy all they knew to beat them. From first to last the game was fast and in the second half the passing of the Yokohama men was occasionally very brilliant. It was rather hard therefore that luck did not enable them to score a goal, for at times they completely outplayed the Naval visitors. W. S. Moss, the centre forward, put up a good game and was ably seconded by Van Smith, K. F. Crawford, E. F. Crowe and Cartwright among the forwards; while Dr. Gibson and H. R. Barnard distinguished themselves as three-quarter backs. The game ended in victory for the *Glory* by 5 points to 3.

Teams—H.M.S. *Glory*—Back—Capt. Molloy. Forwards—Lieuts. Attenborough, Innes, Wilson, Kilvert, R.M.A., Messrs. Morris, Turle, Calvert, Halves—Talbot and Fenn. Three-quarters—Lieuts. Sherbrooke, Sartorius, Messrs. Crowe and Pigott. Y.C. and A.C.—Back:—W. Goddard. ¾ Backs:—E. I. Dyer, Dr. Gibson, H. R. Barnard and K. Van Smith. ¼ Backs:—H. W. Kilby and R. Tanaka. Forwards:—K. F. Crawford, F. O. Stuart, E. W. Kilby, S. Moss, E. F. Crowe, J. S. Cartwright, W. J. White and J. E. Moss.

After the Rugby game was finished two Association teams took the field and played out the remainder of the daylight, but the interest of the crowd waned visibly, despite the good play of both teams, and very few remained to see the finish. The White eleven scored one goal to nothing by the Reds.

A game of Association football was played on Thursday between teams representing H.M.S. *Goliath* and the Y.C. and A.C. The play was very even but in the first half the local goal was mostly in danger and eventually the visitors scored two goals. In the second half play was mostly in the visitors' ground and one goal was kicked—by Pearson.

LITERARY NOTES.

The *Magazine of Art* for October contains an article by Mr. George Lynch on "An Art School Competition at Tokyo." Among the chief illustrations are reproductions of studies by Midzuno Toshikata.

The London Autumn publishing season of 1901 began with an array of over 400 new novels. Who reads this enormous mass of fiction? And how many of these novels are destined to live in the memory of their readers? The questions are interesting but unsolvable.

Mr. Jacob A. Riis, author of that powerful and suggestive book, *How the Other Half Lives*, is about to publish, through Messrs. Macmillan, *The Making of an American*. Mr. Riis is a Dane. Once a starving day-labourer, he is now one of the right kind of philanthropists in New York.

Mr. E. H. Parker, who has just accepted the Chair of Chinese at Owen's College, Manchester, is bringing out a new book entitled *John Chinaman*. Mr. Murray is the publisher, and the work consists of a series of anecdotes derived from the writer's own personal experience in China, and illustrating the character and customs of the Chinese in their social, political, religious, and commercial dealings among themselves and with other nationalities.

It is well-known that many men holding appointments in English Government offices devote a portion of their leisure to the writing, and also to the reviewing, of books. Nevertheless it was something of a surprise to a certain highly-placed and exclusive official to discover the other day that two of the reviews of an important book lately published by him were from the pens of the two juniors in his department. So says the *Academy*.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling's *Kim* is the book of the hour at home, despite the carping of some critics who can see no good in the man or his works. At the close of a two page review, a writer in one of London's foremost literary magazine says:—*Kim* is hardly a novel. It is a cinematograph of a people, telling also what they feel—what they have felt through time, and the effect of that immemorial feeling on those of today. Kim, the protagonist of the restless, quick-witted, eager present, and the Lama, the protagonist of the passionless past, full of replies, full of wisdom, represent Mr. Kipling's two sides, and it is his way in prose and verse to fuse those two sides together.

A publication which should command universal patronage is that of the Twentieth Century Citizens' Atlas, by George Newnes (Limited). The work is in 24 sixpenny parts, and the first number (just issued) is especially attractive. It includes a new "Commercial Chart of the Far East," showing recent changes in China, and trade routes in Eastern seas; a very complete map of Brazil, showing the latest explorations and railways; and a section map of the eastern counties of England, reduced from the new Ordnance Survey, and showing every village and hamlet in the country. The text deals with the progress of the world during the 19th century—its discovery, population, railways, shipping, trade, &c., illustrated with many diagrams. It is announced that commercial charts will be a special feature of this Atlas.

A controversy in the *Times* as to the origin and purpose of the Alfred jewel has received a further contribution from Sir George Birdwood. He contends that the traces of Oriental influence in the form and decoration of the jewel support Professor Earle's theory—that it was meant to be worn on a helmet. Sir George, in answer to Mr. Elworthy in his condemnation of a suggestion of Lady Huggins, asserts that pins for female wear are still made in the East of all sizes, up to six inches and eight inches, of the most beautiful forms, with every elaboration of art; and that, in the way of cheap trinketry, similar pins are often seen for sale in Regent-street and the Burlington-

arcade. Sir George winds up with a very interesting and scholarly history of the word "pin."

An interesting series of articles on "Jacobite Cornwall" has been commenced in the *Jacobite*, and in the first of these the writer refers to the loyalty of the Duchy during the Great Rebellion. To this day (it is said) King Charles I.'s letter of thanks to his trusty Cornish hangs upon the walls of the churches beside the Creed and the Ten Commandments; and it is encouraging to find that in many places it has been recently unearthed from lumber-rooms and replaced. Pre-eminent in the history of the loyal duchy at this troublous period is the history of the Granville family, which has been immortalised by the deeds of Sir Richard Granville, "the King's general in the West," and Sir Bevil Granville, the ideal cavalier, who fell at the Battle of Lansdowne, and whose followers registered a vow that they would kill a rebel for every hair of his beard.

The recent production of "Melnotte" at the Coronet Theatre, London, has suggested references to the various burlesques of "The Lady of Lyons." Two of these took the form of sequels to the tale as told by Bulwer. And of the two by far the better was Mr. Herman Merivale's "Lady of Lyons Married and Settled," brought out at the Gaiety in 1878, with Miss Farnen as Pauline, Mr. Edward Terry as Claude, and Mr. Royce as Deauseong. In this piece Mr. Merivale burlesqued Bulwer's inflated style rather than the play itself. He made Claude flirt with a laundry-maid called Babette, and address her thus:—"Come with me to my mother's lonely cot! I have preserved it ever in memory of mine early youth; and, believe me, that the prize of virtue never, beneath my father's honest roof, even villains dared to mar! Wilt come?" "I wilt!" says Babette. Babette is beloved by Gasper, who sings in her honour a happy parody on "Sally in Our Alley." Thus:

To catch a lover on the hip
There's none like fair Babet-te;
You'd love to kiss her rosy lip,
But ah! she'll never let 'ee
Yet shall she wash my Sunday suit
Tho' she my suit refuses,
For oh! she washes far the best
Of all the blanchissooses!

In 1878 Mr. Merivale's travesty, with its pointed prose dialogue and well-turned lyrics, was before its time; it would have far more chances of success to-day.

Miss Isabel Bird (Mrs. Bishop), whose travels in the countries of the Far East are known to all our readers, has lately extended her wanderings to North Africa. She has contributed to the *Monthly Review* some "Notes on Morocco" which will be read with much interest. Mrs. Bishop is an observer, not a politician, but at the outset of her article she indicates the international importance of her subject in a single sentence. "If any one suggests," she writes, "that France having been permitted to absorb this dying empire, would undoubtedly recruit her army from its splendid fighting material, and might menace our position in Egypt and our right of way in the Mediterranean—acquiring as she would one of the pillars of Hercules—the cry is raised of pessimist! and 'alarmist.' The awakening may come one day, and it will be a rude one." According to Mrs. Bishop's observations affairs in Morocco are going from bad to worse. The Sultan has lost his power, and in a great part of the country there is no government at all. There is a strong feeling among the khalifas against the French, and repentment against the Sultan because he tolerates their encroachments. Mrs. Bishop is of opinion that Morocco can never be reformed from within; any effective measures for amelioration "must be carried out by men brought up in other schools than those of Moorish tradition." Mrs. Bishop does not, in so many words, point out the obvious moral for Britons, though she in effect suggests it. Morocco cannot remain an independent Power, and it is the business of British statesmanship to take care that it does not fall under influences which may make it a danger to their position at Gibraltar and in the Mediterranean.

The *Memoirs and Letters of Sir James Paget*, by one of his sons, turns out to be a very charming piece of biographical writing, and rivals the *Huxley* biography of last year. What a strenuous life the man lead, and how long it was before he could say that his work was crowned with success. In the autobiographical memoir which is the basis of this biography, he wrote:—"If I had died before I was forty-seven I should have left my wife and children in extreme poverty. . . . If I had died or had become unfit for hard work before I was sixty, they would have been very poor." This is the statement of a great West End surgeon who rose to the height of his fame and to the proverbial £10,000 a year when most men are beginning to slacken in the struggle. Well born in the best sense, as he tells us, well nurtured and companioned in his home, early married, faithful to himself and to his profession, Sir James Paget rose by the sheer headway of his character, without pushing or advertisement, until in the fulness of time he became a spectacle of all that is dignified and highly trained in man. And as the evening shadows were closing round, we find him writing to his friend, Sir Henry Acland:—

I am, thank God, well, and may have been refreshed, in some measure, by my holiday. But I am growing very old, and as I watch the changes that old age brings, I constantly feel sure that they are such as one should be thankful for—including as they do the consciousness that the "time draweth near," and that, in the short time that may remain, there is very little claim or need for the work that almost wholly occupied one's earlier days; and that one's mind is wholly unfit for the study of such subjects as used to be one's delight and seemed to be one's duty; and that thus and by various other means one is being taught how best to use the time thus mercifully granted, and, as it were, divinely set apart and exactly fitted for its best use.

LAW CASES.

Legal proceedings have been instituted in Kyoto by the Russo-Chinese Bank against Mr. Hamaoka Kotetsu, formerly manager of the Kwansei Boyeki-Kaisha, which failed last spring, its failure attracting considerable attention in business circles. The Bank's case rests on the very simple fact that Mr. Hamaoka has failed to take up two bills, one for thirty thousand yen and one for eight thousand, drawn by him in his capacity of manager of the company.

SINGER VERSUS ENDO.

In the Yokohama Chihō Saibansho on Friday morning, before Judge Yasuda, was heard an appeal brought by the agents of the Singer Manufacturing Company, No. 56, Yokohama, against Miss Endo Fuji, of No. 160. Mr. Akizawa appeared for appellants and Mr. Ota for defendant.

As previously stated in these columns, the Yokohama agents of the Singer Machine Company rented to Mr. Eugene, of No. 129, Yamashita-cho, a sewing machine, which Miss Endo seized from Mr. Eugene on June 6th on the ground that the latter owed her money. Thereupon the Singer Company brought a suit against Miss Endo in the Yokohama Ku Saibansho for the recovery of the article. Judgment was given in favour of the defendant on the 4th of September this year. Plaintiffs not being satisfied with the verdict appealed to the Yokohama Chihō Saibansho and the case came up for hearing yesterday. After hearing arguments between counsel the Court announced that judgment would be given on Nov. 18th at 1 p.m.

WEALE VERSUS AKASHI.

Judgment was delivered in the Yokohama Chihō Saibansho on Monday morning, by Judge Yasuda, in the case of Mr. Weale, of Messrs. Cornes & Co., No. 50, Yamashitacho, Yokohama, v. Mr. Akashi Tokujiro, of Yamanoshiku, Tokyo. Defendant was ordered to pay plaintiff yen 4,022.10, together with 2 per cent. interest per annum from the 14th of September this year until the date of the execution of judgment. As already mentioned in the *Japan Mail* of Nov. 9th defendant refused

to take delivery of fifteen cases of plush, which plaintiff imported last year at the value above mentioned; the reason of the refusal being that the imported article differed from the sample.

RUSSO-CHINESE BANK VERSUS MAPLES HOTEL.

On Nov. 16th, the Yokohama Branch of the Russo-Chinese Bank lodged an application in the Yokohama Chihō Saibansho with regard to the Maples Hotel on the Bluff asking that the latter be declared bankrupt. A claim for the payment of yen 15,000 was made in connection therewith. Arguments in this action will be heard at the Court on Nov. 27th.

A few days ago, a clerk named Kurokawa Tomoe, in Messrs. Peyre Freres, No. 85, Yamashitacho, was arrested by the Kagachō Police on a charge of having stolen a bottle of whisky from the firm.

Yanagita Shingoro, formerly an employé of Messrs. Berick Bros., No. 75, Yamashitacho, Yokohama, was arrested by the Kagachō Police on Wednesday on a charge of theft. It appears that he appropriated a cheque for yen 160.48 which the firm received from Mr. Sugiyama of Kita-ku, Osaka, on Nov. 7th and that he drew the money from the First Bank's Yokohama branch on the 9th.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

Japanese newspapers report that the American Authorities at the Philippines have published the new tariff, and that it bears very heavily upon some articles of Japanese manufacture. The duty on fans, which has hitherto been 26 dollars per 100 kilos, will now be raised to \$150, and the duty on matches goes from \$14½ to \$40 per 100 kilo. The Japanese Consul is said to have protested against the latter figure, but his remonstrance proved unavailing. Indeed the military authorities had recommended much higher imposts, but the tariff committee proved more liberal.

The postal money orders sold in the United States during the past fiscal year reached a total of \$300,000,000 in round numbers, an increase of almost \$40,000,000 over 1900.

An immense photographic plate 8ft. long by 4ft. 8in. wide and 3½in. thick, is being made in St. Louis to take a picture from a balloon of St. Paul and Minneapolis, the "Twin Cities" of the United States.

There are indications that trade between Hawaii and Japan is steadily growing. The gradual increase in the number of Japanese emigrants to the Sandwich Islands is considered to be the chief factor in this development. Below is a table showing the imports and exports to and from Japan during the past ten years:—

	Exports. Yen.	Imports. Yen.
1891	66,482	26,361
1892	62,136	647
1893	167,522	3,689
1894	313,908	6,147
1895	393,680	2,163
1896	513,188	9,929
1897	524,179	1,414
1898	717,356	23,950
1899	1,351,949	5,622
1900	1,294,789	5,265

It may be added that the principal exports consist of *sake*, soy, salt fish, *kombu*, cotton fabrics, coal, matches, and umbrellas, while the imports are represented chiefly by coffee, sugar and printed matter.

Mr. Free, the United States Consul at Bombay, has had enterprise to forward, in a specially-made case with plate-glass top, twelve mango grafts of nine different varieties to a horticulturist at West Palm Beach, Indian River, Florida. He says: "Almost all the fruits of the Old World

are said to be improved by being transplanted in American soil. If the Bombay Alfons mango can be thus improved, we shall have found a delicious fruit." Any way, diffusion of the world's natural products is to be encouraged, and the Consul deserves to succeed.

Prominent among the exhibits at the Charleston exposition is one that deserves more than casual mention. It is that of tea culture. The only commercial tea grown in the Western Hemisphere is that produced at the Pinehurst Tea Gardens, a short distance from Charleston. This exhibit will be absolutely unique, and one of the most valuable features of the exposition, and will no doubt prove one of intense interest to visitors.

Senator Foraker will introduce a bill to pay Mrs. McKinley a year's salary \$50,000, on her late husband's account, following a precedent established in the cases of Presidents Lincoln and Garfield. It is also suggested that a pension of \$5,000 a year should be voted to Mrs. McKinley. It is estimated that an appropriation of more than \$100,000 will be asked from Congress for compensation of physicians and surgeons who treated President McKinley.

Cresceus, king of trotters, broke the world's mile record for a half-mile track at the Kansas City Driving Club's park, on Oct. 24th, going the distance in 2.09¼ and clipping one-quarter of a second off the best previous record of his own, made at Toledo two weeks before. He made the new record in his first trial. The time by quarters was—.32¼, 1.04¼, 1.36½, 2.09¼. The track was fast and the weather conditions were perfect. Fully 8,000 people witnessed the event.

In 1900 for the first time statistics of the agricultural interests of Alaska were gathered by the U.S. census bureau. The area of the twelve farms reported in Alaska in 1900 is 159 acres, of which 104 acres are devoted to the cultivation of vegetables and hay and the remainder is used for pasturage. The total farm products were valued at \$8,046. These farms are all south of the Kuskokwin river, in southern Alaska, and along the southern coast, including the Aleutian islands.

Since there has been so much talk of Roosevelt as "our young President" one of those men who delight in snubbing public opinion writes to the American papers to show that Roosevelt is a year older than the Emperor of Germany, twelve years older than the Czar of Russia, ten years older than the King of Italy, twenty-two years older than the Queen of the Netherlands and twenty-eight years older than the King of Spain. "In fact, about the only way we can make a youthful showing for our President is to compare him with the Pope."

According to the official report of imports made by the U.S. Customs at Manila for the period of one year from October, 1900, to 1st October, 1901, the following quantities of beer were imported into the Philippine Islands:—

	Barrels.	Cases.
A. B. C. Bohemian	34,084	1,040
Schlitz	17,377	—
Anheuser	6,853	—
Palst	6,624	—
Lemp's	6,384	—
Wiedemann's	4,853	—
Wieland's	510	—
Spanish	1,478	—
Miscellaneous	1,060	—
Total	79,223	1,040

A full-grown bull moose entangled and helpless in the meshes of a fish net is a somewhat unusual spectacle even in Maine, but, nevertheless, that is what has just been seen up at Sourdnaunk lake. The moose was finally liberated by three members of the United States fish commission, but not until the net had been practically ruined. The moose had evidently been walking through the woods with his head down, as is the custom of those animals at night, when he had encountered the net and his horns had become entangled

in the meshes. He then began to struggle, with the result that his hoofs, and, finally, his whole body, became enveloped.

Candidates for the purple at the Consistory which the Pope usually holds about Christmas time, according to the Rome correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, are arising everywhere, their numbers seeming to increase in proportion to the distance from Rome. The United States, or instance, besides the candidates of long standing, Archbishops Corrigan and Ireland, two opposite tendencies in the American Roman Catholic church, has on this occasion two additional aspirants for the red hat. There are only four vacancies in the college of cardinals, and the American prelates are thought to have few chances of selection, as the Pope is credited with a determination not to have more than one cardinal in the United States, fearing that the friction and antagonism would be difficult to harmonize and might be fatal to Catholicism in America.

The centennial celebration of the expedition of Lewis and Clark to the Columbia river country, resulting in the acquisition of Oregon territory, will be celebrated in Portland in 1905. The *Morning Oregonian*, of Portland, has issued a booklet giving sketches of the early exploration of the country and valuable information concerning its remarkable development within a hundred years. The territory acquired by Lewis and Clark now contains three of the large states of the Union and the finest stretch of seacoast on the northern Pacific coast. Portland in 1900 was the fifth port in the United States in the volume of exports of wheat and flour. It is also a great lumber-shipping point. The population in 1900 was 90,426. The city is the terminal point for several railroad lines. The official name of the centennial celebration will be "Where Rolls the Oregon; the Lewis and Clark Centennial; American Pacific Exposition and Oriental Fair."

Over one-fifth of the population of the United States attend some public school supported by the taxes of the State or municipality, while about one-fiftieth of the population attend private schools. The school population last year, including pupils in all schools, elementary, secondary and higher, public and private, numbered 17,020,710, an increase of 282,483 over the preceding year. Those enrolled in public institutions numbered 15,443,462. The inclusion of pupils in special institutions, such as reform schools, asylums, Indian schools, etc., would increase the total by about half a million. Perhaps the most notable feature in scholastic development during the last decade has been the great increase in the number of public high schools, which have more than doubled, numbering 6,005 in 1900, as compared with 2,526 in 1890. This increase has been distributed throughout the country. It is worthy of note, however, that the increase in the number of high-school pupils has more than kept pace with the increase in buildings, and is proportionally much greater than the increase in population, there being 12,588 pupils in attendance on schools beyond the elementary stage, as compared with 8,053 in 1890.

Mr. Alexander Winton, of Cleveland, with his big racer, smashed all automobile records from one to ten miles, inclusive, on Oct. 23rd, at the Grosse Pointe track, Detroit, Mich. He covered ten miles in 11.09 flat, and three times during the afternoon he clipped two-fifths of a second from the record made by Fournier at the Empire City track October 10th. This mark of 1.06 2-5, caught three different times by expert timers, is the fastest ever made on any track by any manner of vehicle. Winton took his machine out in the morning and did five miles, each better than 1.09, his best mark on Wednesday. At about 1 o'clock the conditions seemed favorable and he started for a ten-mile run. It was evident from the start that records would be shattered, for the explosions came with a regularity that showed the machine to be working finely. Every one of the records set by Fournier at New York were eclipsed, the Frenchman's 6.47 for six miles being lowered to

6.40 4-5. The fast clip was kept up to the end of the ten miles, the slowest mile being made in 1.07 3-5. In the afternoon, when the wind died down somewhat Winton was very confident that he could clip off still more, and he made a number of trials. In all, during the day he went twenty-four miles, each of which was made better than 1.09. He made one more mile during the afternoon in the record time of 1.06 2-5. After the fast ten-mile trial was made the timers and scorer made affidavits to its correctness.

* A rough estimate of the aggregate membership of the labour organizations in the United States on July, 1901, is as follows:

Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labour	950,000
Customs-clothing makers	3,800
Lithographers	2,100
Bricklayers	39,600
Plasterers	7,000
Stonecutters	10,000
Box makers	5,500
Piano workers	7,700
Engineers, marine	6,000
Engineers, locomotive	37,000
Firemen, locomotive	39,000
Conductors, railway	25,800
Trainmen, railroad	46,000
Switchmen	15,000
Letter carriers	15,000
Knights of labour and unenumerated organizations, say	191,100
Total	1,400,000

Hard coal is a luxury except within a limited area. How strictly limited that area is may be seen from the comparative figures compiled by the Geological Survey. The three states of New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey alone consume 65 per cent. of the total output of hard coal. In those states anthracite coal can be bought at a reasonable price, because the mines are not far away and the cost of transportation is comparatively small. Pennsylvania, which possesses the mines, itself uses one-quarter of all the hard coal consumed in the United States. As the distance from the mines increases there is a rapid rise in price and a corresponding reduction in the quantity consumed. Indiana uses only one-twentieth as much hard coal as Massachusetts. The Geological Survey's comparative prices lists for 1896 tell the story, according to the *Chicago Tribune*. "At Spokane in that year anthracite coal sold for from \$18 to \$20 a ton. Presumably the price is 10 per cent. higher now. In the chief cities of Montana the cost of anthracite ranged from \$14 to \$18 a ton. San Francisco was able to get it for \$12 to \$16 by way of Cape Horn. Throughout the interior of the country, away from the lakes, the price of hard coal increases rapidly according to the length of the railway haul. Kentucky can scarcely afford to use any hard coal, though Louisville is a little nearer the mines than Chicago. Cheap lake transportation hitherto has made it possible for Chicago to use large quantities of hard coal, but as the mines grow deeper and the prices mount higher this fuel is becoming more and more of a luxury even on the lakes."

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Count Okuma will give a second chrysanthemum garden party in a few days.

King Edward has succeeded in buying back his former yacht, the *Britannia*.

On Thursday, Mr. Sufu, Governor of Kanagawa Prefecture, dined on the British flagship *Glory*.

The German flag-ship *Fürst Bismarck* has entered the Mitsubishi Dock at Nagasaki for repairs.

The Sanyo Railway Company is reported to call on its shareholders for a payment of yen 10 against new shares amounting to yen 100,000.

Owing to a diminution in the quantity of cargo from Europe to the Far East freight rates have been lowered of late. For instance, the freight on

German sugar between Hamburg and Yokohama is said to have fallen yen 15 per 100 *kin*.

Australia is considering the adoption of a decimal coinage.

A Nagasaki message says that the new Chinese Minister to Japan was expected to arrive at that port on Nov. 18 from China.

It is reported from Bakan under date Nov. 19th that owing to rough weather some 10 fishing boats have been wrecked in Moji Straits.

The Directors of Reuter's Telegram Company have declared an interim dividend at the rate of five per cent. per annum for the first half of 1901.

Now that work on the East China Railway has been completed postal trains are reported to have been started between Vladivostok and Port Arthur via Halbin, on Nov. 14th.

A dispatch from Tainan, Formosa, dated Nov. 20th says that owing to the poor crop of rice and other cereals in southern Formosa there are indications of rioting in those districts.

A donation of yen 1,000 has been made to the citizens in Kojimachi ward, Tokyo, by the family of H.L.H. Prince Yamashina in memory of the Princess who died about a week ago.

It is reported from Osaka that negotiations are now in progress between the Kyushu and the Karatsu Railway Company for amalgamation. The matter will be definitely settled by Dec. 19th.

Brigadier-General J. Smith is expected to succeed General Hughes in the command of the U.S. troops on the island of Samar. The U. S. Navy is doing some brisk work there.

The freight on German sugar between Hamburg and Yokohama had fallen 15 *sen* per 100 *kin* of late. It is further reported that freight on iron between those places has also been lowered from five to four shillings per ton.

On Nov. 15th the Metropolitan Police Office issued a notification to the effect that foot and mouth disease having broken out in Hyogo Prefecture the importation into Tokyo of cattle, pigs and sheep from that prefecture, is prohibited.

The Mitsubishi Shipbuilding Yard of Nagasaki is now engaged in the construction of a steamer which will be solely used in salvaging ships. Her dimensions are: length 186 feet, breadth 29 feet, draught 16 feet, gross tonnage 710 tons, and horse power 520.

On Nov. 30th, officers and men connected with the Yokosuka Admiralty will observe a ceremony for the repose of the spirits of those who died in the collision between the British steamer *Ravenna* and the Japanese war-vessel *Chishima* off Iyo province ten years ago.

The election of a member of the House of Peers representing the highest tax-payers of Kanagawa prefecture will take place in the Yokohama City Office on Nov. 22nd at 9 a.m., owing to the resignation of Mr. Hiranuma Senzo. Mr. Ishii Toranosuke will probably be elected.

The U.S. military authorities are fortifying Manila with Gatling guns. They deny that they apprehend any trouble in the city, but they evidently mean to be prepared. Gatlings have been placed on the ramparts of Fort Santiago so as to command the river-mouth.

The U.S. gunboat *Florida*, which has been making ready at Manila for service along the coast and rivers of Samar, left on the 29th ult. The *Florida*, which was formerly a quarter-master's steamer, has been converted into a formidable boat, and is sure to be useful in Samar.

General Miguel Malvar has issued another proclamation, via Hongkong, according to the Manila press. He styles himself Captain-General of the Philippines, has reorganised his forces, and threatens death to all peace-envoys. The new

organisation divides the Filipino army into five divisions, one each for North, South, and Central Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao.

A pretty severe and prolonged earthquake shock was felt in Yokohama on Thursday morning beginning at 8.33 o'clock. The oscillation, which seemed to be about north and south, lasted a full minute. The shock, was experienced in Tokyo at the same time.

The presents which Prince Chun took to Germany, he has presented to the Berlin Industrial Art Museum. Before leaving Berlin Prince Chun presented gilt medals to some students of the High School for having played lawn tennis, cricket, and other games with him in the garden of the Foreign Office.

The N. Y. K.'s steamer *Teshio Maru* (1,107 tons) ran aground off Rubetsu, in the Chishima group, on the night of Nov. 19th. She is reported, however, to have been floated subsequently. It may be added that the steamer left Hakodate for Shana on the same day under command of Captain E. Nomura.

The *Empress of Japan*, which arrived from Vancouver late on Tuesday afternoon, did not enter the harbour at Yokohama, merely anchoring at the quarantine station long enough to discharge her mails and passengers into the *Spindrift*, and then turning round she continued her journey south.

The Railway Authorities are reported to be thinking of adopting water-power electricity on the Usui Pass, where the Abt system is now employed, in order to further supplement the transportation power on that section. The Kiritsumi river near by is now being surveyed in connection with this plan.

In consequence of the poor crop of tobacco this year, the total quantity purchased by the Tobacco Monopoly Bureau at the end of October is said to be not more than 1,960,000 *kwamme* and it is therefore feared that the crop raised throughout the country will not come up to 8,200,000 *kwamme*, the estimate of the authorities.

Owing to St. Andrew's Ball falling on the same day as the regular fortnightly meeting of the Yokohama Literary Society, the Committee of the latter have arranged for a meeting to be held in Van Schaick Hall on Friday, Nov. 22nd, when papers dealing with various aspects of College life in the United States will be read, and if possible representative college songs will be sung.

Fresh details of the recent typhoon in the Philippines show that the sudden rising of the Cagayan River caused immense loss of life and damage to property in the provinces of Cagayan, Isabela, and Nueva Vizcaya, Luzon. Hundreds of people are missing, and many bodies were washed out to sea. The injury done to the tobacco-districts will cause a rise in the price of that commodity.

The vernacular press of the Punjab stated about the beginning of last month that Pundit Raj Narain, Editor of the *Patiala Akhbar*, and four Mahomedan gentlemen, were proceeding to Japan with a view to study at the Tokio University. They have formed themselves into a Society, and named it after His Highness the Nizam. Rupees three thousand have been collected by the society, and it is hoped further collections will be made.

A few days ago, a ball measuring 20 centimetres in diameter, was discovered under the floor of a go-down of the house occupied by Mr. Hayashi Tomojiro at No. 18, Mamiana-machi, Azabu, Tokyo. The matter was reported to the police and on making close examination it was found that the object was a shell. As the result of inquiries subsequently made by the police, it is supposed that as the house of Mr. Hayashi was once occupied by a naval officer after the termination of the late China War the dangerous object might have been preserved by him as a Chinese trophy. It is further reported that the

naval officer is dead and that in consequence the police are searching for the whereabouts of his widow—presumably to hand over the shell to her.

Since the Sugar Consumption Tax went into operation on the 1st of October this year no substantial proceeds from this source have been realized by the Authorities. The taxes collected by the Yokohama Tax Collector's Office up to Nov. 19th are reported to be no more than *yen* 239, of which over *yen* 156 were received last October and *yen* 82.32 during 19 days of the present month.

The twelfth series of debentures issued by the Industrial Bank of Japan to the amount of one million *yen* have been over-subscribed. Applications received by the Head Office and its agencies throughout the country by the final day for subscription represented the sum of *yen* 1,735,000, showing an excess of some *yen* 700,000. It is reported that the subscriptions from Korea and Formosa were numerous.

NOTES FROM HOME PAPERS.

The many friends of Lady Victoria Lambton deeply sympathise with her in the loss of a third son in South Africa in less than three years. Her share in the sufferings caused by the war has indeed been a very large one.

The announcement of the engagement of the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon to Miss Nina Poore, one of England's beauties, has caused widespread interest. The Duke of Hamilton and Brandon is premier peer of Scotland, and Hereditary Keeper of Holyrood Palace. A few years ago he was a poor lieutenant in the Navy, but succeeded to the titles and estates in 1895.

Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, who unveiled at St. Ives, in the course of October, a statue of Oliver Cromwell, can trace his descent to a period nearly five hundred years anterior to the time of the Protector. The barony of Kerry, of which his brother, the present Marquis of Lansdowne is the twenty-sixth representative, was created in 1181, and the fourth baron, who flourished in 1325, had rather a unique experience. Having a dispute with one Dermot Oge MacCarthy, he killed that chief on the Bench before the very eyes of the Judge of Assize at Tralee. For this he was duly tried and attainted by Parliament, but although he escaped the extreme penalty, his lands were seized, but subsequently restored to his successor.

The scale of allowances for outfit and travelling expenses for official personages has lately been revised. The Governor-General of Australia receives £2,000, while the minor Australian Governors get £800. The Ambassador at Paris is given £4,000, and next comes the Viceroy of India with £3,500. The Ambassador at Constantinople is allowed £2,700, while the Ambassadors at Vienna, Berlin, and St. Petersburg get £2,500 each. The Ambassadors to Washington and Madrid and the Ministers to China, Persia, and Japan get £2,000 each. The High Commissioner in South Africa is limited to £500, and the Governor-General of Canada gets only £400, while the Governors of Hongkong and Singapore get £800 each.—*Truth*.

Who is the oldest verger in the United Kingdom? The honour is claimed on behalf of Mr. Henry Wilton, the verger of Shoreditch Church. He was a boy when he came to London in 1834 from Frome, in Somersetshire, and his journey by coach was in those days considered no mean feat. For some years he stayed with Mrs. Francis, who then acted as sextoness at Shoreditch Church. She died in 1849, and Mr. Wilton was nominated as her successor, and in an exciting election he won easily. For over fifty years Mr. Wilton rang the curfew bell, and has probably attended more weddings and christenings than any other man now living. Once during a service he saw a bullock calmly walking up the aisle of the church. Mr. Wilton is nothing if not practical, so he literally took the bull by the horns and backed it out of the building. Although now eighty-three

years of age, he is still able to perform his duties. He is the grandfather of "Baby" Wilton, the child actress.

Mr. T. E. Fuller, M.L.A., who is to succeed Sir David Tennant as Agent-General for Cape Colony in London, is the son of a Baptist minister, and a native of West Drayton, in Buckinghamshire. It was by an accident that he emigrated to Capetown, for after being educated for the ministry at Bristol College, his wife fell ill in 1864, and was ordered to a more congenial climate. Three years later she died at Capetown. Mr. Fuller, who is now in his seventieth year, has for long enjoyed the reputation of being the finest and most fluent speaker in the Cape House of Assembly. For several years he was the editor of the *Cape Argus*, and he has also been the general manager of the Union Steamship Company in South Africa.

Though the King of Denmark is the oldest Sovereign in Europe, his sister, the Duchess Frederick of Anhalt-Bernburg, is the oldest of all Royal personages. She kept her ninetieth birthday in the second week of October. She was married at the age of twenty-three, and shortly afterwards the Duke became hopelessly insane, and the Duchess ruled as Regent with great wisdom till his death in 1863. Since then she has lived in great retirement, mainly at Ballenstedt. She is very rich, and is devoted to her Danish nieces, the Queen of England being her special favourite, who never fails to visit her when in Denmark. The Duchess gives very large sums to charities.

The British military authorities are seriously considering the advisability of making use of dogs on active service in connexion with the performance of ambulance work. With this end in view they have just called upon Major Hautville Richardson to furnish an exhaustive report on the result of some experiments with dogs that were recently carried out under his direction in Forfarshire. The occasion in question was that of a sham fight between the Angus Rifles and the Forfar Artillery, when a number of dogs trained by Major Richardson were employed to carry medical comforts to men told off to act as casualties. The dogs are said to have acquitted themselves of their duties in a thoroughly satisfactory manner.

The list of successful candidates for the Home, Indian, and Colonial Civil Service, which has just been published, presents at least one very striking feature. For the first time since the new system was adopted of holding the same examination for all three services, Cambridge has done better than Oxford, winning twenty-five places, as against twenty. The list contains in all fifty-six names, and it will therefore be seen that no less than 82 per cent. of the men have been at one or other of the famous Universities—a large proportion. Though Cambridge has done best as regards quantity, Oxford has beaten her in quality, as she has gained the first, second, and fifth places, while the highest Cambridge men are respectively sixth, seventh, and eighth on the list.

In the discussion which followed the recent Congress on Tuberculosis, it has been pointed out that it would be a serious public danger if, pending the scientific settlement as to the correctness or otherwise of Dr. Koch's theory that tuberculosis cannot be transmitted from animals to man, any relaxation were permitted in the public health regulations for dealing with milk and meat. Some correspondents further pointed out that the milk-boiling question is not one of safeguarding against tuberculosis alone; but that, even if Dr. Koch's theory were established, the boiling of milk would still be necessary as a protection against other diseases, such as diphtheria and scarlet fever, the conveyance of which by milk is undisputed. The Local Government Board has now issued a circular of warning to local authorities and medical officers of health on this very point. The circular points out that a Royal Commission has been instituted to inquire into the matter, and impresses upon all local officials the importance of continuing all measures hitherto in force for dealing with animal food suspected of tuberculosis.

FOREIGN PARCELS POST.

NEW REGULATIONS.

Ordinance No. 51 of the Communications Department, which was published on Nov. 13th in the *Official Gazette*, promulgated new Foreign Parcels Post Regulations as follows:—

Art. 1.—Parcel post matter transmitted by special arrangement between Japan and foreign countries shall be dealt with at all Imperial Post Offices, except in offices as to which it has been previously announced that the business will not be transacted.

Art. 2.—In addition to those articles the transmission of which by parcel post is forbidden by treaties, agreements, rules of operation and detailed rules concluded between Japan and foreign countries, the following substances shall not be transmitted by the service:

1. Substances which postal laws and regulations do not regard as parcel post matter.

2. Substances the exportation or importation of which is prohibited by laws and regulations relating to the Customs.

3. Substances the transmission of which by parcel post has been specially prohibited.

Art. 3.—Fees for foreign parcel post matter shall be specially notified.

Fees for foreign parcel post matter shall be paid in advance in postage stamp; but this provision shall not apply to cases of transmission to an address different from the original address.

Art. 4.—Fees coming under any of the following clauses may be returned to the payer in the shape of postage stamps, when such restoration is claimed by him:—

1. Superfluous fees either imposed in error by the post office or agency concerned or paid in error by the payer.

2. Special service fees paid in error should it appear that the post office or agency concerned has neglected to transmit the matter by special service.

Art. 5.—Claims for the return of fees as specified in the foregoing article must be made at the post office or agency to which the fees were originally paid. The limit of time for making this claim is six months.

Art. 6.—All foreign parcel post matter must bear where the address appears, the words "German Parcel" written distinctly and legibly, if the parcel is to be transmitted by the direct German service, and "via France" in case it is to be transmitted through the French service.

Art. 7.—Persons wishing to send a foreign parcel shall obtain from a post office or agency a customs form by which to give notice of the substances contained in the parcel and, in case if should it be required a form of bill of lading. In the form the specified items must be entered and the specified rates of fees should be affixed, in case of a German parcel, on the bill of lading, and on the parcel when the service is that of any other country. The sender shall receive a receipt from the post office or agency in exchange for the parcel.

Art. 8.—When the arrival of a foreign parcel at its destination has to be certified the receiver must sign a certificate to that effect besides the delivery note.

Art. 9.—When a foreign parcel comes under the customs tariff rules, such parcel shall be kept at the post office or agency, which shall send a notice of arrival and a certificate of delivery and, when necessary a certificate of receipt to the receiver. The receiver shall return to the post office or agency within 30 days from the date notified the notice with stamps corresponding to the tariff and also the delivery note and certificate of receipt, the receiver signing his name on the same. The parcel shall be handed over at the post office or agency in exchange for these documents.

Any person wishing to protest against the Customs decision as to the amount of duty imposed shall send notice to that effect direct to the Customs Office concerned, and at the same time a report setting forth in detail the procedure taken shall be sent to the post office or agency concerned. When the protest has been settled or when an appeal made to the Minister of Finance has been settled, the documents pertaining thereto shall be sent to the post office or agency.

Art. 10.—In case the contents of a foreign parcel coming under the foregoing article are entitled to be exempted from duty according to the Tariff Regulations or other laws and regulations, and in case the receiver wishes to obtain this exemption, a notice to that effect shall at once be sent to the Customs Office, and a report sent at the same time to the post office or agency. When notice of exemption has been obtained from the Customs Office, the relative documents shall be sent by the receiver of the parcel to the post office or agency.

Art. 11.—The limit of time for keeping in trust a foreign parcel coming under Art. 9 shall extend, for a case coming under clause 2 of the said article, till the settlement of the protest or decision of the appeal,

and till notice of exemption is received for a case coming under Art. 10.

Art. 12.—Should a letter of inquiry be sent by the post office or agency to the sender about the treatment of a foreign parcel that cannot be delivered the sender shall, within 30 days from the date mentioned in the letter, inform the post office or agency whether he wishes its return or destruction.

Art. 13.—When the receiver of a foreign parcel has removed his abode from one place to another in the empire he may request the transmission of the parcel to his new residence without payment of extra fees.

Art. 14.—In case of failure to deliver a foreign parcel the sender may, without fee, request the post office or agency concerned to issue a certificate certifying the non-delivery of the parcel or, on presenting the receipt obtained on the occasion of sending the parcel for transmission, may request the post office or agency to institute inquiries into the matter.

The requests mentioned in the foregoing clause must be made within one year from the date of the sending of the parcel for transmission, to a post office or agency.

Art. 15.—When a complaint is made on the occasion of the delivery or return of a foreign parcel, alleging that the parcel is in a damaged condition, the parcel must be opened within seven days from the presentation of the complaint, in the presence of the complaining party, in order to ascertain the existence or non-existence of the damage.

When in any case coming under the preceding clause the complaining party is the receiver and fails to be present on the occasion of the examination the parcel shall be treated as one that cannot be delivered. In case the complaining party is a sender the parcel shall be treated according to Art. 14 of the Postal Service Law and as one that cannot be restored to the sender.

Art. 16.—In case compensation for damage is claimed for a parcel coming under a treaty containing indemnification provisions or sent under an indemnification agreement, a letter claiming indemnification shall be presented to the post office or agency to which the parcel in question had originally been sent in case the claimant is the sender, and to the post office or agency of delivery in case the claimant is the receiver, such letter to specify the name of the service, number of the parcel, address of the sender and receiver, date of sending, the nature of the contents, quantity, value, amount of the claim, and the amount of the fees paid when refunding of the fees is also claimed.

Art. 17.—The Department of Communications shall decide whether or not compensation shall be granted, as also the amount thereof.

Art. 18.—When investigations as to a claim for indemnification have been concluded or when the claimant has withdrawn the claim, the parcel shall be at once delivered to the claimant, provided that the parcel is in the jurisdiction of Japan.

Art. 19.—The provisions of Arts. 4, 7, 11, 12, 70, 71, 75, 76 and 77 of the Imperial Postal Regulations shall be applied correspondingly to the foreign parcel post service.

SUPPLEMENTARY RULES.

Art. 20.—The present regulations shall be enforced from the 1st January, 1902.

The parcel post agreement concluded between Japan and the Dominion of Canada (1890), between Japan and Germany (1894), between Japan and England (1896), and between Japan and France (1898) shall be annulled.

CORRESPONDENCE.

INDEPENDENCE AND SELF-SUPPORT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—I am sure every Missionary in Japan feels greatly indebted to you for the Summary of the Religious Press which you publish monthly. It gives us an idea of what is being said and thought in the religious sphere of Japan. In the summary of Nov. 9th there were some statements from the *Tokyo Maishu Shinshi* about the independence of native churches and the pay of pastors that are so palpably contrary to facts that the statements seem really too childish and silly to come from such a serious journal. One statement is this: "Until the disbursement of church funds is entirely in the hands of Japanese, pastors and evangelists will never be properly paid." Now one reading this, not knowing the facts, would get the idea that Japanese Christians are not allowed to control the funds that they themselves collect unless the church is entirely independent. Now as far as my observation and experience go missionaries not only do not pretend or want to control Japanese funds but they often give Japanese part control of some of their own funds coming from abroad, too much control often for their own good. One gets the idea from the *Maishu Shinshi* that the Japanese churches are struggling to get out from under the control of the

missionaries so that they can manage their own funds and pay their pastors and evangelists bigger salaries. This is really laughable. The fact is that one of the greatest worries and trials that a missionary has in Japan is to keep the native weak churches out of his pocket-book. If he has weak churches on his hands he is continually urging them to contribute more, to pay their own rents, their pastor's salary, his travel and other expenses. Nothing pleases the missionary better than when a church decides to give more from its own purse and take less from his, thus becoming self-supporting and independent. So long as the missionary pays a large part of the pastor's salary and other expenses of the church's work he is going to have some say in the management of that church. Ah! there's the rub! Independence carries with it self-support. There are churches that would be delighted if they could get hold of the bank drafts that come out from America and England, and if they could do this they would very soon declare themselves independent. A Japanese body of Christian workers has been known to seriously discuss the feasibility of carrying out such a plan. We are worrying, and planning, and praying day after day trying to get all the organized churches to pay their pastors and evangelists more and better salaries, and when they are willing to pay enough for their pastors to live on, we will declare them independent with rejoicing. We want self-support to come first; they want independence and a purse string that is long enough to reach abroad, too. That is the sum and substance of the whole difference between us.

Yours truly,

A MISSIONARY.

WILL ADAMS' GRAVE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—I have just seen the letter written by Dr. Hocken which appeared in your issue of November 5th calling attention to the condition of Will Adams' grave. As one of the subscribers to the project, started some years ago, to renovate and conserve the place I sincerely hope it will not be allowed to go to ruin. Has interest in the spot died out in Yokohama?

Yours, etc.,

W. A.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—Dr. Riess in his article entitled "History of the English Factory at Hirado," in Vol. XXVI. of the Japan Asiatic Society's Transactions, reaches the conclusion that Will Adams died at Hirado. Unless some proof can be given to the contrary the probabilities are in favour of his having been also buried there. It is true that according to Dr. Riess it was not till 1621 that "a burial place 26 yards square was allowed to the English" at Hirado, and that Adams died in March of the same year, presumably at Hirado, and others of the English Factory had died in the previous six years. If there were already one or two graves of Englishmen in the vicinity of the Factory, the presumption that Will Adams also was buried there is slightly strengthened.

In any case before the suggestion put forward in your issue of to-day of removing his remains to the Yokohama Cemetery be seriously considered, it would be well for further search to be made among Japanese or other archives with a view to determining whether "Will Adams' Grave" at Hemi really contains the dust (or ashes) of the English Pilot.

Yours faithfully,

A. F. KING.

November 20th, 1901.

THE SENDAI INCIDENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—I have just noticed, in your issue of this morning, a reference to an action for assault brought by a Japanese resident of Sendai, against the Rev. Dr. Schneider. Knowing the people concerned I feel that in justice to Dr. Schneider, immediate correction should be made. The person against whom the action has been brought is not the Rev. Dr. Schneider but the Rev. S. S. Snyder, of the American Bible House. Thanking you for permitting me to make this correction.

I am, sir, yours truly,

J. G. CLEVELAND.

JAPAN AND THE AUSTRALIAN TARIFF.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—In your issue of 20th inst., under the heading "Tariffs," you state that rice used to be duty free in Australia.

This is hardly correct, as for many years past rice has paid duty in all the Australian colonies with the exception of Western Australia.

This duty varied considerably, being 9s. 4d. per cwt. in Queensland, 6s. per cental in Victoria, and 3s.

per cwt. in the other colonies for cleaned rice; brown rice being admitted on a lower basis.

The new tariff will, in all probability, not affect the Japan export to any great extent, but will lead to a change in the character of the rice exported, brown taking the place of polished or clean rice.

It may be of interest to mention in this connection, that owing to the high tariff in Queensland, considerable attention has been given to rice cultivation in that State, and the new Federal Tariff will doubtless give this industry a considerable impetus.

Whether rice can be successfully cultivated by white labour remains, however, to be seen.

Yours, AUSTRIAN.
Yokohama, Nov. 21st, 1901.

"MOBILE" COLUMNS.

The *Spectator* is greatly dissatisfied with the conduct of operations in South Africa. Writing on Oct. 5th our contemporary said:—

What we believe to be wanted in South Africa is more brains, more grasp of the military situation, more intelligence, and more mobility, and not more men. We cannot believe that a general with a really comprehensive mind would not have been able to use the quarter of a million men under his orders so as to beat down the Boer resistance. We do not wish to write anything harsh as regards General Kitchener, and we realise that in certain particulars in the profession of arms he is unrivalled. He is a great army organiser and a great driver of the military machine; he can produce the material of war in men and things with superb success; but we greatly doubt whether he has the kind of mind that enables him to use his material to the best advantage when he has to think in blocks of ten thousand squares miles, and when his chessboard is half a continent. To put it specifically, we believe Lord Kitchener would be an almost perfect Commander-in-Chief at home, but we doubt whether he has the qualities that will ensure success when he is commanding in so vast a theatre of war as that in South Africa. There we need those qualities of imagination, of instinctive decision, of geographical eyesight—in a word, the higher political strategy—which belonged to Napoleon and belong to Lord Roberts. The lightning calculators tell us that they are not conscious of the multiplications and divisions which must go on in their brains, but that the answers seem to rush into their minds ready-made. The great generals solve their strategic possibilities of a continent as an ordinary man can grasp those of a hillside. As long as Lord Roberts was in South Africa one felt that he had a comprehensive grasp of the whole geographical and military situation, and that nothing aimless and purposeless would ever be done. When Lord Roberts left South Africa we were told by the military quidnuncs that it was high time he should be gone, that he was not the man for the job, that he was too old and too amiable and without sufficient energy, and that what was wanted was a stern, hard man, who would take an iron grasp of the situation and hold all South Africa in the hollow of his hand. Now we do not deny for a moment that Lord Kitchener has done excellent work, and that he has shown great energy; but can it be said that he has shown a really comprehensive grasp of the situation as a whole and of its strategic possibilities? On the contrary, it seems to us that he has never had such a hold, and has simply trusted to hard hammer-strokes to beat down the Boers. We do not say that this is not a possible way of doing the job, and if you have only a hammer-man you must use him and his methods, as the Americans were obliged to do in the case of General Grant; but we do assert that it is not the best way, and we do not believe it would have been Lord Roberts's way. At any rate, from the moment Lord Roberts left South Africa we seemed to lose our strategic grasp of the country, and this though Lord Kitchener has been absolutely unfettered in the exercise of his authority, has had the whole military and civil services at his disposal, and has been supplied from home with everything he asked for without stint or complaint. He has been nearly a year at his task, and it is hardly an exaggeration to say that he has accomplished nothing except by means of the process of attrition. True, he has done a very great deal by this means—we do not deny it for a moment—and has brought the war much nearer a close, but his successes have been due solely to hard pounding, a strategy which is a form of statesmanship, which helped General Lee so greatly, and belongs, as we believe, to Lord Roberts, has not given Kitchener a single success.

Strangely enough, too, Lord Kitchener, strong man as he is, has not even been able to insist upon real mobility in his columns. The despatch published this week shows that our so-called mobile columns have been trekking with every sort of impedimenta. We hear of furniture, kitchen ranges, pianos, and

harmoniums being dragged about by the men who are supposed to be "riding down" De Wet. And here we may remark that it would have been very much more to the point if Lord Kitchener, instead of giving the caricaturists so good a peg for their work, as he did by publishing his General Order, had sent home one or two highly placed officers for permitting such things in their columns. If Lord Kitchener had discharged the Brigadier of every column which had been made immobile by carrying any of the impedimenta just mentioned, he would have done an immense deal for the mobility of his armies. Every one from general to private would have realised that the Commander-in-Chief meant business, and did not intend that mobility should be regarded as a sort of natural quality belonging to the Boers and not to be hoped for in their opponents. There would have been nothing unfair in doing this without warning, for no general could possibly say that he thought a kitchen range the kind of thing which is generally taken when a brigade moves "light."

We are not so foolish as to think that we have a right to say how the functions of the Secretary of State for War ought to be exercised, nor do we claim to have any exact knowledge of the military situation in South Africa. [That is never revealed in the telegrams, possibly because no one either there or here has any general and comprehensive idea of the real state of things.] We shall, therefore, refrain from urging directly and specially on the Government the conclusions which arise from what we have just written. This, however, need not prevent us stating them hypothetically. If we had the power to take action, as has the Secretary of State for War, and if we were able to know that the facts are what they seem, we should appeal to Lord Roberts—and no appeal to Lord Roberts made on the ground of patriotism ever has or ever can fail—to go back to South Africa for six months in order to establish our South African strategy on a sound basis. At the same time, Lord Kitchener should either return to England to take up the post of Acting Commander-in-Chief pending Lord Roberts's return, or else should act under him once again in South Africa as Chief of the Staff. Whether this course of action would be agreeable to all the persons concerned we neither know nor care. The only question we should care to ask is whether it would be for the good of the country. The matter is too serious for personal feelings to enter into it even in the slightest degree. And in reality no stigma would be placed on Lord Kitchener. It having been founded that he did not prove the most suitable tool for the purpose required, another would be employed. That Lord Roberts would be able to give us a better and more efficient system of strategy, and that things would change with his appearance on the scene, as they changed in January, 1900, we do not doubt. If Lord Roberts went out to finish the war he would, we believe, finish it, and finish it by making the best possible use of the material in hand.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA IN THE FAR EAST.

Mr. A. R. Colquhoun has written for the *Monthly Review* a valuable article on "Manchuria in Transformation." The extent to which the great northern province of China has been Russified already is little appreciated in this country. Russia has now, says Mr. Colquhoun, over 200,000 men quartered in Transbaikalia, Amuria, the Premnisk province, and Manchuria.

These figures were given me by Russian staff officers, and merely as details, not in any boastful spirit. Some slight idea of the nature of the Russian occupation of Manchuria may be gained from the fact that at Khabarovsk, when I passed through two months ago, there were no fewer than 29 generals. The town, only a small village four years ago, is spreading rapidly, but the population, about 15,000, is almost entirely governmental and mainly military. The whole place simply bristled with uniforms, the officers were quartered in every house, and were sleeping in every corner of the military club, some six or seven in the billiard room.

After pointing out the expenditure of money at Port Arthur, and the predominance claimed by Russia at Newchwang, Mr. Colquhoun observes that "the collection of maritime revenues is to be carried on by Russo-Chinese officials—men lent from the Chinese Imperial Customs and trained by Sir Robert Hart, who will, nevertheless, wear Russian uniforms." The writer wishes that the English people would grasp the situation which has been created in North-eastern Asia, and, like the Germans, reap some commercial benefit from Russian enterprise. But of this there is little sign.

"Two years ago, in travelling across Siberia, I met one or two Englishmen. On this occasion I have not met with, or heard of, one. There are only two English firms to be met with in the 4,000 miles between Vladivostok and European Russia. The English tongue is hardly known. At the same time there are

400 Germans in Vladivostok, the principal firms throughout Siberia hail from the Fatherland, and German is the foreign language of commerce, just as French is that of society."

In an article on a kindred subject—"India's Interest in China"—contributed to the *Fortnightly* by Mr. D. C. Boulger, the writer points out that Russia's claims in Manchuria, in the Convention for the present withdrawn, embraced Chinese Turkestan and Kashgaria. "High Russian authorities have been publicly declaring that the annexation of Kuldja and Kashgaria is inevitable, while the intrigues that have been set on foot with quasi-Lamas of Tibet are a further indication of Russia's policy in the direction of India."

HORSE AUCTION.

The following prices were realised at the sale of race ponies and others held by Mr. John W. Hall on Wednesday:—

	YEN.
Ourod, Bay, China.....	80
Mogol, Grey, China.....	55
Volga, Brown, Australian Mare.....	150
Amoor, Bay, Australian Mare.....	300
The Count, Bay, Australian Gelding (Bought in).....	440
Aberdeen, Black, China.....	500
Standard Rose, Skewbald, China.....	60
Excelsior, Black, China.....	65
Butterfly, Bay, Australian Mare.....	570
Hawfinch, Bay, Australian Gelding (Bought in).....	1,600
An Australian Gelding, No. 24 of last Subscription Batch.....	120
Popinjay, Grey, China.....	35
The Crown, Black, Australian Gelding.....	1,500
The Coronet, Chestnut, Australian Mare (Bought in).....	1,100
Sunrise, Brown, China (Bought in).....	525
The Orb, Bay, Australian Gelding.....	200
The Orbit, Bay, Australian Mare.....	310
The Oracle, Chestnut, Australian Mare.....	470
The Orator, Black, Australian Gelding.....	150
Brown Bess, Bay, Australian Mare (Bought in).....	825
Oimatsu, Bay, Australian Gelding.....	—
Saikio, Bay, Country-bred Mare (Bought in).....	—
Tenriu, Bay, Australian Mare.....	1,000
Aranami, Chestnut, China.....	75
Momiji, Bay, Australian (Withdrawn).....	—
Botan, Australian Mare.....	180
Matsukaze, Bay, Australian Mare.....	310
Tsukuba, Black, Australian Mare (Bought in).....	260
Kirishima, Bay, Australian Mare (Withdrawn).....	—
Bay Australian Mare, Little Eva.....	220
Grey Australian Mare, Musician.....	200
Chestnut Australian Mare.....	190
Dakota, Grey Australian Gelding.....	80
Faule Grete, Chestnut, Australian Mare (Withdrawn).....	—
Schwarzer Peter, Black, Australian Gelding.....	180
Max Willem, Dun, China.....	100
Huckebein, Grey, China.....	55
Electric, Roan, Australian Mare.....	280
The Scepter, Brown, Australian Mare.....	340
Bucephalus, Bay, Australia Gelding.....	300
Bucaneer, Dun, China.....	70
The Pirate.....	60
Valtellina, Australian Mare.....	100
Malaja, Australian Gelding.....	140
Rainbow, Grey Country-bred.....	260
Tasmanienne, Bay, Australian Mare.....	350
Lassie, Bay Australian Mare.....	300
Brunhilde, Bay, Australian Mare.....	300
Sleipner, Bay, Australian Mare.....	300
May-be, Grey, China (Withdrawn).....	—
Missouri, Chestnut, Australian Mare.....	625
Kansas, Bay, Australian Gelding.....	300
Merry Thought, Bay, Australian Mare.....	550
Gadfly, Grey, China.....	30
Ornulo, White, China.....	25
Iroha, Chestnut, China.....	60
Stroloh, Black Nambu Horse.....	95
A black Half-bred Cob.....	130
A white Half-bred Cob.....	110
A Grey Japan carriage Pony.....	25
Grey Half-bred; 5 years old.....	60
Araba, Black Country-bred.....	50
Kasuga, Australian Gelding, 7 years old.....	85
Morse.....	160
Blackberry.....	280
La Comtesse.....	360
Grey Half-bred.....	190

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

DISASTROUS GALE IN BRITAIN.

Shanghai, Nov. 14.

A gale has swept over the whole of the British Isles, doing immense damage. Fourteen wrecks occurred and fifteen persons

were drowned. The Calais packet steamer *Nord* sank the lightship off the Dover pier works. Her crew of sixteen were drowned. The *Nord* is ashore on the South Foreland.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Later.
The Boers under Maritz attacked Picquetberg but were repulsed, losing seven.

THE STORM.

The Dover lightship crew were saved. A revenue cutter has been wrecked near Leith. Twenty-three men were drowned.

MARQUIS ITO.

Marquis Ito has had an interview with M. Delcassé, French Minister for Foreign Affairs.

THE QUEEN OF HOLLAND.

Shanghai, Nov. 15.

An eminent doctor of obstetrics has been summoned to attend Queen Wilhelmina of Holland. The German papers announce that she was prematurely confined on Nov. 10th.

MR. BRODRICK ON THE WAR.

Mr. Brodrick, speaking at the City Carlton Club, said the war had been protracted in consequence of the undue leniency shown to the rebels and by the pro-Boer sympathy in England. Fresh troops are being sent to replace the tired forces. Besides 2,000 mounted troops, two battalions of infantry will be sent from home and India will provide four battalions and two cavalry regiments.

CONVOY CAPTURED.

A force of Boers under Maritz attacked a convoy at Bovenham in Cape Colony. A stout resistance was offered but after sustaining 14 casualties the convoy was captured.

QUEEN WILHELMINA.

Later.
The premature confinement of Queen Wilhelmina is confirmed.

NEW MILITIA BATTALIONS.

Army Orders notify the embodiment of additional militia battalions of the Warwickshire and Liverpool Regiments.

AMERICAN RAILWAY TRUST.

A gigantic American trust has been incorporated to control the bulk of the trans-continental railways over a length of 47,000 miles, the capital of the trust being £80,000,000.

TEA DUTY IN AUSTRALIA.

Shanghai, Nov. 16.

The composite duty on tea in Australia has been abolished in favour of a fixed duty of three-pence per lb. on tea in bulk and four-pence per lb. on tea in packets.

THE GERMAN TARIFF.

It is reported from Berlin that the Federal Council has passed the tariff almost unamended.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Further Boer raids are reported from the south-east and north-east of Cape Colony. There is a growing feeling of resentment against the Afrikander Bond.

The rearguard of Colonel Byng's column was attacked by 400 Boers who were, it is believed, under the leadership of De Wet. The enemy were repulsed and left eight dead behind: the British casualties were seven.

FRESH TROOPS.

Shanghai, Nov. 17.

Altogether twenty militia battalions are being asked to volunteer for the front.

THE IMPRISONED MISSIONARY.

Every effort to procure the release of the

American Missionary, Miss Stone (who is held captive by Bulgarian or Turkish brigands) has failed.

THE LATE GALE.

Shanghai, Nov. 18.

There were 61 wrecks and 177 persons drowned during the gale which swept over the British Isles last week.

SOUTH AFRICA.

All that are eligible of the following regiments have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to sail for the Cape on the 15th December, *viz.*, the Loyal Irish Fusiliers, the Cheshire Regiment, the Welsh Borderers, the West Surrey Regiment, the South Lancashire Regiment, and the Durham Light Infantry.

THE GERMAN TARIFF.

The telegram of Saturday referring to the German tariff should read that the Berlin Imperial Council have passed the Tariff Bill almost unamended.

TREASON TRIALS.

Shanghai, Nov. 19.

The treason trials have concluded at Mafeking. Five death sentences have been passed and twelve more Boer leaders have been banished from South Africa.

THE ISTHMIAN CANAL TREATY.

Later.

Lord Pauncefoot, British Ambassador at Washington, and Colonel Hay, Secretary of State in the U.S. Government, have signed a new Canal treaty.

MARQUIS ITO.

President Loubet has entertained Marquis Ito at luncheon.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

The 21st Lancers have been ordered to the Cape. A large number of remounts will be sent off at the end of December. Each man will have a spare horse in addition to his pack animals.

Pompoms and galloping Maxims figure largely in the reinforcements.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

Shanghai, Nov. 20.

The new treaty between the United States and Great Britain regarding the Isthmian Canal does not discriminate in favour of the United States. The shipping of all nations is to share alike. Great Britain leaves the United States sole guarantor of the neutrality of the Canal.

BRITISH REINFORCEMENTS.

Besides the Regulars, it is expected that a dozen Militia battalions will be selected from those volunteering for further active service.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

Parliament will probably assemble on the 16th January, owing to the necessity for making further financial provision for the war.

THE 21ST LANCERS.

Only a draft of the 21st Lancers is going out to the Cape.

A LIBERAL STATESMAN'S PESSIMISM.

Shanghai, Nov. 21.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, speaking at Plymouth, said that he despaired of the peril facing the country in South Africa being overcome so long as Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Lord Milner, High Commissioner for South Africa, retained their present offices.

PARLIAMENT.

The reassembling of Parliament is definitely fixed for the 16th January.

SOUTH AMERICAN POLITICS.

U.S. BLUEJACKETS LANDED AT COLON.

The Columbian insurgents have captured Colon. One hundred American bluejackets have been landed to guard the railway station.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Lord Kitchener reports that the Scouts have killed 6 Boers and captured 54, including two Field Cornets.

(RECEIVED AT THE LEGATION OF FRANCE.)

LABOUR LAWS.

Saigon, Nov. 16.

In spite of the observations of the Minister of Finance, the Chamber of Deputies adopted, by 338 votes, a proposition limiting to 10 hours in every 24 the work of mechanicians and employes of railways, and according a pension to them after 20 years' service.

MADAGASCAR.

Saigon, Nov. 18.

The recent military operations undertaken in Madagascar have resulted in the submission of the southern region, hitherto unsubdued.

(RECEIVED FROM TOKYO.)

THE EAST-CHINA RAILWAY.

The Chief Engineer of the East-China Railway reported to the Governor of Harbin on the 4th of November that the rails were laid and the line finished to a point 303 miles westward of Vladivostok, but as the above report related to the laying of rails only and not to other details of construction, a considerable interval must still elapse before the line is in full working order and able to carry passengers and goods.

PRINCE CHING.

Prince Ching arrived at Kai-fong on the 11th of November and was received by the Court in audience on the following day. The 20th of November being the Empress Dowager's birth-day, it is not probable that the Court will resume its journey to Peking before that date. It is expected that the 22nd of December will be the date of the Court's arrival in Peking, and that the edict ordering the departure from Kai-fong will be issued on the 25th instant.

THE YANGTSZE.

A French war-vessel arrived in Chungking on the 13th of November for the first time.

(SPECIAL TO "JAPAN MAIL.")

THE U.S. TRANSPORT "HANCOCK" ASHORE.

Kobe, 15 Nov., 1901.

The U.S. transport *Hancock* has gone ashore at the western entrance of Shimono-seki straits.

[NOTE.—The transport *Hancock* was formerly the *Arizona* of the Guion Line. She is a four-masted screw steamer of 5,305 tons gross tonnage, and was built in 1879 by Messrs. Elder and Co. of Glasgow. She was purchased by the United States Government for transport purposes at the beginning of the war with Spain, and has been out to the Far East with troops to and from the Philippines several voyages. On the present occasion she left Manila for Kobe, to take over the time-expired troops, homeward bound, landed there from the transport *Warren*, which was stranded in the same neighbourhood a week or so since, and will have to be docked at Nagasaki or elsewhere for repairs.]

THE "HANCOCK."

Kobe, Nov. 16.

The U.S. transport *Hancock* got off at eleven o'clock this morning. It is reported that she has sustained no damage.

THE U.S. "HANCOCK."

Kobe, Nov. 18.

The U.S. Army transport *Hancock* arrived here last night.

Kobe, Nov. 18, 2:55 p.m.

The U.S. transports *Hancock* and *Warren* are leaving here at four o'clock.

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF JAPANESE CURRENT LITERATURE.

In the *Kyōiku Kōhō* appears a very long report of an address delivered by Mr. Tokutomi Michirō, the editor of the *Kokumin Shinbun*, before the Imperial Education Society on the necessity of teachers' studying the spirit of the age and adapting their instruction to what is actually most needed. We have only space to give the general line of argument taken by Mr. Tokutomi. The age in which we live, says Mr. Tokutomi, is one of tremendous competition and hence all the most forward countries are adapting their systems of education to the peculiar requirements of the times. But in Japan our specialists content themselves with giving instruction on their own subjects and do not take into consideration the use to which the knowledge acquired can be put by their pupils, nor they realise how superfluous are certain parts of their teaching. Mr. Tokutomi then proceeds to give details on the great strides that have been made in recent years by countries like Russia and America, and says that if Japan continues to rely principally on her armaments she will be regarded as a nation of *sōshi* and will excite enmity everywhere. The Japanese people are apt to run to extremes in everything, continues Mr. Tokutomi. If the need of more nationalism be urged, they are ready to walk though the streets of Paris in *haori* and *hakama*. If cosmopolitanism be the fashion of the hour, there are some who would urge that even husbands and wives should only converse in English. If the merits of the Bushidō be set forth, in order to enhance them, it is represented that the nation is on the brink of ruin owing to its moral deficiencies. If the necessity of economy is preached there is a danger of our becoming money-worshippers. The loyalty of a Masashige is exaggerated into the fanaticism of a band of assassins such as that led by Oishi Yoshio. If there is one thing more than another that needs to be impressed upon their pupils by teachers, it is the call for moderation and temperance in all things. . . . Speaking honestly, it is true to say that most of our specialists are mere teaching machines, and quite out of date. You hear an army man say "I am a military man and know nothing about anything outside my profession" as though it were a credit to him to be ignorant of general affairs. The business man begs to be excused from thinking about anything but his business (*soroban no hoka gomen komuru*). The scholar thinks that he has nothing to do with questions of trade and industry and that such things are beneath him. To each class of specialists the general condition of society, state interests and the spirit of the age are matters of no concern whatever. The education imported by us is far too academic and too abstract. What our students need to be acquainted with is how to apply knowledge. Even language is too frequently learnt not for the sake of the use to which it is to be put in the practical world, but for the sake only of enabling students to read and understand books. . . . The faculty of common sense is decidedly lacking among us and this accounts for our so often running to extremes. Eccentricity is very rife among us. . . . Take our system of laws at the present day. It is in every respect superior to what we were accustomed to in the pre-Meiji era, yet how many people are there that appreciate these laws? By most people the gift of such codes as we now possess is regarded as *arigata-meiwaku*, useless kindness. They speak of them as needlessly precise and troublesome, not realising that in order to be of any value law must be minute. Since most of the existing laws originated in the application of common sense to the affairs of life, if we were

endowed with this faculty it would be quite easy for us to appreciate the point of view embodied in each law. Our teachers of law deal too much in logic-chopping and fail to make clear the great common sense principles that lie at the foundation of all our laws. Now take a principle like that of public interests. What a multitude of laws are framed in order to preserve these, and how very important they are to the nation! Yet we find people constantly complaining that the conduct of individuals is too circumscribed and that they should have more freedom of action. This shows want of common sense enough to see that where individual interests are constantly in conflict with each other, the only way of preserving order and peace is to allow what are called public interests to supersede all private interests whatever. But the trouble is that the majority of people and often even the Government do not perceive what is conducive to public interests. To quote a case in point, a short time ago solely with the object of furthering public interests, we took the trouble to prepare and send to each prefecture and city a report of the rice, wheat, and silk markets. From Kyōto the report was returned with the observation that the reports of individuals on such matters were not of sufficient importance to warrant the city office in acting on them. . . . As a people we are lacking in activity and hence it follows that five or six people are employed to do the work that in the West would be accomplished by a single individual. The general result of our education is to manufacture talkers, but not doers, and hence it is that as a nation we are not expanding as we ought. Empires are built up by the exertions of active-minded and active-bodied individuals. Without these no Government can accomplish anything. . . . Another thing that should be impressed on our youth is a sense of responsibility. We have not yet got rid of the notion so encouraged by feudal rule that the destinies of the empire are only the concern of the Government and that ordinary people need not trouble themselves about the nation's future. The *Times* observed a short time ago that one of the reasons why foreign capital did not come to Japan is the fact that business men were not able to rely on her commercial probity. This is true and one of the causes of the state of things is the fact that when we were governed by warriors our traders were regarded as so many insects to be trodden under foot. They grew to feel that it made no difference how such insignificant creatures as they acted. The credit of the country was maintained independently of them. But the age has changed and now we find that in our competition with other countries the character of our traders is a matter of vital importance. To suit a new age a new class of people is needed and the work of manufacturing this class must be undertaken by teachers as a body. If every specialist shuts himself up in his own little world and devotes himself exclusively to retailing secondhand knowledge of a technical kind and lets the outside world hag as it will the creation of a new class of people suited to the exigencies of a twentieth century will be impossible. It is only by every educator realising what is the great want of the age and trying to do his part in meeting it that the state can be furnished with the means of maintaining its position as one of the leading Powers.

The *Chūō Kōron* in an article entitled *Shimban no jikwan* (時觀) asserts positively, that there is a marked change in newspaper writing in Japan and that for the better. Extreme views expressed in violent language no longer find room among the majority of intelligent readers, says the *Chūō Kōron*. Even ordinary citizens are mentioned in a more respectful way than they used to be a few years ago. Not so very long ago the 3rd page of a great many papers was filled with matters relating to the sexes that are not now considered fit for publication. Even police reports and the like are now so written that they may prove a preventive of crime. That seemingly incorrigible paper, the *Yorodzu Chōhō*, has of late quite altered and we find a column with the title 理想園 *Risōdan*, which looks as though this journal were aspiring to rise to a higher level. In

a recent article entitled *Nampha Kishano honryō* the methods of conducting journals followed by those who in the past have controlled the *Yorodzu Chōhō* are condemned and the settling up of a higher standard is advocated. The easy-going compliant writers of the past have pandered to every species of vitiated taste. They have been read in preference to the writings of the strong-minded, independent organs. But public taste is reaching a higher level. One pleasing feature of modern journalism is the way in which the leading papers institute and endeavour to render effective certain reform schemes. For example, the *Mainichi Shinbun* has long been engaged in a crusade against licensed prostitution. The *Yomiuri Shinbun* has written much on the need of public virtue, that is, a fuller realisation of what is due to the public. The *Yorodzu Chōhō* has been trying to create an alliance of thought. The *Hōchi Shinbun* has organised a friendly society for servants and employes generally. The *Fiji Shimpō* has collected funds for enabling poor Tōkyō children to take excursions into the country. The *Yorodzu* is warmly advocating the abolition of those tips known as *chadai*.

* * *

Dr. Masujima Rokuichirō's magazine, the *Shunji*, is full of life and spirit. Controversy of all kinds is its chief delight. It attacks the Government. It assails certain private individuals of whose actions it disapproves. It shows up the weaknesses and disfigurements of the age. The *Shunji*'s axe spares no tree that to its wielders seems to cumber the ground. Its earnestness, practicality, single-mindedness, and public-spirit-edness can not but excite the admiration of readers even though they do not accept the premises on which many of its assertions rest. In a copy that lies before us there is an article entitled, "Cut down all the cherry trees." It is contended that it is high time that a stop was put to the practice of planting cherry trees by the hundred on ground that could be put to better use. The Japanese have gone mad on the subject of cherry-blossom. If the space occupied by every cherry tree were used to grow pines or *Keyaki* (*zelkova occuminata*) the country would be greatly enriched thereby. The blossom-viewing about which so much fuss is made is an occupation for women of leisure, but is not a diversion in which an aspiring nation can indulge in this busy age. Rather than moon about among cherry-blossoms let our people take to yachting and to other manly sports and let those who have money cross the seas and see what is going on in foreign countries. Putting up villas in Oiso or Kamakura and spending all the spare time they have in such places is a fashion which is all too common among leading men. It is a proof of the extreme insularism of our better classes. It is not thus that the country is to be opened up. Men who have money to do this have money to go abroad. There are still many that think that opening the country consists solely in allowing foreigners to enter it and does not include the exit of our people to foreign lands. *Hana ni yoi; sake ni oboru, Zenkoku no sakura-hana wo kiritakuse.* "To be intoxicated with blossom-viewing and addicted to sake-drinking are the weaknesses of Japanese. So away with all the cherry-blossoms."

Another article in the same magazine compares the corruption of the Meiji Government with that of the Tokugawa rule in the following manner:—Who overthrew the Tokugawa Government? It overthrew itself; its corruption killed it. The Meiji Government had only to give it a small push and it fell. But is not the present Government just as corrupt as the Tokugawa Government. Is it not a fact that officials league themselves with merchants for the sake of making money. Is not bribery common? Are these not many high-ranked men who are overcome by evil desires? Are there no military men who are laying by money in order to carry out schemes of their own later on (*kane wo tamete shōrai no hakarigoto wo nasu gunjin nakika?*) Is it not a fact that the various members of the Government are vying with each other for personal prestige? Are there no doctors and professors that pervert learning and make it serve the purpose of their personal ambition? It is not neces-

sary to advance proofs of these things. They are to be found in the columns of the daily papers. The present Government professes great loyalty to the Emperor and patriotism. They make great use of the words *kinno* (勤王), *aikoku*, but their actions show that their professions are insincere. Can such a Government maintain its position for any length of time?

Another article asks whether Japan will succeed in making further progress: *Nihon wa kongo nawa yoku shimpō shi uru ya inaya?* The writer expresses the following opinions. That Japan has made marvellous progress in the past thirty years seems to be the general opinion, but the question which it is now pertinent to ask is, will this progress be continued? Can the leading statesmen of the present day be compared to the men who inaugurated the Meiji era. Then, as to the progress which it is alleged has been made, it is not so thorough as is so often supposed. The civilization that has been introduced from the West is by no means the most advanced. Even on its material side what we have adopted is in many cases by no means the best that is to be had. Look at our railways. They are altogether behind the age. With a broad gauge line and proper rolling-stock a distance of 60 or 70 miles an hour can be cleared, but we are satisfied with 20 miles an hour? In the matter of dress and many other things, we are very much in the same position as the rustic who goes to the capital to find that he is altogether behind the fashion of the age. In many things we are content to use what foreigners have cast off. Our adoption of western ways has not been guided by a minute knowledge of the actual existing state of things in foreign countries. If the hare sleeps the tortoise may overtake him in time. But suppose the hare never goes to sleep, where will the tortoise be then? There is no sleeping in the West. It is all go-ahead. Regarded from their starting-points both the tortoise and the hare have progressed, but the rate of progress in the case of each is very different and the further they go the greater is the distance that separates them. Is there not a danger of our occupying the position of a wakeful tortoise to a wakeful hare?

* * *

The following books have all appeared within the last few months, or are announced to appear shortly, *Bunmei Jidaino Dōtoku* (The Morality of an age of Civilization). By Dr. Tomizu Hiroto. The *Nippon-jin* reviews this work as follows:—The question which Dr. Tomizu treats in this volume is, does general knowledge always advance and morality stand still? Some Western writers have advocated this theory, but it is hard for any one at all acquainted with history to endorse any such opinion. The moral ideas of the most advanced of modern peoples are undoubtedly an improvement on those held by society generally in ancient times or in uncivilised countries even now. There are certain moral ideas that are the product of the age in which we live. Such for instance as the notions that lead to strikes, that make for combinations and union of strength on all sides. The morality of an age of civilization may be defined as morality that exalts the virtue of humanity, and that determines what are a man's private and public duties. There has been a great deal said about public virtue of late, but it is by no means clear what many writers on this subject mean to convey and the distinction between our duties as private individuals and our duties as citizens is by no means clearly drawn. We can recommend Dr. Tomizu's book as a clear exposition of the standard of morality now followed by the most advanced countries. Extreme egoism he condemns as contrary to the spirit of the age. One of the most interesting moral questions of the day according to Dr. Tomizu is: What are the moral rights of capitalists and workmen and how best can their relations to each other be placed on a satisfactory basis? The *Dainihon Bijutsuzō* (圖譜), by Dr. Kosugi, of the School of Fine Arts, and Mr. Yokoi Tokifuyu, of the High Commercial School. This work for which the subscription price is only 4 yen fifty sen is apparently to be superbly got up. The illustrations will make four volumes and

their explanation will fill another 4 volumes. The pictures will be done in gold on the fine paper known as *hōshō* and will be tastefully coloured. Pictures of the art objects that have been so long shut up in the Nara Hōryūji and in the Shōsōin and other places will now be made public for the first time. It is said that the pictures of these rare objects will be very minutely drawn and highly coloured. The industrious authors of the *Dainihon Bijutsuzō* have endeavoured to make their collection as exhaustive as possible and for this purpose have ransacked the whole country, not only searching for objects of vertu in all the temples, but applying also to private families. By means of this work the weaving, dyeing, embroidery work, porcelain manufacture, lacquering, the making of various temple utensils in the Fujiwara, Kamakura, Muromachi (Ashikaga), Momoyama and Tokugawa ages may be studied. As an aid to the study of history the book should prove to be of great value. The work is to be issued by Mr. Yoshikawa Hanshichi, Minamidemmacho, Kyōbashi, Tokyo, to whom would-be subscribers should apply.

The *Keisai Zasshi* office undertakes the publication of very bulky works. The *國史大系 Kokushi taikō* referred to in a former summary has already appeared. A continuation of that work is now announced under the title of *Zoku Kokushi taikō*. This history for which subscriptions are solicited is to cover no less than 15,500 pages. It is to be commenced this month and the first volume will appear in February next, to be followed by one volume per month till May, 1903, when the work will be complete. It will deal in a most minute manner with the historical periods prior to the days of the 10th Tokugawa Shōgun. It may be mentioned here that Mr. Nakaye Tokusuke's *Ichinen-yū-han* has already reached the tenth edition. The *Zoku Ichinen-yū-han*, a later work, covers 370 pages and sells at 38 sen per copy. Both works were published by the Hakubun-kan.

* * *

The *Kōshitsu no hanpei* (藩屏) (The Fence around the Throne) is the fullest account of the Japanese nobility that has yet appeared. It covers 1410 pages and sells at 4 yen 50 sen. It was compiled by the Kanda Chōgakkō Yūkai (友會). It gives a minute account of the family and personal history of all noblemen, together with short lives of their retainers.

The *Rokoku to Kyōkoku* (Russia and Far East) a copy of which has been forwarded to us has evidently been written by a military man. It was published by the Heirin-Kan, a house that issues military works exclusively, and the author hides his identity under the *nom de plume* "Kessan." It covers 154 pages and sells at 30 sen per copy. Prince Konoe and Viscount Miura evidently approve of the views expressed in the work or they would not have allowed their names to appear in connection with it. There is at the beginning of the book what are called *daiji* by the former and a preface by the latter. This work, treating as it does one of the great political questions of the day and representing as it may be assumed to do the opinions of a certain section of Japan's numerous wire-pullers, deserves a somewhat full notice at our hands. Under the headings of the author we epitomize his views.

I. GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS.—While Japan was closing her shell and shutting herself off from all intercourse with the outside world Russia was extending her borders eastward. In the Tokugawa days no notice whatever of Russia's encroachments was taken. And the Meiji Governments have pursued the same negative policy. But it is quite plain that the present situation of affairs is such that the *laissez faire* policy if followed is bound to land us in serious difficulties. On the plea that being an island state the affairs of the neighbouring continent do not concern her, Japan can no longer afford to look on with indifference while a great power like Russia is thrusting her claws into Chinese flesh. Our population

* This paper derived its name from the fact of its being used for letters of instruction issued by order of the Kamakura Shōguns.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

lation is increasing at such a rate that these islands no longer suffice for the support of our people and if we must branch out to other lands, China offers us more inducements than any other country. So we must see to it that China is left free to open its doors to us. The least we must accept in the way of settlement is the turning of Korea into a buffer state between Russia and Japan. To this Russia will object. How then should we act?

II. RUSSIA'S METHOD OF AGGRESSION.—Russia tames what she intends to seize. She first appears as the protector of a country and then when events are favourable she asserts her supremacy. In all things she is diplomatic and seldom acts prematurely in anything. Russia is undoubtedly a great Power and as such is worthy of Japan's steel. She is an enemy that we should neither doubt, envy nor hate, but rather respect and be proud of. Let our dealings with her be all open and above-board. Let us have no secret diplomatic bargains. If we think she ought to be rebuked, let us rebuke her. If there are things that she does to which we cannot agree let us say so like men dealing with men. And if, unfortunately, it should happen that we have to go to war with her, let us be thankful that we have such an enemy to fight. It is said that the country is near ruin that has no foreign foes. If a country is strong it is bound to excite the enmity of other states. It is my fervent prayer that Russia may ever remain strong. How it is that Russia is obliged to adopt the policy of aggression? She wants to procure a good exit to the sea. Her doings in Turkey and in the Far East are not the result of brute courage in her soldiers and their thirst for conquest, but the carrying out of a well-considered and carefully planned policy. In order to attain her object, the thorough establishment of her rule over alien states, she first sends religious teachers to the country on which she has designs. As soon as she makes converts and these converts are persecuted, she sends troops to punish the persecutors and often keeps the force there in readiness for future emergencies. She waits for the outbreak of civil war or for the commencement of a rebellion and offers her services to one side or the other, with the result that the side which she espouses wins. She then utilizes her position for assuming undivided control over the affairs of the unfortunate country so situated.

Heading III. We omit as not closely connected with the subject.

IV. THE DEVELOPMENT OF VLADIVOSTOCK.—Vladivostock has its advantages and disadvantages. The water in the harbour is deep and the anchorage good and the ships are protected from violent winds. For war purposes the place is decidedly advantageous in some respect; the entrance to the port is narrow and the ships inside are not capable of being seen from the sea and could not be attacked from the ocean. In blockading the port two separate fleets would be required, one on each side of the island that is situated at its entrance. But over against this we have to set the fact that for four months in the year the port is ice-bound, when the ships get covered with barnacles and weeds. Then during May, June, July the coast is wrapped in thick fog. Then, the port being situated at the end of a peninsula, it would be possible for an enemy that had succeeded in effecting a landing to cut off its communication with the mainland. Even when the Siberian Railway is open to Vladivostock it will be at least 20 years before it will be possible to send a large number of troops to the Far East by this route. No Power would dream of despatching a large army to such a distance from headquarters without establishing a very reliable line of communication. The object of the Siberian railway is primarily the development of Siberia, and its use for military purposes is a very secondary consideration. But after all the important thing to bear in mind is that even supposing that Vladivostock were a much better place than it is, unless Russia's position as a sea-power were pre-eminent she could make little use of it beyond using it as a refuge and a hiding place for her men-of-war when threatened by a superior naval power. So that the whole of the question between Japan and

Russia resolves itself into a question of naval supremacy. If it comes to a life and death struggle between the two countries it will be on the ocean that the contest will be decided. This fact we commend to the consideration of statesmen.

V. THE SEIZURE OF MANCHURIA.—It is impossible for us to forget that as a country we have a great grievance against Russia. She worked up an alliance to drive us out of Liaotung on the plea that our presence there endangered the peace of the Far East, and then subsequently she herself appropriated what we had abandoned. Can Japan submit to such treatment. Do not the wrongs we have received make us one with China in regard to Russian aggression?

VI. THE PORT ARTHUR SCHEME.—Vladivostok having insurmountable difficulties connected with it, as show, above Russia has to fall back on Port Arthur. But for a country whose whole fleet is no larger than that of Russia to have naval bases as far removed from each other as her Baltic and Black Sea ports from Port Arthur and Vladivostok is a source of weakness. A fleet scattered here and there is apt to fall into the hands of a naval power that can concentrate her forces at short notice. With England to be reckoned with, is it likely that Russia will ever be able to carry out any ambitious naval schemes in the Far East? This spring it was reported that Russia intended to increase her Far Eastern fleet to 61 vessels. But this was an idle threat that she has not the power to make real. Russia does not possess a fleet sufficiently large to allow of her sending a large number of vessels to the East. Then she has no docking facilities nor stores in this part of the world to warrant such a step. It is part of Russia's policy to keep on friendly terms with as many Powers as possible. But England is a Power that she cannot well get over, and Japan can never be other than offensive to her. In the West England, and in the East Japan, is supreme on the ocean and as long as this is so Russia can carry out no great aggressive scheme. She possesses Port Arthur, but it is very much of a white elephant to her.* It is one of the most difficult places to defend imaginable. The part of the harbour where the water is deep enough for big vessels is very limited, and the ships are exposed to attack from the ocean. The entrance to the harbour is so narrow that a single vessel sunk there would obstruct the passage. The land available for buildings or fortifications of any kind is very limited and the defences are all visible from the land side and would prove very difficult to hold against a powerful land force. Then the place is cut off from communication with important towns like Fuchow and Kaiwing. Moreover, in addition to all this, there is that ugly object, Wei-hai-wei quite near that may be likened to the wen that spoils the look of the eye.

VII. THE QUESTION CONNECTED WITH THE SOUTHERN COAST OF KOREA.—Neither Vladivostok nor Port Arthur satisfies Russia as a naval basis and the distance between the two places is a serious drawback. Hence it is that she has eyes in the coast of Korea as a spot that would afford a good connecting link between the two above-named posts. In a naval war with Russia, Japan could attack Port Arthur and Vladivostok separately. Russia would find it as hard to get through the Tsushima Straits as French ships would through the Straits of Gibraltar. If in such a war Japan were defeated she could retire to Saseho or to Takeshiki and prepare for renewing the conflict. But Russia would possess no such advantage. Hence it is that the question of her forming a station at Masampo, Chinhaï, Koje island has been raised and it is not at all probable that Russia will allow this matter to rest as it is now. On the other hand if Japan allows Russia to establish herself in Southern Korea, Japan's possession of the Sôul-Fusan railway will

be of little use to her. Hence the question of Russian encroachment in Korea is one of vital moment to this country. As long as Korea exists Russia is bound to try her best to obtain a footing in that country, as on this largely depends her position as a naval power in the Far East. If Russia is allowed to attain her object in this particular she will be in a position to defy us in a way she cannot afford to do now. If at any moment she should inaugurate measures for the accomplishment of this purpose what should be our attitude as a nation? This is a question which demands serious consideration. The book breathes a tone of earnestness throughout and is both lucid and unreserved. It will doubtless attract much attention.

The *Gunjin Nichiyô no tanoshimi* (Sunday pleasure for Soldiers) is a happily conceived and well written work published by the Heirin-kan. The material used is culled from ancient history and consists of stories of the brave deeds and the self-sacrifice of warriors in by gone days. The aim of the work is to keep ever before the eyes of soldiers a high ideal of duty.

The *Kôsen* (交戦) *Hanron*, price 60 sen, issued by the same publishing house, composed by Mr. Shimomoto Seimin, is a general work on the art of war which aims at presenting in a clear manner the opinions of the best European and American writers on military tactics, strategy and the comparative value of various weapons.

* * *

A new magazine of a very promising type that bears marks of strong support at its back has just made its appearance. It is called the *Kyôiku-kai* (The World of Education). In size and get up it approaches very near to the *Tûjyô* standard. The first number covers 165 pages and contains many illustrations. In its opening pages it asserts that all the existing magazines that treat of education are run by partisans and consequently are not altogether liable. Before all things this new publication promises to deal impartially with all questions. In the first number Dr. Inoue Tetsujirô writes on "The Past and the Future of Education" and draws a very interesting comparison between the tendency of thought in the West and the East. Dr. Inoue observes that the Greek philosophy is the basis of all our progress in the past. It was that that gave birth to our science and that constituted the foundation of our best political institutions. Greek development was essentially intellectual and hence in all branches of knowledge where acuteness of mind is a *sine qua non* of progress the West has always been far ahead of the East. Oriental education is strong on the moral side, but very weak on the intellectual side. Socrates and Confucius may be said to represent two distinct types of teaching. Though Socrates discovered much of morality he was before all things a great thinker and a leader of thought. Confucius never attempted to solve intellectual problems. He simply taught morality, and among his 3,000 odd disciples there is hardly a man who could be called great intellectually. Japan and Korea followed in the wake of China in former days, but of late Japan realising the defects in the Oriental system of education has imported wholesale from Europe and America and is now in danger of overdoing the development of intellect and forgetting the value of a high moral standard. Here Dr. Inoue enunciates his well-known views on the necessity of making education wholly subservient to the permanent and highest interests. He has much to say that we have no space to reproduce here. We must postpone the notice of other articles in the *Kyôiku-kai* to next month.

BULLER'S FAMOUS SPEECH.

As some of our readers may not have had an opportunity of perusing the full text of the now famous speech delivered by General Buller at the Queen's Westminsters' luncheon on the 10th October, we reproduce it below:—

Sir Redvers Buller, who was cordially received, after acknowledging the hearty reception of the toast, said:—Sir Howard, with regard to your reference to this detachment of your regiment, they served in

South Africa with, what I know they will not complain of my saying, bad luck. They were caught for probably the most disagreeable and the least pleasant of all soldiers' duty—work on the line of communications. At the same time, there is no work more important; there is no work that calls more thoroughly, more exhaustively I may say, for the discharge of the higher duties of a soldier, that makes a greater tax on discipline, or that tries the moral character of the individual man more fully and more heavily. So far as I know—and I think I fairly know—they performed their duties most admirably—(cheers). While I am speaking to soldiers, and to good soldiers, I want to send out a message to those of their comrades who remain behind in Natal, who are at this moment bearing as much the brunt of the end of this war as any other troops are. What I want to say is this, that I do not think through this war the Army has been given fairplay. Men have to do this, or that, or the other. The opportunity comes, the question to be decided is presented to them and a decision has to be arrived at all in one moment. This action may be successful, or it may not be successful; but so long as they do their best, in my opinion, you ought to, and we all ought to, and, as a rule, the British public does, support the man who does his best (cheers). It is not everybody that does so, and especially, I think, is the want of that duty noticeable in some, at any rate, of the newspapers of this country (cheers). During the whole of this war, from the very beginning of it, some of the leading newspapers of this country, and especially those of this Metropolis, have, apart from where they had especial things they were obliged to put in, devoted more space to finding fault with their countrymen than to praising them (hear, hear). I tell you, ladies and gentlemen, that the result of that has been, in my humble belief, to a great extent, one of the causes of the continuance of this war (hear, hear). There are lots of gallant Englishmen. Scotchmen, and Irishmen who will risk their lives for their country at anybody's bidding, but when it comes to risking their lives and to knowing that if they are not successful it is not only their lives, but their fair fame, their character, and their conduct that will be assailed by a certain number of writers in the Press, and that their belongings will be struck at by them in an unfair and an improper way, then, I think, you ask almost more than human endurance can carry out (cheers). I am here, talking to members of the Natal Army, and in that Army we had a gallant fellow, as gallant a fellow as, I believe, has ever been in any Army. We used to call him by two names. We sometimes called him "Good little Gough," and sometimes "Gallant little Gough," but I do not think we ever put any other adjective to it. That little man has commanded Mounted Infantry in the field now for two whole years, and I question if there has ever been a week in which he has not been in great personal danger, and I doubt if there are many days for two years on which he has not been under fire. He was out the other day in a very difficult country. He saw some of the enemy, and he chased them, as he would, because it was the proper thing to do, and they led him into an ambush, and he lost a large number of his men. Without any reference to his two years' previous history—and there are many of us who can instance several occasions on which he has done singularly good service—some newspapers said:—"This is another instance of the extraordinary manner in which officers throw their men away by neglect of ordinary Military precautions." That is the sort of criticism made upon his conduct. Now, I do not think it is fair. I know that particular place well. Two-and-twenty years ago I was in charge of Mounted Infantry, and had the duty of protecting convoys through that very country. The first time I went through it—I believe it was the identical road—I said to my General, "I am not going through that place again without 500 if I have got a convoy to protect." He said, "We will go and see it tomorrow at daylight." We went, and he said, "You are quite right; I will put a fort here." And during the months I was at Kambula that fort eased my mind a great deal. We called it in those days Boulter's Spruit. It is now called Scheepers' Nek. It is a most difficult place, and I do not care who the cavalry leader is, unless he has got a very large force with him, he could not possibly safeguard a convoy through that country in a fair attack. Well, Gough got caught when he was chasing the Boers. What ought he to have done except chase the Boer at the end of the war? We have got to finish this war, and the only advantage we have is the advantage of numbers. For every man we knock one chalk off. For every man we have killed we have two Volunteers to put in his place (cheers). That is our chance. We are fighting against every possible disadvantage in this sort of fighting. We do not shoot natives if we see them walking round our camp, and if we do not shoot them they take back information to our adversaries. We cannot talk the language—the two languages, in fact—that we ought to know. As you see by the police reports

* The expression in the original is a "tiger's cat." This simile usually bears a different meaning, being applied to something very valuable. Here perhaps a "dangerous possession" would be the best rendering of the original, but white elephant is near enough.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY).

yesterday, wherever we are we have traitors in our midst. How can an Army be expected to get through a difficulty of that sort unless it is fairly and properly, and decently supported? In my opinion every single man who risks men and loses men now, so long as he kills one Boer, ought to be praised by the Press and not abused. It is not fair, it is not decent, and it is not calculated to finish the war (cheers). I have received hundreds of letters all in this strain asking me if I can do something to help to remove the funk they are in of being found fault with if they lose a man. We cannot finish this war without losing men. Guerilla warfare requires fighting, and, consequently, sacrifice. There are men out there, gallant men, good Englishmen, Irishmen, and Scotchmen, who will fight, if you will let them; but if, when they have fought and done their best, you find fault with them, they become discouraged (hear, hear). The father of that lad, a gallant officer himself, a man who has gained the Victoria Cross, writes to the papers, and says, "Don't abuse my son till you know the truth." And what do some of the papers do? They put in his letter, it is true, but they also put in a footnote calling attention to the paragraph objected to, and thus spread the scandal. I ask you gentlemen of the Press to take that message to the Press, and I ask you all to write out to your comrades in Natal, and say that it is not really the wish of the people of England to have this sort of thing put in papers (cheers). So much for Natal. I have been attacked myself. I do not care what they say about me (laughter). A comrade wrote me the other day. He said, "I know you do not care about it, but your Army does, and they are furious." I want to say a few words about myself (cheers). I know that there is a correspondent of the *Times* here, and I want to send a message to that journal. I came home in November last, and took over the Aldershot command on January 10. In February I got a letter from a man. I admit he was not a respectable man. I had never seen him in my life. I had heard of him, and knew about him, and he wrote to me to the effect that I had let him out of prison. If it was done it was done in my name. He particularly wished to see me, and asked whether I would give him an appointment in London. The man was what I should call an international detective, or possibly, a spy. He is an old man, and he has been at it all his life. I did not want to give him an appointment, I was afraid of being put in a hole; but I wrote asking him to meet me at Aldershot. He came down and told me a lot of interesting stories about the Secret Service of the Transvaal, and how stupid we were, and how we allowed ourselves to be deceived, and how he got his information through. I then said, "Well, I am really rather busy and very much interested in your stories, but perhaps you have come down to tell me something else." He said, "I have," and continued, "Well, the other day you published a paper about Artillery, didn't you?" I said, "Yes, I did." "And you were told to withdraw it," I said, "Yes, I was?" He said, "You have got money to live upon. Give up the Aldershot command"—(laughter). I said, "Thank you very much, but I do not know that I need." I said "Why." He said "I will tell you: you have got enemies, not exactly enemies, but men who mean to get you out of the way, and they will do so. You had better get out quietly and happily." I said "I do not know what you think. I am a fighting man, and what you have told me will make me much more likely to stay." "Well," he said, "as I stand before you, I came to tell you this as a favour." Of course, I did not ask him for names. As he was going away I said "Of course, if it is necessary for me to use this information I shall do so," and he said "You can't." So I tell the story to-day. It is a curious thing that a fortnight ago a few of the London papers brought out on the same day articles against me. It might have been an accident. Probably it was. However, it was a coincidence. They were all on the same day, and they all attacked me in the same manner. But whether they attacked the Government through me, or me through the Government, with the idea of kicking me out and putting somebody else in, I do not know. I read only one of the attacks, and that was the one in the *Times*; but I believe there were others in the *Morning Post*, the *Spectator*, the *Statist*, the *St. James Gazette*, and others. However, I will deal with the one in the *Times*. I was attacked. It was said I was unfit to be commanding the first Army Corps at Aldershot. I should not have cared sixpence for that attack. The only reason I have cared for it is this, that a good many people wrote and said, "You should answer." I said I did not care to. A friend wrote to me and said, "If you don't mind I shall send a letter to the *Spectator*." By the same post another man sent me a later issue of the *Spectator*, in which I saw that an officer who had served under me had kindly written a letter that I did not ask him to write. So far as I know, I do not know the man, but he wrote a letter in which he complained of the *Spectator* judging me without any real evidence before them. At the end of his letter he made a reference that was simply

repeating a conversation that is common among a class perhaps not so highly educated as we are here. The *Spectator* published it, but the Editor tagged on to it a tag, that I considered a vulgar tag, a stupid tag, and a tag I thought showing a want of education. He claimed the right to base experience on a single incident. At school they taught me not to argue from the particular to the general, and he really tried to turn this poor honest friend of mine, who was not, perhaps, a skilled debater, into ridicule. But the Editor said one thing for which I thank him—he accused me of reckless courage. Reckless courage is a quality I should like to possess, but, unfortunately, I have never been gifted with it all my life. If ever I displayed reckless courage in my life, I assert, and possibly some day I may prove, that I displayed reckless courage in having in my pocket the very telegram that he talked about, in which I was ordered to do something which would have involved the loss of 2000 or 3000 men. I withdrew the men because I thought they could not get through, and I would not lose a man unless I thought I could get something for it (cheers). I am only making this speech because I find that I cannot hold back my own friends, and if there is to be a row, and if there is to be discredit, I would far rather get it myself than any other man should get it for me. That is why I have opened my mouth. The *Times* has attacked me by way of a letter from "A Reformer," who may be, for all I know, a penny-a-liner or the greatest man in the world; at any rate he is an anonymous scribe. The *Times* says I am not fitted to be in command of the first Army Corps, and I assert that there is nobody at this time in England junior to me who is as fit as I am (cheers). I challenge the *Times* to say who is the man they have in their eye more fit than I am. I challenged the *Times* a good many years ago, at a time when they were discussing the best rifle, to say which was the rifle that was better than what was then called the Lee-Metford. They were writing at the time several articles describing a rotten Government, a stupid Government, the ridiculous War Office which had adopted the worst rifle in the world. At the end of their articles they showed the cloven hoof by saying the Godsall rifle was better, and abusing me for standing up for the Lee-Metford. Well, the Metford has been in the hands of over 200,000 British troops for two years, and every man is satisfied and confident with it, whereas the Godsall rifle of the *Times*, so far as I know, has never been heard of since. I do not believe one has ever been made (laughter). They have attacked me, and they say that I wrote a telegram in which they say I ordered Sir George White to give up Ladysmith, and destroy his stores, and so forth. They say that I wrote a great many telegrams, and I certainly wrote one telegram which admits partially of that description. I wrote and received a great many telegrams to which I cannot refer, because an officer who is an officer in a large Army, if he is of high rank, is merely a partner in a large concern. I should be the last man to stand forward and say, "I am not guilty of this; I only did it because some one else did that, and because some one else did something." We must stand or fall together. The war is still going on; we are all fighting for the country, and so far as I can I would strengthen then the hand of every man now in the Army and now in authority. God forbid that I should try and defend myself at the expense of anyone. But with regard to this particular telegram I stand absolutely alone. It is I, and no one else, and, therefore, I have not the least objection to tell you the story, especially as I am going to end up with a challenge to the *Times*. I attacked Colenso on the 15th December. I was unsuccessful. It was a very trying day. I was at work thirty-six hours and in the saddle fourteen hours. It was the hottest day of the whole year, and I had rank bad luck. I still believe and hope to show that, if I had not had bad luck, I had enough men to get in. But that is another story. I attacked Colenso and failed, and having failed, I had to consider, not myself, but the people in front of me—the garrison of Ladysmith. As far as I knew then, my appreciation of the situation was this. There was a very good man holding Ladysmith. I am not ashamed to mention the report I made to the War Office of my opinion about him the very day he was shut up. I said I did not know him well, but I had met him once or twice, and that, as far as I knew him and had seen him, I did not know that there was another man in the British Army I would sooner have selected to hold a beleaguered garrison (cheers). I knew that horse sickness was almost certain to come—very heavily and strongly in the Tugela Valley. I knew that enteric fever was epidemic, and almost continuously becoming epidemic, in the Tugela Valley at that time of the year, and knew, or thought I knew, that the Boers were putting dead horses in the water which the garrison of Ladysmith were obliged to drink. I was in great fear that whatever other misfortune happened to that garrison, they would have immense trouble with their sick and great suffering with those of

their garrison who were sick. The whole of the Staff were shut up in Ladysmith. I thought I knew that I had official information in writing that the garrison could not be fed beyond the end of the year. I was wrong, I have found out since. At that time I thought that and believed it. It was then the 15th December—the end of the year was 15 days off. The message I had to send to Sir George White was that I had made the attack and that I had failed, and that I could not possibly make another attempt for a month, and then I was certain I could only do it by slow fighting and not by rushing. That was the message I had to send, and had to ask him certain questions. I wrote a telegram out and looked at it two or three times, and said:—"It is a mean thing to send a telegram like that. He is a gallant fellow. He will sit still to the end." I was in command; whatever responsibility there was was mine, and I thought, "Ought I not to give him some help, some assistance, and some lead, and something which if it came to the last absolute moment, would have enabled him to say, 'Well, after all, I have Sir Redvers Buller's, as my commander, opinion in favour of this.'"

Therefore, I spatchcocked into the middle of the telegram a sentence in which I suggested that it would be necessary to abandon—to surrender—the garrison; what he should do when he surrendered, and how he should do it. I put it between one question he had to answer, and followed it with another question. I did not like to suggest to a man I believed to be a brave man and a good soldier—I did not like to suggest that he should do it, or that, or the other, but I stuck that into the thing simply because if he ever had to give up, it might be some sort of cover to a man whom I thought in much greater difficulty than I was myself. That was the telegram. Now I challenge the *Times* fairly to put forward their scribe "Reformer," to bring him down into the ring. Let us know who he is, by what right he writes, what his name is, and what authority he has. Let him publish this telegram. I know where it is, I believe. It is in the hands of the editor of a magazine who, some years ago, made himself remarkable—notorious—not, I should think, popular—by raking over the garbage of a fifty year-old story, and dishing it up hot, and insulting an old and valuable public servant. That is where it is. It must have been stolen, because it was a cypher telegram addressed to Sir George White, and perfectly secret. I challenge them to produce it, and say how they got it; and when they do that I will publish the certified copy of the telegram I sent, and the public shall judge me. I am quite ready to be judged (cheers). Let it be understood that I make that challenge as a whole. Please be careful about this, Mr. *Times* reporter: I say "the whole thing," because that is a part. They are not going to draw me by saying that I have got a thing and then not produce it. They are to publish the telegram if they have got it, and say how they got it; and I will then put my official telegram down. It hurts no one else but me (laughter). I make this statement to save my friends. I have not been drawn as regards myself, but I want to keep my own people out of the newspapers.

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line	Steamer	Date
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Stuttgart 1	M. Nov. 23
America	O. & O. Co.	Gaelic 2	Tu. Nov. 29
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Clavering 3	Tu. Nov. 26
Hongkong	M. M. Co.	Ville de la Ciotat 4	W. Nov. 27
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of India 5	Tu. Nov. 28
Tacoma, Wash.	N. P. Co.	Olympia 6	F. Nov. 25
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Coptic 7	F. Nov. 25
Seattle, Wash.	N. Y. K.	Idzumi Maru 8	F. Nov. 30
America	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru 9	Th. Dec. 5
Hongkong	T. K. K.	America Maru	Sa. Dec. 7
America	F. M. Co.	China	Th. Dec. 12
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Alhambra	F. Dec. 13
Canada	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of China	M. Dec. 16
Hongkong	F. M. Co.	City of Peking	M. Dec. 16

- 1 Left Shanghai on the 26th inst.
- 2 Left San Francisco on the 7th inst.
- 3 Left Hongkong on the 10th inst.
- 4 Left Shanghai on the 22nd inst.
- 5 Left Hongkong on the 10th inst.
- 6 Left Victoria on the 15th inst.
- 7 Left Hongkong on the 10th inst.
- 8 Left Seattle, Wash. on the 15th inst.
- 9 Left San Francisco on the 10th inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer	Date
America	F. M. Co.	Peru	Sa. Nov. 23
Tacoma, Wash.	N. P. Co.	Clavering	W. Nov. 27
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Gaelic	W. Nov. 28
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Saikio Maru	Th. Dec. 5
Canada	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of India	F. Nov. 28
America	O. & O. Co.	Coptic	Sa. Nov. 30
Hongkong	F. M. Co.	Olympia	Sa. Nov. 26
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Stuttgart	Sa. Nov. 30
Europe, &c.	N. Y. K.	Hitachi Maru	Th. Dec. 3
Seattle, Wash.	N. Y. K.	Tosa Maru	Tu. Dec. 3
Europe, via Shanghai	M. M. Co.	Ville de la Ciotat	Th. Dec. 5
Hongkong	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru	Th. Dec. 5
America	T. K. K.	America Maru	Tu. Dec. 10
Hongkong	F. M. Co.	China	F. Dec. 12
Canada	C. P. R. Co.	Alhambra	F. Dec. 13
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of China	Sa. Dec. 14
Australia	N. Y. K.	Kumano Maru	F. Dec. 27

BANK OF JAPAN.

BANKING ACCOUNT.

On Saturday, Nov. 16th:—

	DR.	Yen.
Share capital fully paid up	...	30,000,000
Reserve fund and other liabilities to shareholders	...	17,257,869
Amount of convertible notes issued	...	181,097,101
Government deposits	...	13,443,935
General deposits	...	6,751,581
Exchange liability	...	18,816
Total	...	248,569,303

	CR.	Yen.
Discount notes	...	25,995,055
Foreign discount notes	...	11,493,813
Treasury loan to Government	...	22,000,000
Temporary " "	...	19,500,000
General loans	...	36,414,642
Exchange liability	...	1,070,393
Government bonds	...	60,333,170
Property	...	2,427,009
Bullion and Specie	...	69,335,219
Total	...	248,569,303

ISSUE ACCOUNT.

Daily average during past week:—

Amount of convertible notes	...	181,192,034
Bullion and Specie:—		
Gold	...	67,598,938
Silver	...	500,000
Total	...	68,098,938

Securities:—

Government bonds	...	37,472,399
Government certificates	...	41,500,000
Government bills	...	3,362,848
Commercial notes	...	30,757,849
Total	...	113,093,096

These accounts, compared with those of the previous week, show:—

Specie Reserve:—

	Increase.	Decrease.
Gold	...	132,189
Silver	...	—
General loans	...	1,426,017
Government deposits	...	489,121
General deposits	...	4,838,961

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Asagao Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,526, J. Campbell, 15th Nov.,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,419, S. Tsuji, 15th Nov.,—Shanghai, via ports, Kobe 14th Nov., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Reinhardt, German ship, 2,768, C. Thiessen, 15th Nov.,—Port Tampa, 12th June, Phosphati Rocks.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Simunoye Maru, Japanese steamer, 867, S. Yada, 15th Nov.,—Yokkaichi, 14th Nov., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 437, J. Shimidzu, 15th Nov.,—Yokkaichi, 14th Nov., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Jinsen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,433, J. Higo, 16th Nov.,—Hakodate, 13th Nov., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Matsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,959, De La Lande, 16th Nov.,—Kobe, 15th Nov., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tartar, British steamer, 2,768, F. Beetham, 17th Nov.,—Hongkong via ports and Kobe, 6th Nov., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Mahe Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,060, M. Yagi, 16th Nov.,—Kobe, 15th Nov., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kumamoto Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,237, Y. Kishi, 16th Nov.,—Yokkaichi, 16th Nov., Ballast.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Higo Maru, Japanese steamer, 871, R. Iida, 17th Nov.,—Bonin Islands, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, Y. Oda, 18th Nov.,—Yokkaichi, 16th Nov., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Nerbudda, British steamer, 1,961, Honeywood, 18th Nov.,—Madras via ports, and Manila, 9th Nov., General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Shimano Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,835, W. H. Cope, 18th Nov.,—Moji and Kobe, 16th Nov., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Oturu Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,551, T. Sakai, 17th Nov.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sarcia, German steamer, 2,663, Boek, 18th Nov.,—Hamburg via ports, and Hongkong, 11th Nov., General.—C. Illies & Co.

Orlando, British cruiser, 5,600, Capt. J. H. Burke, 18th Nov.,—Woosung, 11th Nov.

Riojun Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,972, N. Ohno, 19th Nov.,—Seattle, Wash., 29th Oct., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tenshin Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,706, T. Tibbals, 19th Nov.,—Kobe, 17th Nov., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Borneo, British steamer, 2,943, Gregor, 19th Nov.,—London via ports, and Kobe, 17th Nov., General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 437, I. Shimidzu, 19th Nov.,—Yokkaichi, 18th Nov., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Empress of Japan, British steamer, 3,003, H. Pybus, 19th Nov.,—Vancouver, B.C., 5th Nov., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Hitachi Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,827, H. Cope, 20th Nov.,—Moji, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

City of Peking, American steamer, 3,128, J. T. Smith, 20th Nov.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, 31st Oct., Mails and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.

Kumano Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,881, E. W. Haswell, 20th Nov.,—London via ports, Kobe, 19th Nov., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Peru, American steamer, 2,540, A. F. Pillsbury, 21st Nov.,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 20th Nov., Mails and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, Y. Oda, 21st Nov.,—Yokkaichi, 20th Nov., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,917, K. Nobeta, 21st Nov.,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Omi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,533, K. Homma, 21st Nov.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

Machaon, British steamer, 4,276, R. C. Thompson, 15th Nov.,—Liverpool and Glasgow via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tokitsa Kan, Japanese cruiser, 9,855, Yashima, 15th Nov.,—San Francisco.

Lion, French gunboat, 503, Friant, 15th Nov.,—Kobe.

Yamaguchi Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,038, S. Yoshizawa, 15th Nov.,—Otaru, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Bayern, German steamer, 3,128, H. Blee'er, 16th Nov.,—Hamburg and Bremen via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens and Co., Nachf.

D'Entrecasteaux, French Cruiser, 8,114, Du Farvet, 16th Nov.,—Taku.

Inaba Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,839, N. Trent, 16th Nov.,—London and Antwerp via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Asagao Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,525, J. Campbell, 16th Nov.,—Yokkaichi and Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 437, I. Shimidzu, 16th Nov.,—Yokkaichi General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Nippon Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,072, W. W. Greene, 16th Nov.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Tartar, British steamer, 2,768, F. Beetham, 17th Nov.,—Vancouver B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Kumamoto Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,237, Y. Kishi, 17th Nov.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Jinsen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,433, I. Higo, 17th Nov.,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Glory (16), British flagship, 12,950, Captain Carter, 18th Nov.,—Hongkong.

Matsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,959, De La Lande, 18th Nov.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Higo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, S. Kawamuro, 19th Nov.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shimano Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,835, W. H. Cope, 19th Nov.,—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Empress of Japan, British steamer, 3,003, H. Pybus, 20th Nov.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Oturu Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,551, T. Sakai, 20th Nov.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Nerbudda, British steamer, 1,961, Honeywood, 20th Nov.,—Madras via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Suminoye Maru, Japanese steamer, 867, K. Yada, 20th Nov.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Riojun Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,972, N. Ohno, 20th Nov.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

City of Peking, American steamer, 3,128, J. T. Smith, 21st Nov.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.

Ernest Simons, French steamer, 2,260, Vaquier, 21st Nov.,—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M. M. S. S. Co.

Orlando, British cruiser, 5,600, Capt. J. H. Burke, 21st Nov.,—Woosung.

Hakuai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,419, S. Tsuji, 21st Nov.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Chassecloup-Laubat (14), French cruiser, 3,885, Capt. de Epinay St. Lue, 21st Nov.,—Kobe.

Tenshin Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,706, T. Tibbals, 21st Nov.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Nitto Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,318, K. Shibuya, 21st Nov.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 347, I. Shimidzu, 21st Nov.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Japanese steamer *Hakuai Maru*, from Shanghai via ports:—Mr. T. Cannel, Mr. and Mrs. Mur, Mr. G. A. C. Dour, Mr. R. L. Berry, Dr. J. R. Birkelund, Mr. Svandens and Mr. A. N. Berry in cabin; Mr. H. Abdoolhosein, Mr. V. Tooravally, Miss Y. Kanda, Mr. K. Kudo, and 3 Chinese in second class; 20 Japanese and 16 Chinese in steerage.

Per British steamer *Tartar*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. D. Walch, Mr. E. Sharp, Mr. A. Argosino, Mr. P. Marshall, Miss Helms, and Mr. F. L. Wilkinson, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Nerbudda*, from Madras via ports:—Mr. James Jack, Mrs. and the Misses King, Mr. J. G. Williams, Lieut. McCreary, Lieut. Truxton, Mr. B. H. Colson, Mr. C. H. Colbunor, Mr. C. M. Boyle, Mr. Thomas Egan, Mr. L. C. Earle, Mr. J. Walser, Mr. J. Campbell, Mr. Santiago Abonillo, and Mr. Mariano Flamas, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Riojun Maru*, from Seattle, Wash.:—Mr. M. Kamoyama, in cabin; 15 Japanese in steerage. In Transit:—Mr. H. F. Mader, in cabin; Mr. W. R. Snouffer, Mr. G. Johnson, Mr. E. C. Newton, Mr. S. S. Spranger, Mr. W. G. Auer, Mr. Thos. Morton, Mr. J. Donnelly, Mr. J. L. Leyd, Mr. Frank Lawson, and Mr. Chas. Lentz, in second class; 25 Japanese, and 56 Chinese, in steerage.

Per British steamer *Empress of Japan*, from Vancouver, B.C.:—Mr. G. O. Brehm, Mr. Bremer, Miss Brewster, Miss Black, Mr. D. D. Black, Mr. J. W. Bateman, Mrs. Bateman, Miss Bateman, Rev. R. F. Cobbold, Mr. E. F. Claypool, Mrs. Claypool, Mrs. K. Cameron, Miss H. Cameron, Mr. A. J. H. Carill, Mr. Elham, Mrs. Elham, Mr. Hope, Mrs. Hope, Mr. N. S. Hopkins, Mrs. I. T. Headland, Miss Jerome, Mr. Koehler, Mr. Katsuyama, Mr. W. B. King, Rev. E. Kennedy, Mrs. Kennedy, Mr. R. S. Low, Mr. W. M. Law, Mr. R. M. Lemcke, Mr. L. Midwood, Madame Monad, Mr. C. H. Morrison, Mr. Meyer, Mrs. Meyer, Mr. Y. Mural, Miss Norie, Miss W. Norie, Mrs. Pait, Mr. E. Popp, Mr. L. Roca, Deaconess Ransome, Mr. R. S. Solomon, Mrs. Solomon, Miss Solomon, Mr. A. T. Stoeger, Mr. R. W. Stimson, Mrs. Stimson, Mr. T. M. Spofford, Mrs. Spofford, Mr. J. B. Smith, Bishop Scott, Com. W. Sherbrooke, R.N., Mrs. H. G. Sherbrooke, Miss Sherbrooke, Mr. W. B. Thorn, Mr. R. S. Varley, Mrs. A. C. Vajen, Mr. E. C. Vajen, Mr. A. G. Ward, Mr. S. F. Whitman, Mrs. Whitman, Dr. J. B. Woods, Mrs. Woods, Mr. R. N. Wheatley, Lieut. W. T. P. Wilson, Mrs. B. Wood, Mrs. Kempson, Mr. Kempson, Mr. Muirhead, Mrs. Muirhead, and Mr. Hori, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Borneo*, from London via ports:—Mr. E. Frank, in cabin.

Per American steamer *City of Peking*, from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. H. D. Bowles, Mr. Lawrence Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Brown, Dr. W. C. Fitch, Mr. Max Helbing, Mr. W. Leut, Lieut. and Mrs. C. Marsh, Mr. and Mrs. Baines Moss, Master Sydney Baines Moss, Mr. C. Shiba, Mr. Fred. Spang, Mr. B. Sugino, Mrs. H. T. Elper, Mrs. E. Duggan, Miss E. Duggan, Mr. Chas. Emmel, Rev. T. Emmot, Mr. H. T. Stafford, Mr. A. E. Roe, Miss Roe, Capt. R. G. Turner, Rev. C. F. Rufemider, Mr. R. H. Dawson, and Mr. H. L. Wilson, in cabin. For Kobe:—Mr. M. Abe, in cabin. For Nagasaki:—Mr. Wm. Schroder, in cabin. For Shanghai:—Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Medhurst and infant, in cabin. For Hongkong:—Mrs. A. M. Campbell, Mr. J. E. Galbraith and infant, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Gwynd and three children, Dr. C. W. Jones, Mr. M. H. Samson,

Mrs. S. E. Thomson, Mrs. A. Winne, Mrs. Stella Cox, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Taledo, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Wetmore, and Mr. W. H. Goons, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Kumano Maru*, from London via ports:—Baron Iwasaki, Mr. H. Soda, Mr. R. Toyokawa, Mr. James, Mr. Elkington, Mr. Daniel, Mr. Williamson, Mr. White, and Mr. Parker, in cabin; Mr. Y. Seki, Mr. Silver Hall, Mr. Baker, Mr. Nagoya, Mr. Kurematsu, Mr. Doody, and Mr. Nagata, in second class.

Per American steamer *Peru*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Coffee, Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Bailey, Mr. F. Grosser, Mr. R. Schellhorn, and Mr. F. R. Dodge, in cabin. For Honolulu.—Miss E. Daley, and Mr. R. H. Brotherton, in cabin. For San Francisco.—Mrs. R. D. Branch, Mr. L. G. Young, and Mr. Chun Cho Choy, in cabin.

DEPARTED.

Per German steamer *Bayern*, for Europe via ports:—Mr. L. Stornbrink, Mr. R. Masujima, Mr. H. Scheuten, Mr. Th. Bunge, Mr. David Deans, Mr. O. Sugita, Mr. Ah Look, Mr. and Mrs. McIlraith, baby and amah, Mr. Yak Po, Mrs. K. F. Crawford, child and amah, Mr. S. Nakagawa, Miss Vera Irwine, Mr. H. A. Ahrens, Mr. Boeckler, Mr. Kaltenbach, Mrs. C. K. Marshall Martin and amah, Mr. F. Grosse, Miss Copmann, Mr. Bagamall, Miss Powell, Mr. Rijnhoorn, and Mrs. Glahn in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Inaba Maru*, for London, E.C., via ports:—Mr. A. S. Williamson, Mr. Griffith Jones, Mr. H. Shoda, Mrs. E. M. Libaud, Miss McLeod, Mrs. R. Webb and Miss Woods, Minister and Lady Kurino, Mrs. and Miss Tatsudo, Major K. Tanaka, Mr. S. Kondo, Dr. and Mrs. Hocken, Miss Hocken and Miss Baker in cabin; Mr. Y. Takatsu, Mr. I. Todokoki, 2 Chinese and child, Mr. S. Nakamura, Mr. W. Clascan and Mr. Spooner in second class; 18 in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Nippon Maru*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Rev. and Mrs. J. M. Alexander, Miss Alexander, Miss Bacon, Mr. J. Becker, Mr. Geo. B. Beebe, Capt. F. W. Brunner, R.E., Mr. F. H. Callundun, Mr. A. Carpenter, Mr. J. K. Carpenter, Mr. Geo. F. Detrick, Mrs. Geo. M. F. Detrick and 2 children, Mrs. L. Evans, Mr. J. M. Frazer, Mr. G. Harasaki, Mr. G. Harkinson, Mr. Charles Heymann, Mr. J. Ikeda, Mr. and Mrs. S. Isaacs, Master Irwin M. Isaacs, Master Milton H. Isaacs, Mr. Y. Iwakoshi, Mr. S. Jacobs, Mrs. E. H. Jones, Miss Elizabeth A. Jones, Miss Grace B. Jones, Miss Mabel M. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Kingman, Dr. J. J. Kinyoun, Mr. and Mrs. M. Kirkwood and valet, Mr. R. Kitajima, Mr. K. Kume, Mr. M. Lacke, Mr. K. Naria, Dr. Kurt Pund, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Ranes, Mr. and Mrs. N. S. Sachs, Mr. C. Sawano, Mr. Constantin de Schalygin, Mr. W. Schwartz, Mr. T. Shimizu, Mr. A. Simon, Miss Ruth Strong, Mr. J. T. Sullivan and Mrs. J. L. Taylor in cabin.

Per British steamer *Empress of Japan*, for Hongkong via ports:—Capt. and Mrs. J. Young, Mrs. D. E. Brown and servant, Mrs. A. H. Campbell, Mr. D. E. Brown and native servant, Mrs. C. W. Dickson, 3 children, native servant and maid, Mr. and Mrs. Clarke, Miss S. E. Officer, Mrs. E. Osborne and child, Mr. E. Osborne, Lieut. Hitchins, Mr. C. H. Dale, Mr. G. Lintow, Mrs. Fortin, infant and amah, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Greaves, Mrs. Aspinwall, Mr. J. A. Ailion, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. J. E. Esdale, Miss Nickalls, Miss Southam, and Mr. A. L. Macfie, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Shimano Maru*, for Seattle, Wash.:—Mr. Choyo, Mr. K. Oshima, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Mayer and 2 children, Mr. H. Hart, Mr. K. Yamada, and Miss Mariens, in cabin; Mr. O. Yoshikawa, Mr. N. Yatsu, Mr. S. Oka, Mr. Mayer's servant, Mr. R. Goldstein, Mr. H. G. Massaye, and Mr. O. L. Wang ko, in second class; 70, in steerage.

Per American steamer *City of Peking*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. M. Abe, Mr. A. C. Allen, Mrs. A. C. Allen, child and nurse, Mrs. Aspinwall, Mr. F. P. Basch, Mr. S. P. Bhabha, Miss K. Brown, Mrs. A. M. Campbell, Mrs. J. E. Calbraith and infant, Mr. W. F. Gwynne, Mrs. F. Gwynne and three children, Dr. C. W. Jones, Mr. F. H. R. Manley, Mr. A. L. Manley, Mr. C. S. Medhurst, Mrs. C. S. Medhurst and infant, Miss Morgan, Mr. M. H. Samson, Mr. W. Schroder, Mrs. D. Skinner, Mrs. S. E. Thompson, Mr. A. L. Thomsen, Mrs. A. Winne, Dr. Wiseman, Mr. A. C. Wooley, Mr. J. B. Greaves, Mr. J. B. Greaves, and Dr. Chas. Lewis, U.S.A., in cabin.

Per French steamer *Ernest Simons*, for Marseilles via ports:—Mr. Ruegg, Mr. Kuhn, Mrs. Kuhn, Miss C. Kuhn, Mrs. Gill, Mrs. Forster, baby and amah, Consul Forster, Miss S. E. Officer, Mrs. Clarke, Col. Perepelkine, Mr. MacLain and servant, Mrs. MacLain, child and amah, Capt. Moste, Mr. Terra, Gen. Ivanoff, Lieut. Sinevitch, Consul Brien, Sister Vitaline, Sister Marie Auguste, Mr. Nakagawa, Mr. Olliver, Mr. Robert, and Mr. Meignotte, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Hakuni Maru*, for Shanghai via ports:—General Kuroki, Lieut. T. Tsurumi, Mr. A. Nakamura, Lieut. Akimoto, Mr. E. Brook, Eight

Chinese Military Officers, in cabin; Nineteen Chinese Military Officers in second class; 46, in steerage.

EXPECTED.

Per German steamer *Koenig Albert*, from Europe via ports:—Miss Agnes Gundersen, Mrs. Helma Seeberg and child, Mr. and Mrs. E. Oldenburg and child, Miss Louise Reidhaar, Miss Dow, Mrs. C. H. J. Bosman, child and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Bosman, Mr. H. W. Bosman, Capt. H. C. King, Mr. Starkey, Mr. Julien Tyng, Mr. Edward Tyng, Miss Katharine Tyng, Mrs. T. S. Tyng, Miss Mary Tyng, Mrs. Whittall, Mr. Paul Behn, Mr. S. Miki, Mr. Louis Baltmann, Mr. Emil Flaig, Miss Maria Kayser, Mr. and Mrs. G. de Man, child and servant, Mr. Car. Marstrand, Mrs. Nyfienegger, and Mr. B. W. Feichtner, in cabin.

SILK SHIPPERS.

Raw and Waste Silk shipped per steamer *Ernest Simons*:—

	RAW.				WASTE.			
	France.	Italy.	Russia.		France.	Italy.	Spain.	
Walsh, Hall & Co.	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Joshin Kaisha	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sulzer Rudolph & Co.	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siber Wolf & Co.	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Longin & Co.	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Varenne & Co.	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
R. Chauvin	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jardine, Matheson & Co.	15	...	...	...	35	...	...	25
Cl. Eymard	...	...	...	...	64	...	...	...
Dell'Oro & Co.	...	...	...	...	55	...	...	...
Bavie & Co.	...	...	...	...	167	...	...	...
Total	230	...	...	...	321	...	...	25

CARGO.

Per British steamer *Tartar*, for Vancouver, B.C.:—

From.	T.T.A.				Total.
	Canada.	Chicago & West.	New York Pacific Coast.	Other Cities.	
Hongkong	2,319	—	243	—	2,562
Fouchow	218	2,929	30	—	3,177
Shanghai	441	1,017	50	—	1,508
Kobe	430	379	—	—	809
Yokohama	887	558	3	—	1,448
Total	4,295	4,883	326	—	9,504

From. New York. South Manchester. Total. Bales.

Hongkong & Canton	95	—	95
Shanghai	88	—	88
Kobe	—	—	—
Yokohama	862	—	862
Total	1,045	—	1,045

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

As usual during harvest time the market has been very quiet but may live up in a week or two. Nothing doing in yarns; fancy cottons and woollens are not in demand; but something has been done in white shirtings. Stocks of grey shirtings were pretty well cleared out by the end of last month, and fresh business is not expected till next month.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	PER PICE.
Grey Shirting—8½ lb, 38½ yds, 39 inches	2.35 to 3.50
Grey Shirting—9 lb, 31½ yds, 45 inches	28.0 to 3.80
Indigo Shirtings—24 yards, 14 inches	2.50 to 3.35
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches	3.00 to 5.00
Cotton—Italians and Satteens, Black, 32 inches	0.20 to 0.30

WOOLLENS.

	PER YARD.
Flannels	Y. 0.35 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 32 inches	0.30 to 0.45
Mousseline de Laine—Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches	0.16 to 0.33

	PER PICE.
Cloths—Pilots, 54 @ 56 inches	0.50 to 0.95
Cloths—Presidents, 51 @ 65 inches	0.90 to 1.00
Cloths—Union, 54 @ 56 inches	0.60 to 1.00

	PER YARD.
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5 lb per lb	0.60 to 0.66

	PER PICE.
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	9.50 to 12.00
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches	0.90 to 1.80
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0 lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches	1.90 to 2.25
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5 lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches	2.50 to 3.50

COTTON YARN.

	PER SALE.
Nos. 16-24, Singles	Y. 135.00 to 145.00
Nos. 28-32, Singles	155.00 to 165.00
Nos. 38-42, Singles	Nominal
Nos. 32, Doubles	Nominal
Nos. 42, Doubles	Nominal
Nos. 2-60, Plain	160.00 to 170.00
Nos. 2-80, Plain	Nominal

Nos. 2/100, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Gassed	240.00 to 260.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	290.00 to 320.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed	410.00 to 430.00

RAW COTTONS.

American Middling	27.50 to 28.00
Indian Broach	24.00 to 25.00
Chinese	24.50

METALS.

The market continues weak.		PER PICE.
Round and square ½ inch and upward	Y. 4.30 to 4.60	
Iron Plates, assorted	4.80 to 5.20	
Sheet Iron	5.30 to 6.70	
Galvanised Iron sheets	10.25 to 11.00	
Wire Nails, assorted	6.70 to 7.00	
Tin Plates, per box	7.80 to 8.30	
Pig Iron, No. 3	2.00 to 2.15	
Hoop Iron (¾ to 1½ inch)	5.50 to 6.00	

KEROSENE.

The market is weak.		PER PICE.
American	...	\$2.73
Russian	...	2.40
Langkat	...	2.35

SUGAR.

There has been no change in the market.		PER PICE.
Brown Takao	Y. 5.90 to 6.55	
Brown Manila	6.35 to 7.30	
Brown Daitong	4.80 to 5.00	
Brown Canton	5.00 to 7.40	
White Java and Penang	7.60 to 9.10	
White Refined	9.50 to 10.95	

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

Business in Raw Silk has fallen off to some extent and the market is easier. Sellers are fairly current; stock is large, and the general tone is easy, especially for silks suitable for Europe.

QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra, Fine	Y. 930 to 940
Filatures—Extra, Coarse	920 to 930
Filatures—No. 1, Fine	900 to 910
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse	890 to 900
Filatures—No. 1½, Fine	880 to 890
Filatures—No. 1½, Coarse	860 to 870
Filatures—No. 2, Fine	860 to 870
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse	850 to 860
Common—Coarse	...
Re-reels—Extra	900 to 910
Re-reels—No. 1	880 to 890
Re-reels—No. 1½	870 to 875
Re-reels—No. 2	850 to 860
Re-reels—No. 3	820 to 830
Kakedas—Extra	800 to 900
Kakedas—No. 1	850 to 855
Kakedas—No. 1½	820 to 825
Kakedas—No. 2	790 to 795
Kakedas—No. 2½	750 to 755

WASTE SILK.

Some slight revival in the demand for Waste Silk and the market is fairly firm at quotations.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	150 to 155
Noshi—Filatures, Good	140 to 145
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	160 to 165
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	150 to 155
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	140 to 145
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best	100 to 105
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	90 to 95
Noshi—Hushiu, Best	150 to 155
Noshi—Hushiu, Good	140 to 145
Noshi—Hushiu, Medium	125 to 130
Noshi—Joshiu, Best	95 to 100
Noshi—Joshiu, Good	80 to 85
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	120 to 125
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	110 to 115
Kibiso—Joshiu, Good	45 to 50
Kibiso—Hushiu, Fair	35 to 40

TEA.

There is nothing new to report.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	...	} Nom.
Choice	...	
Finest	...	
Fine	...	
Good Medium	...	29 to 30
Medium	...	26 to 29
Good Common	...	24 to 26
Common	...	21 to 24

COPPER.

There has been no fresh business to report in copper.

FISH OIL.

A few small transactions are reported at lower prices.

A. C. HUTTON POTTS.

LOCAL SHARE LIST.

Yokohama, November 21.

Kirin Breweries, buyers at yen 160. Engine and Iron Works, buyers at yen 115. Grand Hotels, buyers at yen 225. Club Hotels, buyers at yen 60. Oriental Hotel, Kobe, buyers at yen 120. Langfeldts, buyers at yen 50. Y. U. Club debentures, buyers at par. Oilers wanted for Hiogo Gas shares.

YEN.

Yokohama E. & I. Works115 Buyers.
Grand Hotel225 Buyers.
Club Hotel60 Buyers.
Oriental Hotel120 Buyers.
Langfeldt & Co.50 Buyers.
Japan Brewery Co.160 Buyers.

Telephone No. 323.

TEA MARKET.

Yokohama, November 20.

Arrivals of new Tea—20 boxes.

RICE MARKET.

Fukagawa Godowns, Tokyo, Nov. 20.

Sold, Japanese rice 7,790 hyo; arrived 4,503 hyo; in stock, Japanese, 179,491 hyo.

Retail per 12m—First quality 5 sho 3 go; second, 5 sho 6 go; third, 5 sho 9 go; fourth, 6 sho 4 go; fifth, 6 sho 7 go.

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, November 21.

London reports silver $\frac{1}{2}$ lower and discounts after firmer, China sterling quotations are $\frac{1}{8}$ lower, raising local rates on China to rule firm, otherwise no change.

London—Bank T.T. $2/0\frac{1}{2}$ @ $\frac{1}{2}$
— Bills on demand $2/0\frac{1}{2}$ @ $\frac{1}{2}$
— 4 months' sight $2/0\frac{1}{2}$ @ $\frac{1}{2}$
— Private 4 months' sight $2/0\frac{1}{2}$ @ $\frac{1}{2}$
— 6 months' sight $2/0\frac{1}{2}$ @ $\frac{1}{2}$
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight 255
— Private 4 months' sight 260 $\frac{1}{2}$
— 6 months' sight 261 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hongkong—Bank sight $6\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
— Private 10 days' sight 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Shanghai—Bank sight 78 $\frac{1}{2}$
— Private 10 days' sight 79 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nippon—Bank sight 151
— Private 30 days' sight 155
America—Bank sight 49 $\frac{1}{2}$
— Private 30 days' sight 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ $\frac{1}{2}$
— Private 4 months' sight 51
Germany—Bank sight 206 $\frac{1}{2}$
— Private 4 months' sight 211 @ 12
Silver (London) 26 $\frac{1}{2}$

TOKUMIWA.

SHARE AND STOCK BROKER: OFFICIAL CLOSING QUOTATIONS OF TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, November 21.

MORNING.		AFTERNOON.	
Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Dec.
69.60	68.80	Nippon Railway...	68.90
90.50	—	Nippon Rail., new.	—
—	52.50	Sanyo Railway ...	—
1.70	—	Kansai Railway ...	—
1.10	—	Kinshiu Railway...	51.00
1.85	—	Kinshiu Rail., 1st.	50.85
—	—	Kinshiu Rail., 2nd.	18.90
.65	—	Tokyo Railway ...	74.70
—	—	Tobu Railway	—
—	—	Sobu Railway	—
—	—	Kobu Railway	—
—	—	Boso Railway	—
.00	—	Narita Railway ...	83.30
.75	18.80	Kioto Railway	—
.40	—	Hokuyetsu Rail...	17.40
.00	113.40	Tokyo Electric Ra.	119.60
.15	—	Tokyo El. R. new	50.05
.10	60.00	Nippon Yusen ...	69.50
.55	56.15	Toyo Kisen	56.15
—	—	Teikoku Shogio Bk.	3.10
.80	37.50	Kanagafuchi Sp'ng	36.80
—	—	Tokyo Rice Ex. ...	—
.00	50.50	Tokyo Produce Ex.	50.00
.00	141.00	Tokyo Stock Ex...	141.30
—	—	Tokio Gas Works...	—

Consultation Bureau: Vivanti Buildings.

Telephone No. 888.

BISSET AND URE'S SHARE REPORT.

Yokohama, November 21.

Yokohama Docks can be had at yen 38.70.

Kirin Breweries changed hands to-day at yen 165 for December delivery. Cash shares can be had at yen 165. Engine and Iron Works have sellers at yen 118. A few shares can be placed at yen 115. Grand Hotels have buyers at yen 225. Club Hotels can be placed at yen 60. Langfeldts are steady at yen 50. Helms can be had at yen 50. Oriental Hotels can be placed at yen 120.

STOCK.	Number of Shares.	Paid Up	Dividend.	At Working account in last accounts issued.	For term ending.	Closing Quotation.
1. Y'hama E. & Iron Works, Ltd.	2,600	50	Yen. 25%	Yen. 98,434.63	Year. 31.5.1901	118 S.
2. Japan Brewery Company, Ltd.	9,000	50	7.50	R've 50,000.00	1/2 31.3.1901	165 S.
3. Grand Hotel, Limited	2,500	100	9	4,352.53	1/2 30.6.1901	225 B.
4. Club Hotel, Limited	1,850	100	None	Dr. 372.27	1/2 31.3.1900	60 B.
5. Oriental Hotel, Ltd.	740	100	12	R'nce to R've ac.	1/2 31.8.1901	120 S.
do do Founders...	80	12.50	37	...	1/2 31.8.1900	475 N.
do do Preference	750	100	...	...	1st year	103 N.
6. Nagasaki Hotel, Limited	1,300	100	2 1/2%	3,031.32	1/2 30.6.1900	60 S.
7. North & Rae, Limited	250	100	20	...	Y'r 31.12.1900	215 N.
8. Brett & Co., Limited	2,800	10	5%	629.13	Y'r 30.6.1901	8.75 N.
9. Langfeldt & Co., Limited	1,500	100	...	5,479.55	1/2 30.6.1901	50 Sa.
10. Y'hama Steam Laundry, Ltd.	700	50	...	Dr. 15,184.78	...	20 S.
11. Helm Bros., Limited	3,720	50	5%	3,291.12	1/2 30.6.1901	50 S.

Debenture Loans.	Amount of Loan.	Face value of debentures.	Rate of Interest.	Interest Payable.	Closing Quotation.
Japan Brewery Co., Ltd.	200,000	100	7 per cent.	1 April and 1 Oct.	102 N.
Oriental Hotel, Ltd., First Issue	75,000	100	7 per cent.	1 Jan. and 1 July	100 N.
Oriental Hotel, Ltd., Second issue	50,000	100	7 per cent.	ditto	Nominal
Brett & Co., Ltd.	11,500	100	7 per cent.	1 June and 1 Dec.	100 Sa.
Yokohama United Club	250,000	100	7 per cent.	30 June and 31 Dec.	100 Sa.
Nagasaki Hotel, Ltd.	17,000	100	7 per cent.	1 Jan. and 10 July	100 S.

BAD COMPLEXIONS

Dry Thin and Falling Hair and Red Rough Hands Prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

MILLIONS use CUTICURA SOAP exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes, for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially to mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odours. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the best skin and complexion soap, the best toilet and best baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour. Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP to cleanse the skin and scalp of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. Sold throughout the world. Australian Depot: R. TOWNS & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: LEKSON LTD., Cape Town. "How to have Beautiful Skin, Hair, and Hands," free. FOTTER CO., Boston, U. S. A., Sole Props., CUTICURA REMEDIES.

Milkmaid Milkmaid Milkmaid



TRADE MARK.

BRAND
Milk

As a guarantee of
Quality, see the
MILKMAID
on every Tin.

**LARGEST SALE
in the
WORLD.**



TRADE MARK.

BRAND
Milk



TRADE MARK.

BRAND
Milk

As a guarantee of
Quality, see the
MILKMAID
on every Tin.

**LARGEST SALE
in the
WORLD.**

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

SIGNATURE IN WHITE ON RED LABEL

ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE.

UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

MELLIN'S FOOD

For INFANTS and INVALIDS.

When prepared is similar to Breast Milk.

MELLIN'S FOOD WORKS, PECKHAM, LONDON, ENGLAND.

DINNEFORD'S

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel; the safest and most gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.

Sold Throughout the World.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

FIVE THOUSAND AGENTS wanted to sell and advertise the grand WATCHES and JEWELLERY of a well-known London firm. Agency can be attended to in spare time, by any intelligent lady or gentleman, who wish to add considerably to their income. Send for our extraordinary liberal offer, giving us your full name and address, and present occupation (if any). Address reply to: No. 40, WATCH AGENCY, 15, St. Bride Street, London, E.C., ENGLAND.

November 9th, 1901.

3ins.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

IS A HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY

It cures Rheumatism, Sciatica, Stiff Joints, Glandular Swellings, Sore Throat, Quinsy, Mumps, Burns, Piles, Fistulas, &c.

AND EVERY FORM OF SKIN DISEASE.

Manufactured only at 58, New Oxford Street, (late 533, Oxford Street), London. Solely by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

Yokohama Charity Organization.

CLOTHING for the Poor is constantly in demand, and may be sent to the Hon. Secretary, to whom also all APPLICATIONS FOR RELIEF should be referred. The names of New Subscribers will be at all times gladly received by Messrs. JAS. DODDS, J. C. HARTMAN, B. C. HOWARD, JAS. MARTIN, or W. F. MITCHELL.

(毎土曜一回發行)

編輯人 エフ ブランクリ
發行兼印刷人 エービー プラマ
發行所 { 横浜市 山下町五十五番
ジャクソン マール 敷内社

The Japan Weekly Mail.

毎土曜日 A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART. 一圓發行

No. 22.]

REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O.
AS A NEWSPAPER.

YOKOHAMA, NOV. 30TH, 1901.

明治廿五年三月廿日
第三種郵便物認可

[Vol. XXXVI.]

CONTENTS.

Summary of News	565
Domestic Politics	566
Chinese News	567
The Chinese Minister	568
The Chinese Indemnity	568
Mr. Chamberlain and Germany	569
British Trade	570
General Buller's Speech	570
Tokyo Law & Tennis Club	570
The Anglo-German Agreement	570
The Libel Case	571
St. Hilda's Mission	571
The Iron Foundry	571
Marquis Oyama	571
The late Mrs. G. M. Meacham	571
Pay of Japanese Officers	572
The Ashio Mine	572
Count Okuma	572
The Mormons	572
Rats and the Plague	572
Government Bills	572
The Nippon Yusen Kaisha	573
Formosan Affairs	573
Marriage in Tokyo	573
Mr. Chinda's Observations	573
The Hoer Force at the Outbreak of Hostilities	574
The late Count Hatzfeldt	574
Korea	574
The Military Officers' College	574
Notes on Current Events	574
Foreign Students in Berlin	575
Leading Article:—Will Adams' Grave	575
Yokohama Literary Society	576
The Bookshelf	576
French Notes	577
Viscount Watanabe	577
The "Goliath" Snowdrops	577
Thanksgiving Day	577
Fire on the Bluff	578
The Rev. S. S. Snyder	578
Wreck of the "Nymph"	578
Literary Gossip	578
Chicago University	580
Law Cases	580
News of the Week	581
China and the South	581
American Topics	581
European Notes	581
Correspondence:—	
An Unseemly Incident	581
Will Adams' Grave	581
Train Robberies	585
Professor Virchow's Eightieth Birthday	581
Murderous Publications and American Law	586
Telegrams	587
Relieving a Marine Officer	588
Bank of Japan	589
Latest Shipping	589
Latest Commercial	590

"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30TH, 1901.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

A PARTY of Japanese soldiers consisting of 87 officers and men left Yokohama for Shanghai on Nov. 21st by the steamer *Hakui Maru*.

ON Nov. 24th the boiler of a locomotive exploded at Shimada station on the Sanyo railway. Fortunately no one was injured.

THE promoters of the Yokohama Railway Company are busily engaged in pushing their business. Recently Mr. Kurihara Ryoichi was added to the list of promoters.

ON the night of Nov. 25th the towns of

Namerigawa, Miyabashi and Fushika in Toyama prefecture, were visited by tidal waves, which inflicted some damage.

HAVING been replaced by Mr. Jordan recently, Mr. Gubbins, British *Chargé d'Affaires* to Korea, arrived at Kobe on Nov. 21st from Korea on his way home.

ON Tuesday it was gazetted that the drawing of the lottery for the redemption of Tokyo City loan bonds to the extent of yen 200,000 would be carried out on Dec. 16th.

ON Nov. 21st, a collision took place at Kaga Station on the Nippon Railway between a passenger train and a goods train, with the result that one passenger sustained injuries.

AMONG the cargo brought by the N. Y. K. steamer *Kanagawa Maru* to Nagasaki on Nov. 24th were 550 tons of iron material from Europe to the order of the Mitsu Bishi firm.

THE death is announced of Mr. Nakamigawa Tarochi, son and heir of the late Nakamigawa Hikojiro, adviser of the Mitsui family. The funeral will take place on Nov. 24th at 1 p.m.

OWING to the death of Mr. Taku, a Chamberlain to the Crown Prince, a few days ago, their Majesties the Emperor and the Empress granted a sum of yen 300 on Thursday to the bereaved family.

By the joint efforts of the Okura Company and the Sakura-gumi, an establishment for the making of shoes and boots will shortly be started in Tokyo. The new company is backed by a capital of yen 200,000.

ON the 20th while a number of fishing boats were engaged in fishing off Tagono-ura they were suddenly caught in a gale. With the exception of a few, the boats were driven out to sea and have not been heard of since.

THE Requiem Mass for the repose of the soul of the late M. Etienne Knaff, celebrated at the Roman Catholic Church, Yokohama, on Monday morning was largely attended. The celebration was very beautiful in all its details.

A COLLISION took place at Saga station on the Kyushu Railway between a goods train and a locomotive on Nov. 21st with the result that a conductor sustained injuries. Several goods carriages were smashed.

A MILITARY lieutenant named Taneda Kumakichi is reported to have committed suicide by jumping from the steamer *Higo Maru* on the night of Nov. 16th while the vessel was on her way from Muroran to Hakodate. The officer was a native of Kochi Prefecture.

THE Governor of Hiroshima prefecture and the Mayor of Hiroshima are reported to have received a notice from the French Republic to the effect that President Loubet will shortly present them with decorations in connection with the Boxer trouble.

AN explosion of fire-damp took place at the Honsho coal mine in Tagawa district, Fukuoka prefecture, on Nov. 26th with the result that two miners were badly wounded and two others slightly injured. The disaster had its origin in a defective lamp.

THE Osaka Chamber of Commerce has reported to the Department of Agriculture and Commerce that the making of glass in Japan has so far developed that the engagement of foreign experts is unnecessary. This statement was evoked by a communication from the Belgian Government to

the Authorities in Tokyo suggesting the engagement of Belgian experts, which was referred to the Chamber of Commerce.

AT the Prefectural Council held at Takamatsu on Nov. 21st, a resolution was passed to the effect that a subsidy of yen 27,634 should be asked from the Treasury as a supplementary fund for carrying on the work of constructing a port at Takamatsu.

NOTICE is given that during the construction of a beacon light, on Sengai Rock, south-east of Nasakejima, Province of Suwo, a red light, 15 feet above water has been exhibited on a wooden scaffold. Should the light go out by accident there may be some delay before relighting it.

NEW and improved letter boxes, painted red, have recently been placed at various important business centres in Tokyo. The new boxes are reported to have proved a success from every point of view. Messrs. Tawara and Nakamura are the inventors.

THE drivers in charge of the Odawara Electric Railway went on strike on Nov. 24th and traffic on the line was stopped for a time. However, the strikers having been promptly replaced by others of the company's staff, business was resumed in the course of the day.

THE Yokohama Harbour Office will be removed in the near future to the foreshore to the north-east of the present building, where reclamation work is now going on. The offices of the Water Police near by will be removed to the site now occupied by the Harbour Office.

SOME time ago we stated that an application has been made by several transportation companies to the Yokohama Silk Merchants' Guild for an advance in the cartage fees in this port. It is now reported that the application having been accepted an increase of two *rin* per case has been effected.

IT is reported from Nagano, Shinshu, that Mr. Uchida, Japanese Consul in New York, who recently returned home, arrived at Uyeda on Nov. 26th for the purpose of inspecting and encouraging the silk industry in Shinshu. During his stay the Consul will deliver speeches at various places with a view to further developing trade between America and Japan.

A SERIES of regulations relating to emigration companies was recently issued by the Foreign Office. According to these rules, the amount of security to be deposited before an emigration company is organized is increased from yen 10,000 to yen 30,000 and it is stated that whenever emigrants are shipped abroad a payment of yen 10 per emigrant must be made by these companies.

THE celebration of the "Shinshō-sai" was duly observed at the Imperial Palace on Nov. 23rd in the presence of a large number of dignitaries, including Princes of the Blood, Ministers of State and others. Holders of ranks and of decorations also presented themselves at the Palace the same morning in honour of the occasion. The day was observed as a holiday in Yokohama and the foreign banks were closed.

AN application for permission to lay an electric railway in Osaka has been made to the Communications Department by Mr. Yagi of Tokyo and others interested in the undertaking. According to the idea of the promoters it will be laid from Umeda station to Higo bridge, whence the system will be changed into an elevated railway in connection with Minatomachi station on the Osaka railway on one side and the Nankai railway on the other.

DOMESTIC POLITICS.

Saturday, Nov. 23.

The air continues to be full of rumours about political complications. They are very interesting, doubtless, and very exciting to these engaged in them, but the general public has grown quite weary of the whole kaleidoscope. It is enough to know that the principal political party, having made up its mind to assume an attitude of opposition to the Cabinet, has chosen finance as a bone of contention, and is determined to insist that the proceeds of taxation must not be applied to State enterprises, and that the money accruing from the increased imposts fixed by the Diet last session must be employed for restoring the Capital Funds and for paying the expenses of the Chili campaign and for no other purpose. To casual observers it seems a natural and proper course that since the Capital Funds were taken—or, to speak more correctly, since 20 millions was taken from the Naval Fund—to meet the outlays in China, and since the Government further contracted a debt on that account, the Fund ought to be restored and the debt paid out of the indemnity exacted from China. But if the *Seiyun-kai* determine to adhere to the letter of the law, they can certainly insist that the 21 millions which will accrue next year from increased taxation, must be applied solely to the purposes for which they were voted. It is at all events satisfactory to know that there is a definite and intelligible issue, and that personal influences are not to have complete control of the situation.

Meanwhile the non-parliamentary members of the *Seiyun-kai* are beginning to be busy. They are to have a grand meeting on the 27th or the 28th instant, and by way of preparation they are said to be discussing the propriety of bringing strong pressure to bear upon the moderate section of the Party's Committee-men—the section who hold that frequent changes of Cabinet are injurious to the country's reputation; that questions ought to be decided on their merits not from party points of view, and that Marquis Ito's injunction ought to be obeyed. These outside gentlemen are said to be quite uninfluenced by such considerations. They want a thoroughly unequivocal attack upon the Ministry, and they mean to marshal the forces of the Party under a standard of "no compromise."

The Imperialists step into the breach like a forlorn hope, and at the head of their small following—some 13 in all—announce that, as they declared themselves in agreement with the Cabinet's programme when the present Ministry came into power, they have no new statement to make now. They stand, in short, where they always stood. But their power of influencing the issue is small.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* calculates that owing to 13 changes in the membership of the Lower House since last session, the strength of the parties there when the Diet meets, will be, *Seiyun-kai* 158; Progressists 69; Imperialists 13; the Two or Three Club (Baron Kusumoto's following) 31; and unaffiliated 29.

Monday, Nov. 25.

The *Seiyun-kai*'s northern sections held a general meeting (*Tohoku daikai*) at Sendai on the 23rd instant and passed a number of resolutions, in which we can not discern any evidence of the hostility to the Cabinet which is supposed to animate the Party at present.

Mr. Hara Kei was in the chair, and Mr. Hara is supposed to be a leader of the anti-Ministerial movement. Yet the resolutions were couched in the vague terms which always indicate indecision. There were the stereotyped declarations as to administrative and financial reform, and there were motions relating to education; but there was not a single word to indicate that the budget mapped out by the Cabinet is to be a target of assault, or that the *Seiyun-kai* as a body objects to the Ministry's manner of dealing with the funds at its disposal. In short, the inference suggested by the resolutions is that the Party has changed its attitude.

There are two explanations of this sudden access of serenity. One is that although the principal members of the Party's General Committee are in favour of attacking the Cabinet, the Party as a whole does not endorse that policy, and there being no longer a Hoshi Toru to kindle into flame the smouldering embers of pugnacity, nor a Marquis Ito to lead the Party to certain victory, the recent ebullition of hostile energy has been replaced by a mood of mild reflection. The other and much more probable theory is that the wand of Count Inouye has been stretched over the troubled waters. Count Inouye was specially requested by Marquis Ito to administer an anodyne whenever any occasion arose during the latter's absence, and he has now fulfilled the behest with his usual ability. But those advancing this latter explanation add that Count Inouye does not feel altogether confident about the situation, and that he has telegraphed recommending Marquis Ito to abbreviate his sojourn in Europe as much as possible.

Wednesday, Nov. 27.

The Doshi Club held a general meeting in Fukushima on the 25th instant. This Club consists chiefly of the Two or Three Club, to which some allusion was recently made in our columns. It is under the leadership of Messrs. Kudo Kokan, Oishi Masami, Kono Hironaka, Okuma Hidemaro, and Shiba Shiro. From the resolutions passed at the Fukushima meeting it appears that the association occupies a middle place between the Progressists and the *Seiyun-kai*, sharing the views of each party within certain limits. As usual its platform is vague, one of the few really emphatic planks being that the old rate of the land tax must be restored as speedily as possible; a proposition which we regard with the utmost disapproval, being persuaded that the land tax is eminently a burden which might be increased with advantage. The Doshi Club has not strength to give currency to its opinions, but it may come to exercise considerable power should the general elections next year lessen the marked inequality now existing between the Progressists and the *Seiyun-kai*. In that event the balance will be in the hands of the Doshi Club.

At the meeting of the Preparatory Committee of the Tokyo Branch of the Progressists it was decided that a general meeting of the Party should be held in Tokyo on the 5th of December. There was much discussion, opinions differing greatly as to the wisest policy for the Party to pursue at this juncture. Only one resolution obtained a majority vote, namely, that while endeavouring as much as possible to restrict the dimensions of State enterprises carried on with borrowed money, the Cabinet was nevertheless justified in using surplus revenue for the purposes of such enterprises. That is directly opposed to the view said to be taken by the leaders of the *Seiyun-kai*.

The Kyoto branch of the *Seiyun-kai* held a meeting in that city on the 23rd instant, Baron Kaneko being present. The usual resolutions in favour of administrative and financial reform and official improvement were passed, and the meeting further voted that surplus revenue must not be applied to defray the cost of State enterprises.

It must be evident to our readers that the bone of contention in the approaching session of the Diet will be the manner of dealing with the proceeds of increased taxation; in other words, with the surplus revenue. The increased taxes were voted expressly to defray expenditures connected with the Chili campaign and to restore the sums taken from the Capital Funds. But the Cabinet now proposes to devote the Chinese Indemnity to that purpose, and to use the proceeds of taxation for State enterprises. The thing is just as broad as it is long. From one point of view it would be equally rational to require that a man should discharge his obligations with coins specially selected from the stock in his pocket. But if the *Seiyun-kai* leaders have definite views as to the manner of dealing with the Chinese Indemnity, the question assumes a different aspect. Supposing, however, that the increased taxes are to be applied strictly to the avowed purposes of their imposition, and that the Indemnity is to be otherwise used, then the inevitable result will be that no funds being available for State enterprises, these must be suspended.

Thursday, Nov. 28.

Mr. Ozaki Yukio, who is nothing if not thorough, made a vehement speech at the meeting of the *Seiyun-kai* in Sendai. It is unnecessary to follow his remarks in detail. The gist of them was that he regards the Katsura Cabinet as a clan ministry and therefore incapable of carrying out effective reforms; that he disapproves of its financial policy; that he does not believe in the possibility of converting the Chinese Indemnity bonds into money; that he considers the standard of his Party is being trampled in the dust, and that to fight appears to him an inevitable necessity. The mantle of Mr. Hoshi Toru has fallen upon Mr. Ozaki Yukio. Yet the two men were once bitterest opponents. Is it not a strange turn of the wheel of fortune that Mr. Ozaki should now be leading the Party which formerly obeyed every wave of Mr. Hoshi's baton?

Friday, Nov. 29.

On the 27th instant at 3 p.m. an important meeting took place in the Imperial Hotel, Tokyo, for the purpose of amalgamating the *Keizai Kenkyu-kai* (Economic Investigation Society) and the *Tokyo Shokō Sōdan-kai* (Tokyo Economical and Industrial Consultative Society) into the *Tokyo Shokō Keizai Kenkyukai* (Tokyo Commercial and Industrial Economic Investigation Society). Baron Shibusawa was appointed President of the new Association, Mr. Okura Kihachiro, Vice-President, and to Mr. Inouye Kakugoro was entrusted the duty of drawing up a report. After the measures of organization had been completed, a *conversazione* was held, and was attended by the Minister President of State, by the Minister of State for Finance, by the Minister of State for Justice, by the Minister of State for Education, and by the President of the House of Representatives.

Viscount Katsura delivered a short address, the gist of which was that being a soldier he did not profess to know much about politics, but that he had learned the value of unity and discipline from serving in the army, and

that he desired to urge upon his hearers the importance of those qualities.

The Minister of State for Finance also spoke of the benefits of union, above all in affairs of commerce and industry. He cited the case of America as showing what splendid results could be obtained by adhering to the principle of combination and cooperation.

Mr. Kioura, Minister of State for Justice, made some interesting remarks. He did not deny that there were miscarriages of justice at present, but he claimed that however excellent the Commercial Code might be, fuller acquaintance with its provisions was essential on the part of those administering it, and therefore the public must have some patience. The most skilful actor in the world could not be expected to perform in a new role entirely without mistakes. Fortunately Japan possesses a Court of Cassation presided over by experts whose judgments serve to unify the procedure of minor tribunals. Meanwhile the Government was closely watching the operation of the laws and would not fail to effect any amendments indicated by experience. It had been found that the Law of Bankruptcy was defective in one respect, and a bill for its correction would be introduced next session.

The point alluded to by Mr. Kioura in the case of the Bankruptcy Law is that failure to take up a bill involves bankruptcy (*hasan*) in the case of a merchant or manufacturer, but only liquidation (*kashi bunsan*) in the case of a person not engaged in trade. To the former the provisions of the criminal law are applicable in the event of any fraudulent procedure, and the debtor has to give up the whole of his property; whereas questions relating to *kashi bunsan* are decided by a civil tribunal—manifest fraud excepted, of course—and the insolvent person has many opportunities of making away with his property. It appears that of late a custom has sprung up of drawing bills in the course of business and then abandoning the pursuit of trade or industry before the bill falls due, so that failure to meet it exposes the debtor to *kashi bunsan* only.

With regard to the Minister's plea for a longer time in order that the judiciary may acquire fuller experience of the Codes, Mr. Kioura doubtless referred to a matter which is causing much dissatisfaction in business circles, namely, the decision of the law courts that unless a bill payable in Tokyo carries the word "Tokyo," it is not a legal instrument. Thus, although the place of payment were indicated as such and such a number in such and such a street of the Azabu district, or the Nippon-bashi district, the document would not be valid unless the word "Tokyo" were added. When that ruling was given by a minor tribunal, there was a great outcry among the merchants and manufacturers of Tokyo. But the Supreme Court has now confirmed the judgment. Nevertheless, business men are not content, and Baron Shibusawa has strongly condemned the decision, declaring that the courts sacrifice the spirit of the law on the altar of the letter. It seems to us, however, that the courts could not decide otherwise. Accuracy of description and designation is surely essential in such matters, and a business man can scarcely complain of being obliged to add the word "Tokyo" when his transactions are in that city.

There is a report that the Osaka Shosen Kaisha has opened negotiations with a London bank for the introduction of foreign funds which will be utilized for the carrying on of the expansive programme of that shipping enterprise.

CHINESE NEWS.

Saturday, Nov. 23.

The palm must be given to the return of the Chinese Court as a basis of conflicting rumours. From week to week, almost from day to day, some different story has been told to the public. Yesterday, we were confidently informed that owing to Prince Ching's representations, their Majesties had decided to set out from Kai-fong on the 25th. To-day, the telegraph says that they have decided to defer their departure until the receipt of reports from Ching and Wang Wen-shao.

Mr. Tsai, the new Chinese Minister to Japan, was interviewed just before sailing from Kobe for Yokohama on the 21st instant. He said that the Court would certainly leave Kai-fong on the 20th of the 11th month, new reckoning, but that the Empress Dowager, whose age renders it dangerous to expose her to great cold, will not be able to set out before next spring. Mr. Tsai ridicules the report that the Court will make only a brief sojourn in the capital and will then remove permanently to some other place.

Mr. Tsai is further represented as alleging that Yung Lu is the only man who can succeed Li Hung-chang.

Japanese newspapers state that some public-spirited men in Anhui have decided to establish an agricultural school there and that they have sent a representative to visit Viscount Nagaoka in Japan, for the purpose of consulting with him as to obtaining teachers in this country and making other arrangements for opening the school.

The Chinese officers who attended the manoeuvres gave a dinner to their Japanese friends at the Imperial Hotel on the 29th instant, and Mr. Pok, the Korean Minister of Foreign Affairs, Major-General, Member of Privy Council and Minister Plenipotentiary, is to give a dinner in all his capacities on the 24th instant.

Monday, Nov. 25.

The latest about the Chinese Court is that it will leave Kai-fong on the 30th of November and reach Peking on the 20th of December.

Prince Ching is expected to get back to Peking on the 29th instant, when the Manchurian negotiations will be re-opened.

Yung Lu is now beginning to be the target of much unfavourable criticism. He is said to have hitherto been playing a waiting game, seeing how the wind would blow, and to have no thought of country or nation comparable with his solicitude for Yung Lu. He it was that urged the Court to remain permanently at Kai-fong, and he it was that attempted to impeach Prince Ching. He is more pro-Russian than ever Li Hung-chang was, and he has strong selfish reasons to be so; for whereas Li honestly regarded Russia as the best bulwark China could have against foreign aggression, Yung Lu regards Russia as the best bulwark Yung Lu can have against the resentment which his conduct has aroused in the breasts of the representatives of other States. With Yung in power, all the officials incriminated on account of the Boxer trouble may rest easy on their pillows, for he is "a fox of the same hole."

That is all very striking, but in the meanwhile where will Prince Ching and Viceroy Yuan come in? Ching has been entrusted with the duty of effecting a settlement of the

Manchurian problem, and since Russia at present is in a decidedly placable mood, there is reason to hope that the settlement may take a character calculated to restore a feeling of security to the East. Viceroy Yuan has been entrusted with the command-in-chief of all the troops in Chili, and he will be a very serious person to reckon with. It does not appear that Yung Lu, even supposing him to be such a very evilly disposed person as his enemies allege, will have a walk over.

It appears that the recently circulated report of the death of the Viceroy of the Two Kwang was incorrect. The *Asahi Shimbun* has a telegram that the Viceroy is steadily recovering from his illness.

Thursday, Nov. 28.

There is a rumour published that Russia has decided to modify the terms of the Manchurian agreement so as to facilitate its conclusion. That is very likely, we imagine. The peace party has the upper hand in Russia at present, and these questions are sure to receive moderate, perhaps even liberal, treatment. If it be true, as there is good reason to think, that the latest proposals for an agreement came from the Chinese side, then we may conclude that Chinese statesmen appreciate the advantage of availing themselves of Russia's present mood. The fact that Russia's susceptibilities, as well as her rights, have to be considered is too often lost sight of by publicists discussing the Manchurian question. Undoubtedly were England in Russia's place, Englishmen would consider that their country had a good title to speak authoritatively about Manchuria's immediate future. We must concede a similar title to Russia, and Japan also may be expected to recognise that Great Powers have to be tenderly treated.

It is rumoured that a telegram from Kai-fong to Viceroy Yuan speaks of the Court's probably setting out on the 2nd of December, and intimates that the Empress Dowager will proceed with the Emperor. Indeed, if the Empress Dowager remained at Kai-fong while the Emperor goes to Peking, a very strange situation would be created.

Friday, Nov. 29.

A telegram to the *Asahi Shimbun* says that the British Representative in Peking, Sir Ernest Satow, informed Prince Ching on the eve of the latter's departure for Kai-fong, that His Majesty's Government did not desire to see Yung Lu return to Peking. Prince Ching replied that such a question would give much trouble, but that as he personally was of the same opinion as Sir Ernest Satow, he would memorialize the Throne in that sense. Should the Throne agree, doubtless Yung Lu would be appointed to a provincial post before the Court left Kai-fong.

Another telegram to the same journal says that the Peking Authorities have been informed that the Court will set out from Kai-fong on the 3rd of December.

The Japanese Committee for converting the *ad-valorem* duties of the Chinese tariff into specific duties consists of Mr. H. W. Denison, Mr. Kurachi, Mr. Yamaoka and Mr. Nishiyama. Mr. Kurachi acts for both the Foreign Department and the Finance Department; Mr. Yamaoka belongs to the Finance Department, and Mr. Nishiyama is chief of the Yokohama Customs. Mr. Nishiyama is sick, however, so that the Committee consists really of three persons only.

There having been much talk about the new Chinese tariff and the manner of levying it, we reproduce the following from *The Times*:—

We have received from the Secretary of the China League copies of the following correspondence which has passed between that body and the Foreign Office on the subject of *ad valorem* duties on imports into China, and of a memorandum on the same subject which has been communicated to the China League by Mr. A. Michie:—

"To the Most Hon. the Marquis of Lansdowne, K.G., H.M. Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. 23rd September, 1901."

"My Lord,—The Board of Trade announces that it has been notified by the Foreign Office that the new China import duties will be levied *ad valorem* pending their conversion so far as feasible into specific rates, which is to be effected with the least possible delay."

"In connexion with this conversion the China League begs to urge upon his Majesty's Government in the interests of British traders the very pressing necessity for proceeding with the work of conversion as rapidly as possible."

"It is not necessary to point out to your lordship that any *ad valorem* tariff is especially open to objection by reason of the opportunities it affords for smuggling."

"The China League is convinced that British traders in China, whilst enjoying equal opportunities and a fair field, have no reason to fear the competition of any other national, but in the competition engendered by the scope which any *ad valorem* tariff affords for false declaration it is to be feared the British trader would not be able to hold his own."

"Such practices are not unknown under the existing tariff, with its multitude of unenumerated articles paying *ad valorem* duties, and it is notorious that for some time past a trade has been carried on in some of these unenumerated goods, by the baser sort of trader the profits on which are mainly, if not entirely, derived from false invoices and false declarations. In staple articles of import the British trader has hitherto been protected from this kind of competition by the specific duties; the change to *ad valorem* rates withdraws that protection and places the honest trader at a distinct disadvantage."

"It is computed that there are some 1,200 articles for which average values have to be fixed on which to base specific duties; it is, therefore, greatly to the interest of all connected with the China trade that the work of fixing average values should be begun at once in order that the specific tariff may come into force as soon as possible after the 5th November next."

I have the honour to be, &c.,

A. R. BURKILL, Hon. Secretary, China League.

To the Secretary to the China League.

Foreign Office, Sept. 30th, 1901.

Sir,—I am directed by the Marquis of Lansdowne to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd inst., and to say that steps are being taken by his Majesty's Government with a view to obtaining a speedy conversion to specific rates of the 5 per cent. *ad valorem* duties, which will shortly be levied on imports into China."

I am, Sir, &c.,

FRANCIS BERTIE.

Memorandum communicated to the China League by Mr. A. Michie:—

"The unfortunate necessity for the Chinese Customs levying the general import dues upon an *ad valorem* tariff is so prejudicial to honest trade that the utmost exertion ought to be made to establish a scale of specific duties at the earliest possible moment."

It is obvious that under a system where importers declare their own values, and pay accordingly, there is great room for irregularities, and a decided temptation for one merchant or one group of merchants to endeavour to secure advantages over rivals. In such a competition the advantage would rarely fall to the British trader, not because he is more scrupulous than his neighbour—a point which need not be argued—but for reasons connected with British Consular administration."

"Under the existing tariff there is a small number of unclassified commodities on which duty has been levied *ad valorem*. It is assumed that as regards these few articles the Customs staff has by long experience acquired expert knowledge and that undervaluations would not be allowed to pass. Nevertheless, it is certain that even in these few and familiar articles frauds on the Revenue are systematically practised by the less reputable class of traders to the detriment of their honest neighbours. But if the Customs staff is unable wholly to prevent deception on the small scale, it is obviously incompetent to deal with the 1,200 or 1,300 articles composing the import trade of China. And to suppose that advantage will not be taken of the imperfect knowledge of the official examiners to enter many kinds of merchandise much below their value would be to assume that one of the most constant propensities of human nature were for the occasion to be suspended."

"The profit of the merchant depends less on the cost of his goods or on such fixed charges as freight, duty, and insurance, in regard to which he stands on an equality with his neighbours, than it does upon the advantage which he may gain over them on those charges in which he is able to establish an inequality in his own favour. When such an important item as import duty becomes a variable quantity, it is certain that merchants will go to great extremes in the competition for minimizing their individual payments. Fifty years ago smuggling was a lucrative occupation in China; fortunes were realized from that source alone. During that period the British traders suffered severely through the greater audacity of competitors based on the laxity of their Consular authorities, who were themselves engaged in trade. The Maritime Customs was created to put an end to these inequalities, and, loyally backed by Consuls and Ministers, it has succeeded. It is a point, however, not to be ignored that the events of last year have probably given rise to some new ideas tending to modify this loyalty of the foreign Powers. China having outlawed herself is apt to be treated with somewhat less deference than heretofore. The authority of the Customs may, therefore, never again receive the international support it has hitherto done. We have seen Italy, for example, taking forcible possession of the headquarters of the institution in Peking, compelling the head of the Customs to seek shelter and carry on his business where he can. This lawless proceeding, acquiesced in by all the Powers, does not augur well for the future authority of the Customs officers in dealing with foreign traders. Moreover, some of the Powers have recently shown themselves by no means averse to their nationals improving their pecuniary position unfairly at the expense of China. The making up of the indemnity claims offers some evidence of this. The claims of the residents of certain nationalities have been unduly inflated with the connivance of their respective Governments, while the British claims, perhaps also the American, have been rigidly restricted to actual and direct losses which have had to be proved up to the hilt. A similar inequality of treatment under the new Customs rules, a similar disposition of certain Governments to back up their nationals unjustly in their possible disputes with the Chinese officials, and a continuance of the resolution of the British Government to hold its own subjects in check would tend in no very lengthened period to transfer the bulk of the Chinese trade from British to foreign hands."

"These are some of the dangers which may be apprehended from the attempt to work an *ad valorem* tariff in China, and they constitute the most urgent reason why the period of its operation should be shortened by every possible means."

THE NEW CHINESE MINISTER.

The *Asahi Shimbun*, in welcoming the new Chinese Representative to Tokyo, suggests that as his influence in matters of international politics will not be large, great questions being decided now-a-days by direct communication between the Governments concerned, he should recognise that the main feature of his duty is to promote good relations between the peoples of the two empires. To that end, instead of shutting himself up in his Legation and saving money for his family, he should move about freely, mix widely with the Japanese, and entertain and be entertained by them. That counsel seems to embody not merely advice to the incomer but a reflection on the outgoing, and indeed it must be confessed that few of the Legations in Tokyo show less proclivity for social relations than the Chinese Legation."

Mr. Tsai is described by our contemporary as a native of Kiang-si, and as being reputed to be one of the wealthiest of Chinese officials. He is implicitly trusted by Yung Lu. His last office was that of Shanghai Taotai, and he served formerly in the Chinese Legations in London and Madrid."

Among various remarks made by Mr. Tsai to a representative of the *Asahi Shimbun*, one is reported to have been that Manchuria being the place where the tombs of the present Chinese dynasty stand, it will not be surrendered to Russia under any circumstances, and that, if necessary, China will seek the assistance of Japan and England to prevent even so

much as a square inch of the sacred soil from falling into the hands of a foreign country."

THE CHINESE INDEMNITY.

The Government's intention with regard to the Chinese Indemnity is to sell the Bonds to the Deposit Bureau, in other words, to the Postal Savings Bank Bureau. Nominally the amount of the Indemnity, so far as Japan is concerned, is 50 million *yen*, but as 4 per cent. bonds of a face value of 100 are not worth more than 80 in the Japanese market, the Indemnity Bonds will be disposed of to the Bureau for 40 million *yen*, less 2 millions which has to be paid in satisfaction of private claims. It will immediately occur to the public to inquire how the Deposit Bureau can make any such purchase. The answer appears to be that the Bureau, though nominally buying the Bonds to the extent of 38 millions, will in reality receive them in payment of a debt already due to it by the Treasury. It was in the hands of the Bureau that the three Capital Funds were lodged, namely, the Naval Maintenance Fund of 30 million *yen* and the Education and Calamity-relief funds of 10 millions each. The two last Funds were in the form of interest bearing bonds, and were thus not immediately available for the purposes of the Chili campaign. Hence the Naval Maintenance Fund, which alone was in cash, had to be utilized. Twenty millions were taken from it and these have now to be restored. The Government's project is to make the restoration, not by a cash payment, but by handing over to the Bureau four-per-cent. Chinese Indemnity Bonds. In other words, two-thirds of the Naval Maintenance Fund will be converted from ready money into interest bearing securities. Moreover, the Bureau holds Japanese bonds to the extent of nearly 13 million *yen*, which the Treasury ought to redeem. In this case also the redemption will be effected by paying over the Chinese securities. Thus, in brief, what happens is that the Treasury applies the new Indemnity to discharge obligations aggregating 33 million *yen*, and the Bureau makes an actual purchase of 5 millions out of the total 38 millions. That transaction will give it no trouble: it can be effected by means of interest on investments, for the Bureau holds a total sum of 100 million *yen*.

On the other hand, the Treasury becomes richer on account of the Indemnity to the extent of 38 million *yen*. It will not receive more than 5 millions in cash from the Deposit Bureau, but it will be relieved of the necessity of making payments aggregating 33 millions. Further, it will collect, during the course of next fiscal year, 21 million *yen* as the proceeds of increased taxes. Thus, finally, it will have 26 millions to dispose of, and its present purpose is to appropriate that amount as follows:—About 8 millions to pay off a loan contracted on account of the Chili campaign and to meet further outlays of the same character during the present year, and 16 millions to defray expenditures in connexion with public undertakings which, in accordance with the *post-bellum* programme, ought to be met by the proceeds of a domestic loan."

From this statement it will be seen that the question about which the party politicians are agitating reduces itself to whether the Naval Maintenance Fund should be restored in the form of cash from the proceeds of taxation during the course of next fiscal year, or whether it may be restored now by means of interest-bearing Chinese bonds."

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND GERMANY.

It would certainly be a pity if a man in Mr. Chamberlain's position should add fuel to international rancour by speeches such as he delivered at Edinburgh. But how much is he really to blame? Apparently the particular speech alluded to was made on October 26th, and the passage which has created so much excitement was this:—

"I think the time has come or is coming when measures of greater severity may be necessary, and if that time comes we can find precedents for anything we do in the actions of those nations who now criticise our barbarity and cruelty, but whose examples in Poland, in the Caucasus, in Algeria, in Tonquin, in Bosnia and in the Franco-German war we have never approached."

There is nothing very offensive in this; certainly nothing that could warrant an "outburst of Anglophobia" in Germany. But nations, like individuals, have their moments of vertigo, and Germany is passing through one of them at present. There is no accounting for it. It is a temporary access of mania. South Africa is not the cause. South Africa is only a peg on which the Germans hang one of the most curious examples of international hatred that has ever been witnessed. We hope always against hope that the unhappy mood is transient, and that the clouds will one day roll by, leaving the two nations to see each other in their true aspect. Sometimes, however, very often indeed, we fear that the Germans are carrying their display of rancour and animosity beyond all bounds of endurance, and that they will ultimately create a calamitous situation. But surely the proper rejoinder just now should be the soft answer that turneth away wrath. England does not reciprocate their bitter mood; not yet at any rate, though like begets like, and the most long-suffering of nations must ultimately lose its *sang-froid* when abuse and vituperation are incessantly poured on its head. The best way to strengthen our patience is to regard the vapouring of the German press as we should regard the utterances of a sufferer from hysteria, and to remember that when all is said and done the Germans have more numerous titles to our friendship and esteem than any people in the world after the Americans. Nothing could illustrate more forcibly the singular unreasonableness of their mood than their recent outburst. They have been deluging us perpetually for nearly two years with the most vehement slanders founded on calumnies of the grossest character, yet when we attempt to defend ourselves with legitimate weapons, they raise a vehement outcry as though they were the aggrieved party. Appeals to reason are quite futile under such circumstances. We must trust to the softening influence of time and to the good sense which the Germans undoubtedly possess, though it has been obscured for the moment. Meanwhile it can not be too much regretted that a man in Mr. Chamberlain's position should do anything, however slight, to fan the flame of English indignation. It is the plain duty of those in authority to set the nation an example of dignified forbearance. In this matter the Emperor of Germany shows his greatness. He has adopted the most prudent and tactful measures to mitigate the effects of his nationals' violence, and if Mr. Chamberlain could persuade himself to follow a similar course, he would deserve better of his country.

BRITISH TRADE.

The Times, writing on the subject of British commercial interests in Japan, says:—

Few countries in history have shown such a striking commercial advance as Japan has done during her comparatively short intercourse with other nations of the world. It speaks highly for the enterprise, skill, and industry of her people, and affords the most encouraging promise of continued prosperity in the future. A recent Consular report on the foreign trade and shipping from 1872 to 1900 gives with most commendable brevity, but clearly and succinctly, some very striking figures on the subject. It shows that the value of Japan's foreign trade grew from less than nine millions sterling in 1872 to nearly 23 millions in 1890, and to over 50 millions in 1900; that, while in 1872 Japan was a purchaser from abroad to the extent of only four-and-a-half millions sterling, in 1890 she took 13, and in 1900 29 million sterling, while her sales during the same period increased fully five-fold. As stated in the report, this rapidity of commercial advance shows a marked contrast to what has taken place in China, and it might well have been added that the comparative value of the present trade of the two empires, with their vastly different populations, affords very convincing evidence of the superior commercial enterprise of the Japanese people as a whole. Their advance in shipping is even more marked than in general trade. In 1883 the entries of vessels under the Japanese flag at all the ports open to foreign trade were so insignificant, both in numbers and tonnage, that they were not considered worthy of the slightest notice in the Consular report on the trade of Japan for that year. In 1900 they amounted to over 3,000 vessels of nearly three-and-a-half million tons, and the share of the Japanese in the total foreign carrying trade of 480 million yen was over 140 million yen. While in 1872 Japan possessed 96 merchant steamers of an aggregate tonnage of 23,364 tons, all of them vessels condemned by their original owners as unfit for further profitable service, ill-found, ill-managed, and never venturing beyond their own coasts, in 1900 her merchant fleet included 846 steamers of 528,321 tons, most of them vessels of the highest types of modern construction, thoroughly well found and managed, and successfully competing, both as freight and passenger carriers to all part of the world, with the best lines of British, German, and United States shipping. Some of the finest of these vessels have been built and completed in all details in Japan, shipbuilders having been encouraged by heavy bounties. Three steamers, each over 6,000 tons, have been built at Nagasaki for the mail service between Japan and England, and others of large size, for the special requirements of the Yangtze and the local trade of Japan and China, have been either completed or are far advanced at the same port. The sailing fleet has increased in even a greater ratio and is now largely composed of steel, iron, or composite vessels, while, aided by the shipbuilding bounties and by shipping subsidies of the most liberal nature, builders and owners enjoy a degree of prosperity which is a strong incentive to further exertions on the part of both.

On the other hand, while admitting that "this advance must be regarded with unalloyed feelings of satisfaction and admiration from the standpoint of our friendship to Japan," *The Times* does not find that England can be congratulated on her share in the trade. It goes on to say:—

The Consular report above quoted was written by Mr. Longford, who is one of our oldest and most experienced Consuls in Japan, and whose commercial reports, which have been frequently summarized and favourably commented on in *The Times*, have for several years been characterized by thought and research and deservedly occupied a foremost place among those from His Majesty's Consuls in all parts of the world. What he writes is deserving of all attention, and the object of the present report has evidently been to show that Great Britain has not shared in the commercial advance of Japan *pro rata* with other countries. In 1883 the value of the total import trade of Japan was 5½ millions sterling; in 1890, 13 millions; and in 1900, 29 millions. But while, in the former year, the first in which countries of origin were discriminated in the Japanese Customs returns, considerably over half the total imports were of goods of British production, the ratio had fallen to less than one-third in 1890, and to less than one-fourth in 1900. In 1883 German imports were of the insignificant value of £283,000, and those from the United States, consisting entirely of such products as kerosene oil, flour, tobacco, and other articles in which Great Britain as a seller takes no interest, £637,000. In 1890 German imports had increased fourfold, advancing from the position of

one-twentieth to one-tenth of the whole, and those of the United States nearly doubled; and in 1900 both, as compared with 1883, had increased over tenfold. In the same year British imports (excluding Indian and colonial) had grown also, as compared with 1883, less than two-and-a-half fold. As carriers to and from Japan our position is more satisfactory, but, while in 1883 over 42 per cent. of all merchant shipping entered at the open ports was under the British flag, the ratio in 1900 was less than 39 per cent., though British tonnage had increased fivefold. German tonnage, in the same period, increased more than twelffold, and advanced from the position of one-nineteenth to that of one-ninth of the whole. Nurtured in the same way as the Japanese, by heavy subsidies, German shipping is, Mr. Longford states, showing marked advances, and the speedy establishment of new subsidized lines, with steamers of the largest freight-carrying capacity, under the United States flag, to be run in conjunction with the trans-continental railways, seems to threaten our large carrying trade across the Pacific.

Reasons are mentioned by Mr. Longford to explain the success of German and United States traders in competition with our own in goods, the supply of which was, not many years back, looked upon as the exclusive prerogative of British manufacturers. Willingness to cater specially for the requirements of the Japanese, advertising, energy and vigilance on the part of commercial agents are old and hackneyed and have formed the basis of comment from Consuls in all parts of the world for years past, but another is now given, which comes with peculiar appropriateness at a time when a special committee of the House of Commons is sitting to inquire into the question of steamship subsidies in all parts of the world. German and United States manufacturers not only enjoy the benefits of cheap freights by subsidized steamship lines, but are able to send their goods by rail at preferential rates to the port of shipment and thence by steamer on through bills of lading at inclusive charges. In Great Britain the case is in all respects the reverse. Nothing is done to make easy the way of the manufacturer or merchant. There is no subsidized line of steamers from England to Japan. Goods have to be conveyed by rail at heavy rates from the seat of manufacture to the port of shipment, shippers to incur all the cost and risk of transfer from rail to steamer, and then finally to pay a higher rate or freight by unsubsidized steamers to the destination in Japan than their rivals at Continental ports. These are serious obstacles to the continued development of our trade, now that an opposition formerly undreamt of in its keenness and efficiency has to be encountered in every line of business, and their remedy is worthy of the most serious consideration both on the part of the Government and of the mercantile community. More attention might well be given to Japanese matters, not only by the Government but also by Chambers of Commerce at the principal manufacturing seats in Great Britain.

It is now just sixteen years, if we remember rightly, since Mr. Longford began to write upon this important subject. The line he took then was that England's competitors were distancing her in the matter of commercial enterprise and versatility. They were taking more pains to ascertain the exact wants of their customers, and to supply them with goods suited to those wants. Therefore Mr. Longford suggested that some means be adopted for establishing closer touch with Japanese consumers, to which end he recommended visits to Japan by agents of British manufacturers. The document attracted a great deal of attention at the time. It had been remarked previously that Mr. Longford possessed the knack of making even consular trade reports interesting, and here, in truth, was confirmation of that appreciation. But the average British merchant showed annoyance only. He knew his own business, he supposed, without being taught by youthful Consuls, and so long as he was content with the course commerce was taking, no outsider need trouble himself. Time, however, with its unchanging habit of always making truth victorious, has amply vindicated Mr. Longford. Whether he was right as to Japan in particular, we do not venture to assert, since we address men much better qualified than ourselves to express an opinion; but as to the

general fact that Great Britain's rivals are getting ahead of her by more intelligent enterprise and closer attention to opportunities, there can no longer be any doubt. A very remarkable letter from a New Zealand resident appears in the journal from which we have quoted above. The writer, Mr. Howes, asserts that Great Britain is fast losing her hold on the colonial markets for manufactured goods, and that the time seems to be not far distant when all such goods imported into New Zealand "will come from anywhere but England." He gives chapter and verse for his views. "In machinery of all descriptions, in fact, in all classes of metal work, from a gridiron to our heaviest locomotives, England is far outranked by America," the reason being that the price of the British article is greatly enhanced by useless finish. Yet, even "in highly finished and intricate machines, the American is still further ahead than the Britisher. For instance, the Baldwin locomotive can be put straight on a long run, not requiring the breaking in that the English-made machines do." In farm implements the superiority of America is said to be equally pronounced, and in boots and shoes she supplies articles quite as good as the English at half the cost. In soft goods—dress materials and underwear of all descriptions—the Germans are establishing a strong lead, and in calicoes the American marks are rapidly overhauling the standard English ones." The conclusion reached by Mr. Howes is that these things are due "to the lack of commercial enterprise on the part of the English manufacturer, who is apparently of too conservative a nature to adopt his mode of production to the exigencies of our trade," and who, not keeping sufficiently in touch with the market to know what his rivals are doing, speedily "gets left." That is exactly what Mr. Longford said in 1885, and his recommendation was that British manufacturers should send out agents to feel the wants of the Japanese by actual contact, whereas Mr. Howes advises that "two or three men of thorough commercial experience should be engaged in the colony to come home and place the requirements of the colonial trade before the manufacturers." Certainly if the British merchant awakes from the supineness begotten of long but no longer existing superiority, he may recover his old place.

GENERAL BULLER'S SPEECH.

Men holding positions of authority in Great Britain do not deliver speeches of the semi-hysterical and wholly undignified, character of Sir Redvers Buller's harangue at the Westminsters' luncheon. Of course there is much in the speech with which Englishmen will sympathise. It will be admitted that great injustice has often been done to British officers by newspaper comments, and that a man in General Buller's position may justly resent the glib criticisms of irresponsible and usually half-informed scribblers. But there are becoming ways of showing resentment and there are unbecoming ways, and the way chosen by Sir Redvers Buller was a way of which no sober-minded Englishman can approve. What the public will ask, however, is which particular part of the excited General's speech was specially responsible for his supercession. The whole display was in bad taste, but, at the same time, there rang through it a note of manly frankness which would have gone far to redeem it had it not embodied a directly

reprehensible passage. That passage, it seems to us, was this:—

But the Editor said one thing for which I thank him—he accused me of reckless courage. Reckless courage is a quality I should like to possess, but, unfortunately, I have never been gifted with it all my life. If ever I displayed reckless courage in my life, I assert, and possibly some day I may prove, that I displayed reckless courage in having in my pocket the very telegram that he talked about, in which I was ordered to do something which would have involved the loss of 2,000 or 3,000 men. I withdrew the men because I thought they could not get through, and I would not lose a man unless I thought I could get something for it—(cheers).

After that either Lord Roberts had to cease to be Commander-in-Chief or General Buller had to be retired. There was no other way out of the mess. General Buller, in the words we have quoted, plainly impugns the propriety of Lord Roberts' order, and distinctly declares that he had the "reckless courage" to disobey it, since, with the Commander-in-Chief's telegram in his pocket requiring him to make a heavy sacrifice for the sake of Ladysmith, he deliberately withdrew his men. He may have been perfectly right in withdrawing them. When Lord Roberts forbade the officer commanding in Natal to be deterred by risks from which that officer showed a disposition to shrink, he did not at the same time tell him to waste men's lives fruitlessly. General Buller was of course left to exercise his own discretion as to the manner of making attacks or the degree of tenacity adopted in pushing them home. But he was not told to lose men without getting anything for it. Yet his speech distinctly implied that had he obeyed Lord Roberts' telegram, many lives would have been fruitlessly sacrificed, and that by disobeying the telegram he avoided the sacrifice. His words do not admit of any other interpretation, and after such a proclamation he certainly could not continue to serve under Lord Roberts.

TOKYO LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

On the 23rd instant the members of the Tokyo Lawn Tennis Club held a general meeting, His Excellency Sir Claude MacDonald, President of the Club, being in the chair. There was a good attendance, including their Excellencies the Ministers of France, Spain, Holland and Belgium. It was agreed that Marquis Nabeshima should be invited to be Vice-President, and a committee of eleven was appointed—including two secretaries and a treasurer—with power to draw up rules and to take all steps necessary for placing the Club on a working basis. The meeting further decided to abolish the restriction hitherto in force, namely, that only members of the Tokyo Club should be eligible for admission. It was unanimously resolved, upon the motion of His Excellency Baron d'Anethan, that all residents of Tokyo and Yokohama should be eligible on condition of being elected by the committee. The courts—3 grass and 3 gravel—having now been completed, it only remains to carry out some further measures of preparation and construction before commencing play. There are to be two ladies' days weekly, and it is hoped that the Club will thus prove the means of re-inaugurating the pleasant gatherings of residents which used to be one of the social features of Tokyo. The unanimous feeling is that very much is due to Baron d'Anethan in connection with the reorganization of the Club, the enthusiasm with which he succeeded in infusing the projectors and the practical character of his suggestions having contributed materially to the success thus far achieved.

THE ANGLO-GERMAN AGREEMENT.

The *Berliner Neueste Nachrichten* makes the following comment on the foreign policy of Germany under the control of Count von Bülow:—

"In foreign policy Count von Bülow had only to continue the work he had begun as Secretary of State. The main object in this sphere is to preserve peace and good relations with all Powers; in particular to maintain the Triple Alliance, and along with it good relations with Russia, a Power connected with us by many interests and involved by none in fundamental opposition to Germany. Both these tasks have been performed with great success by the Chancellor, and the Danzig meeting, with the incidents which followed it, warrants the belief that the relations of Germany with Russia are again as intimate as they well can be in the circumstances. . . . In China the army and the navy earned respect; but, apart from their achievements, the Yany-tze Convention has every claim to be contemplated with great satisfaction by the nation. The day will come when the Yangtze Convention will be regarded as more than an eminent diplomatic success. Its historical significance is the more remarkable in that it secures for Germany's commerce and industry, and consequently for her political influence in those regions, a place in the sun on a footing of equality with England. The German garrison at Shanghai is a permanent symbol of the achievement, and although at present there are only a few people who realize how greatly that convention has multiplied and strengthened the interests which connect Germany with East Asia; this fact will one day be recognized by the whole nation."

There is a fine old rule which every man of business appreciates and observes, namely, that no bargain which is absolutely one-sided can be lasting, to say nothing of fairness. The Germans, as represented by the paper quoted above, assert that what they are now pleased to call "the Yangtze Convention" secures for Germany in the Yangtze Valley political influence equal to that enjoyed by England there. What, then, does Germany give in return? Does she concede to British commerce and industry equality of privileges within the German sphere of influence in Shantung? By no means. According to Germany's contention Shantung is a reservation where her rights, and her rights alone, are recognisable. Does it pledge Germany to assist England in securing respect for China's territorial integrity? By no means, since Chinese territory ceases to have any existence in German eyes so soon as a Power which she wishes to placate desires to annex any part of it. What then does Germany give in return for a concession which "has multiplied and strengthened the interests which connect her with East Asia" to an extent, which "only a few people have yet realized" but which "will one day be recognised by the whole German nation?" She gives nothing; absolutely nothing. Now is there, can there possibly be, a solitary German subject who in his heart of hearts believes that England was a witting party to such a one-sided compact? Does not every German know perfectly well that the Convention was never concluded by England with any such intention, and that even supposing its text to admit of any such construction—which we totally deny—to read it in that sense is mere trickery? Diplomacy is a very wonderful science. Among its list of implements are included some which happily do not find any place in the armoury of honourable private intercourse. From the point of view of the *Berliner Neueste Nachrichten* the Anglo-German Agreement may indeed be an "eminent diplomatic success," but from the point of view of international integrity it will not for one instant bear the construction put upon it by some German publicists, nor does the presence of a German garrison in

Shanghai constitute any proof whatever of Germany's newly claimed rights.

It seems to be forgotten, also, by journals like our Berlin contemporary, that other Powers were invited to adhere to the Agreement, and that the intention of inviting them was a part of the programme from the outset. Have those Powers also acquired a multiplication and a strengthening of their interests in East Asia? If they have not, if the formality of asking them to be parties to the Agreement signified merely that they were to act the role of witnesses to a compact by which Germany was to score an eminent diplomatic success and England was to get nothing at all, then indeed these Powers may claim that they were deluded into becoming unwilling parties to an international deception such as has seldom been practised in the history of the world.

There is another point to be noted. The Berlin journal alleges, with unconcealed exultation, that the Agreement "secures for German commerce and industry a place in the sun on a footing of equality with England." Was any solemn convention necessary to secure to German subjects exactly the same rights and privileges as those enjoyed by British subjects in every region where the British flag flies? Had not British generosity already placed German subjects in full and free possession of those rights and privileges, and had they not enjoyed them continuously from time immemorial to their own no small profit and prosperity? No international agreement was required to gain for them absolutely unrestricted admittance to every part of the world whither British enterprise has penetrated, or to obtain for them fuller privileges than they already enjoyed in the Yangtze Valley. That, then, is not the source of exultation. What really inspires the joy of the *Berliner Neueste Nachrichten* is the political side of the question; the idea that whereas the Yangtze Valley had been earmarked as Great Britain's sphere of influence, and would fall to England's share in the partition of China, should that unhappy event occur, Germany by this Convention thinks she has obtained an equal title to the spoils, in witness whereof she places a military garrison in Shanghai. It comes to this then, that an Agreement nominally intended to pledge its signatories against territorial aggression in China, is really an instrument for investing Germany with new political rights over a vast region of the Chinese Empire.

We do not believe for an instant that thoughtful Germans construe the Agreement in the sense given to it by our Berlin contemporary. No necessity exists for Germany to surround her legitimate commercial and industrial expansion with safeguards against British opposition. There may be, it is perfectly right that there should be, keen rivalry between Germans and Englishmen in the field of trade and manufacture, but there is not and there never will be on England's side any attempt to check the growth of Germany's material prosperity by illegitimate, forceful or treacherous methods. German subjects will always have free access to regions where British influence is paramount, and will enjoy there exactly the same privileges as British subjects. But, on the other hand, Great Britain will not consent that regions to which her own subjects have now free access by treaty shall become German preserves and be encircled by a wall of German tariffs. There is no reason why anything but friendship and mutual goodwill should preside over the course of events, if Germany will only allow it, which unhappily she does not seem disposed to do.

THE LIBEL CASE.

The Tokyo Court of Appeal has given judgment in the case of Mr. Matsumoto Kumpei against the *Hochi Shimbun*. This has been a strange affair. Mr. Matsumoto is a graduate of an American University and one of the rising men of the time. He can not be said, however, to be universally popular. A certain section of the public has chosen to regard him as one of the leaders of the "High Collar" party, which position carries with it some shadowy kind of reproach. Last spring, the *Asahi Shimbun* published a most offensive paragraph about Mr. Matsumoto. It accused him of dissolute habits in connexion with dancing girls and of deceiving them by failing to make good his monetary promises. Mr. Matsumoto proceeded against the paper, but the Tokyo District Court which tried the case, decided that the paragraph did not amount to a libel, inasmuch as to associate with *geisha*, being the custom of the time, could not be regarded as in any sense disgraceful. It is questionable whether a more unjust judgment was ever rendered. There could not be the smallest doubt that the *Asahi's* paragraph was intended to injure Mr. Matsumoto's reputation and to hold him up to public ridicule. The procurator, however, did not appeal, and Mr. Matsumoto probably thought it hopeless to do so. Some time afterwards, the *Hochi Shimbun* reproduced the paragraph with embroidery of its own, and Mr. Matsumoto now proceeded against the *Hochi*. This time the same district court had to try the suit. It no longer maintained its former ridiculous plea that immorality is not reprehensible if sufficiently common. But it adopted a still stranger subterfuge, namely, that as the paragraph had not emanated from the *Hochi*, but was merely a reproduction, no guilt attached to the reproducing paper. In other words, the court laid down the wonderful principle that only the concocter of a libel is blameworthy and that its disseminator is guiltless. Against that monstrous doctrine the public procurator appealed, and it is pleasant to find that the higher tribunal has now brushed away all the subterfuges and sillinesses of the lower, and has sentenced the editor of the *Hochi Shimbun* to 15 days' major imprisonment and a fine of 5 yen. We sincerely congratulate the Japanese public on this result, which will no doubt be confirmed by the Court of Cassation if that tribunal's judgment has to be given. So soon as it is known that the law furnishes solid protection against the villainous scribes who batten upon slander and falsehood, an efficient corrective will be applied to the yellow press of Japan.

ST. HILDA'S MISSION.

A very successful sale of work in aid of the funds of St. Hilda's Mission, Tokyo, was held at the residence of Mrs. James Walter, on the Bluff, Yokohama, on Thursday afternoon. The spacious dining-room and the ante-rooms adjoining were filled to overflowing, though admission was by ticket, and a brisk business resulted. During the afternoon Lady MacDonald read a paper on her experiences during the siege of the Legations in Peking, which was listened to with profound interest. Possessing a charming presence, combined with a clear and beautiful enunciation, the speaker enthralled her audience, and the thanks accorded her at the close were of the heartiest character.

THE IRON FOUNDRY.

Tokyo newspapers are beginning to write very strongly against the new Iron Foundry at Wakamatsu. They declare that it is essentially a failure and that although nearly 20 million yen has already been spent upon its construction and equipment, it can not accomplish anything, and will require a further outlay of some two million. When the foundry was projected, one of its main functions was understood to be that it would enable Japan to be self-supplying in the matter of armour plates and ship-building material generally. But according to present appearances it is not able even to manufacture rails.

Mr. Sawara Michio, a member of the Diet, alleges that the Kure Dockyard gives promise of manufacturing armour plates far superior to anything that Wakamatsu is likely to turn out. He alleges that whereas recent experiments showed that six-inch and four-inch plates of British manufacture could easily be pierced with projectiles fired from guns whose calibre he not mentioned, four-inch plates rolled at Kure, successfully resisted projectiles of much greater penetrating power. Therefore he advocates extension of the Kure works on a large scale. Why Kure should succeed where Wakamatsu fails we do not see.

Mr. Wada, chief engineer of the Wakamatsu Iron Foundry, says that the talk about the work being a failure is due to mere ignorance. There was certainly a delay of 20 minutes in producing the results which were shown to the visitors at the opening ceremony, but that was due wholly to bad fuel, the arrangements for producing good fuel not having yet been completed. Mr. Wada expresses absolute confidence, and challenges any tests.

MARQUIS OYAMA.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* emphatically denies that Field-Marshal Marquis Oyama is giving up the position of Chief of Staff. He did resign some time ago, being of the opinion that it was time to make room for a younger man. But the Emperor having refused to accept his resignation, there has not been any attempt to present it again. After the autumn manoeuvres the Field Marshal sought His Majesty's permission to retire for a few days to his villa to recuperate, and that probably gave rise to the rumour that he had again submitted his resignation.

THE LATE MRS. G. M. MEACHAM.

[COMMUNICATED.]

The funeral services of the late Mrs. Meacham, wife of the Reverend G. M. Meacham, D.D., of the Canadian Methodist Mission, were held in the Torizaka Church, Azabu, on Thursday afternoon. Besides the Tokyo friends and members of the Mission from a distance, a large number were present from Yokohama, where for several years Dr. Meacham was pastor of the Union Church. The interment took place in the foreign cemetery at Aoyama, amid a wealth of floral tributes, from near and from far, from foreigners and from Japanese, by which friends had sought to express the sweetness and beauty of the translated life, their sympathy with the sorely stricken husband and sister, and their own sorrow and hope.

PAY OF JAPANESE OFFICERS.

The question of officers' pay is coming vividly before the Japanese public. It was introduced a short time ago by references to the fact that the allowances granted to the families of deceased officers being very small, the future of his wife and children is a constant source of anxiety to a man in time of war, and has an injurious effect upon his fighting capacity. Thereafter the discussion turned to the pay of the officers themselves, and this has led to the publication of a table showing the monthly pay and family pensions granted to officers in various countries:—

		JAPAN.		Ratio of family allowance to pay.
		Pay.	Allowance to family.	
Major.	Peace	103.50	12.50	1/8
	War	141.90	25.00	1/6
Capt.	Peace	74.75	8.33	1/9
	War	102.75	16.66	1/6
GERMANY.				
Major.	Peace	255.73	102.29	1/3
	War	408.79	150.00	1/3
Capt.	Peace	178.39	71.35	1/3
	War	289.19	107.20	1/3
AUSTRIA.				
Major.	Peace	223.31	74.43	1/3
	War	297.61	88.03	1/3
Capt.	Peace	161.69	53.89	1/3
	War	235.31	65.79	1/3
FRANCE.				
Major.	Peace	180.34	43.00	1/4
	War	319.42	64.50	1/4
Capt.	Peace	135.55	35.47	1/4
	War	258.13	53.20	1/5
ENGLAND.				
Major.	Peace	237.52	56.96	1/4
	War	237.52	113.92	1/2
Capt.	Peace	171.91	40.99	1/4
	War	171.91	81.38	1/2

It is expected that steps will soon be taken to redress this state of affairs. Japan can not afford to pay her officers as handsomely as wealthier countries pay them, but she can, and certainly she ought to, establish a juster proportion between an officer's pay and the allowance granted to his widow and children. It is shocking to think that a Major dying on active service in war leaves a family which will have only 25 yen a month to live on.

THE ASHIWO MINE.

In connexion with the trial—on appeal—of the farmers who raised a disturbance in Tochigi and Gumma prefectures on account of the damage caused by poisonous substances from the Ashiwo Copper Mine, it will be remembered that the Judges of the Appeal Court in Tokyo made a journey to the banks of the Watarase River, for the purpose of inspecting the damages *in loco*. Further, the experts of the Imperial University were invited to submit a report on the matter. They have now done so, and are all agreed as to the reality of the injury. Briefly summarized, the gist of what they say is that the matter escaping from the mine is wholly destructive of the fertility of arable land. The unhappy farmers are therefore justified, not indeed as to their riotous proceeding, but as to the pressing nature of their grievance. They saw themselves being gradually ruined and their families being deprived of sustenance. Who can wonder that they lost patience? Mr. Tanaka Shozo also is justified. It is conceivable that some consciousness of the urgent grievance he had undertaken to redress induced his fellow-members in the Diet to treat his ebullitions of temper with forbearance.

COUNT OKUMA.

Count Okuma gave a second garden party at his Waseda villa on the 24th instant. The entertainment seems to have partaken of a political character, as the principal guests were members of the *Kōshi-kai* and the Asahi Club of the House of Peers, the rest of the party consisting mainly of members of the Progressists. It will be remembered that Count Okuma previously entertained other sections of the Upper House.

Another entertainment was given by Count Okuma on the evening of the 23rd to the pupils of the Waseda College and their friends. On this occasion the papers report that Count Okuma denounced the recent failure to sell bonds in America as due entirely to the Government's choice of bad agents. Had the Bank of Japan or the Specie Bank been employed, there could have been no difficulty in effecting such a petty transaction.

The Count spoke also of the Capital Funds. He declined to regard that question as serious. If it be sufficient to restore the Naval Maintenance Fund by means of bonds, then the Fund might as well have no existence, since in a time of emergency it would not be serviceable. If, on the other hand, its restoration with ready money he insisted on, the demand is unreasonable in the present state of Japan's finances. Evidently, if we may judge by these utterances, Count Okuma regards the Fund in the light of a provision against a time of war. That, however, is not the character assigned to the Fund by Count Matsukata at the time of its creation. On the contrary, Count Matsukata took much pains to explain that the Fund must not be regarded in any sense as a provision against warlike contingencies.

Count Okuma further took occasion to ridicule the notion that by giving chrysanthemum parties to members of the House of Peers he sought to win them to his side politically. It was absurd to suppose that an occasional garden party should have such results. People that found themselves at discord with the House of Peers were wont to accuse the latter of being influenced by sentiment only, but according to Count Okuma's opinion and experience, the co-operation of the House of Peers could be secured by any politicians that walked straight along the path of public interest.

Another very interesting remark made by Count Okuma related to the cost of official undertakings as compared with private. He had recently learned something from an object lesson within the range of his own experience. Having had his house burned last spring, he had caused plans to be made for another, and had busied himself procuring materials and looking after the work, the result being that the cost was about one-third of what it would have been under official management. The inference was that middlemen are one of the worst epidemics of the era.

THE MORMONS.

It is stated by the *Yomiuri Shimbun* that official permission has been given to the Mormons to propagate their creed in Japan. We sincerely trust that such is not the case. It is true that the Mormon Elders now in this country are said to have pledged themselves not to preach the doctrine of plural marriages; but had the Authorities taken the trouble to peruse the

correspondence published in these columns, they would have seen clearly that the Mormons still hold to the principle of polygamy, and that, holding it, they will necessarily consider themselves bound to inculcate it. There can be no evasion in this matter. If the teacher of a religion believes certain things and if he believes them sincerely, he must teach them. He may not preach them from the pulpit or the platform, but he will assuredly use his influence and his persuasive power to induce others to share his belief, and in granting to the Mormons permission to teach and preach in this country, the Japanese Government sanctions the propagandism of the principle of plural marriages. It is not a matter of query or peradventure. It is absolutely certain. We can understand the reluctance of the Japanese Government to exercise any discretion which might be construed as an evidence of religious intolerance, but in the case of the Mormons a strong stand might have been taken without any such apprehension.

RATS AND THE PLAGUE.

We have now a repetition of an old view about rats as media for propagating pest. Dr. Proust, who was sent to Marseilles by the French Government to study means of protection against the plague, is said to have arrived at the conclusion that the fleas of rats are the sources of infection. Precautions were therefore adopted against the coming ashore of rats from the contaminated ships. If that theory be correct, the slaughter of rats in time of plague is not a wise measure. On the contrary, the better plan would be to leave them severely alone and to refrain from disturbing their colonies of fleas. It is more dangerous, if Dr. Proust's theory be correct, to handle a recently killed rat than a live one. A curious fact is that the same view was put forward by Mr. Plummer of Hongkong during the epidemic of 1894, and was scouted at the time. If there is anything in it, Dr. Proust will now get the credit of being the discoverer. At all events it is a comprehensible explanation of the manner in which rats help to spread the plague.

GOVERNMENT BILLS.

It is alleged that the following bills have already been prepared by the Government for submission to the Diet next session:—

1. Bill making better provision for the families of deceased officers.
2. Bill amending the general rules for education.
3. Bill amending the Criminal Code.
4. Bills relating to banking; to savings banks; to bonded warehouses; to registration, and to lands exempted from taxation.
5. Bill for amending the system of issuing Exchequer Bonds.
6. Bills for State protection to agricultural experiment stations and for amending the system of protection against noxious insects.
7. Bill for aid to a submarine cable.
8. Bill relating to premium-bonds for postal savings banks.
9. Bill for continuing the operation of Law No. 63 (relating to Formosa).
10. Bill for a coöperative monopoly of camphor in Formosa and Japan.
11. Bill relating to capital for railway materials.
12. Bill for coöperation between the law courts in Formosa and Japan.

The Tokyo Electric Car Company will hold its semi-annual meeting on Dec. 10th at 1 p.m. in the Geological Association's hall in Kyobashi, Tokyo. A dividend of 20.6 per cent. per annum will be declared.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

The half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha took place in the *Seinen Kai-kan* at Kanda on the 27th instant, Mr. Kondo Rempei presiding. The accounts and report having been read, Mr. Kondo delivered an address, describing briefly the growth of the company to its present large dimensions. He explained that by adding half a million *yen* to the reserve for equalizing dividends, it would reach a total of 3,300,000 *yen*, which seemed sufficient for the present, since, unless some extraordinary contingency occurred, the Company, possessing such a reserve, could confidently count on paying a dividend of 12 per cent. during the next year and a half. Speaking of the fund for developing navigation and improving the fleet, he insisted on the vital importance of such measures. It would be necessary to add to the fleet by the year 1907 no less than 16 steamers aggregating forty thousand tons. The cost of these vessels would be eight million *yen*, and by setting aside half a million *yen* every six months, a fund of six millions would be provided, thus enabling the Company to make the necessary additions without incurring any debts. He therefore trusted that the report and accounts would be passed.

At this point Mr. Kishimoto Tatsuo made his anticipated attempt to disturb the arrangements, but whereas it had been reported by the newspapers that he intended to prefer a series of sweeping charges, his speech was found to contain nothing except a protest against the sum appropriated for allowances to high officers of the Company. He claimed that the sum was out of proportion to the amounts set aside for such a purpose by other companies, and he moved that it be reduced and that it take the form of a salary. Considerable discussion ensued, and the President finally announced that the opinion of the meeting would be taken on the question of passing the accounts and the report as they stood. Mr. Kishimoto objected to such a manner of voting and insisted that his proposal must be put, but an overwhelming majority voted for passing the report and the accounts *en bloc*. It may be added that 2103 shareholders were represented, their aggregate shares being 301,418, or about three-fourths of the total issued by the Company. The attempt of Mr. Kishimoto thus proved a complete fiasco.

The following accounts were presented:—

Net profits for the half year ended Sept. Yen.	
30th	2,639,628
Brought over from previous account	631,969

Total..... 3,271,597

	Yen.
To Reserve	131,981
To Reserve for equalizing dividends	600,000
To Capital Fund for Extending Navigation and Improving Ships	500,000
Allowances to Officers	78,529
Dividend (10 per cent., per annum)	1,100,000
Special Dividend (2 per cent., per annum)	220,000
Carried over to next account ...	641,089
	3,271,597

The earnings of the Company and its receipts during the six months' were:—

	Yen.
Carriage of goods	6,927,288
Passengers	1,383,190
Ships chartered	513,304
Interest, &c.	289,628
Earnings from godowns in Yokohama, lighters, &c.	14,754
Land rents and warehouses rented	37,688
Profits on Exchange	1,756
Sales of unneeded stores, &c.	187,876
Subsidies	2,089,438
Bounties	346,963

FORMOSAN AFFAIRS.

Dr. Goto, Chief of the Civil Administration of Formosa, is now in Tokyo, and the newspapers of the capital say that the chief object of his visit is to promote the project for a camphor monopoly in Japan. He attributes to the Formosa monopoly the fact that the price of camphor has been nearly doubled in the market, but he declares that unless some control be organized in Japan proper, this fortunate result will soon be jeopardised. Last session the two Houses of the Diet made representations as to the advisability of bringing Japan into touch with the Formosan monopoly. It is therefore probable that if the Government now introduces a bill in that sense, no serious opposition would be offered. The Formosan authorities already have an office in Kobe, and Dr. Goto says that if they established an office in Nagasaki, they could easily cooperate for the purpose of the Japan monopoly.

There has been a recrudescence of disturbance in Formosa. On the 25th instant, a number of insurgents attacked the post office and the local office at a place called Bokushikyoku in Taiwan and killed twenty Japanese. On the same day a band of 600 rioters assaulted Taseki-ko, but were repulsed by the guards. It was hoped that these incidents were at an end, but evidently the business of fully establishing order in Formosa has not yet been completed.

Further details of the raid by rebels at Bokushikyoku, in the vicinity of Kagi, show that the chief official of the local office, of the post office, and the doctor of the district, together with twelve others, including women, were killed; two were carried off; three were severely wounded and one is missing. The rioters are now said to have numbered 200 men. The archives of the offices were carried out and burned, and the offices were wrecked. The two persons carried off were women, but they returned safely the next day.

The official report, just published, shows that the statements received from private sources exaggerated the casualties caused by the recent recrudescence of insurrection in Formosa. Only one chief official was killed. Those that lost their lives were a junior officer of the local office, two employes, and the wife of one of them, a doctor and two merchants—a total of eleven. Three policemen were wounded. The official residence of the chief local official, his office and the guard house were successfully defended. The insurgents were driven off by a relief from Kagi, and they left 4 dead and wounded on the field. They were pursued to Yensui-ko, where, on the 24th instant, 31 of them were killed and on the 25th instant 28. They had divided into two bodies for the purpose of flight, but there is no news as to whether the second body was pursued. At all events the punishment inflicted was sufficiently drastic.

News from Formosa, dated Nov. 17th, says that Baron Kodama, Governor-General of Formosa, will set out for Tokyo either on the 1st or the 5th of December to attend the coming session of the Diet. In view of the fact that there is still no Chamber of Commerce in the island, influential business establishments such as the Formosa branch of Messrs. Samuel, Samuel & Co., the Mitsui Bussan, etc. have proposed that a Chamber of Commerce be established there and a representation to that effect is expected to be made to the Central Government shortly.

MARRIAGE IN TOKYO.

On the 27th instant at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the marriage of Mr. S. Ando, son of Mr. T. Ando, formerly Japanese Consul-General in Hawaii, and Miss J. Jaudon, daughter of the late Mr. Peyton Jaudon, of Tokyo, took place in Trinity Cathedral, Tokyo, the Right Rev. Bishop McKim officiating. The Cathedral was beautifully decorated and a large number of people, foreigners and Japanese, assembled to witness the ceremony. Mr. J. T. Griffin presided at the organ and played with his well known skill. The bride was dressed entirely in white satin decorated with orange blossoms, and the costumes of the three bridesmaids—Miss Ine Brinkley, Miss I. Irwin and Miss Duer—were very picturesque, being simple studies in white and pink. Captain Masaki acted as best man, and Messrs. Swan, Sperry, Chapman, Takashima, Iwai and Nemoto performed the duties of ushers. After the ceremony a reception was held at the residence of Captain and Mrs. Brinkley in Azabu, and the bride and bridegroom left by the 5.10 train for Yokohama, whence they started on the following day for their wedding tour.

MR. CHINDA'S OBSERVATIONS.

Mr. Chinda says that the Russian Minister of Finance himself had planned a trip to the Far East this autumn, but was prevented at the last moment from starting and Mr. Romanoff went in his stead. It is thought, however, that Mr. de Witte will carry out his intention next spring.

Concerning the Trans-Asian Railway, Mr. Chinda does not by any means share the pessimistic views of some folks. He notes that Mr. Lessar, the Russian Representative in Peking, proceeded to his post by the new line, and that Mr. Romanoff also travelled by it. The time required between St. Petersburg and Vladivostok is said to be 20 days, and it is impossible to endorse the forecast that the line will be used for military purposes and tourists only. It will doubtless prove an important commercial route, and Japan, reckoning with that fact, must make her preparations accordingly.

The illness of Mr. Yang was very serious at one time, according to Mr. Chinda, but when the latter left St. Petersburg Mr. Yang had partially recovered. He still considered himself too ill, however, to discharge his duties of Minister, and having sent in his resignation, was only awaiting the appointment of a successor.

Referring to the Russophobic tone adopted by some of the Japanese journals, Mr. Chinda took much the same line as that taken by Baron Hayashi at the time of the latter's return from St. Petersburg. He said that the writings in Russian newspapers about Japan were much more moderate, and he added that Russia's appreciation of the Japanese army had been so much enhanced by the Chili campaign that her disposition to remain on friendly terms with this country had certainly been increased.

There are, according to Mr. Chinda, twenty Japanese subjects residing in St. Petersburg. Two of them are merchants and one is a university teacher. The others are of various professions.

Mr. Chinda, hitherto Japanese Representative in St. Petersburg, was relieved of that office on the 27th instant and appointed Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs.

THE BOER FORCE AT THE OUTBREAK OF HOSTILITIES.

We take from the columns of *The Times* the following interesting paragraph, which appears to be one of the only authoritative statements by a Boer as to the military strength of the two republics when the war broke out:—

The *Times of Natal* publishes a letter from Mr. J. H. Munnik, the late State Mining Engineer of the Transvaal, to Cherry Emmett, the brother-in-law of General Louis Botha, whom he accompanied in his recent attack on Itala. The letter, which is dated Pretoria, September 20, 1899, was found at Emmet's house near Vryheid. Mr. Munnik, who was placed in charge of the mines at the outbreak of the war, is now a prisoner in Ceylon. The writer gives his views on the situation, and after mentioning that the Free State commandants had been in Pretoria the day before adds:—"From the information we have here they will stand with us to a man. I hear on good authority this morning that the combined force of 'dienstaare burgers,' according to the compiled list of the two Republics, is 80,000." As the *Times of Natal* observes, the document is an artless, confidential letter from one friend to another bearing the stamp of truthfulness. Mr. Munnik's statement as to the numerical strength of the Boers at the outbreak of the war is confirmed, as his official report to the American Consul in 1899 may probably be accepted as accurate. The figures, of course, do not include foreigners or Cape rebels.

If Mr. Munnik's statement be even approximately correct, there must have been over a hundred thousand men fighting against England at one time.

THE LATE COUNT HATZFELDT.

Count von Hatzfeldt-Wildenburg, whose death is reported in our telegrams, appears to have been ill for some time, for a Berlin dispatch of Nov. 13th, published in these columns on the 21st, stated that he was about to retire into private life and that the Prussian Minister at Hamburg, Count Wolff-Meternich, would succeed him.

The deceased nobleman was born in 1831 and specially educated for diplomacy. In 1862 he was secretary to Prince Bismarck when Ambassador in Paris, and was always one of the great Chancellor's favourites subsequently. In 1874 he became Ambassador at Madrid, then at Constantinople, being recalled in 1883 to Berlin to act as Minister of Foreign Affairs. In 1888 he was appointed Ambassador in London in succession to Count Münster. He married the daughter of Mr. Charles Moulton, of New York, was divorced from her in 1886 and re-married in 1888, in order that their daughter might marry Prince Maximilian of Hohenlohe.

KOREA.

The *Nippon* and the *Yomiuri* contain a vehement accusation against the conduct of the French missionaries in Korea. It is alleged that the Fathers are perverting their religious propagandism into a political weapon, but we can not accurately follow the line of reasoning. The story is that an attempt is made to force religion down the people's throats by promising that if they become converts their taxes will be remitted, whereas if they remain obdurate they will be heavily mulct. The people complain to the local authorities, but the latter, remembering the experience of their colleagues in Quelpart,—where it is now affirmed that the trouble was entirely due to violence on the part of Christian converts—decline to take any steps. If the story stopped there it would at least be coherent, however incredible. But it goes on to say that the scene specially chosen by the missionaries for

their activity is the islands off Chollado, their ultimate aim being to obtain for France a naval station at Chang-chik-no, where the fleets of Russia and France might ride together without difficulty. How that is to be managed by such procedure the public is not informed, unless, indeed, we are to assume that the Fathers aim at creating a disturbance which will cost some of them their lives, and thus furnish a pretext for a seizure of territory by France, according to the most approved modern pattern. It should be observed that the simultaneous publication of such an item of intelligence by two or more journals in Tokyo does not add any weight to it. The source is the same in all cases, namely, a news agency, which manufactures items for the journalistic market, and makes them out of whole cloth quite as often as out of properly shaped materials.

Having in view the proposed construction of the Söul-Fusan Railway in Korea, the Tokyo Rice Dealers' Guild recently communicated their views to the projectors of the railway with regard to the future prospects of trade between Korea and Japan, and stated that over 150 members of the guild would like to become shareholders in the railway company. It need scarcely be said, they added, that the importation of Korean rice to Japan during recent years has reached enormous figures; for instance, the total in 1898 was 649,570 piculs representing yen 2,704,887 and in 1899, 436,711 piculs valued at yen 1,689,909.

A conference of Japanese Chambers of Commerce in Korea was held in Chemulpo on Nov. 15th and the meeting was attended by representatives from Söul, Fusan, Gensan and Mokpho. The principal business presented for consideration consisted of the following:—(1) That the period of storing imported goods in store-houses should be extended from three months to six months. (2) That a note of thanks should be presented to the Japanese Minister in Söul in connection with the withdrawal of the grain veto. (3) That the headquarters of the Japanese Chambers of Commerce in Korea should be established in Söul. (4) That the Japanese Government should be asked to lay before the coming session of the Diet a bill in favour of free emigration to Korea, and that a representation be made to the Government for the abolition of the law relating to pass-ports and emigration to Korea. (4) That a Japan-Korea Bank should be opened. (5) That the freight rates on Japanese goods to Korea should be lowered.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

This is the busy season for the Korean women—the time for making *kimchi*, a necessary article of food in every home. The chief ingredients are cabbage, radish, pepper, leeks, and salt, made into a pickle and then allowed to stand until it attains a certain strength, when it is served to be eaten with the boiled rice. A poor man came here a few days ago and said: "At our house we have not been able to make *kimchi* for three years. *Kimchi* is half." He assumed I would be able to draw the only and most legitimate inference from these two statements. The second morning after this conversation, he was sent away carrying a jiggly load of cabbage and radish to his humble abode. The drought in this region has affected seriously the supply of vegetables and roots and prices are ruinously high for the poor.

Söul is threatened with a water famine. Some of the best wells are running low. The city did not have the usual summer washout and is more than ordinarily filthy. The outlook as we are entering on the winter is anything but hopeful. The average Korean takes the fatalistic view, if we live we live, if we die we die, and there is little we can do to change our condition.

The Imperial exchequer is, according to common report, low, very low. In some departments of the Government the officials have not been

paid their salaries for several months, while in others, especially the War Department, everybody is paid up promptly.

This suggests the very large increase in the number of soldiers in the city. Less than two years ago there were only about two thousand, now the number has quadrupled and there is talk of increasing the number until twenty thousand is reached. Whether this large increase in the military department is wise or not, there is one thing quite certain and that is the appearance of the soldiers and policemen has improved immensely. In their neat uniforms and erect, graceful bearing they look well as they walk along the street or guard the principal thoroughfares leading to the Imperial Palace.

Mr. J. R. Jordan, the British Minister, has returned from his furlough. Mr. J. H. Gubbins, the efficient *Chargé d'Affaires* during Mr. Jordan's holiday, left a few days ago.

The American Minister, the Hon. H. N. Allen, left about a month ago on a six months' leave of absence to the United States. Mr. Gordon Paddock, the Secretary, is in charge of the Legation. Söul, Nov. 15th, 1901.

THE MILITARY OFFICERS' COLLEGE.

The Emperor had not recovered sufficiently to attend the 13th graduation ceremony at the Army Officers' College on the 22nd instant. His Majesty was represented by Prince Kanin, who, in the Sovereign's name, presented a gold watch to each of the eight students that had chiefly distinguished themselves at the examination and during the course of their studies. The numbers of graduates were 416 officers for the infantry, 68 for the cavalry, 110 for the field artillery, 56 for the garrison artillery, 32 for the engineers and 40 for the military train; a total of 722, being nearly double the usual figure.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

The Japanese in Hawaii are said to have resolved that the formation of a society is essential to the maintenance of their interests, a decision prompted in great part by the experiences of last summer, when the sanitary officials discriminated against Japanese ladies. The projectors of the Society recently took steps of organization, and on the Emperor's birthday they celebrated their union, 350 regular members being enrolled, each agreeing to pay a subscription of 4 yen monthly. There are also a thousand associates (*junkai-in*), mostly of the labouring classes. Mr. Shiota Okuzo, formerly a member of the Diet, is president of the Society.

The number of agricultural banks established throughout the country is 46 and their nominal capital aggregates 28,370,000 yen, of which total about ten million yen have been paid up and the remainder will probably be received in the course of one or two years. Meanwhile these banks find it impossible to grant accommodation to farmers unless they can obtain funds from some source. They have endeavoured to procure assistance from the Industrial Bank, but the latter has need of all the funds at its disposal. It is therefore proposed to issue premium-bearing debentures, and efforts are being made to obtain the sanction of the Finance Department.

The customs returns for the first half of the current month show that exports have exceeded imports to the extent of 33½ million yen. There has been a steady tendency towards a "favourable" balance of trade, and we presume that the financiers who tremble for their gold reserve will rejoice over these returns, but there are others who,

applying the analogy of an ordinary household, will say that it is not usually regarded as a sign of flourishing circumstances when a family restricts its purchases.

The Japanese Consul at Newchwang reports that when the Japanese steamer *Nanyetsu Maru* was about to leave the harbour, she caught fire, and the efforts of her crew proving unable to cope with the emergency, she signalled for help, which speedily came from the Russian war-ship *Bobre*. By this means the flames were soon extinguished, but had it not been for the aid rendered by the *Bobre* a very different result would have had to be recorded.

The Governor of Yamaguchi reports that during the gale on the 19th instant eleven fishing boats were wrecked. Several lives were lost but an exact record has not yet been compiled.

The torpedo-destroyer just launched at Yarrow to the order of the Japanese Government has been called the *Akatsuki*.

Baron and Baroness Shibusawa entertained a large party of Japanese and foreign friends at their villa in the Oji suburb of Tokyo on the afternoon of the 23rd instant. There was a beautiful display of chrysanthemums in the spacious grounds, and as the celebrated maples of Asuka-yama had not yet lost their autumnal tints, the scene, bathed in the soft sunshine of November, looked very lovely. The party was in commemoration of Baron Shibusawa's sixtieth birthday, and during the course of a sumptuous *al fresco* repast the health of the universally popular and respected host was drunk with enthusiasm.

Field-Marshal Marquis Oyama has definitely resigned the post of Chief of Staff, and has retired to his villa at Numazu, where he announces his intention of spending some time.

The canteen at Yokosuka was broken into on the night of the 17th instant and a sum, variously stated at from 300 to 1,000 *yen*, was stolen. Much suspicion has been excited by the affair, as it is thought impossible that a common thief could have eluded the numerous guards stationed at the place. A file was found outside the canteen strong room, and the window had been broken open, but it is thought that these things were intended solely as a blind, and that the robbery was affected by collusion among the men themselves.

Mr. Motono, Japanese Representative in Belgium, reached Nagasaki on the morning of the 24th, and set out for Kobe on the 25th. He is stated to have said that there are only ten Japanese subjects in Belgium, a fact upon which the comment of the Japanese public should be that the presence of as many hundreds there would be better news.

The Emperor of Germany granted audience to Marquis Ito on the 22nd instant, after which the Marquis visited the Chancellor of the Empire and the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The telegraph adds that Marquis Ito was entertained at luncheon and dinner, but by whom we do not gather clearly.

Mr. Chinda, Japanese Representative in St. Petersburg, who has just returned to Japan, says that Mr. Yang, Chinese Minister in that city, is dangerously ill, and that no hopes are entertained of his recovery. If that be so, it may be necessary to modify the verdict which credited Mr. Yang with the novel and brilliant diplomatic device of falling

downstairs when required to sign a convention that seemed injurious to his country's interests. His Excellency's fall was probably involuntary, though its timeliness seemed to preclude the idea of accident.

The *Kokumin Shimbun* states that during his stay in Japan M. Romanoff completed two important transactions. One was an agreement with the Mitsui Mine at Miike for the delivery of 550,000 tons of coal to the Russian naval squadron yearly during a period of 5 years; the other was the placing of an order with the Russo-Chinese Bank for the purchase of 50,000 shares of the Kiushiu Railway at 55 *yen* per share.

Tokyo journals discuss the question of Field Marshal Marquis Oyama's successor as Chief of Staff. They say that Marquis Yamagata would be altogether suitable were it not for his markedly pro-Choshu proclivities; that Viscount Katsura is fully competent for the post but has not sufficient influence; that Count Nozu would doubtless be put forward by the Satsuma men, but that he is not skilled in matters demanding tact; that Viscount Takashima would like the post, but has little chance of getting it, and so on, the final conclusion reached being that the office will be temporarily taken by Marquis Yamagata or by a Prince of the Blood.

The *Niroku Shimpō* has a strange paragraph to the effect that a number of Buddhist images and articles of Buddhist temple furniture, taken by soldiers of France, Germany, Russia and America in China, have come into the possession of Messrs. Rikimu and Yasui, two Japanese merchants. The original purloiners of the objects not venturing to send them to Europe for sale and finding no purchasers in China, sold them at very low rates to the two merchants. These have stored the effigies in Osaka, but there also no buyers are forthcoming, and the speculation has consequently become perplexing. Our contemporary adds that the great temple of Higashi-Hongwan-ji, seeing in this incident a means of repairing its shattered finances, planned to purchase the assemblage of gods *en bloc*, and then to distribute them among the various parishes of its diocese at handsomely remunerative rates. But Messrs. Rikimu and Yasui want two hundred thousand *yen* for the lot, and the temple's finances do not permit such a payment in a lump sum. There is talk of installments, which proposal, however, finds no favour with the merchants. We imagine that one explanation of the difficulty of selling these things is their essential ugliness. The images in Chinese temples are generally monstrosities. We have never seen one that could boast any features either artistic or beautiful, and though as archaeological or historical objects these *spolia sacra* may have interest, the market for them must always be very limited.

The vacancies caused in the Privy Council by the deaths of Viscount Nirei and Kioka have now been filled by the appointment of Viscount Aoki and Baron Nishi. The ceremony of appointment took place at the Palace on the 25th instant.

There appears to have been something of a disturbance between the Japanese police and Russian sailors at Inasa. The trouble commenced with riotous conduct on the part of a liberty man, and when the police attempted to apprehend him, about 200 of his comrades came to the rescue, using stones freely, and wounding nine Japanese civilians

and three constables. Finally, three of the rioters were arrested and marched off to the station. The policeman at Nagasaki has a tolerably lively time.

Some publicists are arguing that the Ashio Copper Mine should be closed on account of the injury it causes to agricultural interests. With reference to that, the *Asahi Shimbun* points out that the quantity of ore extracted last year was 11,759,928 *kwan* (1 *kwan* = 8 1/2 lbs.), and the total quantity of refined copper was 11,862,137 *kwan*, the value of which, at 1 *yen* per 20 catties, was 12,952,270 *yen*. The number of men now employed is 13,600. Such a work could not easily be abandoned.

Mr. Tsai, the new Chinese Representative in Japan, seems to have had a great send-off from Shanghai, where his service as Taotai has made him well known. Sir Ernest Satow happened to be in Shanghai at the time, and he arranged for a guard of honour to conduct Mr. Tsai to his ship. The Minister is accompanied to Tokyo by a son of Yung Lu, who has been adopted by the Viceroy of Szechuan; a grandson of Liu Kun-yi; a grand-nephew of the late Li Hung-chang; and a son of the present Taotai of Shanghai. The *Fiji Shimpō's* correspondent, in sending this news, notes that Chang Chih-tung's grandson, and Wang Chih-chung's son are already in Japan.

There has been a heavy fall of snow in Hokkaido accompanied by a gale of wind. This was on the 25th instant. Kyoto also had a slight snow-storm on the same day, but in Tokyo the only evidence of these disturbances was a half-gale during a few hours. Frost, however, has come unusually early this season. On the night of the 25th and 26th ice formed in Yokohama and Tokyo; a phenomenon seldom witnessed before December.

Marquis Ito left Berlin for St. Petersburg on the 25th instant. Nothing is yet said about his return to Japan.

The rewards for the naval division engaged in the Chinese campaign have just been published. Captain Nagamine receives the Third Class Order of the Rising Sun and a gratuity of 2,800 *yen*. Next on the list are Captains Takikawa, Takenouchi, Sakamoto and Yoshimasa, who receive the same Order but a gratuity of only 1,080 *yen*. There is a long list of other names.

FOREIGN STUDENTS IN BERLIN.

A complaint was recently made in Germany that foreign students are admitted to the Berlin Technical School without satisfying the tests to which German students are subjected, the result being detrimental to the latter in the matter of over-crowding and in checking general progress by imposing needlessly onerous duties on professors. Russian students were understood to have been the principal cause of this dissatisfaction, but the question had interest for several nationalities in Europe and also for Japan. It has now been decided that Russians will not be admitted unless they can prove that they have attended a technical college in their own country, or have at least been permitted to matriculate at one. "Other foreigners will be admitted only when they can produce a certificate showing that they have passed some examination which entitles them to enter a university or other institution of similar standing in their own country."

WILL ADAMS' GRAVE.

A CORRESPONDENT, the Rev. A. F. KING, raises the question whether the grave of WILL ADAMS at Hemi really contains the remains of the British pilot, and suggests that the matter should be investigated before taking any further steps for the purpose of removing the bones to Yokohama cemetery. Mr. KING's doubt is suggested by Dr. RIESS' conclusion that WILL ADAMS died at Hirado, and that the strong probability is that he was buried there also. Yet surely if he died at Hirado there could not have been any sufficient reason for carrying his remains to Hemi and interring them there. On the other hand, supposing that he died and was buried at Hirado, how are we to account for the existence of his tomb at Hemi? It is difficult to imagine that during all these years the man's grave has been erroneously supposed to be at a place hundreds of miles from the spot where he is really interred. The general belief among the Japanese, a belief confirmed by all traditions, is that WILL ADAMS was assigned by the Tokugawa Government a residence near the spot where his tomb is now situated, and that he was buried in the immediate vicinity of the place where his last days had been spent. It seems to us rational and reasonable to conclude that where his sepulchre stands, and has stood for nearly three centuries, there also lies his dust. We may add in this context that the proposition to remove the remains to the Yokohama cemetery will not, we think, commend itself to the public. Many associations have grown up about the tomb as the foreign public knows it. It looks out over the sea upon which the eyes of the old pilot must often have rested in his declining years—rested perhaps with sad thoughts of the country and the friends he should never see again. It would be a sacrilege to collect his bones and carry them to a modern cemetery. Besides, it is not impossible that the police should effectively guard the tomb in its present place against the wanton injury which has been referred to by correspondents. The memory of WILL ADAMS is respected by all the British residents, and if the necessary restorations were effected at the sepulchre, we are persuaded that the Japanese Government would willingly lend its aid to preserve a monument so well deserving tender care.

YOKOHAMA LITERARY SOCIETY.

Van Schaick Hall was exceptionally well-filled on Friday evening by a very appreciative audience which seemed to find much enjoyment listening to reminiscences of school days in the United States. The symposium on American College Life seemed like a breeze from across the Pacific and when enlivened by college songs, rendered by an impromptu quartette, brought back student days in a very vivid manner to the minds of many. The addresses were informal and filled with humorous incidents of College experiences and student pranks. The serious side of University life was alluded to, but Mr. Helm's story of "Jack the College dog," Mr. Swan's naive accounts of the freshmen's trials, and Mr. Parshley's vivid picture of the old time College President with his summary discipline, were especially

enjoyed by the audience and they were quite ready to take for granted the existence of the class-room studies which appertain to student days. Mrs. Dearing's paper, given below, was an entertaining picture of life in one of the many co-educational institutions of America. The musical programme was an unusually good one. Mr. Schlüter's playing was thoroughly artistic and keenly appreciated; the trio was finely rendered by Mr. Schlüter, Mr. Poole and Miss Poole; Mrs. Ward gave a brilliant piano solo on her first appearance before the Literary Society; Mr. Sulzer's songs proved sweet and were well rendered; and the duet by Mme. Henckler and Mr. Sulzer brought out the rich qualities of both voices. Taken all together the programme was very enjoyable.

PART I.

SYMPOSIUM: AMERICAN COLLEGE LIFE.

- 1.—De Pauw University Mr. Helm.
- 2.—Boston University Mrs. Dearing.
- 3.—College Songs.....Messrs. McChesney, Swan, Parshley and Dearing.
- 4.—University of California Mr. Swan.
- 5.—Brown University Mr. Parshley.

PART II.

- 1.—Piano Solo...."La Polka de la Reine".....Raff. Mrs. R. J. Ward.
- 2.—Tenor Solo.....(a) "Wohin".....Schubert. (b) "Wanderlied".....Schumann. Mr. Robert Sulzer.
- 3.—Violin Solo.....(a) "Berceuse".....Godard. (b) "Hungarian Dance".....Ondrick. Mr. Max Schlüter.
- 4.—Duet from...."Bride of Dunkerton".....H. Smart. Mme. Henckler and Mr. Sulzer.
- 5.—Trio: Duetini for two Violins & Piano...Godard. Pastorale—"Sadness"—"Forsaken"—"Midnight"—"Serenade".

Messrs. M. Schlüter, H. A. Poole & Miss E. Poole.

STUDENT LIFE AT BOSTON UNIVERSITY.

They are not attended with much glory, the magicians who carry me back to student days in Boston, and yet they succeed in their task with the ease of the Oriental slaves of the ring. The magic signs are very simple; they consist only of a tender-eyed Italian beggar and his weather-beaten hand-organ. Yet the thought of the rude strains carries me back to Boston, and I live over again those happy mornings in the class-rooms with "Molly Darling" or "The Mocking-Bird" mingling their distant sweetness with lectures on the Theory of Knowledge and Metaphysics. Or again, I experience afresh those winter afternoons spent with a favourite professor in a little room high up on a level with the neighbouring roofs and chimnies—a little room devoted to classical studies; Latin Literature, Philology and the Sanscrit Vedas, always in memory associated with the warm afterglow of the wintry afternoon—the murky twilight, the smoking chimnies, and far below the soul of the Italian organ mingling heart-beats with the rumble and murmur of the streets.

Boston University, my *alma mater*, is situated in the most aristocratic quarter of old, aristocratic Boston. Those of you who know anything about the city have heard of the far-famed golden-dome of the State-House, that magnificent old building standing on Beacon Hill, and it is under the shadow of the golden-dome that the wise founders of the University located the College so dear to all who know her. At the risk of being called a sentimentalist, I lay claim to a certain atmosphere in that part of Boston found nowhere else in the known world, which indelibly leaves its marks of culture on all who live within its radius. It was my happy privilege to plod up and down that historic hill sacred to all Boston's literati, for four years, meeting continually faces and forms well-known to the public, great names in literature, politics, and the musical world. There were other outside influences worth speaking of, for it is not alone what takes place inside the four walls of a College that makes or mars the lives of the students. One of the most esteemed privileges was that of admission to the Athenæum, the oldest and most conservative library in Boston. One could only be admitted within its sacred precincts if one had a kind friend among the shareholders, so the privilege of study there was a rare and richly appreciated one. There is a feeling of awe engendered by the Athenæum which I have never felt anywhere else. A word spoken above a whisper seems a profanation to the divini-

ties of the place. It is a building pervaded by silence, a silence that differs from that of an ordinary library. With the exception of the real live university students, the habitués of the Athenæum are men and women who apparently live only in the world of books. Books fill every nook and cranny and balcony of the long, beautiful library, books so old and hoary that the very odour of the place is full of an old-worldness, such as I fancy enwraps the libraries of the old European monasteries. One other of the outside influences of Boston student life is the Common. Every one who knows Boston loves her beautiful Common, stretching as it does its rich green length through the midst of the busy city, and furnishing a charming walk to all sorts and conditions of men, and none more so than to the University men and women. There it was we strolled after lecture hours were over, before separating for our suburban homes. There it was we settled our quarrels. There it was we grew sentimental over the future and made vows of undying friendship. (We were optimists in those days and, thank God, many of us are now). And I must touch just here on that part of our college life at Boston—those rare friendships that were born, and nurtured, and brought to full fruition not only between woman and woman, man and man, but also between man and woman. For ours is a co-educational institution in Boston and the relation that exists between the young men and women is one founded on a broad and liberal basis. Strange, to say very few of these warm friendships ripened into love, although each class could boast one or two exceptions. There were no rules at Boston. We were supposed to be ladies and gentlemen, and capable of governing ourselves, and no such thing as discipline was ever so much as hinted at among us. We were allowed the greatest liberties and the class-rooms, the library, the chapel, and cosy nooks in the broad halls and stair-ways were always open to all and at our disposal for quiet chats and tête-à-têtes, as well as for study. In the women's study alone no men were allowed. This beautiful room, which bore the graceful name of "Parthenon," was too alluring for any diligent study. The semi-circular, high-backed cushioned seats that filled the alcoves at either end of the long room were so conducive to confidential conversations or the reading of the latest magazine that to study thereon seemed a desecration. I love to think of that study as one sacred to friendships. There perhaps we first met the girl whose life was to be close to ours. There we bore each others' burdens, and rejoiced in each others' successes. There we celebrated together red-letter days, and the eves of holidays. There, in that lovely study, we learned the value of unselfishness, and tried to put into practice what we heard preached daily about influence. Never was there a place so full of quiet memories, of peaceful talks, and rare opportunities for sweet friendships as that warm-coloured Parthenon with its big, open fire, and Socrates and Minerva looking down upon it.

There were no women Professors at Boston—we scorned the idea of having even one introduced into our beloved Faculty. At times some one of the Trustees would urge that a woman be added to the staff of instructors; it would reach our ears, and we would rise in open rebellion, and wax indignant at the mere suggestion. We had a dear old Greek Professor, a man who had grown old in the service of the college, who loved us girls in a deeply sympathetic way that made him our confidante. And I am sure there was not one of us but what would have gone more willingly and gladly to him with our trials and perplexities than to any woman. And when we were in need of a chaperone there was always one of our Professor's wives who was at our service. In this connection I must speak of what was, and is to me, the choicest part of my University life—the leaves in memory I love best to turn over—my daily, hourly contact with the grand men whom I had the privilege of calling my professors, and friends. For many of us were allowed to cross the threshold of merely formal meeting in the class room, and were admitted into their hearts and homes. As I look back now over those four years of happy life, I feel that the influence of those noble

men on my life and character was worth more than all the learning I absorbed from books and lectures. Life, its duties, its beauties, became to me a sweeter and better and holier thing because of my love and reverence for my good and gracious Dean, my magnificently gifted and sympathetic Professor of Philosophy, my cultured and charming Latin Professor, and my dear old Greek benefactor. As in all colleges, the Greek Letter Fraternities made up a large part of real college life, and it was there that the closest ties of ideal friendships were formed. There we learned to know ourselves and each other; there we learned to look for the good and beautiful and true in life and individuals. Everyone who has been through the same experience can realize the excitement that prevailed in the Fall term when "rushling" began. The innocence of the Freshies, the eagerness of the Sophs, the protecting care of the Juniors, and the less ardent interest of the reverend Seniors. Ah! How it all comes back to mind, and I can feel again the thrill of excitement now when the white envelopes with the irrevocable answers were in our hands. This excitement was only paralleled by the intense strain of waiting for the results of the Faculty meeting which decided the Commencement speakers. I can well remember the afternoon when I was a senior and the fate of our class was being decided. We sat on the stairs holding each other's hands, and talking with bated breath, cold chills of alternate hope and fear running up and down our backs, teeth chattering with excitement—and oh, when the final decision was dropped into our mail-box late in the afternoon—and we knew—will there ever be a day like it again?

We were especially favoured at Boston University with opportunities for social life. Receptions galore all through the year, class receptions, inter-class receptions, professors' receptions followed one another in quick succession, and there we were schooled in all the arts and graces of social intercourse.

At each class and college reception great efforts were made to surpass every other preceding "social" in striking originality, and many and various were the devices resorted to for entertainment. But the grandest social event of each year was the Klatsch Collegium given by the Gamma Delta girls every February. This was a non-secret society open to all the girls in the College, and so we were all entitled to invite a limited number of guests to this best of all the social functions. As our college is in the near vicinity of Harvard and Radcliffe, the Institute of Technology, Tufts and Wellesley, to say nothing of our own Law School and School of Theology, there were always swarms of students from the neighbouring colleges. Oh, the rapture of those grand and gay festivities, when for one whole evening each year the men so largely predominated that there was no danger of a crop of wall-flowers. But that was not all. All Boston was there, from the habitués of the old Athenæum to the quiet little type-writer and the modest seamstress, all a part of that brilliant company with its rich setting of fair faces and lovely gowns amid the music and the flowers. Then there were the evenings when we would be invited to meet some well-known literary magnate, or some learned star from beyond the seas. On all such occasions there were always good things to eat and drink, which seemed to us in our gay moods and our youthful optimism like nectar made for the gods. Then there was a very charming house on Beacon Hill presided over by a woman who was much more than a mere social leader, where we were always welcomed and where we revelled in all the delights of rare China, and art collections, soft candle-light and never-to-be-forgotten intercourse. And everywhere we met on the simple basis of hearty respect and good fellowship—faculty and students, men and women, rich and poor, brilliant and dull. Some such thing as this Boston University does. She places her students in the midst of common life, knowing well that life will be sweetened by the joys of scholarship, and that scholarly attainments are the truer, the more real and valuable in that they are woven with the ordinary round of existence. God bless and prosper her!

THE BOOKSHELF.

Herb of Grace, by ROSA NOUCHETTE CAREY: London, Messrs. Macmillan and Co.; Yokohama, Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, Ltd.

ONE always feels, after perusing a novel by Miss Rosa Nouchette Carey, that according to her reading of the riddle of life everything happens for the best in this best of all possible worlds. It is a comforting doctrine, we admit, and irresistibly appeals to the very large class for whom Miss Carey caters. But it is not true all the same. *Herb of Grace*—we fail altogether to understand the connection between the title and the story—will no doubt be read with great interest by admirers of the gentle novelist, but we must admit that it had a soporific effect upon ourselves. *Malcolm Herrick*, the hero, is altogether too perfect a specimen of humanity to convince an ordinary mind, and we fear that in real life muscular curates engaged to the most adorable of heroines do not conveniently contract consumption in order to die and so leave the heroine free to marry the other fellow after the lapse of a decent interval. For the rest the tale is pleasantly told, the atmosphere is of the middle-class of English society, and the morality and nice-thinking of even the subordinate characters are of the most irreproachable standard, so that the one villain of the piece shines out in contrast with vivid distinctness. Of the ladies in the book we like *Anna* and *Verity* best.

Fully a month before the great festival, and first of all the Xmas numbers to arrive in the Far East is the handsome special issue of the *Graphic*. As usual, it is illustrated throughout in colours, and contains a choice selection of stories by H. G. Wells, S. R. Crockett, H. B. Marriott-Watson, W. E. Norris and Amelia Pain, with a touching poem from the pen of Thomas Hardy. The stories are illustrated by such well-known artists as Seymour Lucas, R.A., G. P. Jacob-Hood, R.I., and Frank Craig, while humorous papers are provided by H. M. Brock and C. E. Brock, Tom Browne, R.I., Reginald Cleaver, Claude A. Shepperson, John Hassall and A. Guillaume. Two beautifully coloured plates are given away with the number, "The Hearth Witch," by Marie Seymour Lucas, and "In the Sunny South," by Paul Ribera.

FRENCH NOTES.

The Paris correspondent of *The Times* sends the following interesting figures to that journal:—

There are 16,000 monastic establishments in France with something like 400,000 inmates, or one to every 100 inhabitants. If to these 400,000 celibates who form the army of the Catholic Church we add the 600,000 men in the army and the 300,000 or 400,000 men and women who form the army of the civil service, we find that every 25 Frenchmen have to maintain a monk or nun, a soldier or a civil servant, or his family. Thus every citizen has to support one twenty-fifth of a member of these three categories, and as of the 40,000,000 Frenchmen only 8,000,000 at most earn or possess money, each of these 8,000,000 has to maintain one-fifth of a monk, nun, soldier, or civil servant. The cost of the soldier and civil servant appears, of course, in the Budget, but that of the monk or nun is a charge which must in some form be added to the taxation. It may be presumed, moreover, that only one-eighth of the population can be counted on as able to bear the public burdens, while there are certainly not more than 2,000,000 to face the cost of the 400,000 "religious." Thus every five persons possessing an income have to maintain a monk or nun with the proportionate share of keeping up the establishment. There is assuredly great faith in the French nation, for this heavy burden has never impaired the prosperity of these establishments nor their multiplication to such an extent that their eventual development could not be foreseen.

This has proved a bad year for the champagne vintage. Up to the end of August things looked most promising, but a violent

storm in the early part of September and many rainy days brought about rotting. Finally the grapes had to be gathered early, but during the time of gathering rain was almost continuous, and the final result is that the wine made in 1901 will not rank with that of any of the great years.

VISCOUNT WATANABE.

Viscount Watanabe, writing from Rome, seems to be impressed chiefly by the contrast between the smallness of modern Italy as compared with the greatness of ancient Rome. He says that there is nothing worthy of note in Italian administration, and that the people are in a very poor and even depraved condition.

THE "GOLIATH" SNOWDROPS.

The Snowdrops of the British battleship *Goliath* succeeded the Black Tulips on Friday night in the Public Hall, and gave a capital performance, being materially assisted by the fine band of the ship. There was a poor attendance. Following was the programme gone through:—

PART I.

Overture "Coon Land" Band.
Opening Chorus "Ole Banjo" Troupe.
1. Song "Sundown Memories" J. Marhoff.
2. Song "Poor Thing" E. Crane.
3. Song "Mountains ob de Moon" E. Morris.
4. Song "Stormy Winds" W. Debenham.
5. Song "Going back to Dixie" J. Cox.
6. Song "Delaney's Chickens" C. Slee.
7. Song "Britannia's Sons" S. Holliday.
8. Song "Sheeny Coon" W. Woolgar.
Closing Chorus "All on de Road" Troupe.

PART II.

Piccolo Solo "Captive Bird" H. Ayres.
1. Song and Dance J. Hotz.
2. Stump Speech C. Slee
Morris, E.
3. Glee Messrs. Judge, H.
Atherden, G.
4. "Then I Understood" J. Crane.
5. Recitation "Ostler Joe" T. Williams.

"THE RIVAL LOVERS."

CHARACTERS.

Kailum The Barber C. Slee.
Sippy Fritz The Rival Lover A. Middleton.
Mrs. Bunkum The Mother W. Debenham.
Miss Bunkum The Barber's Sweetheart J. Markland.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

A second performance was given by the Snowdrops of H.M.S. *Goliath* on Saturday, and again the house was small. This is much to be regretted because the purpose to which the proceeds were to be devoted was laudable, and because the show of the Snowdrops is very good. Some of the songs were capital, particularly so W. Woolgar's "Sheeny Coon," which was enthusiastically applauded. The piccolo solo "Captive Bird," by H. Ayres, was very clever; the glee by Messrs. E. Morris, H. Judge, and G. Atherden went well, and the recitation "Ostler Joe" by T. Williams was rendered with great power and quite held the audience. The "Silent Absurdity" entitled "The Rival Lovers" was side-splitting, though the violence with which the actors dumped themselves or were dumped on the stage awakened such fears for their safety as actually impaired enjoyment of the comicalities. "The Rival Lover" (A. Middleton) who was the chief character, fell from a ladder with such sheer abandon as we should be inclined to attribute to complete bonelessness. To the band and Conductor Hall, also must be given great credit, for they contributed most largely all round to the evening's entertainment.

A BYE-ELECTION of a member of the House of Peers representing the highest tax-payers of Kanagawa Ken, in succession to Mr. Hiranuma, took place in the hall of the City Council on Saturday. As was anticipated, Mr. Ishii Toranosuke was elected by seven votes; Mr. Kimura Rimon had only one vote.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

Thanksgiving Day was duly observed on Thursday in all localities throughout the world where Americans are to be found. In Yokohama services were held at the Union Church, where Rev. J. Ballagh officiated, and at Christ Church, where Rev. G. Wallace, of Tokyo, was assisted by Rev. W. T. Austen.

In the course of an address Rev. Mr. Wallace said the custom of Thanksgiving had been kept by six generations of American life in a spirit of loyalty to the principles that called it forth. And the American people looked back with thankfulness on that spirit, and upon the deeds of their forefathers who laid the deep and broad foundations of liberty, and were giants in their time. They recalled with thankfulness that the American people were enabled by the grace and help of God to come up out of great tribulation, and that now in our day there is a blessed union of brotherhood between the men of the north and the men of the south, and a thoroughly united country. And the American to-day would also give thanks to Almighty God that he belonged to the Anglo-Saxon race and that although the bond which bound the American Colonies to the throne of England was somewhat rudely broken 126 years ago, yet that the bond which unites the men of Mississippi and of Maryland with those who dwell beside the Clyde, the Thames and the Shannon is stronger to-day than ever before. On this day they had to thank God that the men of both nations were descended from those strong and sturdy men who after the breaking up of the Roman Empire settled down, became Christians and developed those principles and characteristics which made strong handed men and clean hearted women. In American as well as in English history they had had Christian men to serve the State in Congress and Parliament, in school and college, army and navy, in the farm and the factory, in all conditions and circumstances of life. There may have been some of these who were not accustomed to express in any formula the principles of their faith, but they were guided by the principles of the Ten Commandments and the Sermon on the Mount, and they acknowledged Christ as their Master and King. Yet while they thanked God for those lives given to the Anglo-Saxon race, lives of men who spoke the language of Shakespeare, of Burns, of Washington and of Lincoln, probably there never was a time in the history of the world when there was felt more deeply the need for men like that. For notwithstanding the great advance in material civilization, notwithstanding the great power of the Anglo-Saxon race, they had many dangers to confront. They had to face the danger of spreading materialism which concerned itself with the questions of what it should eat, what it should drink, and wherewithal it should be clothed. There was danger arising from over much of the pride of life; the looseness with which the marriage bond was regarded and the facility of divorce, which tended to break up the home; there was danger from the spirit of gambling which was invading both Europe and America in the domestic circle; there was danger in the looseness of Sabbath observance, danger in the ease with which in our day men and women draw the line between the satisfaction of their pleasure and the performance of the duty which they owe to Almighty God in His house of worship; danger in the fact that the farms have been deserted for the great cities and in the tendency to abandon labour and seek money and power; and certainly great danger in the dismal prospect of a time when the men of the world shall be conspicuous for their division into two great classes - those who hold that there is nothing but work and toil, and those who hold that there is nothing but pleasure, the satisfaction of their desires. They had to thank God for many things which the preacher of 100 years ago could not mention, - the many discoveries in science, in the healing art; they had to thank Him for a better understanding of the laws of clean living, for a better understanding of the other races of mankind, and for the blessed opportunities of extending the Gospel, bringing them nearer to that time when the Lord Jesus Christ shall reign for ever and ever.

There were great and glorious opportunities before them at the beginning of this twentieth century, opportunities which with God's help they should try to thoroughly and truly appreciate. To no portion of the human race did those opportunities and their corresponding responsibilities appeal with greater force and power than to the Anglo-Saxon peoples, and his closing words to them were: whether they were of American or English birth, or whatever their birth might be, whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are open, whatsoever things are honest and of good report, if there be any virtue and any praise let them think of these things and show their thankfulness to Almighty God by doing them to the best of their ability.

FIRE ON THE BLUFF.

Fire broke out about half-past eight o'clock on Thursday morning in the house at 143, Bluff, belonging to Mr. Favre-Brandt but for some years in the occupancy of Mrs. C. G. Buchanan-Dunlop. The flames, which first started from a stove, were soon driven by the strong northerly breeze through the main building and in a very short space of time had obtained such a hold that no means available could save the place. By nine o'clock the whole house was alight, burning fiercely and casting forth such a heat that without shelter the firemen could hardly approach near enough to play upon it with the streams at their command. While it could hardly be said that there was a scarcity of water, yet the supply was almost useless for any practical purpose - except for the protection of adjoining property. There can be no doubt that but for the jets that were played upon the house of Mrs. Winfield (No. 142-C) just across the road, that building would have caught also. Indeed, at one time its walls were actually on fire. The heat from No. 143 was such as to set the trees and fence afire, however, and the supply of water dealt with these developments easily enough.

On No. 143 and the adjacent compound No. 144, also the property of Mr. Favre-Brandt, there are three wells, in two of which there were some 14 feet of water, while the third was deepened only the other day and has 26 feet of water. From other wells in the vicinity also water was obtained and pumped along by the manual engines. By half-past nine all danger of the flames spreading was passed, and half an hour later the firemen, their labours practically at an end, began reeling-up.

Five manual engines were present from the Bluff Police Station and the Bluff Branch of the Satsumacho Brigade, and men attended from the latter body under the charge of Supt. Morgan, who asks us to say a word in praise of the work done by Mr. Favre-Brandt by means of his small hand engine, manned and supplied by a large gang of *jiarukisha*-men from the adjacent stand. It was largely by this means that the house of Mrs. Winfield was saved.

Later.

It is stated that the fire started in an upstairs bed-room - probably from live coals falling out of a grate. Both house and furniture are insured. A considerable quantity of effects was removed from the building.

THE REV. S. S. SNYDER.

(COMMUNICATED.)

It is only fair to the above-named gentleman that it should be stated that the alleged case against him of which certain Sendai newspapers have made so much has been dismissed, the police not having considered that the child's parents have any grievance. What exactly occurred we have not been informed, but it is quite untrue to say that Mr. Snyder struck the little child in question with a Bible or with anything else. The whole thing is a concocted affair, and got into the Sendai papers owing to the fact that a newspaper scribbler was related to the child and thought it proper to make a little copy out of the story. The Sendai people, that is the commoner sort, were quite ready to believe the silly story, and the Tokyo

Press seldom inquires into any such matters and the falsehood has run its course. We take this occasion to point out that the lower classes in Sendai are anything but well disposed towards foreigners. Rude remarks are constantly to be heard in the streets. Little children have sometimes been interfered with and treated impolitely on their way to school. The officials of Sendai are very anxious to see foreigners treated respectfully, but until elementary school teachers and the parents of low-class children become a little more enlightened than they are in Miyagi-ken, the remains of barbarism that still exist in the minds of the vulgar will make their presence known. But after all, the insignificant provincial newspaper unfortunately has it in its power to work endless mischief in cases of this kind. But foreigners are by no means the only sufferers from such evil as the local newspaper originates. The teachers of the Second High School are repeatedly slandered in various ways. But they treat the matter with perfect indifference, remarking of the newspaper reporters: - "Poor devils! they must write something; and with a credulous public lies serve their purpose better than truth."

WRECK OF THE "NYMPHE."

The German ship *Nympe*, Captain Hilmer, which left New York on June 29th, with a cargo consisting of 84,000 cases of kerosene oil, consigned to the Standard Oil Company at Yokohama, ran ashore about two miles to the north of Rock Island at four o'clock on Thursday morning. The Captain and crew were brought to Yokohama by the N.Y.K. steamer *Saikio Maru*, Captain Young, arriving at noon on Friday. The vessel will probably prove a total loss. The passengers on the *Saikio Maru* collected three hundred and sixty yen and presented this sum to Captain Hilmer for his crew.

It appears that the German ship *Nympe*, which went ashore on Friday morning a couple of miles to the north of Rock Island, lies in an almost hopeless situation. The after part of the vessel is submerged. There was a heavy sea running when she struck and three boats were got out with considerable difficulty. It was out of the question to make a landing at that time, consequently the boats pulled out to sea and the shipwrecked crew were fortunately enabled to attract the attention of Capt. Young, of the *Saikio Maru*, which, however, had passed them before their signals were noticed. Her foremast went by the board immediately after she struck, and a big hole was made in her bottom. The *Nympe* was a fine steel vessel built at Bremen in 1892 and owned by Gildermeister and Rieff of that port.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

Max O'Rell is shortly to take up his permanent residence in Paris as a member of the editorial staff of the *Figaro*. He will continue to be the special correspondent of the *New York Journal* for the whole of Europe.

To write a book, says one of a cynical turn, is an easy task; it requires only pen and ink and some patient paper. To print a book is slightly more difficult, because genius often expresses itself in illegible manuscript. To read a book is still more difficult as one must struggle against sleep. But the most difficult task that any one may attempt is to sell a book.

President Roosevelt has contributed to the sixth volume of Mr. Laird Clowes' history of "The Royal Navy" a long and critical account of the naval operations of the war between Great Britain and the United States in 1812-15. The volume will be published shortly. The characteristic of Colonel Roosevelt's chapter is, says the *Publisher's Circular*, its unflinching impartiality in the bestowal alike of praise and of blame.

Mrs. Atherton tells us why she published "The Aristocrats" anonymously. It was to amuse herself with the American critics, the majority of

whom had "abused" her steadily since she began to publish. And for this purpose she wrote in, as an afterthought "several of the most shocking things I could concoct," anticipating that these very passages would be praised by the reviewers who had formerly "abused" her. The plan was a success.

"PRESIDENT TEDDY ROOSEVELT."

America's Teddy is fearless and free,
Statesman and ranchman and soldier is he;
Ready, resourceful, a model for grit,
Orator, pugilist, patriot, wit;
A scholar as well as a master of force,
He'll write you a book or he'll break you a horse;
Energy typified, truthful and healthy,
Full of contempt for the indolent wealthy,
Enemy stern of the Tammany set—
That is America's Teddy, you bet.
—From *Books of To-day* for October.

Harper's has a story of the venerable Dr. Thurston, who is said to be much more at home in the mazes of theology than in the amenities of social life. Not long ago he was introducing to a younger clergyman a handsome widow, a former parishioner of his own, no longer young, and extremely sensitive to the fact. "My brother," said Dr. Thurston, leading the lady forward, while his face beamed with genuine affection, "this is Mrs. Almeida Jennings, one of my old sheep."

The new Bishop of London's enthusiastic defence of Mr. Kipling as a great imperial poet at the Church Congress, remarks C. K. S. in the *Sphere*, is an interesting sign of the developments of our modern life, of a sort of harking back to paganism which those who have eyes to see and ears to hear may discover not only in the Church of England but in the Nonconformist bodies also. Mr. Kipling—wrap it up in what way he will, label himself, if indeed he does label himself, in what manner he may—is essentially a pagan—a pagan with an ever-present sense of a Deity, it is true, but none the less a pagan; and he is praised amid the applause of a Church Congress and by the bishop who reigns over the greatest of Christian cities.

Zola as a playwright, says the *Kleine Zeitung*, is quite a different man from Zola the novelist. He is delighted to see his novels and romances turned into plays; but he treats the business of dramatic translation with a very light heart, usually handing it over to some of his young friends, whose acquaintance with theatrical technique is more exact than his own. Thus his new play "La Terre," which is a dramatisation of the romance of the same title, and is to be performed at the Théâtre Antoine, is the work of his two young fervid admirers Charles Angot and Raoul de Saint-Acoman. Zola is extremely eager, however, about the scenery and accessories of the work. Hence he has had Manager Antoine and his two dramatic secretaries staying at his villa in Médan, where they have consulted together all the details.

The successful author has many ways of indicating his or her prosperity. *Munsey's Magazine* gives an interesting glimpse of Miss Bertha Runkle, who in good American phraseology has been called "the littlest girl of the literary world." Whatever may be the merits of her *Henry of Navarre* one must allow that its author is spending her money in a very healthy fashion:—

It seems that at her summer home at Onteora in the Catskills she is the most light-hearted of youthful beings, ages removed from the bluestocking, even the very modern, carefully-disguised, woman-of-the-world bluestocking of to-day. She goes about by day in a short skirt with her hair hanging in two thick braids down her back, and in the evening she is just as eager for the dances at the inn as if she had never written a line. The first thing she did with the money she received for her tale was to buy a pony and a cart, with which she drove indefatigably over the mountains. When she was obliged to come back to the city she drove in the precious vehicle to New York with her mother.

Seeing that proof is being afforded from various quarters that the influence of Dickens is once more in the ascendant, it is curious that no one present in the Westminster Coroner's-court on the

very recent occasion when the Coroner delivered himself in regard to the relation between Epsom salts and oxalic acid ventured to whisper "Pickwick!" Mr. Troutbeck "commented upon the dangerous ease with which oxalic acid might be mistaken for Epsom salts, and said that a great many deaths were due annually to this cause"; but this had been indicated very long before by a chemist, "who was a tall, thin, yellow-visaged man," when pressed unexpectedly into the jury called upon to decide the historic case of Bardell *versus* Pickwick. That unfortunate man was sworn despite his attempted protest, and he contented himself as he took his seat in the jury-box with great deliberation, with remarking, "I've left nobody but an errand-boy in my shop. He is a very nice boy, my Lord, but he is not much acquainted with drugs; and I know that the prevailing impression on his mind is that Epsom salts means oxalic acid, and syrup of senna ladanum."

A correspondent of the *Morning Post* propounds a riddle which, in a less concrete form, has puzzled ourselves considerably from time to time. He asks: "When is an author not an author? I mean: John Smith wrote an *Algebra* twenty years ago. He goes the way of all flesh, and fifteen years later James Brown revises the *Algebra*, which is still published as Smith's. Five years later, again, George Robinson re-writes the Brown-Smith *Algebra*, and Prof. Jones, F.R.S., supplies the work with a preface. Is Smith's *Algebra* still on the market as the publishers lead us to suppose? Anyone who scans an educational catalogue in almost any department of learning will admit the pertinence of this query, and we hesitate to pronounce on the morality of the practice. An analogy will, perhaps, be helpful. A man buys an umbrella; next year he has it re-covered; another time, new ribs are put in; a new stick follows next, and fresh mounts are added subsequently. Is it still the same umbrella? Zeno's paradoxes are nothing to this."

The *Saturday Review* is in rather splenetic vein when dealing with *Kim*. It says—"The reading of a long story by Mr. Kipling inspires the reflection that his proper sphere is the short story, just as the reading of his short stories often provokes a desire that he would refrain from writing altogether. This book is not altogether without merits, for the author has evidently tried very hard to feel in sympathy with the spirit of the Orient. His lama inspires our sympathy, almost our affection, and his account of the tribulations which befell two Russian spies in the Hills is graphic and exhilarating. But the book is terribly spun out and the general effect is one of intense weariness. Even the most industrious reader must nod from time to time as he plods laboriously through the pages. The illustrations are original but scarcely convincing, and we must protest against the author's irritating habit of prefacing each chapter with a piece of his own doggerel, nearly always pointless and perplexing." Well, and alackaday, there always are a superior class of superior people for whom nothing is quite superior enough.

A recent report from leading booksellers and librarians in the United States concerning the demand for various books indicates that Mr. Winston Churchill's new novel, "The Crisis," maintains the lead in popularity which a similar report made in September disclosed. Comparing the book titles in the lists for October with those appearing in the corresponding lists in September it appears that "Jack Raymond," by Voynich, "The Visits of Elizabeth," by Eleanor Glyn, and "Penelope's Irish Experiences," by Kate Douglass Wiggin, have disappeared from among the first ten in the bookdealers' report. "The Life and Death of Richard Yea-and-Nea," by Maurice Hewlett, "Cardinal's Snuff-Box," by Harland, and the "Life of Phillips Brooks," by Allen, are no longer in the first ten titles listed by the librarians. The newcomers among the first ten in the dealer's list are "Alice of Old Vincennes," by Thompson, "The Tribulations of a Princess," anonymous, and "A Sailor's Log," by Evans; and in the librarians' list "Truth

Dexter," by McCall, "The Octopus," by Norris, and "Penelope's Irish Experiences." "Tarry Thou Till I Come," "Graustark," by McCutcheon "Quincy Adams Sawyer," by Pidgin, and "A Sailor's Log" have advanced in their positions in both lists, notably the first named, which is now third as against sixth last month in the bookdealers' report, and thirteen as against twenty-first in the lists furnished by librarians.

Maxime Gorky is not the real name of the Russian novelist. It is a pseudonym signifying "the bitter one" which the author has taken to symbolise his hard life. His real name is Aleksei Maksimovitch Pieshkov. His latest novel, "Foma Gordyer," a dramatic story, is to be published shortly by Mr. Fisher Unwin.

Mr. Phil May, the caricaturist, is going on the stage, a career that has had attraction for him since his boyhood. A company has been formed, financed chiefly with the object of giving him an opportunity, and it will next month open in one of the London theatres. The first play will be "Romeo and Juliet." The leading characters Phil May will leave to others. He will make his debut as the Apothecary.

The leading organ of the medical faculty in Scandinavia, the *Nordiskt Medicinskt Archiv* recently superseded French by German as the official language for the communications and summaries of original papers, but an objection was raised by M. Ehlers, of Copenhagen, and the editing committee having stated that it was a question of economy in making the translations, the difficulty was overcome and French has been restored to the place of honour.

Of "The Skipper of Barneraig," Gabriel Setoun's latest book *Literary World* says:—"The last word has hardly been spoken by the followers of the Kailyard school while a writer can give us a story so finished in its simplicity as 'The Skipper of Barneraig.'" It is a book that we have found refreshing to read, full of a strong and simple pathos. The characters are drawn with vigour and sincerity, and there is the force and the inevitableness of the sea in the trend of these sea-folks' lives.

Mr. Rider Haggard's letters to the *Daily Express*, which appeared under the title *Back to the Land*, will not be re-issued in their present form. Mr. Haggard, however, hopes in the course of next year to publish, under the title of *Rural England*, a work dealing fully with the results of his investigations into the agricultural and social conditions of the majority of the English counties, and incorporating the substance of the letters. Messrs. Longmans will publish the volume.

Miss Mary Boyle, who was a well-known figure in London society till within the last few years, left an autobiography giving her reminiscences of Continental cities and of eminent men (Bulwer Lytton, W. Savage Landor, Edward Lord Derby, Charles Young, Benjamin Disraeli and others) who were her friends. The autobiography is edited by her nephew the late Sir Courtenay Boyle, who had almost completed the work at the time of his death last summer, when the labour was taken up by his widow. The book will be issued immediately by Mr. Murray.

Another crusade against the appearance of betting news which occupies such a large space in English papers has been instituted at Fulham, where the "blacking out" of all such news has been ordered by the Committee of the Public Library. Some of the Council are scarcely sanguine as to the practical result of this measure. *Literature* is disposed to share their doubts. It was at Aston Manor that the "blacking out" of news was first begun. There, the latest development is the refusal of the committee to allow any sectarian publications to appear in the reading-rooms.

Dr. John Watson (Ian Maclaren) is represented by two works of very different character in the winter's publishing lists. His *The Life of the*

Master is to be issued in a volume containing some of the finest examples of colour printing as yet offered to the public. The illustrations to *The Life of the Master* have been prepared by a well-known artist, who was sent specially to Palestine for the work. Dr. Watson's other book is to be issued under his pen name, "Ian Mac-laren," and is entitled *Young Barbarians*, being sketches of school boy life in a small Scottish town.

After a rather long sermon in a Liverpool church one August Sunday evening, the officiating minister gave out the number of the concluding hymn. The organist vainly attempted to produce any melody out of the organ, though he pressed the keys and pulled at the stops. There was an interval of dead silence, during which a choir-boy was dispatched to see what had happened to the organ-blower. They saw him return with more than a smile on his cherubic face. The organ played, and the congregation rose to sing, with appropriate allusion, "Christian, seek not yet repose!"

A French Catholic was discussing some literary points with an English friend, and the latter observed that in all attempts at translation from one language to the other the finer shades of meaning must necessarily be lost. "Even in ordinary cases," he said, "how difficult it is to find really equivalent expressions, and when it is a question of how to render such a thing as a play upon words the matter becomes hopeless. Take, for instance, such a quip as the famous answer to the query 'Is life worth living?—That depends on the liver!' How impossible it would be to turn that into French!" "Ah, mon ami," smiled the Catholic, "ce n'est qu'une question de foie (foi)."

To signalise the advent of the Oxford India paper Dickens, Messrs. Chapman and Hall have issued a daintily-produced little book containing notes on the life and writings of the great novelist, of whom eight portraits are given, together with facsimiles of his handwriting and autographs. There are thirty-seven other illustrations, including selections from the novels, pictures of his places of abode, and the grave in Westminster Abbey, while one specially interesting reproduction is a drawing by Mr. F. G. Kitton after Mr. Fildes's well-known "Empty Chair" Gad's Hill, Ninth of June, 1870. The booklet, although it contains nothing new to the Dickens student, is one which collectors and experts will add with pleasure to their shelves; it runs to forty-eight pages, and, as an advertisements of the really artistic sort, could not possibly be bettered.

Lord Rosebery is appalled by the reading epidemic of the day. "At present," he says, "the mere fact of holding an open book on which the eyes are fixed covers a multitude of sins. Fond parents are proud and satisfied if only they can see their children reading. A reading adult is an object of regard, a middle-aged adult is an object of veneration, but what does it all amount to? In many cases very little." In short, Lord Rosebery doubts whether its new reading furor is doing the British nation good. To answer such doubts is extremely difficult. Just as the wisest critics often fail in their judgment of living writers, so the closest observers cannot easily generalise on the tendencies of readers. Lord Rosebery's doubts may be justified if we look only on to-day, but it may be pleaded that the nation is merely doing with youthful impetuosity what it will do to-morrow with sagacity and restraint.

The uncertainties of criticism are well illustrated in the reviews of Mr. Kipling's *Kim* which have appeared. We have already given an extract from the *Saturday Review*, and we now quote two other examples. The *Spectator* says:—

"Critics who have declared that Mr. Kipling was paying forfeit for his precocity, that he could not write a long story, that he was unable to recapture the freshness of his earlier point of view in regard to India, that he was monopolised by militant Imperialism, and so forth, are one and all answered and silenced by this new and wonderful panorama of the

inner and underground life of our many-peopled Empire in the East."

Literature says:—

"*Kim* indicates that there is a danger of Mr. Kipling deteriorating at an age when he ought still to be improving; the method is still there, but the inspiration seems temporarily to have departed. . . . He writes like a man who is tired; he is not absorbed in his subject, as of old."

Not the least interesting portions of Mr. Graham Balfour's *Life of R. L. Stevenson* (just published) are the references to the literary projects that were never carried out. After the production of *Deacon Brodie* Stevenson proposed to busy himself with the following plays:—

"Honour and Arms"—Drama in Three Acts.
 "The King of Clubs"—Drama in Four Acts.
 "Peppy's Diary"—Comedy.
 "The Admirable Crichton"—Romantic Comedy in Five Acts.
 "Ajax"—Drama in Four Acts.
 "The Passing of Vanderdecken"—(Legend?) in Four Acts.
 "Farmer George"—Historical Play in Five Acts.
 "The Gunpowder Plot"—Historical Play.
 "Marcus Aurelius"—Historical Play.
 "The Atheists"—Comedy.
 "The Mother-in-Law"—Drama.
 "Madam Fate"—Drama in a Prologue and Four Acts.
 "Madam Destiny."
 "Farmer George" was to have covered the whole reign of George the Third, ending with a scene in which the mad king recovered for a while his reason.

What is an epigram? Every man will tell you that he knows one when he finds it in the pages of an up-to-date novel. But the *Author* has been trying to give a definition of the epigram, and has given up the task in despair. And if the *Author* does not know, who shall attempt the task? Interesting as a definition of the epigram might be, it would be still more exciting to meet the individual who only talks in this form of speech. Modern novelists are very disappointing from this point of view. In fact, they talk just like other people, employing common words and ordinary expressions. Their sayings are as a rule neither pointed nor antithetical when you meet them over the tea-table. And yet, give them a pen and some paper and their language, as Meredith would put it, "wears the nodding plumes of intellectual conceit." "Conceit" to us mortals who cannot even define an epigram. Still, we are willing, on the whole, that this literary fly in amber should continue to baffle and amuse us without the necessity of dissecting it.

CHICAGO UNIVERSITY.

The Annual Register of the University of Chicago for the year from July, 1900, to July, 1901, is a large volume of almost 500 folio pages, and is an object-lesson of the immensity of that wonderful institution, only about ten years old. During that year it had over 3,500 students, under several hundred teachers; and it offered such a variety of courses in every department as to make the reader's mind buzz! There is certainly no lack of opportunity for obtaining all kinds of instruction, wise or otherwise!

Japan continues to be well represented there. One course in the Department of Anthropology is given by Prof. Starr on the subject "Japan," in which "special attention is paid to industrial art and religion." Mr. Shinkishi Hatai, formerly a teacher in the First Koto Gakko, Tokyo, was a Fellow in Neurology, and assisted in laboratory work in that branch.

There were several students from Japan in attendance for one or more terms. In the list of students of the Divinity School, post-graduate, we find the names of Mr. Keiji Ashida, of Osaka, an alumnus of the Kwansei Gakuin, Kobe, Mr. Frank Naotaro Otsuka, of Tsushima; Rev. H. H. Coates and Rev. H. H. Guy, of Tokyo; Mr. Enos Hikoichi Yoshizaki, of Hiroaki; Miss Annie S. Buzzell, of Sendai; Mrs. Mattie A. Guy, of Tokyo; Mr. Suyenoshin Kawashima, of Nagasaki; Mr. Yoshi Kuno, of Tokyo. The last four, however, were "unclassified." And, among the un-

classified students of the undergraduate college proper, we find the name of Mr. Kohei Fukushima, of Tokyo, as well as that of Mr. Herbert E. Collbran, of Seoul, Korea. There may have been others; if so, we missed their names in running through the list of more than 3,500 in all.

LAW CASES.

HORNE VERSUS STONE.

Judgment was given in the Yokohama Chihō Saibansho on Friday, by Judge Matsuda, in the case of Mr. F. W. Horne, of No. 70, in the former Settlement, against Mr. W. S. Stone, of No. 77. Defendant was ordered to pay plaintiff yen 631.56 damages. As already reported, defendant refused to take delivery of six phonographs and six batteries, which plaintiff imported last year to the order of defendant.

RUSO-CHINESE BANK VERSUS MAPLES HOTEL.

In the Yokohama Chihō Saibansho on Friday afternoon, before Judge Yasuda, was heard an action brought by the Russo-Chinese Bank in the former Settlement, Yokohama, against the Maples Hotel on the Bluff, applying for a declaration of bankruptcy. Mr. Nagashima appeared for plaintiffs and Mr. Hirasawa for defendants.

Counsel for plaintiffs claimed payment of yen 3,301.89, which sum the latter owed during the period from the 12th of May, 1899, to the 30th of June this year, and also of a loan of yen 15,000. Counsel for defendants stated that his clients' assets amounted to over yen 60,400, and the liabilities, in which the sums claimed by plaintiffs are included, to over yen 52,000, thus leaving a balance of some yen 8,360. In consequence, continued Counsel, there is no reason for the Maples Hotel to be declared bankrupt. Proceedings were adjourned till Dec. 6th at 11 a.m.

PAUL SCHRAMM v. MITA KANKICHI.

In the Yokohama Chihō Saibansho on Tuesday morning, before Judge Kano, the hearing was resumed of the case, adjourned from Nov. 9th, brought by Messrs. Paul Schramm & Co., 202, Yokohama, against Mr. Mita Kankichi, of Otamachi, Nichome, claiming the payment of yen 1,335.37 for five cases of mixed woollen cloth imported last year in compliance with defendant's order.

Mr. Fujii appeared for plaintiffs and Mr. Inouye for defendant.

Mr. Kobayashi Shintaro, of No. 41, Miyazaki-cho, Yokohama, was called as a witness, and in response to questions from the bench stated that in April this year he left the service of Messrs. Paul Schramm & Co., where he had acted as interpreter and accountant. While in the firm's service he had not been approached by defendant with regard to the present action, though he remembered that plaintiffs had repeatedly asked defendant to take delivery of the goods.

Counsel for plaintiffs stated that so long as a contract existed between the parties there was reason for defendant to take delivery of the goods. Counsel for defendant replied that according to the contract payment was to be made by defendant when the latter took delivery, and it was quite out of the question that plaintiffs should claim payment before delivery of goods was effected. Defendant refused to comply with the plaintiffs' request as the articles differed from sample.

Judgment was delivered in the Yokohama Chihō Saibansho, on Thursday by Judge Kano, in the case of Messrs. Paul Schramm & Co., Yokohama, against Mr. Mita Kankichi of Otamachi.

Plaintiffs' case was dismissed with costs.

SINGER v. ENDO.

Judgment was delivered in the Yokohama Chihō Saibansho on Tuesday, by Judge Kano, in the case of the Singer Manufacturing Company, No. 56, Yokohama, versus Miss Endo Fuji, of No. 160. The appeal of the Company was dismissed with costs.

ESTATE OF LATE Mr. THOMAS WALSH.

In the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho on Wednesday morning, before Judge Yasuda, was heard an application brought by Mr. T. B. Glover, executor of the will of the late Mr. Thomas Walsh, claiming to obtain possession of property left by the deceased gentleman. The executor was represented by Mr. R. Masujima. To prove his client's right to succeed to the property, Counsel stated that the deceased, who was a native of New York, and who once resided in Sannai, Shiba, Tokyo, and died in Florence, Italy, in his will left certain deposits in the Yokohama Specie Bank, which he directed should be given to his executor.

Counsel further urged that as the Specie Bank, in which the deceased's property was deposited, was within the jurisdiction of the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho, the present case ought to be dealt with by the Court, and by way of supplementing his argument, remarked that according to American law in such cases the property of a person whose death took place at a certain place was entitled as a rule to be administered at that place. The case was adjourned *sine die*.

BOX VERSUS PETERSEN.

In the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho on Wednesday afternoon, before Judge Yasuda, the hearing was resumed in the case of a counterclaim advanced by Mr. Thomas Holyoake Box, No. 114, Yamashitacho, against the Petersen Engineering Company, No. 113.

Mr. Sato appeared for plaintiff and Messrs Yano and Harada for defendants.

Owing, however, to the necessity of examining certain documents the action was adjourned till Dec. 16th at 11 a.m.

In former stages of the case, it appeared that the Petersen Engineering Company rented premises to Mr. Box some time ago, but subsequently demanded the evacuation of the premises; which Mr. Box refused on the ground that in his lease there was no clause whereby the occupier was to be ready to evacuate the premises at a moment's notice.

BECKER AND CO. VERSUS JAPAN SEA AND LAND INSURANCE CO.

In the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho on Thursday afternoon, before Judge Kono, was heard an action brought by Messrs. Becker & Co., No. 40, Yamashita-cho, against the Japan Sea and Land Insurance Company in Higashi-ku, Osaka, claiming payment of yen 534.80 damages together with six per cent. interest per annum from the 6th of September last year till the execution of judgment, and also storage fees of yen 81.04.

Mr. Sato appeared for plaintiffs and Mr. Kitashiro for defendants.

Counsel for plaintiffs stated that some 2,006 bags of brown and white sugar amounting in value to yen 14,326 were shipped by the Teito Shokai in Anping, Formosa, to Messrs. Becker & Co. by the steamer *Bankoku Maru*, which arrived at Yokohama on Sept. 6th last year. When landed, it was found that out of the whole consignment 512 bales valued at yen 584 were damaged and from the appearance of the goods it seemed that the sugar had been subjected to the action of water during the voyage.

Counsel for defendants contended that the goods were damaged while being shipped at Anping, and that as the contract provides that goods so shipped would be free from average if damaged under 10 per cent., there was no reason for plaintiffs to make the above claim.

Counsel further asked the Court to summon as witness the Captain of the *Bankoku Maru*. The case was adjourned to either the 17th or 21st of December.

HALL VERSUS HALL.

In the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho on Thursday morning, before Judge Kano, the hearing was resumed of the suit brought by Mrs. Mary E. Hall against Dr. C. H. H. Hall, her husband, asking that he fulfil the promise agreed upon between them.

Plaintiff was represented by Mr. Akiyama and defendant by Mr. Masujima.

Counsel for plaintiff remarked that in August last year defendant promised to give plaintiff yen 5,000 and a monthly allowance of yen 100, as well as 45 shares in the Grand Hotel Co., Ltd., should plaintiff agree to a divorce.

Counsel for defendant stated that though the husband and wife had a talk with regard to the proposed separation yet no agreement was made as to the exact amount of the allowance. For some reason or other the parties had not lived together since then, and in order to support herself plaintiff was now engaged in giving lessons in the French language and has at present some 20 pupils, who pay monthly tuition fees of yen 10 each.

Mr. McIlvor, formerly United States Consul-General in Yokohama, was called as a witness and gave evidence with regard to the law of divorce in America. He deposed that according to the law of the State of Illinois when a husband acts violently towards his wife so as to injure her health, etc., then he has no right to press her to cohabit with him; but so long as his behavior does not prove dangerous in any way he may rightly insist upon the woman living in marital relations with him. The witness further said that when the present dispute arose he tried his best to settle the matter amicably, but without result, and he only indistinctly remembered the fact that 45 shares in the Grand Hotel Company would be given to plaintiff, if the latter agreed to the defendant's proposal.

After inquiries from the bench, Counsel for plaintiff asked the Court to summon Mr. Denison, of the Foreign Office, as a witness and this was acceded to. Proceedings were then adjourned. Mr. J. de Becker acted as Interpreter.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Dr. Goto, Chief of the Formosa Civil Administration Office, arrived at Shimbashi on Friday from Formosa.

During the snow storm in the north on Nov. 24th two steamers and a junk were wrecked off Mutsu province.

Some 60,000 boxes of the well-known Kishu oranges were brought into Yokohama a few days ago—the first of the season's crop.

Mr. J. B. Ames, one of the oldest residents at Bangkok, Chief of Police there from 1864 to 1890, died there on the 29th ult. He was close on 70 years old.

News has been received that with the exception of the Nihon Sekiyu Kaisha (Japan Kerosene Company) all the other kerosene establishments in Echigo have been bought out by the Standard Oil Company.

In Hongkong harbour in November, there were twenty-eight British warships, of all kinds, carrying 193 guns, and representing in the aggregate a tonnage of 77,209, and indicated horse-power of 156,230.

We note that according to Reuter, M. Zeimis has been entrusted with the duty of forming a Greek Cabinet. M. Zeimis was Minister of Justice and (temporarily) of the Interior in the Delyannis Cabinet of 1891.

The following telegram, dated London, 21st Nov., is translated by the *Kobe Herald* from a Kobe vernacular journal:—A political crisis has arisen in Servia and it is reported that an attempt has been made to assassinate Queen Draga.

On Nov. 24th, members of the Yokohama Traders' Guild carried out a long distance race between Yokohama and Kawasaki, a distance of 11 miles. One of the successful runners is said to have covered the distance in one hour 20 minutes.

The Department of Agriculture and Commerce is reported to have received a communication from Belgium to the effect that the highest award

has been given to some Japanese articles exhibited in the International Marine Products Exhibition now open at Brussels.

News to hand says that Marquis Ito and party left Paris on Nov. 20th for Berlin where they arrived the following day. After remaining at the German capital for several days they will proceed to Russia.

The body of the chief bar-tender of the Hongkong Hotel, Joseph Daniel Richards, was found on Nov. 21 in an empty laundry tank situated between the old and new buildings, and forty feet below his bed-room window. The police are investigating the mystery.

As the result of a court-martial recently held at the Sasebo Admiralty, it was announced on Nov. 11th that Captain Torinosu, who was in command of No. 47 torpedo-boat when she stranded on the 12th of July last year on the occasion of her trial trip, has been sentenced to undergo minor imprisonment for five days.

Saturday's football game was not very interesting, being too one-sided even for a pick-up contest. The White team scored four goals, three of which were kicked by Strome, who played a very good game at centre; while Cartwright scored the only goal made by the Red contingent.

In connection with the proposed opening of a Sugar Bureau in South Formosa next year, the Formosan Government will shortly dispatch several officials to Hawaii for the purpose of inspecting the sugar industry there. It may be added that the Island Authorities have asked the Treasury for an appropriation of yen 149,000 for the next fiscal year in order to carry on the undertaking.

Mr. Nakahashi, President of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, arrived at Nagasaki on Nov. 25th from Shanghai, whither he had proceeded for the purpose of inspecting the company's business on the Yangtze. While there, he said that the Shanghai branch would be opened on Dec. 1st and that in point of cargo and number of passengers the company occupied third rank among the various Powers whose steamers are plying on that great river.

At a special meeting of the Narita Railway Company held on Nov. 24th a resolution was passed that Mr. Ogura, President of the Company, should be persuaded to resign; that a sum of over yen 38,000 spent by the Company for various purposes should be made good by Mr. Ogura, and that the shareholders be asked to pay a call of yen 2½ per share in February next. The company will convene a special general meeting on Dec. 4th when the above resolutions will be discussed.

Several days ago, the Italian Minister in Tokyo sent a note to Mr. Ikariyama, Chief of the Kagachō Police Station, Yokohama, through the Kanagawa Prefectural Office to the effect that the Italian Consulate was prevented from catching fire on the occasion of the destruction of the Oriental Hotel by the prompt steps taken by Mr. Ikariyama, who also so directed his subordinates that important documents kept in the Consulate were all taken to a place of safety.

According to the *Genealogical Magazine*, Henry Edward Marie Taaffe, Viscount Taaffe of Corren, in the Peerage of Ireland, claims the right to vote at the elections of representative Peers for Ireland, although an Austrian subject. The Lord Chancellor is considering the claim. The family of Taaffe has been long settled in Austria. Lord Fairfax, of Philadelphia, U.S.A., is also taking steps to prove his right to his Peerage.

Following the example set by the *Jiji Shimpō*, under whose auspices a long distance race was recently held on the former racecourse at Uyenō Park, the *Osaka Mainichi Shimbun* will carry out a long distance race on Dec. 15th at the town of Sakai. It is interesting to learn in this connection that the people of Osaka and the neighbour-

ing districts entertain an idea of promoting a race between the Tokyo and Osaka champions some time next year at either Tokyo or Osaka, and that the Japanese residents and natives of Korea have likewise proposed to send representatives to the second race organized by the *Jiji*.

Close on the heels of the news that the drivers in charge of the Odawara Electric Railway went on strike the other day comes information that a number of workmen employed by the company struck work on the evening of Nov. 24th, the result being that business was partially interrupted. Having disregarded the advice of the police several ringleaders were arrested.

The value of coal exported from Moji, Nagasaki, Shimomoseki and Kuchinotsu during the first half of November amounted to over yen 348,000, the total for this year reaching over yen 14,044,000. Rice imported into Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji and Shimomoseki during the first half of the current month is valued at over 84,000; making a total of over yen 10,849,000.

It is interesting to read in a Tokyo journal that recently Admiral Dewey sent a note of thanks to Mr. Sakurai Masatsuku, of Arakimachi, Yotsuya, Tokyo, to the effect that a sword presented by the latter gentleman had been duly received by the Admiral through Dr. George H. Chiltern (?) and that the blade was one of the finest the gallant officer had ever seen. He added that the present would be treated as one of the treasures of his family. It may be mentioned that Mr. Sakurai is a great admirer of the ancient methods of Japanese swordsmiths and is doing all he can to revive them.

With a view to adjusting the national finances, the Japanese Government is reported to have resolved not to grant subsidies to various undertakings and establishments from the next fiscal year, and a bill to that effect will be brought up in the coming session of the Imperial Diet for approval. In this connection, Tokyo papers say that with the exception of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the Nippon Railway Company, and the Soul-Fusan Railway Company, with which enterprises the Government has already entered into agreements granting subsidies for a certain period of years, all concerns will cease to receive grants.

The cricket match between Shanghai and the Straits concluded at Hongkong on Nov. 16th and was won by Shanghai by a leg-bye. The Straits, as already reported, had made 105 first innings and 230 in the second, Shanghai scoring 192 in the first innings and having thus only 109 to make to win. In the second innings Shanghai scored 110 for nine wickets, the last ball being a leg-bye. In the Hongkong-Shanghai match the former made 230 in the first and 157 in the second innings, Shanghai scoring 239 in the first and 149 in the second innings, winning by seven wickets. In Swimming, V. Lanning (Shanghai) beat the Hongkong champion, Alves, easily. In Golf, McMurtrey for Hongkong beat Mann for Shanghai by eight. In the Lawn Tennis Singles, Shanghai v. the Straits, Ramsay beat Green 6 to 6, 7 to 5, 7 to 5, 6 to 3.

The *Kobe Herald* on Friday announced that advices had been received by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson, & Co., of the death of Mr. C. Z. Ede, of their Shanghai office. Death was due to peritonitis. As an enthusiastic yachtsman Mr. Ede took a leading part in organizing the Kobe Canoe and Dinghy Club and also in the Kobe Yacht Club during its comparatively short existence. While in Kobe, too, he rendered good service on several occasions in watching and advancing the interests of more than one local institution, setting an example of public-spiritedness which established a claim to the gratitude of all who have the well-being of that town at heart. Mr. Ede left Japan for a run home about three years ago, and on returning was appointed to the Shanghai office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co. He was not more than thirty-seven years of age.

CHINA AND THE SOUTH.

The death took place on Nov. 9th of Mgr. Van Camelbecke, Bishop of Eastern Cochin-China.

Within a period of eight days the native guard shot two magnificent tigers in the outskirts of the town of Sontai in Tongking.

Sir Henry Blake, Governor of Hongkong, laid the foundation stone of the Tung Wah Infectious Diseases Hospital at Hongkong on Nov. 18th.

The Singapore Municipal loan of \$1,000,000 at 5 per cent. was oversubscribed and allotments were made at rates varying from 1½ to 4½ per cent. premium.

H.M. cruiser *Cressy* arrived at Singapore on the morning of Nov. 16th. The *Cressy* is a new armoured cruiser of 12,000 tons displacement and 21 knots' speed.

Hongkong is threatened with a water famine. There is no prospect of rain. On half supply the colony may go on till May; on full supply not longer than February.

3822 rates were destroyed and paid for by the Sanitary Department in Hongkong during October. The total number from 1st January to 31st October is 66,478.

Hongkong papers state that the U.S. Commission in the Philippines is determined to adopt more aggressive measures towards treason, rebellion, and sedition in the Archipelago.

A new illustrated magazine, *East of Asia*, to be issued jointly by the *N.-C. Daily News* and the *Ostasiatische Lloyd* is announced. There will be an English and a German edition and the first number will appear in December.

Rear-Admiral Grenfell arrived at Hongkong on Nov. 8th. from England in the P. and O. steamer *Ballaarat* to succeed Admiral Sir James Bruce. About 5 p.m. he went on board his flagship, *Barfleur* on which his flag was hoisted, when he was saluted by the men of-war in port.

The *Singapore Free Press* says:—Admiral of the Fleet Sir Henry Keppel will arrive in Singapore by the steamer *Chusan* about the 19th November. It is more his affection for the well-known scenes of his earlier years than dislike of the rigours of an English winter that brings the genial old Admiral out again to this place.

Sir Ernest Satow left Shanghai on Nov. 19th in H.M.S. *Handy* for Woosung, where he would join the *Talbot*, which takes him to Nanking. Thence he goes in the *Britomart* to Hankow. On his return Sir Ernest will go direct through Woosung to the north, without calling at Shanghai.

The eldest son and heir of the chief Prince of the powerful league of Khakha Mongols, Na Yen-t'u, arrived at Shanghai from the North on Nov. 16th accompanied by a modest suite, with the intention of visiting the various Treaty ports along the maritime coast, after which it is quite possible that the young Mongol Prince will visit Japan—as a trial trip. If the tour pleases him the Prince will go to Europe for his Grand Tour in the spring of next year.

An Imperial Decree issued at Kaifong on Nov. 14th, administered the following rebuke: "We were handed this morning a memorial from one Wang Lien, a formerly cashiered Provincial Treasurer. Within this memorial were many sentences contrary to etiquette and lacking in the respect and reverence due to the Throne. We now command that, from henceforth, cashiered officials shall not be permitted to present memorials to the Throne any more."

The Chair of Chinese Language and Literature at the St. Petersburg University has been filled by the appointment of M. Popov, late Consul-General and First Dragoman of the Russian Mission at Peking. The chair has been long vacant, as Russia, in spite of her long commercial connection

with China, extending over centuries, was unable to supply a single savant who was sufficiently acquainted with the Chinese language, and for some time the few students who took any interest in the subject had to rely on the occasional services of a subordinate member of the Chinese Embassy in Russia.

A Chinan, capital of Shantung, official dispatch published in Shanghai on Nov. 20th stated that, having failed in obtaining the permission of the Throne to refuse the Viceroyalty of Chihli, H.E. Yuan Shih-k'ai has issued instructions to his personal staff, who are to follow H.E. to Chihli, to be ready to leave Chinan for Peking on the 21st inst. The likeliest place where Viceroy-designate Yuan Shih-k'ai will take over his seals of office is Peking—not Paoting—as the acting Viceroy, the Provincial Treasurer Chou Fu, is at the former city, having been summoned there upon the death of the late Li Hung-chang.

The death of Mr. Lawrence Miall, second son of Professor L. C. Miall, of the Yorkshire College, Leeds, occurred on 5th September whilst travelling between Singapore and the Red Sea. Mr. Miall, who was only 23 years of age, was a young gentleman of considerable promise. After studying at the Yorkshire College, and taking the B.Sc. degree of Victoria University, he went to St. John's, Cambridge, but had to relinquish further study on account of failing eyesight. He came out to China as a newspaper correspondent in connexion with the Boxer troubles and was for some months on the staff of the *N.-C. Daily News*.

It is stated that the late President of the Board of Punishments, Hsueh Yun-sheng, was connected almost all his life with that Board, having begun his official life as a 3rd-class secretary of that Board and finally rising to the highest position in it. Hsueh Yun-sheng was during his lifetime considered the standard authority on Chinese law, which he doubtless deserved, and for many years had been engaged on "A Commentary on the Laws of the Ta Ts'ing (the pre-Manchu) dynasty," consisting of some eighty odd volumes, which will undoubtedly be considered the standard law commentary of the country. It is stated that the late President had just completed a supplementary volume when he died.

A reception was given on Nov. 18th on board the Osaka Shosen Kaisha steamer *Tachang Maru*, which is intended to ply on the Yangtze river, where there are now five of the company's steamers engaged. Various speeches were delivered in the course of which it was stated that the ship was built of steel and was laid down in the Mitsu Bishi yard at Nagasaki on the 3rd of August, 1900. Her dimensions are: length between perpendiculars, 283 feet; beam, 39 feet 6 inches; breadth of upper deck, 48 feet; draught, 12 feet 4 inches. Her gross and net tonnage are 2,712 and 1,681 respectively, and her indicated horse power 2,200. With a boiler pressure of 180 lbs. her average speed is 12 knots, and on her trial trip, with forced draught, she developed a speed of 13.3 knots. She is a twin-screw steamer and her engines are of the triple expansion, surface condensing type.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

The result of the New York and San Francisco elections for Mayor is an unqualified victory for the cause of clean government. In the former city Mr. Seth Low, the citizens' candidate, who was opposed by Tammany, was returned by a plurality of 30,000 votes, while in San Francisco, Mr. Eugene F. Schmitz, the Union Labour representative, was elected by 14,591 votes against 12,256 given for Mr. Asa R. Wells, Republican, and 8,646 for Mr. J. S. Tobin, Democrat.

General Luke E. Wright, the member of the Philippine Commission who has been appointed Vice-Governor of the islands to take the place of the Governor in case the latter is incapacitated, is a veteran of the Civil War, 54 years old, and was a distinguished member of the Tennessee Bar before going to the Philippines in the early part

of last year, and one of the best-known lawyers through all the South. He was educated at the University of Mississippi and entered the Confederate Army at an early age, serving as a private throughout the war. General Wright has been a life-long Democrat and was a delegate to the national conventions of 1876 and 1884.

The overthrow of Tammany Hall has seemingly aroused a feeling of almost national exultation in the States. Messrs Low and Jerome are in perfect harmony, and the general opinion is that New York is on the verge of a political house-cleaning such as the great municipality has never known before. Complete unofficial returns from Greater York give Mr. Seth Low for Mayor 294,902 and New Mr. Edward M. Shepard (D.) 265,128, making Low's plurality 29,864. E. M. Grout, fusionist candidate for Controller, received 299,713 votes, and William Ladd, Democrat, 254,738, making the plurality of the fusionist 44,976. Unofficial returns from every election district in New York country give William Travers Jerome, fusionist, a lead of 15,880 over Henry W. Unger (D.) in the race for the District Attorneyship. The vote of the two was:—Jerome 163,999; Unger, 148,079.

A table prepared by the Director of the U.S. Mint shows that the coinage of gold for the world during the last calendar year was \$354,936,497, a decrease from \$466,110,614 for the preceding year. The coinage of silver was \$177,011,902, an increase over the preceding year of \$10,884,938. The coinage of gold and silver for the principal countries for the years 1899 and 1900 was as follows:—

	GOLD.	
	1899.	1900.
United States.....	\$111,244,220	\$99,272,943
Great Britain.....	43,852,085	63,766,609
Russia	194,481,077	83,221,525
Germany	33,628,453	34,680,396
	SILVER.	
	1899.	1900.
United States.....	\$26,061,520	\$36,345,371
Great Britain.....	7,910,885	10,107,818
Russia	20,967,769	3,496,971
Germany	4,346,302	5,645,281

President Hutin, of the Panama Canal Company has finally submitted to Admiral Walker, the head of the Isthmian Canal Commission, a proposition on behalf of his company for the acquisition of all its rights by the United States Government. The Panama Company has been restrained up to this moment from submitting a direct proposition owing to a clause in the concession which it holds from the Government of Colombia, which prescribes forfeiture of the concession as a penalty for the making of an effort by the company to transfer its rights to another Government. The company's agents there have been obliged to act with extreme caution in making overtures, but in some way the Colombian Government has been induced to wink at this technical violation of the concession. Its terms are not yet disclosed and it is probable that they will not be until the Isthmian Canal Commission publishes its report. It is understood, however, that they are considerably more favourable to the U.S. Government than were the figures made to the President three years ago.

According to *Leslie's Monthly*, maxinite, recently adopted by the U.S. Government, has satisfactorily stood every test to which it has been subjected. It is very inexpensive of manufacture, has a fusion point below the temperature of boiling water, cannot be exploded from ignition, and, indeed, cannot be heated hot enough to explode, for it will boil away like water without exploding. It is, therefore, perfectly safe to melt over an open fire for filling projectiles, in the same manner that asphalt is melted in a street cauldron. Should the material by any chance catch fire it would simply burn away like asphalt, without exploding. When cast into shells it not only solidifies into a dense, hard, incompressible mass on cooling, but it expands and sets hard upon the walls of the projectile, like sulphur. That is to say, it expands in the same way as water does

in freezing. When a shell filled with it strikes armour-plate the maxinite does not shift a particle, and it so insensitive that it not only stands the shock of penetration of the thickest armour-plate which the shell itself can go through, but it will not explode, even if the projectile breaks upon the plate.

Lieut.-General Miles has adopted the following arrangements for sending troops to the Philippines to replace the four regiments of short-term men which are to be brought home within the next few months: Two battalions of the Twenty-eighth Infantry to sail from San Francisco on the *Grant* on the 15th Nov.; one battalion of the Twenty-eighth Infantry to sail from San Francisco on the *Harren* December 1st; a squadron of the Eleventh Cavalry to sail from San Francisco about December 15th, on a transport not yet selected; a squadron of the Eleventh Cavalry, stationed at Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, to sail from New York on the *Crook* about December 1st, and a squadron of the Eleventh Cavalry, stationed at Fort Myer, Virginia, to sail from New York on the *Buford* January 15th. In addition to these troops it is proposed also to send a large number of recruits for the purpose of filling the quotas of depleted regiments in the Philippines. The Eleventh Cavalry and the Twenty-eighth Infantry aggregate about 2400 men, and the present plan is to send out with them about the same number of recruits, thus providing nearly 5000 fresh soldiers for the relief of those coming home.

The majority report of the U.S. Naval Board, headed by Rear-Admiral Taylor, which has prepared plans for the proposed new naval station at Olongapo, P.I., shows that the station may cost the Government \$19,359,500, exclusive of defensive works, signal stations, water supply, coaling station, magazines, hospital, encampment grounds and a native village under the control of the naval authorities, which it is proposed to provide for the workmen who will be employed regularly at the Olongapo dock-yards. The board recommends that, in addition to the four prominent points selected for the defensive works by Admiral Remey's board—Silanguin islands, at the entrance of Port Silanguin; the point on the west side of the entrance to Subig bay; Grandee island, at the mid-entrance, and Point Ilian, on the east side of Subig bay entrance—that another fort be located to protect the landing in Calaguaquin bay, on the west coast of Zambeles province, and that the mountain passes leading to the naval reservation on the north and east be fortified. The board's estimate for equipping the station for the efficient work of repairing and outfitting vessels, pending general development, is \$12,903,500. The report concludes with a statement that much of the material for the station must come from the United States, though a good part of it can be obtained at Hongkong.

Judge Kohlsaat, of the United States Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois, recently granted an injunction to prevent certain strikers from interfering with the property or the employees of a manufacturing company by establishing pickets about the premises of the company and by attempts at intimidation. In the case before him (*Allis-Chalmers Company vs. Reliable Lodge et al.*), reported in the *Chicago Legal News*, Judge Kohlsaat laid down the following doctrine as to the limits of the rights of workmen: "It is the undoubted right of workmen to quit work severally or in a body so long as the act does not come within the rule against conspiracies to injure the property of another. They may also use peaceable means in persuading others to join them in carrying out the strike subject to the above rule. Both of these rights, however, must be exercised in such a manner as not to otherwise interfere with the right of every man to run his own business in his own way, provided he keeps within the law in so doing, or the right of every man to work or not to work, to strike or not to strike, to join a union or not, as he thinks best. In other words, a man may decide his own course and hold himself to certain rules, but he can not impose those rules or that course upon the conduct of any other man

against his wish any more than he can place fetters upon his hands or shackles upon his feet. And when, as in the case at bar, the attempt is made through intimidation and acts of violence to effect this end it is tyranny of the most despotic character—it is civil war—it is treason to the principles of this and almost every other Government."

In the revised figures of Government receipts for the last fiscal year, as given in the annual report of the Treasurer of the United States, there is a slight increase as compared with the amount given out at the close of the fiscal year. The revised statistics give a total of \$587,685,337 for receipts and \$509,967,353 for expenditures, showing an excess of receipts amounting to \$77,717,984. The receipts for the current fiscal year keep well in excess of the expenditures. A surplus of over \$9,300,000 is shown for the month of October. For the first four months of the current fiscal year the receipts amounted to \$191,980,841 and the expenditures to \$164,499,824 showing an excess of receipts amounting to \$27,481,017. If this rate should be kept up during the remainder of the fiscal year, it will be seen, the surplus of the last fiscal year would be exceeded by that for the current one. It is evident, therefore, that the problem of the surplus is one that must be dealt with in the near future. Meanwhile Mr. Secretary Gage, who has been observing the situation of the Treasury with attention, has decided to relieve the drain on the circulation involved in the piling up of the surplus. With this object in view he has announced a resumption of the purchase of bonds on terms substantially the same as those offered under the last call. The bonds are to be accepted at prices to yield the Government interest as follows, namely, on the 3 per cent. bonds of 1908-1918, 5 per cent. bonds of 1904 and 4 per cent. bonds of 1907 to yield 1.726, and on the 4 per cents of 1925 to yield 1.906. Mr. Gage, in explanation of this step, remarks *Bradstreets*, says that the circulation of the country could not long stand the drain resulting from the rolling up of the surplus without being seriously affected, and he has resolved to liberate some of the Government cash holdings by means of bond purchases, instead of increasing the deposits in the national bank depositaries. The offer is made subject to withdrawal without previous notice.

There was an intensely dramatic scene in the Cathedral of the Holy Name, Chicago, on Nov. 2nd, when, in the presence of fully 1,000 parishioners, Jeremiah J. Crowley, an excommunicated Roman Catholic priest, was publicly humiliated by order of the authorities of the church. Father Crowley had entered the church unobserved, passing up the centre aisle, and had taken a seat almost under the pulpit. Solemn high mass was being celebrated at the time. When the presence of Father Crowley became known Rev. Francis J. Barry, chancellor of the archdiocese of Chicago, was hurriedly sent for. Upon entering the cathedral he went straight to the seat where the excommunicated clergyman was kneeling and ordered him to leave the church. Father Crowley refused to go, saying:—"Put me out if you dare!" The strain was intense, and one woman in the congregation fainted. There was no resort to force, however. Chancellor Barry signalled to a man in the choir loft and the sound of the organ ceased and the singing of the choir was hushed. The priests on the altar stopped the solemn service at the end of the Gloria, and walked to the benches and laid aside their golden vestments. Then the altar boys marched out of the sanctuary through a side door and the priests, clad in their cassocks, followed. The next moment the hundreds of incandescent lights in the vaulted arches were extinguished and the candlelights on the altar were put out. The strain was broken when Chancellor Barry appeared in the pulpit and said:—"Owing to the presence in this sacred edifice of an excommunicated priest solemn high mass has been suspended. We will proceed with low mass." No sermon was delivered, however, and the mass was at an end before the congregation was calm again. The parishioners lingered around the cathedral and watched the deposed priest as he hurried away. None spoke to him.

EUROPEAN NOTES.

A Marseilles fish wife has gained the great lottery prize of £8,000.

The Academy of Science (says the *Paris Figaro*) has published some alarming statistics of the ravages caused in France by the abuse of absinthe, which is said to have been responsible for 15,000 crimes or misdemeanours, 16,000 cases of lunacy, 1,800 suicides, and 30,000 cases of tuberculosis.

Twelve thousand native oysters from the Pye-fleet estuary of the Colne were ordered for the annual oyster feast at Colchester this year. Among the guests were the Minister of Agriculture (the Right Hon. R. W. Hanbury, M.P.), Gen. Sir William Gatacre, Capt. Sycamore (of the *Shamrock*), and the Lord Mayor of London.

The *chef* of the late Empress Frederick, who served at Cronberg in that capacity for five years, has been summoned to Berlin, where he will enter the service of the Kaiser. Paul Garlin, who is a Frenchman, had the good fortune (says the *Figaro*) to earn a high eulogium from King Edward VII. on the occasion of the fêtes organised by the Prince de Sagan.

It appears that Musolino, the Italian brigand, whose capture has caused so much excitement in Rome, is young both in years and in the time spent as a bandit, although it is declared that some forty persons have fallen victims to his cruelty. Three years ago, when he was but twenty-three, he quarrelled with a man and was tried for murder, and sentenced to a long term of imprisonment.

A London builder, who has paid insurance premiums for 40 years, and whose premises were recently destroyed by fire, sent in his claim to the insurance company for £7,500. The company offered him £6,000 to settle the matter. "No," replied the builder, "when I take a ticket to Brighton, I don't expect to have to get out at East Croydon." This businesslike metaphor had its effect.

A notice from the Inland Revenue authorities was recently sent to Major Rasch, M.P., informing him that his son, Lieut. Rasch, had not renewed his gun licence. A characteristic reply was sent by the Major as follows:—"Woodhill, Danbury, Essex.—Sir, The gentleman in question is using a gun in South Africa, for which, oddly enough, no licence is required.—Yours faithfully, (Signed) Fred. Cane Rasch.

Governor Grey, in his annual report of the Falkland Islands, remarks that during the year six ships put into port in distress. Of these, a Chilean vessel had a cargo of coke and sulphuric acid carried in iron drums. The acid had eaten through the drums, and consequently it all leaked out. The drums were packed in chalk, and the sulphuric acid acting chemically on this, formed carbonic acid gas. During the voyage the hatches blew off. Eventually most of the acid remained at the bottom of the ship, and damaged the iron frames so seriously that she could not continue her voyage.

News has arrived of the death of a gallant young officer, Captain Basil Culverhouse de Gex, of the Lancashire Fusiliers, who has succumbed to injuries inflicted by a lion while out hunting. Captain de Gex was specially detailed for duty with the Uganda Punitive Force, and had been engaged in the campaign against the Mad Mullah. He was in his twenty-ninth year, and joined the East Lancashire Regiment in January, 1893, became Lieutenant three years later, and was promoted to Captain in the Lancashire Fusiliers in June of last year. He served with the Chitral Relief Force, and received the medal and clasp.

Formerly prison life in Scotland was sometimes a free-and-easy arrangement, as is recalled by a chaplain in an article in the *People's Friend*. A new Inspector of Prisons had been appointed, and on arriving at his first destination, a prison on the western seaboard of Scotland, he inquired

of the solitary warder as to whether the Governor was within. "No, sir," said the warder, "he's away fishing." "Oh, indeed," said the inspector. "Well, I'll see the prisoners." "There is only one, sir," returned the warder. "Very well, let me see him." "Him! He's out, sir." "Out? The prisoner out? Has he escaped?" "Oh, no, sir; he's with the Governor at the fishing carrying the bag."

The annual revision of the War Fund stored up in the Julius Tower at Spandau has just taken place. The fund (says the *Daily News* Berlin correspondent) consists of a sum of six million pounds in coined gold, and there it has been lying, without earning a penny of interest, since 1874. During the long interval, taking the customary rate of interest at 3½ per cent, an equal sum has been lost in this way. The gold is contained in 1,200 cases, each containing £5,000, and the chests are kept in vaults, the walls of which are several yards thick. Three heavy doors lead into them, and six different keys are necessary to unlock them. Day and night a military patrol guards the Tower in the centre of the Citadel, which is surrounded by the River Havel. The vault itself can only be entered by the Revision Commission.

If wheat-growing is to become a lost industry in England, it will not be the fault of the British farmer. All manner of practical experiments are being carried out, with a view to discover, if possible, some way of escape from the impending doom. The latest effort in Cheshire had for its object to ascertain whether the imported small, hard grain which millers are compelled to mix with English wheat, to suit the taste for white bread, cannot be grown in England. To decide this question, half an acre was sown with English square-head wheat, and an equal area with Kansas seed, the two plots receiving exactly the same treatment. Unfortunately, the outcome of this interesting experiment will not bring much comfort to our agriculturists. The Kansas sowing yielded very little both in grain and straw than the hard-head wheat did, and even if the former, after being ground into flour, fetches a slightly higher price per bushel, that gain will not compensate for the loss in bulk. It is possible, however, that better results may attend similar experiments with other foreign wheats, or that British consumers may swing round to a preference for the slightly tinted bread with which their fore-fathers were perfectly satisfied. It is quite as nutritious, more easy of digestion when properly baked, has the true wheaten flavour, and should be a little cheaper. In Yorkshire, where most cottagers bake their own bread, very little foreign wheat is used.

Sir William Gatacre, when distributing prizes to the Colchester Rifle Club, made some very interesting remarks. He referred to the advantages that would accrue to both rifle clubs and to the Government if the clubs were made into reserve companies for Volunteers, and he suggested that they would be excellent institutions for men who were able to give up a certain amount of time to practising rifle shooting, but who could not afford the time necessary to become ordinary Volunteers, and he also suggested that such clubs should have Government support. He maintained that such a system would provide a most valuable nucleus of sharpshooters to assist the Army in repelling invasion. Such clubs, he said, would be of great value as a deterrent force, but would have to be organised as a fighting unit. The danger of giving an undue and fictitious importance to these rifle clubs is, however, a matter for serious consideration, remarks the *Globe*. However good a shot a man may be, without proper discipline he loses his proper fighting value. It is unwise to point to the Boers as a case in point of an undisciplined force being able to hold in check a large army of disciplined troops. For, in the first place, the country in South Africa is very different to what we have at home, and secondly, had the Boers been properly disciplined and been able to take due advantage of the many opportunities given them, it is extremely doubtful if the British would hold the commanding position in South Africa

that they do at present. Undisciplined valour is an excellent thing, no doubt, but it must eventually break down when opposed by steady discipline and determination.

CORRESPONDENCE.

AN UNSEEMLY INCIDENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—May I be permitted to mention, and to give publicity to, an incident which occurred yesterday near the Azabu Church, at the funeral of the late Mrs. Meacham? There were quite a number of friends present at the service, and they had formed into line in the roadway outside the church, and started for the Aoyama Cemetery. The procession had proceeded but a little way when the voices of a betto and running footman were heard, shouting and calling to clear the way, and a carriage was driven through the line of friends, and the procession broken up near the Azabu Church. There are several turnings very near together, and the hearse and pall bearers had turned out into the main road; but in addition to having broken through the procession lower down, the running footman passed a second time between the friends, spreading his hands and shouting to clear the way, and the carriage was again driven through the procession, this time actually in the immediate rear of the hearse, thus cutting off the hearse and pall-bearers from the entire line of following friends, and the pall bearers on the right side had to press up close to the hearse to avoid being struck, and even then the wheels of the carriage almost brushed against their coat sleeves.

I will make no comment upon this unseemly incident, leaving the matter to the judgement of your readers; but I will say that the calling and shouting and deliberate breaking up of a funeral procession into three sections, by twice passing through its ranks, and cutting off the hearse and pall bearers, made up an incident which created a very painful impression. If it had been a foreigner who had done this we should never have heard the last of it. The carriage was evidently that of a personage of some rank, as quite a number of retainers in *jinrikisha* were following in attendance, and the funeral procession was disorganised and had to pause in order to allow the friends to dress up into line before proceeding on their way to the Aoyama Cemetery.

I am, Sir, yours very truly,

FRANCIS STANILAND.

WILL ADAMS' GRAVE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—In your leading article of to-day you allude to "Dr. Riess' conclusion that Will Adams died at Hirado, and that the strong probability is that he was buried there also." You point to the difficulty of accounting for the existence of his tomb at Hemi, unless he was actually buried there. For your first proposition is: "It seems to us rational and reasonable to conclude that where his sepulchre stands there also lies his dust." You may be quite sure that nobody doubts the soundness of such a commonplace proposition in the abstract. The question is only whether there are not exceptions to this rule and whether Adams' "grave" is not one of them. Now you need only go to the beautifully situated cemetery at the back of Ueno Park and, among the thousands of graves, find those of Mr. Ramsay and Dr. Geerts. Both are well kept, and the inscriptions on the tombstones run:—

- (1) "In Memory of G. E. O. Ramsay
Master Mariner
This Stone is erected by his Pupils
In Token of Esteem and Admiration
for his Sterling Qualities."
- (2) "In loving and grateful Remembrance
of
Dr. A. F. C. Geerts
Born at Oudendyk, Holland.
The Meritorious Promoter
of
Pharmacy and Hygiene in Japan
Who died at Yokohama 30th August 1883.
Erected by his Japanese Pupils and Friends."

I am quite convinced that every foreign visitor who reads these inscriptions will be quite sure that the remains of these two gentlemen must have found their resting places underneath. However there are still people living who were present when Mr. Ramsay was buried at Yokohama cemetery, while the same may be easily attested about Dr. Geerts' funeral who has left a family in Yokohama. In Aoyama cemetery you may also find an inscription in honour of Kim Yoku, the Korean, who was murdered in Shanghai more than 7 years ago. These instances may suffice to prove, that in a

country where cenotaphs are used as places of worship and memory, your apparently self-evident proposition, "that where his sepulchre stands... there also lies his dust," is by no means of reliable strength.

That Adams died at, or very close to, Hirado, I think is an unavoidable conclusion for everyone who knows the evidence brought forth on this point. Only six days after his death (May 22nd, 1620) Richard Cocks and William Eaton, having been made executors of his estate, drew up an inventory of his possessions at Hirado. If Adams had died at Hemimura, it would have taken thirty days for the sorrowful news to reach them. Besides on the first occasion offered, Cocks took Adams' *katana* and *wakizashi* to his son Joseph (Dec. 29th, 1621); "where were tears shed at delivery." The fact of this handing over the most precious parts of Adams' personal apparel so long after his death and the impression caused thereby throw much light upon the problem of Adams' place of death.

You say: "Surely if he died at Hirado, there could not have been any sufficient reason for carrying his remains to Hemi and interring them there." I quite agree with you on this point, but in my essay in the Transactions of the Asiatic Society I have tried to prove that there was even no possibility of conveying the remains of Adams from the harbour of Hirado to Hemimura for many months after his death.

Not the dust of Will Adams but his memory is, in my opinion, connected with the monument at Hemimura.

I have the honour to be yours truly,

LUDWIG RIESS.

(Of course that is all very reasonable, but how are we to account for the tomb at Hemimura? By whom was it erected? If some light could be thrown upon that point, a conclusion could be speedily reached.—Ed. J. M.)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—You have dropped a line out of my letter on "Will Adams' grave." It should run thus "...at Hirado, and that Adams died May 22nd 1620. But *Needson had died in March of the same year presumably at Hirado...*" The words underlined have been omitted in your printing of my letter.

Yours very faithfully,

ARMINE T. KING.

11, Sakae-cho, Shiba, Tokyo, Nov. 22nd, 1901.

TRAIN ROBBERIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—I beg of you to be kind enough to publish the following in your paper for the benefit of future foreigners travelling by train in the vicinity of Yokohama and Tokyo, and also if possible, to bring to the notice of the Japanese authorities the systematic robberies which are taking place on the railways in those neighbourhoods.

On Monday, 11th November, I was returning from Nikko to Yokohama by the 8.40 a.m. train and had with me an English leather kit-bag which was locked, also a wicker Japanese basket which was also locked. Both of these articles were placed in the brake van. On arrival at my hotel at Yokohama I found that three things had been extracted from the basket, and that the kit-bag had received so severe a wrench that it was almost impossible to undo it. The articles were not of much value except a coloured silk regimental sash, a thing which is hard to replace in the East and which one does not care for others to get hold of. I wrote to the authorities about the matter, but having been away from Yokohama cannot say whether any reply has come or not. However, I think by giving publicity to this letter, future travellers to or from Nikko will be chary about putting articles of value in brake vans.

Yours faithfully,

A BRITISH OFFICER.

November 23rd, 1901.

P.S.—I should have said in the above that I have since heard of two or three cases similar to mine and occurring between the same places.

PROFESSOR VIRCHOW'S EIGHTIETH BIRTHDAY.

(FROM "THE TIMES" CORRESPONDENT.)

Berlin, Oct. 13.

The anniversary now being celebrated in Berlin is one which is calculated to impress the whole civilized world. Since the death of Goethe there has probably been no date in the history of the German intellectual world which makes a stronger appeal to the gratitude, the admiration, and the devotion of mankind than this, on which Rudolf Virchow completes the 80th year of his laborious and beneficent life. What took place in Berlin yesterday was

calculated to bring home to the most ignorant and apathetic the immense debt which humanity, in spite of modern cooperation or modern specialism, still owes to the genius and to the labours of individuals who are gifted far beyond their fellow-men in respect of character and talents. The history of Professor Virchow's life and work forms one of the grandest illustrations of the triumph achieved over every obstacle by genius manifested in infinite labour and guided by absolute love of truth and by dauntless courage. The annals of British science can fortunately in our times exhibit instances of similar labours, and comparable achievements in the same or in other fields.

Yet the history of Professor Virchow's life is almost unique in the spectacle which it affords of a great pioneer of science, who, as he broke new ground, was able not only to see the fruits of his labours applied for the benefit of his country-men and of the world, but was himself privileged to construct and superintend the scientific, the political, and the municipal machinery by which the practical benefit of his achievements was placed at the service of humanity. Yesterday, on the eve of his birthday, men of all German parties were engaged in paying tributes to the life-work of Professor Virchow as the foremost representative of modern medical science, as the benefactor of his country and of the world, and as the dauntless political and municipal reformer.

The history of Professor Virchow's life, from his birth in 1821 as the son of a small shopkeeper and farmer in the village of Schievelbein, Pomerania, has often been told. Till the age of 13 he was educated at the *Volksschule* of his native village; at 17 he passed his "leaving examination" at the Gymnasium Köslin, and immediately afterwards proceeded to Berlin to study medicine. He graduated as doctor in 1843, and became assistant-professor at the Berlin Charity Hospital. In the spring of 1848 he was the junior member of a Government Commission sent to investigate an epidemic of typhus caused by famine among the handloom weavers of the Silesian highlands, and the result of his studies, which he embodied in a brilliant and impassioned report, gave a permanent direction both to his scientific and to his political career. He became a life-long student of pathology and an ardent German Democrat. His political attitude in 1848-49 led to his expulsion from his Berlin chair. He accepted a call to the University of Würzburg, and there he did some of the most brilliant work of his whole life, gathered round him a coterie of gifted fellow workers, and raised the little University into the front rank of medical schools. It was during his sojourn at Würzburg that he laid the foundations of his cellular system of pathology—*omnis cellula a cellula*—by which he speedily supplanted the previous orthodox theory of *hæmatopathology*. In 1839 Schleiden and Schwann had demonstrated the applicability of the new theory of cells to animal and vegetable life; Virchow proved its truth in the case of the human organism, and thus laid the foundations of modern medical science. The rise and development of the study of bacteriology associated with the name of Pasteur and Koch seemed at first to portend a conflict between the new science and the cellular system of Virchow. But the whole medical world has now realized that the two spheres of investigation supplement each other and that, whatever bacteria may be the *cause causantes* of disease, disease itself is a particular state of the cells of which the human organism is composed. Since his triumphant recall to the Berlin University in 1856 Professor Virchow has continued the demonstration and application of his theory by innumerable practical experiments; and as a kind of *paragon*, which nevertheless, as he himself has pointed out, bears directly upon the main subject of his work, he has entirely revolutionized the study of anthropology. The amount of material which he has collected in the form of printed records and microscopic preparations for the purposes of pathological demonstration is altogether unprecedented. His latest achievement has been the erection and the superintendence of the magnificent Pathological Museum near the Berlin Charity Hospital, where the first part of yesterday's ceremonies in his honour took place.

It is impossible here to do more than indicate the mere outlines of Professor Virchow's activity as a Parliamentarian and a municipal councillor. In the Prussian Chamber, to which he has belonged as a member of the Freisinnige, or Radical, party since 1861, he was for 25 years Chairman of the Committee on Finance (Rechnungs Commission), and to a very great extent he laid the foundations of the constitutional Prussian Budget system. In the Reichstag he represented a Berlin constituency from 1880 to 1893, when the Social Democracy characteristically ousted him. His controversies with Bismarck, who once challenged him to a duel, are fresh in the recollection of all students of the great Chancellor's biography. But it was perhaps in the Berlin Municipal Council, to which Professor Virchow has belonged for 42 years, that the practical beneficence of his public activity bore the most striking

fruits. It is chiefly due to him that Berlin, which was formerly one of the most unhealthy, has now become one of the healthiest cities of the world. It was he whose elaborate studies and constant advocacy secured for Berlin the construction of an admirable system of sewage and sewage farms, as well as the provision of an ample supply of pure water. The hospitals of the German capital, which are a model for the world, bear in every feature traces of his initiative and influence. Berlin, which owes more to him in this respect than to any other of its living citizens, has marked its sense of its obligations by deciding to bestow his name upon the vast new hospital now being erected by the city.

RECEPTION AND LECTURE AT THE PATHOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

The proceedings of yesterday began with a reception in the new Pathological Institute. Professor Virchow is averse to any excess of ceremony, and the official programme was preceded by the somewhat informal presentation to the hero of the day of his bust in marble, which will be a permanent ornament of the Institute. Around Professor Virchow were gathered the Minister of Education, Herr Studt; the Chief of the Imperial Chancellery, representing Count von Bülow; the Foreign Secretary, Baron von Richthofen; the Secretary of State for the Interior, Count Posadowsky; the Prussian Minister of Commerce, Herr Möller; and the Minister of Communications, Herr von Thienen. There were also present the General Staff Surgeon of the Army, Dr. von Leuthold; the Chief Burgomaster of Berlin, Herr Kirschner; the President of the Berlin Municipal Council, and life-long friend of Professor Virchow, Dr. Langerhans; and a large number of the leading representatives of German and foreign medical science. The Minister of Education, Dr. Studt, addressing Professor Virchow, expressed the pleasure and pride with which the assembly congratulated the hale octogenarian in the midst of his own incomparable pathological collection, and said that the name of Virchow would remain to all time associated with this achievement. But it was desirable that future generations should possess a likeness of the founder of the Institute, and that this likeness should find a place in the halls of the Institute. On behalf of the Ministry of Education, he presented the marble bust of Professor Virchow to the founder and director of the Institute as a token of their gratitude and with the expression of the desire that the Institute might ever be animated by the spirit of its great author. Professor Virchow expressed his thanks in a few simple and cordial words which were very warmly received. But, as usual, the eager yet self-composed little man, with the parchment-like skin and the keen blue eyes behind his big spectacles, had practical work in view and was impatient to be at it.

Upstairs a large audience composed of the Berlin scientific world and of delegates from abroad was waiting in the auditorium to hear him lecture. When the cheers with which he was greeted on his arrival had subsided, he promptly proceeded to deliver what was neither more nor less than a luminous and concise review of the history of pathology and a practical sketch of the scope and objects of the Berlin Pathological Institute. Without once mentioning the unrivalled part which he himself had played in the reformation of pathological study, he traced the historical development of pathology and illustrated its present position by the collection of preparations in the institute. Especially noteworthy were the following words on the subject of tuberculosis as manifested in the disease of phthisis:—

"The preparations teach us that the tubercle as a general rule, unless it undergoes calcification, is a dead substance, and as such is expelled from the body. This usually happens by the formation of sores or ulcerations. The tuberculous sore is a 'defect' which can never be replaced by regeneration. It may heal, but there remains a permanent imperfection, since even the scar of the wound supplies no substitute in the form of serviceable tissue. The hopes entertained of healing the tubercle by the reabsorption of its substance are in the main false; the process of healing mainly begins by destruction or mortification. Neither of these processes excludes the possibility that a scar on a *capsula* may be formed as a connecting issue, but neither the one nor the other furnishes tissue which is capable of discharging its proper functions. It may happen, however, that, when the tubercle is destroyed or the *capsula* has scaled off, the process of the disease may be arrested if no live bacilli remain. The Pathological Museum shows how these processes assume forms which can be recognized."

Professor Virchow then dealt with the necessity, sometimes forgotten, for distinguishing between the cause of disease and its nature. He showed by illustrations taken from cases of kidney disease how a partial cure—*sanatio incompleta*—was in many cases the only aim which the physician could practically follow; but he gathered comfort from the large number of methods of "collateral compensation" which the human organism had at its disposal. In conclu-

sion Professor Virchow claimed that the Berlin Pathological Institute with its museum helped to furnish a strong argument for the claim which he had advanced in his address when he was admitted to the membership of the Royal Society in London. This claim was that pathology had now earned a place among the biological sciences, and he "might now say with confidence that the future of medicine was secured, if the connexion between clinical practice and the facts of pathological anatomy and experimental pathology were maintained unbroken."

The distinguished audience was delighted by the vigour and clearness with which their octogenarian teacher delivered his address. There followed a most interesting demonstration by magic lantern slides of the bacilli of tuberculosis, influenza, cholera, and typhoid. Professor Virchow then conducted his guests to the microscope room, where Professors Koch and Lönner showed microscopic preparations of the bacilli of malaria. The illustrious host was assisted by a large number of his most distinguished pupils, and the labours of the morning were exhausting enough to make the luncheon which he offered his guests a very welcome interlude.

BANQUET.

In the evening there was a semi-private dinner of the German scientific friends of Virchow, the most distinguished of the foreign guests, and the representatives of the Government. The banquet, at which Professor Virchow, who was accompanied by his wife and the members of his family, was present as the guest of honour, took place at 6 o'clock in one of the spacious lobbies of the new home of the Prussian Diet. Count Posadowsky, the Imperial Home Secretary, proposed the German Emperor's health, and Dr. Koerte, Professor Virchow's oldest friend, proposed the toast of the evening. Director Alteoff, of the Ministry of Education, presented the octogenarian professor with his portrait at the age of seven and with his school leaving-certificate. Opposite Professor Virchow sat "the Little Excellency" and great painter, Professor Adolf von Menzel, who is himself well over 80 years of age.

PRESENTATION OF ADDRESSES.

At 8 p.m. the chief function of the day, the presentation of addresses by German and foreign delegations began in the hall which is the meeting-place of the Prussian Chamber of Deputies. The body of the House and the galleries were crowded, and the proceedings lasted till long after midnight. Professor Waldeyer presided, and conducted Professor Virchow to the platform amid loud and long-continued cheers. The chairman began by reading a list of the vice-presidents of the committee. Among these was the name of Lord Lister, which was received with a great demonstration of applause. The committee, Professor Waldeyer intimated, had already collected a sum of 50,000 marks, which was to be further augmented by subscriptions from admirers, friends and former pupils of Professor Virchow, and would ultimately be devoted to the "Virchow Fund" for the promotion of scientific research. After dealing eloquently with the services of Professor Virchow to his country and to the world, the chairman called on the vast assembly to join in cheers for the hero of the day. These were enthusiastically given, and again and again renewed.

LETTER FROM THE EMPEROR.

The long list of congratulatory addresses from the Imperial and Prussian State authorities, the Prussian Chamber, the Municipality of Berlin, and the Universities and scientific and learned societies of all nations, was opened by the Prussian Minister of Education, Dr. Sudt, who read the following letter from the German Emperor:—

"On this day, on which it is vouchsafed you by the grace of God to complete the 80th year of your life in bodily and mental vigour, I express to you my most warm congratulations and my desires for your welfare. Medical science owes to the indefatigable labour of your long life researches which are of fundamental importance, and which have opened new ranges of vision. By these researches your name has been engraved for all time in broad letters on the tablets of the history of medicine, and it is honoured far beyond the confines of the German Fatherland. But more than this—with unwearied beneficence in time of war and in time of peace you have placed your medical skill and experience at the service of mankind, and have ever been their faithful physician and helper. As a token of my gratitude and my recognition of your distinguished labours I have to-day conferred upon you the Grand Gold Medal for Science, and I rejoice to send it to you herewith on this your day of honour. William I.R."

Messages were also read from Duke Johann Albrecht of Mecklenburg and from the Imperial Chancellor, Count von Bülow, who wrote that "often in foreign lands he had had occasion to rejoice with pride in the fame of one of our greatest pioneers of science." In presenting the address of the Municipality of Berlin the chairman of the Municipal

Council, Dr. Langerhans, intimated that the city had contributed 100,000 marks to the "Virchow Fund."

Among the foreign delegates were Signor Bacelli, Italian Minister of Commerce, and M. Cornil, of the French Senate, as well as distinguished representatives of science from Russia, Austria, Denmark, Norway and Sweden, Switzerland, and other countries.

LORD LISTER'S SPEECH.

Great Britain was represented by Lord Lister, who wore the Prussian Order *Aur de Mérite*; Sir Felix Semon, on behalf of the Royal College of Physicians; Mr. Howard March (Royal College of Surgeons); Dr. Rose Bradford (University of London and Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society); Mr. Watson Cheyne (Pathological Society of London); Professor Muir (University of London); and Dr. Graham Brown (Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh). I append *verbatim* reports of the brief speeches of Lord Lister, who spoke in English and was received with a remarkable demonstration of welcome, and of Sir Felix Semon. Lord Lister said:—

"Revered master, I am here as a delegate of the Royal Society of London, of which you are an honoured member, and on behalf of which I have been also requested to hand you addresses from six other societies which greatly regret that it has been impossible for them to send special delegates. They are as follows:—(1) The Anthropological Section of the British Association for the Advancement of Science; (2) the University of London; (3) the University of Edinburgh; (4) the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow; (5) the Medical and Chirurgical Society of Edinburgh; (6) the Royal Academy of Medicine of Ireland. All these bodies join in recognition of your gigantic intellectual powers, in gratitude for the great benefits that you have conferred upon humanity, and in admiration of your personal character, your absolute uprightness, the courage which has enabled you always to advocate what you believed to be the cause of truth, liberty, and justice, and the genial nature which has won for you the love of all who know you. The astonishing vigour which you displayed in the address to which we listened to-day justifies the hope that, when many of us your juniors shall have been removed from this scene of labour, it may be granted to you to celebrate your 90th birthday not only in health and honour but in continued activity in the service of mankind."

Sir Felix Semon, speaking in German, said:—

"The reason why I should have been selected, dear Master, to convey to you the sincere congratulations of the Royal College of Physicians is of a two-fold nature. In the first place the authorities thought that it might be welcome to you if the good wishes of the college were conveyed by an old and faithful pupil, who little dreamed when he sat at your feet 30 years ago as a young German student that he would to-day have the honour of representing the ancient college in whose name he has the honour of speaking. A second reason for selecting a native of Germany as the representative of the college on this auspicious occasion was that they thus wished to emphasize the old scientific brother-hood-in-arms which has so long united German and British science, and to express thereby their sincere gratitude for the beneficial influence you have exercised no less upon English than upon German science."

I need hardly add that most journals of all shades of political opinion unite in paying tributes to Professor Virchow and to the greatness of his lifework. But as a curiosity of contemporary history and as an evidence of the virulence of party feeling and of modern obscurantism in Germany I may mention that the reactionary *Kreuzzeitung*, the opponent and detractor of Professor Virchow, only devoted some ten lines last night to these national and international celebrations, describing them as mainly a glorification of Professor Virchow as a party man, and quoting with puerile and ignorant derision some of the tributes of respect which have been bestowed upon the octogenarian hero in the campaign of scientific and political progress. There are verily two Germanies, and the intellectual life of one of them appears to be still under the shadow of the Dark Ages.—*The Times*.

MURDEROUS PUBLICATIONS & AMERICAN LAW.

Washington, Sept. 17.

As one watched the long string of mourners passing with unmistakable grief by the body of the murdered President one was tempted to ask whether this crime which has appalled the world may not be made an instrument of good.

In the last 40 years there have been only seven men elected as Presidents of the United States, and of these seven three have been the victims of assassins. It is not surprising, therefore, that this last act should have given rise to proposals for stringent legislation against murderous associations and murderous publications in the United States.

Should it prove possible to devise new measures efficacious in curbing either, which shall not be incompatible with the principles of civil liberty and freedom of discussion as these are understood and cherished by all English-speaking peoples, they will be hailed with deep and general satisfaction by civilized mankind.

Something, I trust, may be accomplished in this direction by well-considered laws, but the difficulties in the way of framing such laws are great and obvious. If they offend the feelings or conflict with the habits of considerable sections of the population, they fail of their effect by creating sympathy with the class of criminals at whom they are aimed. If, on the other hand, they are not drastic enough to assure the punishment of the guilty, they but tend to increase the confidence of the conspirators in their own strength and in the impotence of civilization to repress them.

While hoping that it may be possible so to amend the law as to strengthen the hands of the police in the detection and the prevention of murderous plots, without infringing on the just liberties of any order of citizens, I venture to think that our best prospect of bringing the contrivers of such schemes and their accomplices to justice lies rather in the systematic enforcement of the laws we have than in the enactment of any fresh statutes.

The English law arms the Executive with ample powers for the punishment of conspiracy to murder, incitement to murder, and similar offences, wherever witness and juries can be relied upon to do their duty. The law of most of the States of the American Union is in essentials, and in many non-essentials, based upon our own, and I shall be surprised if it is less well adapted to procure convictions for such crimes upon sufficient evidence.

Unfortunately that law has been so rarely enforced that the apostles of certain kinds of assassination have been encouraged by a long impunity to look upon it as a dead letter. So long as this continues to be the case it is worse than useless to cumber the Statute-book with fresh legislation. New preventive and penal enactments will not overawe the criminals while the authorities flinch from the application, without fear or favour, of the common law and of the enactments which exist. It is weak and foolish to utter new threats while the salutary menaces of the present law remain idle. It is vain to whet the edge of the sword while the ruler who bears the sword shrinks from becoming a terror to evildoers because the evildoers control votes.

That he has so shrunk in the past and that public opinion has condoned his inaction, we Englishmen have bitter reason to know, for no section of the assassination Press of different nationalities which is conducted on American territory has been more active or more successful in the propagation of crime than that which has systematically advocated a warfare of murder, dynamite outrages, and arson against England. Tens of thousands of dollars have been openly collected and acknowledged in its columns for purposes which can hardly be legal by the laws of any Christian community. I may instance the "Skirmishing Fund," raised avowedly "to lay the big cities of England in ashes"; the fund raised for the families of those among the murderers of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke who died without expressing repentance for their crime; and the fund raised for "spreading the light," of the gospel of murder among the Irish in the United Kingdom.

No legal action seems ever to have been taken, or even contemplated, by the American authorities against the men who collected this money, and who hailed the successful dynamiters as patriots and heroes.

The most casual examination of recent numbers of these journals shows that they are as ready as ever to preach a fresh campaign prosecuted by the old methods, on the first opportunity, and some of them seem to think that the opportunity has come. The reunion of the Irish party and the restoration of the Land League under a new *alias* have filled them with hope. The old dynamiters have been busy founding branches of the United Irish League, and the old dynamite Press has spoken out.

The first clear utterance brought to my notice dates back to last March, when the founder of the "Skirmishing Fund" repeated his old exhortations to his readers, flavoured, as usual, with pious references to the Almighty—"the God of harmony and peace." An Irish war against England was, he admitted, inadvisable. He continued:—

But, if Ireland is not able to put an equipped army in the field or a fleet on the sea, she can strike England in other ways. Why not apply the torch in England? Why not lay London and other English cities in ashes? John Daly, perhaps, and the standing army generals may think this mode of attack immoral. The *Irish World* doesn't think it is immoral. What is war in its results? Is it not taking human life and destruction of property? Is not Kitchener at this hour applying the torch in Africa?

Mr. Davitt landed in New York last month on his eighteenth visit to this country. Amongst those waiting to receive him were the founder of the "Skirmishing Fund" and publisher of this article—to whose paper he promptly gave an "interview"—together with "ex-Minister Patrick Egan" and "Hon. John Finerty." Mr. Egan is still remembered as the ex-treasurer of the Land League who fled to America on the arrest of the Phoenix Park murders in 1883. Mr. Finerty's name is less familiar to Englishmen, though I believe it was mentioned pretty often in the proceedings before the Parnell Commission. He is well known in Irish-American circles here as one of the loudest and most active of the "extreme men" out West. In his paper and on the platform he has advocated, in the crudest and bluntest language, a "war" of outrage against England. He has publicly lamented that dynamite has not wrought more havoc in London, and he has publicly glorified resort to the dagger of the murderer.

In the "interview" Mr. Davitt is represented as declaring that "no man prominently identified with the United League is in any way hostile to what is known as 'extreme' Nationalism"; that "the League has fifty times more extreme men in its ranks than there is in bodies outside of it"; that if men who cannot conscientiously support that organization "work on their own lines" "no friend of the United Irish League will oppose, or obstruct, or even object to such work"; that he himself believes "in both moral force and physical force in their time and opportunities," and that "there is no irreconcilable antagonism between the two."

On August 15, in a speech made to the "United Irish Societies" of Chicago, called to order by the "Hon. John Finerty," according to the report before me, he repeated that "the United Irish League antagonizes no Nationalist principle, however extreme." But two days later he was obliged to declare that there was one scheme he could not support. At Milwaukee he boldly said that "he was not in favour of burning London or Liverpool or Manchester," and that he would not do so even in war. "It is not in this way," he justly observed, "that we can get the support of America." This was too much for the author of the "Skirmishing Fund." In his issue of August 24—only thirteen days before the murder of Mr. McKinley—he rebukes Mr. Davitt for this lapse from the principle of toleration for all methods of Nationalist work, and warns him not to "raise difficulties." He says:—

With reference to the torch as an instrument in war with England, and the sentiment regarding it among Irishmen, we feel quite sure he misjudges his countrymen in the United States. We mean, of course, Irishmen who are in earnest, and not the dude element. In Land League days and at other times, those Irishmen who were ever ready with their dollars were the men who were most anxious to see illuminated London. Those men were not ruffians. They were not Anarchists. They were honest, hardworking, upright, manly men. They believed in God, in law, and in justice. . . . they thought also, if Irishmen were denied the use of instruments of regular warfare so-called, that they were perfectly justified in resorting to irregular war; and in that opinion the *Irish World* shares.

I have quoted these passages to show Americans that the conspiracies and the newspapers which have organized and preached murderous crime against us, still subsist in the United States, and that they show ominous signs of renewed activity. I want law-abiding American citizens, whatever their sentiments towards England, to face this fact. I want them to ask themselves whether the existence of these conspiracies and newspapers, naked and unashamed in their States and cities, is or is not a blot upon their civilization and their moral character as a people. I want them to judge themselves, whether such toleration would be honourable or legitimate even if those campaigns were directed against a hostile nation with whom the United States were engaged in actual war. I want them to put themselves in our place and to reflect coolly and without passion, how they would feel and how they would act, were we to tolerate under any pretext, campaigns of crime against them such as they have long tolerated against us. I want them to consider how they can hope with reason to repress murderous plots and murderous publications of one kind while they make no effort to repress murderous plots and murderous publications of another.

What would Americans think, what would they say and do, if acts of the character I have described were committed, and words of the kind I have quoted were uttered, in England openly and ostentatiously, against their fellow-citizens, their Government, and their institutions; if these acts and words were followed by a series of foul crimes perpetrated in America largely by British subjects, and if the British Government took no steps to punish the authors of such deeds or the preachers of such doctrines?

What would be their feelings towards us if British newspapers were publicly to raise funds for the legal defence of the murderer of Mr. McKinley, and for the benefit of the murderer's family—if he died

stanch? What, if an Englishman were to murder the chief witness on whose evidence Czolgosz had been convicted, and British assassination journals were to collect money for the defence and for a monument to this "hero martyr's" memory?

What would they say, if we admitted to citizenship a supposed accomplice of the assassin of the President, who had fled from American jurisdiction, and if we presently sent him to represent the honour of our country in the diplomatic service? What if we elected and nominated avowed sympathizers with crime to positions of public trust? Would they accept regard for the liberties of the subject as a sufficient pretext for our indifference? Would they deem the necessities of party men, the convenience of wire-pullers, and the hostility of "anti-American" sentiment an excuse, or would they reject such a plea with honest scorn, and tell those who proffered it that they must choose between their attitude of benevolent neutrality towards crime and the friendship of the people against whom that crime was publicly preached and notoriously organized from British soil?

I have not much doubt as to the answer. I am confident the masses of the American people would long since have given the same answer in our case, as they would expect and require in their own, had they realized what the facts of that case are. I know well they are unconscious that these loathsome incitements to outrage are published in their midst. They know nothing of the wretches who live by urging others to murder and to arson. They are ignorant of the conspiracies against a friendly nation which are hatched with impunity under their jurisdiction, and of the kind of "warfare" the conspirators wage. But many of the politicians—some, I fear, of the statesmen—of the United States cannot be ignorant of these things. It is incredible that representations should not have been made to Washington from London on this subject. They must have known something of the antecedents and the connexions of the men concerned in these conspiracies whom they found it convenient, not merely to tolerate, but to reward.

I cannot but believe that after the awful domestic proof they have had that murderous publications and murderous associations lead to murder, they will in future look upon both with other minds, and that the awakened conscience of the nation will save them, should they need to be saved, from any danger of relapse.

The eyes of America have been opened, the mind and heart of America have been stirred. She gazes with horror and with shame at this canker in her midst. The sense of duty and the sense of self-preservation urge her to combat it. I think she will combat it with the quiet and dogged determination of her sons. I think the American people are resolute that henceforth no man, or body of men, shall contrive, or preach, or palliate murder amongst them and call it "politics."

If, unhappily, I am wrong; should the machine-men and wire-pullers, who find the party services of the preachers of assassination useful, prevail against the wishes of the people, men who know the human heart will not wonder when the spirit which those preachers conjure again finds American votaries and American victims on American soil. No local habitation, no territorial confines can be assigned to the spirit of murder. If Americans, through indifference, or from reluctance to offend the "owners" of certain votes, suffer murder to be advocated as a remedy for real or imaginary wrongs in other lands, malcontents and fanatics will be found to apply that remedy, even without express exhortation, to what offends them in the constitution of society in the United States. They will argue, as Czolgosz has argued, that to shoot "tyrants" in New York State is as laudable and as heroic as to blow up "tyrants" at St. Petersburg or at Westminster, to stab them at Dublin or in Lyons, to shoot them in a Spanish village or in an Italian town. And to this argument there is no answer.—*The Times*.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

THE BRITISH ARMY.

Shanghai, Nov. 22.
It is stated that one method which the War Office proposes for the purpose of increasing the strength of the British Army is to raise new militia battalions.

THE HAGUE COUNCIL.

The Council of Arbitration at The Hague has decided that it is not competent to deal with the Boer appeal for arbitration.

ANGLO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

Mr. Chamberlain's reference to the Franco-

German war, in a speech delivered in Edinburgh, has produced an extraordinary outburst of Anglophobia in Germany. The semi-official *Norddeutsche Zeitung*, commenting on the speech, describes the agitation as justifiable resentment on account of Mr. Chamberlain's inconsiderate and offensive words.

ANGLO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

Shanghai, Nov. 23.

The British papers comment on the seriousness of the German agitation. *The Times* reminds Germans that we claim an equal right to defend the honour of our gallant soldiers, and that we resent accusations founded on the most hateful and poisonous calumnies and disseminated with a persistence inexplicable in a friendly nation.

HEAVY DEFALCATION IN LIVERPOOL.

Shanghai, Nov. 24.

The Bank of Liverpool announces defalcation by an absconding book-keeper amounting to £170,000, but the stability of the bank is not affected.

BRITISH MANUFACTURERS AND JAPAN.

The Times urges the necessity of worthy representation of British manufacturers at the Osaka Exhibition in 1903, as the trade with Japan is now as important as that with China.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Canada's offer to raise 600 more mounted infantry has been accepted. Eighty men of Ackermann's commando have been captured in the Orange Colony.

OBITUARY.

Count Hatzfeldt, German Ambassador at the Court of St. James.

ARTILLERY LEAVING SOUTH AFRICA.

Three field batteries are returning to India from South Africa.

FANATICAL OUTBREAK IN ATHENS.

There has been an extraordinary fanatical outbreak of students in Athens against the proposed translation of the Gospels into modern Greek. This is regarded by the students as profanation. They attacked the newspapers that recommend the translation, and afterwards they retired to the University, whence they fired on the troops and police surrounding the place. Seven were killed and thirty wounded on both sides.

GERMANY AND ENGLAND.

Shanghai, Nov. 25.

The German press has resumed its normal tone, although Anglo-phobe demonstrations continue, and the pastors throughout the country deliver Anglo-phobe homilies.

THE TROUBLE IN ATHENS.

Athens is quieter, but the cavalry still occupy the streets. The Greek Cabinet has resigned.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Commandant Buys has been captured after attacking a patrol of 100 railway pioneers near Villiersdorp. Major Fisher was killed and two officers wounded. Some prisoners were taken by the Boers and the Boers lost ten.

(This is obscure. The exact words are: "Commandant Buys captured after attacking patrol hundred railway pioneers near Villiersdorp Major Fisher killed two officers wounded some prisoners Boers lost ten."—E.D. J.M.)

CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH.

Shanghai, Nov. 26.

The German agitation about Chamber-

lain's speech finds not the faintest echo in Austro-Hungary, which looks askance at the German tariff.

SOUTH AFRICA.

A combined movement of several columns near Reitz has resulted in the capture of 39 Boers and the killing of several.

A later telegram says that a despatch of Kitchener's says the bulk of Fisher's men captured have been released. Remington pursued the scattered enemy and captured eight.

SOUTH AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

The American Government has prohibited the Colombian Government from bombarding Colon. The American Marines landed at Panama have gone to guard the railway and to maintain peace.

TEA GROWING IN THE U.S.

Shanghai, Nov. 27.

A report from the American Secretary of Agriculture says that tea-growing in the United States has been successful, the flavour and aroma being equal to those of the best imported tea.

CAPE COLONY.

A Cape *Gazette* announces that the colony resumes control of the colonial forces in certain districts.

MARQUIS ITO.

Marquis Ito has arrived at St. Petersburg.

BOER LOSSES.

Lord Kitchener's weekly report brings the total Boer losses for November to 1287.

COUNT HATZFELDT.

Count Hatzfeldt's remains were conveyed from the Embassy to Victoria Station with the fullest military honours.

VOYRON'S DISCLOSURES.

Shanghai, Nov. 28.

A sensation has been created in Paris by the disclosure of a confidential report of General Voyron, accusing a French missionary and a legation lady of systematic looting at Peking.

MORE BOERS CAPTURED.

General Knox has captured 36 Boers, including Commandant Joubert and two field cornets. Practically the whole of Joubert's commando has now been accounted for.

Joubert's and von Brandt's commandos captured two guns at Rietfontein in September.

[The above sentence was obscure in the dispatch.]

MACLAREN AGAIN DEFEATED.

New South Wales has defeated MacLaren's cricket team by 53 runs.

MARQUIS ITO AT ST. PETERSBURG.

Marquis Ito had an interview with Count Iamsdorff, yesterday, and also sees M. de Witte. Official quarters in St. Petersburg are confident that these interviews will do much towards removing any misunderstandings between the two countries. The visit alone proves that the relations between Russia and Japan are more cordial than had been supposed.

(RECEIVED AT THE LEGATION OF FRANCE.)

FRANCE AND TURKEY.

Saigon, Nov. 22.

M. Constans, the French Ambassador to Turkey, has set out again for Constantinople.

STRIKING MINERS.

There has been a strike of miners at some mines. No incident has occurred.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

Saigon, Nov. 23.

The Chamber of Deputies has discussed

the Chinese loan. M. Hubbard made a long speech against the French protectorate of Christians in China. The general discussion having been closed, M. Sembat proposed the adjournment of the debate. M. Waldeck-Rousseau opposed the proposition, and by 398 votes to 183 the Chamber agreed to pass to the discussion of the articles.

THE CHINESE LOAN.

Saigon, Nov. 27.

On the demand of the Government, the Chamber of Deputies fixed at 265 million francs the amount of the Chinese loan.

(RECEIVED IN TOKYO.)

CHINESE NEWS.

The new tariff rates for goods entering Shanghai have been published.

The claims for compensation by private Japanese in connexion with the Boxer outrages aggregate $2\frac{1}{2}$ million yen. The Belgian Minister in Peking is reported to have said that his nationals' demands, when reduced to their lowest figure, total 8,960,000 million taels, and the Dutch claims amount to 800,000 taels.

A new pier, 3,600 feet long and 800 feet wide at its broadest part, is to be constructed at Chefoo so as to give maritime access to the Chinese town. The work will be commenced next spring, and is expected to occupy two years. The cost is estimated at 337,000 taels. The Engineer is an Englishman, and the work is under the superintendence of the Imperial Maritime Customs.

The Japanese Consul in Newchwang reports from Newchwang under date of the 16th instant that Admiral Alexieff reached that place by train from Port Arthur on the 15th instant, and left, the same day, by rail for Peking. It is supposed that he visits the capital for the purpose of consulting the Russian Representative with regard to the Manchurian Agreement.

The same Consul reports that the head of the civil administration of Newchwang, having obtained leave of absence, handed over the duties of his post to Commander Eberhardt (?) on the 14th inst.

The French Government, having for some time entertained the design of attaching a commercial agent to the Legation in Bankok, has now carried out the project. M. de Nofinean (?) has been appointed and will soon arrive at Bankok.

(FROM THE "N.-C. DAILY NEWS.")

LARGE FIRE IN HONGKONG.

Hongkong, Nov. 19.

There was a fire on Sunday in godowns 540 and 542, Des Vœux Road. The loss is estimated at \$300,000.

THE BRITISH COMMERCIAL COMMISSIONER.

Sir J. L. Mackay and staff went to Canton last week. They were entertained by the Chamber of Commerce at the Shameen Hotel on the 13th, and were to visit Wuchou on the 17th, to inspect the prospects of trade on the West River.

NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

Peking, Nov. 19.

Admiral Alexieff, Governor-General of Kuantung, is expected at Peking to-day.

H. E. Wang Wen-shao, who cannot arrive at Peking before the Empress Dowager's Birthday, is anxious to leave the settlement of the Manchurian question with Russia entirely to Prince Ching.

The Empress Dowager has almost determined to follow Prince Ching's advice and return at once to Peking, but the final decision is postponed to the 25th instant, when a decree will be issued fixing the date for the return.

H. M. S. "CRESSY."

Singapore, Nov. 21.

H. M. S. *Cressy* left Singapore for the eastward to-day.

MARINE DISASTERS IN HONGKONG.

Hongkong, Nov. 21.

The Norwegian steamer *Skramstad* sank after collision with the steamer *Taicheong* off the north point of the harbour at dusk on Wednesday. The crew were saved.

The steamer *Perla* collided with the *Taicheong* while the latter was fast with the *Skramstad*. The damage to the *Perla* is not serious. The *Taicheong* has been docked.

[The following are particulars of the three steamers reported to have been in collision at Hongkong:—The *Taicheong* is a steel screw steamer of 939 tons register, and was built in 1889. She is owned by the Asiatische Küstenfahrt Company. Her dimensions are: length, 224.2 feet; beam, 32.1 feet; moulded depth, 19.9 feet. The *Perla* is an iron screw steamer of 1,287 tons' register, is owned by the China and Manila Steamship Company, Ltd., and was built at Sunderland in 1878. Her dimensions are: length, 285.3 feet; breadth, 35 feet; moulded depth, 24 feet. The *Skramstad* is a Norwegian steamer, built of iron, of 759 tons' register. She was built at Hartlepool in 1891, and is owned by Messrs. A. F. Klaveness and Co. Her dimensions are: length, 245.1 feet; breadth, 34.6 feet; moulded depth, 17.5 feet.]

SHIP BURNT IN PORT.

Hongkong, Nov. 22.

The C. M. S. *Fushun* was completely destroyed by fire at Canton last (Thursday) night.

6.2 p.m.

The Canton correspondent of the *Hongkong Daily Press* wires that the fire on the *Fushun* commenced at 1.30 a.m. to-day (Friday). She is completely gutted. The officers are safe. One fireman and several passengers, it is feared, are lost. The cargo is a total loss. The wreck is still burning.

[The *Fushun*, Capt. Lunt, left Shanghai for Hongkong and Canton on the 15th Nov. She was a steel screw steamer of 2,346 tons' gross and 1,461 tons' net measurement, and was built at Glasgow in 1883, by Messrs. W. B. Thompson. She was fitted with new boilers in 1889. She was fitted with compound engines, with cylinders of 36, 72 and 48 inches diameter respectively. Her dimensions were: length, 280 feet; breadth, 40 feet; depth to main deck, 17.9 feet, and depth to upper deck, 25.4 feet.]

REBUKING A MARINE OFFICER.

A Washington telegram of Nov. 3rd said:—Lieutenant William C. Hartlee, United States Marine Corps, on a wharf in Manila recently, directed a Filipino boy to take up and carry his gripsack. The boy could not speak English, so did not understand the order and moved off. The Lieutenant thought this insolent and proceeded to thrash the boy with his walking-stick. For this he was court-martialed, and the record of the proceedings has just reached Washington. The Lieutenant was found guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman. He is suspended from duty for three months, with loss of half pay, and is to be publicly reprimanded.

Admiral Remy was not satisfied with the sentence, which he declared it to be entirely too lenient. In his indorsement he regrets that the accused could so far forget one of the first requisites of an officer as to lose his self-control on a slight provocation from an ignorant person.

Says Admiral Remy: "In view of conditions existing in the islands and the care that should be exercised by all persons of the United States serving to sustain the consistency of the policy of the Government in endeavouring to effect the pacification of the islands acceptably to the inhabitants, the convening authority deems the sentence awarded by the court as entirely too lenient for the offence. In view of the court's own action the award of the public reprimand to the accused would be mockery, and but for the fact that the accused would escape punishment altogether the commander-in-chief would disapprove the sentence."

BANK OF JAPAN.

BANKING ACCOUNT.

On Saturday, Nov. 2nd:—

DR.	Yen.
Share capital fully paid up	30,000,000
Reserve fund and other liabilities to shareholders	17,304,140
Amount of convertible notes issued	178,803,837
Government deposits	14,993,818
General deposits	7,081,994
Exchange liability	158,677
Total	248,342,469

CR.	Yen.
Discount notes	24,889,285
Foreign discount notes	12,153,515
Treasury loan to Government	22,000,000
Temporary " "	19,500,000
General loans	36,134,569
Exchange liability	714,566
Government bonds	60,333,170
Property	2,427,009
Bullion and Specie	70,190,351
Total	248,342,469

ISSUE ACCOUNT.

Daily average during past week:—

Amount of convertible notes	180,017,174
Bullion and Specie:—	
Gold	67,756,687
Silver	500,000
Total	68,256,689

Securities:—

Government bonds	36,205,209
Government certificates	41,500,000
Government bills	3,339,648
Commercial notes	30,715,630
Total	111,760,487

These accounts, compared with those of the previous week, show:—

Specie Reserve:—	Increase.	Decrease.
Gold	157,749	—
Silver	—	—
General loans	—	280,073
Government deposits	1,549,883	—
General deposits	330,413	—

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Asagao Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,528, J. Campbell, 22nd Nov.—Kobe, 20th Nov., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Wakasa Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,881, J. B. McMillan, 22nd Nov.—London via ports, and Kobe, 20th Nov., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Achilles, British steamer, 4,483, O. P. Williams, 22nd Nov.—Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 21st Nov., General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Saikio Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,653, C. Young, 22nd Nov.—Shanghai via ports, 16th Nov., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Rosita, (28), Russian Cruiser, 12,200, Capt. Serebrennikoff, 22nd Nov.—Hakodate, 20th Nov.

Merionethshire, British steamer, 1,950, C. H. Burch, 22nd Nov.—London via ports, and Nagasaki, 20th Nov., General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Baikol, Russian steamer, 713, P. Kashkin, 23rd Nov.—Petrovskofski, Ballast.—Walsh Hall & Co.

Wakanoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, K. Kato, 23rd Nov.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Lennox, British steamer, 2,361, J. C. Williamson, 24th Nov.—Hongkong via Moji, 21st Nov., General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Moyune, British steamer, 3,816, D. S. Campbell, 25th Nov.—Seattle, Wash., 29th Oct., General.—W. M. Strachan & Co.

Kentmere, British ship, 2,347, Burch, 25th Nov.—Hongkong, 23rd Oct., Ballast.—Standard Oil Co.

Otaru Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,551, T. Sakai, 24th Nov.—Kobe, 24th Nov., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Glancus, British steamer, 3,350, John Barr, 25th Nov.—Liverpool via ports and Kobe, 24th Nov., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Higo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, I. Kawamura, 25th Nov.—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, Y. Oda, 25th Nov.—Yokkaichi, 24th Nov., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Stuttgart, German steamer, 3,209, P. Grosch, 26th Nov.—Hamburg and Bremen via ports, and Kobe 25th Nov., Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Thyra, Norwegian steamer, 2,409, K. L. Halversen, 26th Nov.—San Diego via San Francisco and Portland, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Woyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,158, S. Kohno, 26th Nov.—Fushiki, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 437, I. Shimidzu, 26th Nov.—Yokkaichi, 25th Nov., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Chivering, British steamer, 2,155, J. Barker, 27th Nov.—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 25th Nov., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Gaelic, British steamer, 2,600, A. E. S. Hamblton, 27th Nov.—San Francisco via Honolulu, 7th Nov., Mails and General.—O. & O. S. S. Co.

Knight Companion, British steamer, 2,620, C. E. Froggat, 27th Nov.—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe 25th Nov., General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Oopack, British steamer, 2,517, J. Barber, 27th Nov.—Liverpool via ports, and Kobe 25th Nov., General.—W. M. Strachan & Co.

Oronsay, British steamer, 2,416, Ellis, 27th Nov.—New York via ports, and Kobe 25th Nov., General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

l'île de la Ciotat, French steamer, 2,809, Fiaschi, 27th Nov.—Marseilles via ports, and Kobe, 26th Nov., Mails and General.—M.M. S.S. Co.

Omi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,533, K. Homma, 28th Nov.—Kobe, 26th Nov., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Empress of India, British steamer, 3,003, O. P. Marshall, 28th Nov.—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe 27th Nov., Mails and General.—C. P. R. & Co.

Coptic, British steamer, 2,744, J. H. Rinder, 28th Nov.—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 27th Nov., Mails and General.—O. & O. S. S. Co.

DEPARTURES.

Ventnor, British steamer, 2,571, H. Ferry, 22nd Nov.—Vancouver, B.C., Ballast.—Hutchison & Co.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, Y. Oda, 22nd Nov.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Omi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,533, K. Homma, 22nd Nov.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Ikai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,917, K. Nobeta, 23rd Nov.—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Peru, American steamer, 2,540, A. F. Pillsbury, 23rd Nov.—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.

Suevia, German steamer, 2,663, Borch, 23rd Nov.—Havre, Hamburg and Bremen via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Mike Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,060, M. Yagi, 23rd Nov.—Bombay via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Totomi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,396, H. Sakimoto, 23rd Nov.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Wakanoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, K. Kato, 25th Nov.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Merionethshire, British steamer, 1,950, C. H. Burch, 24th Nov.—Moji, Ballast.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Lennox, British steamer, 2,361, J. C. Williamson, 25th Nov.—New York via ports, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Borneo, British steamer, 2,943, Gregor, 25th Nov.—London via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

Achilles, British steamer, 4,483, O. P. Williams, 26th Nov.—London and Glasgow via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Moyune, British steamer, 3,816, D. S. Campbell, 26th Nov.—Manila via Kobe, General.—W. M. Strachan & Co.

Higo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, S. Kawamura, 26th Nov.—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, T. Oda, 26th Nov.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Oyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,158, S. Kawano, 27th Nov.—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 436, I. Shimidzu, 27th Nov.—Hana and Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Knight Companion, British steamer, 2,620, C. E. Froggat, 27th Nov.—Portland, Oreg., General.—Samuel, Samuel & Co.

Otaru Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,551, T. Sakai, 27th Nov.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sunkio Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,652, C. Young, 28th Nov.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Oopack, British steamer, 2,517, J. Barber, 28th Nov.—Seattle, Wash., General.—W. M. Strachan & Co.

Gaelic, British steamer, 2,600, A. E. S. Hamblton, 28th Nov.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—O. & O. S. S. Co.

Glancus, British steamer, 3,350, John Barr, 28th Nov.—Yokosuka, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Japanese steamer *Saikio Maru*, from Shanghai via ports:—H. F. Sai Kin, 21 Chinese, Miss Turner, Mr. R. Midzutani, Mr. and Mrs. Marceran, Mr. N. Oki, Mr. Davies, Mr. Holm, Mr. Brent, Mr. Gotch, and Mr. Stepanoff, in cabin; Mrs. Miyazaki, Mr. T. Hirai, Mr. Suga, Mr. Sudo, and 6 Chinese, in second class; 1 European, 17 Japanese, and 27 Chinese, in steerage.

Per German steamer *Stuttgart*, from Europe via ports:—Mr. L. Juritschek, Mr. F. Scharpf, Lieutenant Urbahn, Mr. H. Koch, Mr. R. Seel, Mr. J. Kohn, Mr. H. Scheuten, Mrs. S. Donnenberg, child and amah, Mr. L. Stornebrink, Lieutenant Messolklac, Lieutenant Maertz, Mr. Edward Powys, Mrs. Hoste, Miss Turner, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Adams, Mrs. Otaki Sato, and Mr. L. H. Petersen in cabin.

Per British steamer *Gaelic*, from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Miss Annie S. Buzzell, Mrs. A. J. Canaga and child, Capt. G. M. Audain, Mrs. G. M. Audain, Mr. W. W. Goodale, Miss L. Edwards, Mr. H. Livingston, Mr. M. Livingston, Dr. H. R. Macaulay, Mr. Lamu Sai, Baron Von Bosch, Mr. William Wolff, Mr. W. Rotman, Mr. Wulrich, and Mr. H. G. Pouting in cabin. For Kobe:—Mr. W. W. Campbell, Mrs. W. W. Campbell, Miss Dorothy Campbell, and Master Archibald Campbell in cabin. For Nagasaki:—Mr. C. G. Hounshell and Mrs. C. G. Hounshell in cabin. For Shanghai:—Mr. A. C. Bowen, Mrs. A. E. Flagg, Miss C. Flagg, Miss R. Flagg, Master D. Flagg, and Mr. J. E. Gibson in cabin. For Hongkong:—Mrs. M. Austin, Mr. G. L. Burdette, Lieut. A. C. Candy, Mr. J. W. Brown, Mr. R. E. Herdman, Mrs. R. E. Herdman and infant, Master Charles Herdman, Miss Mary Herdman, Master James Herdman, Master Paul Herdman, Miss Ruth Herdman, Mrs. Fred Le Pau, Mrs. M. Norris, and Mr. W. T. Wheatley in cabin.

Per French steamer *Ville de Ciotat*, from Marseilles via ports:—Mr. Ehrismann, Mr. Hilaire Gerard, H. E. and Mdm. Chinda and servant, Mr. R. Hunter, Miss Van Andringa de Kampenaar, Miss Von Schmidt Auf Altenstadt, Mr. C. Giambardini, Mr. and Mrs. M. Roussine, Mr. Sjöeff, Miss J. Scheninger, Mr. L. Roux, Mrs. Masson and Mr. Ito in cabin; 1 Japanese in steerage.

Per British steamer *Empress of India* from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. E. C. Sparrow, Mr. M. Laurie, Mr. and Mrs. G. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Maitland, Capt. R. J. Eastwood, Mr. J. Tulloch, Capt. P. M. Caesar, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Hernie, and 2 children, Miss S. P. Peck, Mr. W. Holmeyer, Mr. S. Middleton, Mr. and Mrs. Buschie, and 2 children, Mr. C. J. Crane, Mr. and Mrs. F. Parrott, Mr. J. W. Campbell, Mr. S. Fisher, Mr. A. N. Hansell and Mr. M. Baggallay in cabin; 17 passengers in Intermediate; 294 passengers in Steerage.

DEPARTED.

Per American steamer *Peru*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mrs. S. C. Branch, Mr. D. D. Brotherton, Mr. Chun Cho Chov, Miss E. Daley, Mr. W. M. Levensaler, Lt. Wm. Troughton, U.S.N., Mr. L. G. Young, Mr. F. M. Casey, Mr. J. Davis, Mr. J. H. Harrington, Mr. P. Wehrle, Mr. E. Ethier, Mr. R. B. Hamming, Mr. John Hand, Mr. H. Leuteritz, Mr. A. Morris, Mr. C. F. Smith, Mr. J. Bowling, Mr. E. Moncovich, Mr. C. A. Miller, Mr. J. Sinnott, Mr. J. W. Swift, and Mr. W. W. Wares, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Saikio Maru*, for Shanghai via ports:—Mrs. Gorham, Mr. and Mrs. Mur, Miss H. F. Parmalee, Mr. F. Southern, Mr. A. Milne, Mr. I. Yago, Miss Ina Suminura, Lieut. W. Yamamoto and 3 Chinese in cabin; Mr. J. Masumoto, Master Y. Fujise and 3 maids, Mr. R. Shimidzu and 5 Chinese in second class; 94 passengers in steerage.

Per British steamer *Gaelic*, for Hongkong via ports:—Capt. and Mrs. G. M. Audain, B.A., Mrs. M. Austin, Mr. J. S. de Henneville, Mr. A. C. Brown, Mr. J. W. Brown, Mr. G. L. Bortette, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Campbell and 2 children, Lieut. A. C. Candy, Mr. F. W. Draper, Jr., Mrs. A. Flagg, Miss C. Flagg, Master C. Flagg, Miss R. Flagg, Mr. R. Gerstenberg,

Mr. J. E. Gibson, Mr. A. B. Giles, Mr. F. H. Hand-
ler, Miss Helms, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Herdman and
infant, Master Charles Herdman, Miss Mary Herd-
man, Master James Herdman, Master Paul Herd-
man, Miss Ruth Herdman, Mr. and Mrs. C. G.
Hounshell, Mr. W. R. King, Miss G. King, Miss M.
King, Mrs. Fletcher Ladd and 2 children, Mr. M. M.
Langhorn, Mrs. Fred. Le Pan, Mrs. M. Norris, Mr.
W. H. M. Sinclair, Mr. J. R. Thompson and Mr.
W. T. Wheatley in cabin.

REPORTS.

The British steamer *Gaelic*, Captain A. E. S. Ham-
belton, reports:—Left San Francisco, November 7th.
Strong N.W. wind till Nov. 9th, thence moderate
weather to Honolulu, Left Honolulu, Nov. 15th.
Moderate weather to Sunday, Nov. 24th, thence
heavy westerly gales and high seas to noon on Nov.
26th, thence moderate weather to port.

CARGO.

Per British steamer *Clavering*, for Tacoma, Wash.,
via Victoria B.C.:—

From.	Canada.	Chico	New York	Pacific	Other	Total
Calcutta ...	37	—	—	—	—	37
Hongkong ...	115	—	—	—	—	115
Yokohama ...	558	—	—	—	—	558
Total ...	673	37	—	—	—	710

From.	New York.	South	Manchester.	Total
Hongkong & Canton	175	—	—	175
Shanghai ...	—	—	—	—
Yokohama ...	—	—	—	—
Total ...	175	—	—	175

Per British steamer *Borneo*, for London via ports:—
Raw Silk, 142 bales; Waste Silk, 187 bales.

VESSELS TO ARRIVE.

STEAMERS.

NAME.	FROM.	REPORTED.	
Afridi	London	Left N'saki	Nov. 25
Ambria	Hamburg	Passed Canal	Nov. 22
Asama	Shanghai	Left	Nov. 25
Athesia	New York	Left Manila	Nov. 20
Austria	Trieste	Left H'kong	Nov. 23
Bengloe	London	Passed Canal	Nov. 8
Bingo Maru	London	Left	Nov. 22
Benceleuch	London	Left N'saki	Nov. 26
China	San F'cisco	Left	Nov. 23
Denbighshire	London	Passed Canal	Oct. 14
Deucalion	Liverpool	Left S'pore	Nov. 22
Caledonien	Marseilles	Passed Canal	Nov. 19
Eastern	Australia	Ar'ed Kobe	Nov. 26
Gairloch	New York	Leave	Nov. 10
Glengarry	London	Ar'ed H'kong	Nov. 14
Glenroy	Tacoma	Left	Nov. 11
Hillgren	New York	Left S'pore	Nov. 10
H'kong Maru	San F'cisco	Left	Nov. 16
Indrani	New York	Passed Canal	Nov. 1
Indrasamha	New York	Leaves	Nov. 1
Indravelli	Portland	Left	Nov. 6
Idzumi Maru	Seattle	Left	Nov. 12
Ixion	Liverpool	Left S'pore	Nov. 15
Java	London	Passed Canal	Nov. 11
Kagoshima Maru	Bombay	Left	Nov. 20
Kanagawa Maru	London	Left Suez	Nov. 27
Kawachi Maru	London	Left	Nov. 25
Landaura	Madras	Left Rangoon	Nov. 10
Koenig Albert	Hamburg	Left H'kong	Nov. 27
Lowther Castle	New York	Leaves	Oct. 15
Malacca	London	Passed Canal	Nov. 15
Maria Velerie	Trieste	Passed Canal	Nov. 15
Morven	San F'cisco	Left	Nov. 15
Nuernberg	Hamburg	Left S'pore	Nov. 9
Olympia	Tacoma	Left Victoria	Nov. 11
Peleus	Liverpool	Passed Canal	Nov. 15
Pingsuey	Liverpool	Passed Canal	Oct. 29
Rosetta Maru	Melbourne	Due Kobe	Nov. 21
Silesia	Hamburg	Passed Canal	Nov. 23
Sado Maru	London	Left Colombo	Nov. 20
Sambria	Hamburg	Passed Canal	Nov. 22
Serbia	Hamburg	Left H'kong	Nov. 27
Strassburg	Hamburg	Passed Canal	Nov. 5
Warfield	Phila.	Left	Oct. 11

UNDER SAIL.

Acme	New York	Aug. 1	Y'hama
------	----------	--------	--------

Adelaide	New York	Sept. 10	Y'hama
Admiral Troude	Cardiff	May 26	N'saki
Alcides	Phila.	Sept. 20	Kobe
Arthur Sewall	Phila.	Sept. 27	Kobe
Brilliant	New York	July 29	Y'hama
Carl	Hamburg	Aug. 21	Y'hama
Comet	Phila.	Sept. 13	Kobe
Dumboyne	Phila.	July 24	N'saki
Ferdinand Fischer	Phila.	Loading	Japan
Fortunato Figari	Phila.	Sept. 20	N'saki
Garnet Hill	Phila.	Loading	Japan
Jules Verne	Cardiff	June 28	Y'hama
King George	Phila.	July 15	Kobe
Merioneth	Cardiff	Sept. 28	N'saki
Nauarchos	Phila.	Oct. 14	N'saki
Palgrave	New York	Loading	Japan
Paul Rickmers	New York	Oct. 23	Y'hama
Shenandoah	New York	Sept. 16	Y'hama
Sokoto	Phila.	Oct. 3	Kobe
Thekla	Port Tampa	July 6	Y'hama
Wynford	Phila.	Loading	Japan

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line	Steamer	Date
Tacoma, Wash. ...	N. P. Co.	Olympia 1	F. Nov. 29
Seattle, Wash. ...	N. Y. K.	Idzumi Maru 2	F. Nov. 29
America ...	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru 3	Th. Dec. 5
Hongkong ...	N. P. Co.	Braemar 4	Th. Dec. 5
Europe ...	N. D. Lloyd	Koenig Albert 5	Sa. Dec. 7
Hongkong ...	T. K. K.	America Maru	Sa. Dec. 7
Hongkong ...	M. M. Co.	—	W. Dec. 11
America ...	P. M. Co.	China 6	Th. Dec. 12
Hongkong ...	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian	F. Dec. 13
Canada, &c. ...	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of China	M. Dec. 16
Hongkong ...	P. M. Co.	City of Peking	M. Dec. 16
San Francisco ...	O. & O.	Doric	S. Dec. 22
Hongkong ...	O. & O. Co.	Gaelic	M. Dec. 26
Hongkong ...	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of Japan	Th. Dec. 26

- 1 Left Victoria on the 14th inst.
- 2 Left Seattle, Wash. on the 14th inst.
- 3 Left San Francisco on the 14th inst.
- 4 Due Kobe on the 4th Dec. with English Mail.
- 5 Left Hongkong on the 27th inst.
- 6 Left San Francisco on the 27th inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer	Date
Canada, &c. ...	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of India	F. Nov. 29
America ...	O. & O. Co.	Coptic	Sa. Nov. 30
Hongkong ...	P. M. Co.	Olympia	Sa. Nov. 30
Europe ...	N. D. Lloyd	Stuttgart	Sa. Nov. 30
Europe, via S'hai. ...	M. M. Co.	Ville de la Ciotat	Sa. Nov. 30
Shanghai ...	N. Y. K.	Kobe Maru	Tu. Dec. 3
Hongkong ...	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru	Th. Dec. 5
Tacoma, Wash. ...	N. P. Co.	Braemar	Sa. Dec. 7
Canada ...	T. K. K.	America Maru	Tu. Dec. 10
Hongkong ...	P. M. Co.	China	F. Dec. 13
Canada ...	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian	Sa. Dec. 14
Hongkong ...	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of China	M. Dec. 16
America ...	P. M. Co.	City of Peking	Tu. Dec. 17
Australia ...	N. Y. K.	Kumano Maru	S. Dec. 21
Hongkong ...	O. & O. Co.	Doric	M. Dec. 23

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

Very little doing.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	PER PIECE.
Grey Shirting—8 1/2 lb, 38 1/2 yds, 39 inches	Y. 2.85 to 3.50
Grey Shirting—9 lb, 31 1/2 yds, 45 inches	28.0 to 3.80
Indigo Shirtings—24 yards, 14 inches	2.50 to 3.35
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches	3.00 to 5.00
Cotton—Italians and Sateens, Black, 32 inches	0.20 to 0.30
	PER YARD.
Flannels	Y. 0.35 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 32 in.	0.30 to 0.45
Mousseline de Laine, Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches	0.16 to 0.33
Cloths—Pilots, 54 @ 56 inches	0.50 to 0.95
Cloths—Presidents, 51 @ 65 inches	0.90 to 1.00
Cloths—Union, 54 @ 56 inches	0.60 to 1.00
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5 lb per lb	0.60 to 0.66
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	9.50 to 12.00
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches	0.90 to 1.80
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0 lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches	1.90 to 2.25
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5 lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches	2.50 to 3.50
	PER BALE.
Nos. 16/24, Singles	Y. 135.00 to 145.00
Nos. 28/32, Singles	155.00 to 165.00
Nos. 38/42, Singles	Nominal

Nos. 32, Doubles	N. ominal
Nos. 42, Doubles	Nominal
Nos. 260, Plain	160.00 to 170.00
Nos. 280, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/100, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Gassed	240.00 to 260.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	290.00 to 320.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed	410.00 to 430.00

RAW COTTONS.

American Middling	27.50 to 28.00
Indian Broach	24.00 to 25.00
Chinese	24.50

METALS.

There is nothing new to report in metals.

	PER PICUL.
Round and square 1/2 inch and upward	Y. 4.30 to 4.60
Iron Plates, assorted	4.80 to 5.20
Sheet Iron	5.30 to 6.70
Galvanized Iron sheets	10.25 to 11.00
Wire Nails, assorted	6.70 to 7.00
Tin Plates, per box	7.80 to 8.30
Pig Iron, No. 3	2.00 to 2.15
Hoop Iron (1/2 to 1 1/2 inch)	5.50 to 6.00

KEROSENE.

The kerosene market is unchanged.

American	\$2.73
Russian	2.40
Langkat	2.35

SUGAR.

There has been slight movement in sugar but prices are practically unchanged.

	PER PICUL.
Brown Takao	Y. 5.90 to 6.55
Brown Manila	6.35 to 7.30
Brown Daitong	4.80 to 5.00
Brown Canton	5.00 to 7.40
White Java and Penang	7.60 to 9.10
White Refined	9.50 to 10.95

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

There has been a further decline of prices in the raw silk market which has once more tempted speculators into the field, with the result that considerable business has been done on the basis of our quotations. Holders are current sellers, and from all appearances will push sales up to the end of the year, being, as usual, in want of money.

QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra, Fine	Y. 920 to 930
Filatures—Extra, Coarse	920 to 930
Filatures—No. 1, Fine	900 to 910
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse	890 to 900
Filatures—No. 1 1/2, Fine	880 to 890
Filatures—No. 1 1/2, Coarse	860 to 870
Filatures—No. 2, Fine	860 to 870
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse	850 to 860
Common—Coarse	—
Re-reels—Extra	900 to 910
Re-reels—No. 1	880 to 890
Re-reels—No. 1 1/2	860 to 870
Re-reels—No. 2	840 to 850
Re-reels—No. 3	820 to 830
Kakedas—Extra	880 to 885
Kakedas—No. 1	850 to 855
Kakedas—No. 1 1/2	820 to 825
Kakedas—No. 2	780 to 785
Kakedas—No. 2 1/2	740 to 750

WASTE SILK.

Waste silk quotations are unchanged, with a moderate demand, but the trade is not very flourishing and there seems but little profit in shipments at present.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	150 to 155
Noshi—Filatures, Good	140 to 145
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	160 to 165
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	150 to 155
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	140 to 145
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best	100 to 105
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	90 to 95
Noshi—Bushi, Best	150 to 155
Noshi—Bushi, Good	140 to 145
Noshi—Bushi, Medium	125 to 130
Noshi—Joshiu, Best	95 to 100
Noshi—Joshiu, Good	80 to 85
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	120 to 125
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	110 to 115
Kibiso—Joshiu, Good	45 to 50
Kibiso—Bushi, Fair	35 to 40

TEA.

There has been literally nothing doing in tea.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	Nom.
Choice	Nom.
Finest	Nom.
Fine	Nom.
Good Medium	29 to 30
Medium	26 to 29
Good Common	24 to 26
Common	21 to 24

A. C. HUTTON POTTS.

LOCAL SHARE LIST.

Yokohama, November 28.
Engine and Iron Works, buyers at yen 118. Grand Hotels, buyers at yen 230. Oriental Hotels, Kofu, buyers at yen 120. Oriental Hotel preference shares, buyers at yen 103. Langfeldts, buyers at yen 50. Y. U. Club debentures, buyers at par. Offers wanted for Oriental Hotel Founders. Kirin Breweries, buyers at yen 165.

YEN.

Yokohama E. & I. Works 118 Buyers.
Grand Hotel 230 Buyers.
Club Hotel 60 Buyers.
Oriental Hotel 120 Buyers.
Langfeldt & Co. 50 Buyers.
Japan Brewery Co. 165 Buyers.
Telephone No. 323.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

TEA MARKET.

Yokohama, November 27.
Arrivals of new Tea—113 boxes.
Sold—6,400 catties.
Stock—539,900 catties.

RICE MARKET.

Fukagawa Godowns, Tokyo, Nov. 27.
Sold, Japanese rice 7,504 hyo; arrived 21,473 hyo in stock, Japanese, 197,848 hyo.
Retail per Yen—First quality 5 sho 4 go; second, 5 sho 7 go; third, 6 sho; fourth, 6 sho 5 go; fifth, 7 sho.

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, November 28.
London silver again $\frac{1}{2}$ lower and China sterling quotations a farthing lower, have caused a further rise in local rates on China, but other rates are usually unchanged with Bank paper a shade lower, and closing as under for the mails per steamers *Empress of Japan* and *Coptic*.

London—Bank T.T.	2/0 $\frac{1}{2}$
— — Bills on demand	2/0 $\frac{1}{2}$
— — 4 months' sight	2/0 $\frac{1}{2}$
— — Private 4 months' sight	2/0 $\frac{1}{2}$
— — 6 months' sight	2/0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	254 $\frac{1}{2}$
— — Private 4 months' sight	260 $\frac{1}{2}$
— — 6 months' sight	262
Hongkong—Bank sight	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ dis.*
— — Private 10 days' sight	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ dis.*
Shanghai—Bank sight	82 $\frac{1}{2}$
— — Private 10 days' sight	83 $\frac{1}{2}$
India—Bank sight	151
— — Private 30 days' sight	155
America—Bank sight	49 $\frac{1}{2}$
— — Private 30 days' sight	50 $\frac{1}{2}$
— — Private 4 months' sight	51
Germany—Bank sight	206 $\frac{1}{2}$
— — Private 4 months' sight	212
Bar Silver (London)	253 $\frac{1}{2}$

* Nominal.

TOKUMIYA.

SHARE AND STOCK BROKER: OFFICIAL CLOSING QUOTATIONS OF TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, November 28.

MORNING.		SHARES.	AFTERNOON.	
Nov.	Dec.		Nov.	Dec.
68.60	68.40	Nippon Railway ..	69.10	68.30
20.00	19.10	Nippon Rail., new.	20.10	20.25
51.70	—	Sanyo Railway	51.70	—
37.45	38.3	Kansai Railway	37.40	38.30
51.1	51.72	Kiushiu Railway ..	50.80	51.45
50.75	51.85	Kiushiu Rail., 1st.	—	51.90
—	17.75	Kiushiu Rail., 2nd	—	17.95
75.60	77.40	Tanko Railway	76.60	77.40
—	—	Toku Railway	—	—
—	—	Sobu Railway	—	—
—	—	Kubu Railway	—	—
—	—	Boso Railway	—	—
93.50	94.30	Narita Railway	—	—
9.00	10.0	Kioto Railway	18.80	19.00
17.40	18.0	Hokuyetsu Rail.	—	18.10
110.20	115.0	Tokyo Electric Ra.	110.60	115.65
51.50	51.70	Tokyo El. R. new	52.00	51.70
70.85	71.00	Nippon Yusen	70.75	71.40
26.10	27.00	Toyo Kisen	26.7	27.05
30.55	30.90	Teikoku Shogio Bk.	30.80	—
37.40	38.30	Kanagafuchi Sp'ng	36.8	37.80
—	—	Tokyo Rice Ex.	—	—
51.00	51.50	Tokyo Produce Ex.	53.00	51.0
143.65	145.00	Tokyo Stock Ex.	147.70	143.70
—	—	Tokyo Gas Works.	—	—

Consultation Bureau: Yokohama.

No. 87, Main Street. Telephone No. 888.

BISSET AND URE'S SHARE REPORT.

Yokohama, November 29.

Kirin Breweries are obtainable at yen 167.50 for December delivery. Engine and Iron Works have sellers at yen 118. Grand Hotels have buyers at yen 225. Club Hotels are steady at yen 75. Langfeldts are steady at yen 50. Helms can be had at yen 50. Oriental Hotels can be placed at yen 120. Offers for founders' shares are wanted. Offers for Laundries are wanted.

STOCK.	Number of Shares.	Paid Up	Dividend.	At Working account in last accounts issued.	For term ending.	Closing Quotation.
1. Y'hama E. & Iron Works, Ltd.	2,600	50	Yen. 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	Yen. 98,434.63	Year. 31.5.1901	118 S.
2. Japan Brewery Company, Ltd.	9,000	50	7.50	R'tve 50,000.00	31.3.1901	165 S.
3. Grand Hotel, Limited	2,500	100	9	4,352.53	30.6.1901	225 B.
4. Club Hotel, Limited	1,850	100	None	Dr. 373.27	31.3.1900	75 Sa.
5. Oriental Hotel, Ltd.	740	100	12	R'tve to R'tve ac.	31.8.1901	120 Sa.
do do Founders'	80	12.50	37	...	31.8.1900	475 N.
do do Preference	750	100	...	...	1st year	103 N.
6. Nagasaki Hotel, Limited	1,300	100	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	3,031.32	30.6.1900	60 S.
7. North & Rae, Limited	250	100	20	...	y'r 31.12.1900	215 N.
8. Brett & Co., Limited	2,800	10	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	629.13	y'r 30.6.1901	8.75 N.
9. Langfeldt & Co., Limited	1,500	100	...	5,479.55	30.6.1901	50 Sa.
10. Y'hama Steam Laundry, Ltd.	700	50	...	Dr. 15,184.78	...	11 S.
11. Helm Brs., Limited	3,720	50	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	3,291.12	30.6.1901	50 S.

Debenture Loans.	Amount of Loan.	Face value of debentures.	Rate of Interest.	Interest Payable.	Closing Quotation.
Japan Brewery Co., Ltd.	200,000	100	7 per cent.	1 April and 1 Oct.	102 N.
Oriental Hotel, Ltd., First issue	75,000	100	7 per cent.	1 Jan. and 1 July	100 N.
Oriental Hotel, Ltd., Second issue	50,000	100	7 per cent.	ditto	Nominal
Brett & Co., Ltd.	11,500	100	7 per cent.	1 June and 1 Dec.	100 Sa.
Yokohama United Club	250,000	100	7 per cent.	30 June and 31 Dec.	100 Sa.
Nagasaki Hotel, Ltd.	17,000	100	7 per cent.	1 Jan. and 10 July	100 S.

Sleep for Skin-Tortured Babies

And Rest for Tired Mothers



In a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP and a single anointing with CUTICURA, purest of emollients and greatest of skin cures. This is the purest, sweetest, most speedy, permanent, and economical treatment for torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, and pimply skin and scalp humours, with loss of hair of infants and children, and is sure to succeed when all else fails.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour. Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching and irritation and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGULAR BATH is often sufficient to cure the severest humours when all else fails. Anal. Depot: R. TOWNE & CO. Sydney, N. S. W. & Co. African Depot: LARSON LTD., Cape Town. FOTTER CO., Sole Agents, Boston, U. S. A.

Milkmaid Milkmaid Milkmaid



TRADE MARK.

BRAND
Milk

As a guarantee of
Quality, see the
MILKMAID
on every Tin.

LARGEST SALE
in the
WORLD.



TRADE MARK.

BRAND
Milk



TRADE MARK.

BRAND
Milk

As a guarantee of
Quality, see the
MILKMAID
on every Tin.

LARGEST SALE
in the
WORLD.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

To further
protect the
public
against
worthless
imitations

Messrs. LEA & PERRINS now
print their Signature in WHITE
across the RED LABEL of each bottle.

Look for the

SIGNATURE.

Anyone copying same will be
proceeded against.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Cure Indigestion,
Bile, Sick Headache, Giddiness,
Palpitation,
and all Internal Disorders.

THESE PILLS
ARE PURELY VEGETABLE;
they contain no deleterious
matter, and may be taken by
the most delicate.

Manufactured only at 78, New Oxford St. (1-12) 723, Oxford St., London. Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

LEASE FORMS.

POWER-OF-ATTORNEY FORMS.

FOR SALE at the OFFICE of the

"JAPAN MAIL," No. 55, Main Street.

TELEPHONE No. 144.

Yokohama Charity Organization.

CLOTHING for the Poor is constantly in demand, and may be sent to the Hon. Secretary, to whom also all APPLICATIONS FOR RELIEF should be referred. The names of New Subscribers will be at all times gladly received by Messrs. JAS. DODDS, J. C. HARTLAND, B. C. HOWARD, JAS. MARTIN, or W. F. MITCHELL.

(毎土曜日一回發行)

編輯人 エフ プリンクラー
發行兼印刷人 エー ビー プラトン
發行所 { 横濱市 山下町五十五番
ジャパン メール新聞社

UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

MELLIN'S FOOD

For INFANTS and INVALIDS.

When prepared is similar to Breast Milk.

MELLIN'S FOOD WORKS, PECKHAM, LONDON, ENGLAND.

DINNEFORDS

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

MAGNESIA

Sold Throughout the World.
N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel; the safest and most gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.

The Japan Weekly Mail.

毎土曜日 A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART. 一回發行

No. 23.]

REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O.
AS A NEWSPAPER.

YOKOHAMA, DEC. 7TH, 1901.

明治廿五年三月廿日
第三種郵便物認可

[Vol. XXXVI.]

CONTENTS.

Summary of News	393
Political Notes	394
Financial	395
Mr. A. R. Pattison	395
Chinese News	396
Korea News	396
Formosa	396
The Missing Argument	397
Baron Kawaguchi	398
The German Tariff	398
American English	398
The Rule of the Road	398
Death of Mrs. Furukawa	398
Marquis Ito	399
The Jinrikisha Coolies	399
The Nippon Yusen Kaisha	400
Parallels, Hawaiian and Japanese	400
French Notes	400
The Kwanto Banks	400
The Two or Three Club	401
Three Weeks to London	401
Cost of the South African War	401
Kwangtung	401
Notes on Current Events	401
Silk Trade in Yokohama	401
The Seiyun-kai Orators in Sendai	402
Monthly Summary of the Religious Press	402
Prices of Commodities	402
Football	402
"Atlantis"	402
The Second Italian Concert	402
Fires in Yokohama	402
Law Cases	402
The Central American Trouble	402
The Shanghai Incident	402
American Topics	402
Harvest Cantata	402
News of the Week	402
Correspondence:—	
Eminent Atheists	402
The Recent Riding Accident	402
The House Tax again	402
Mormonism	402
Thanks-giving Sermon	402
American Shipping	402
Foolish Virgins	402
Sir Frank Sweetenham	402
France and Turkey	402
Passing of the American Large Family	402
The Boer attack on Benson	402
Bank of Japan	402
Telegrams	402
New Dynamite Gun	402
Latest Shipping	402
Latest Commercial	402

"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7TH, 1901.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THE Australian Government has decided to assume the administration of New Guinea.

MONS. E. G. LIEBERT assumed charge of the French Consulate at Hongkong on Nov. 19th.

PRINCE KUJO, father of the Crown Princess, is reported to be lying in a grave condition at his residence, Akasaka.

THE death is announced of Miss Kate Greenaway, the well-known artist, and of Mr. E. J. Lonnen, the actor.

IT is notified in the *Gazette* that His Majesty the King has been pleased to approve of Mr.

Masaichi Noma to be Consul of Japan at Hongkong.

MARSHAL Marquis Yamagata, who went to Oiso several days ago to recuperate, has now recovered completely.

WORK in the Kanaya tunnel on the Tokaido having been completed lately the opening ceremony will take place on Dec. 25th.

THE Emperor and Empress have graciously presented the sum of yen 300 to the sufferers from the recent fire in Kōura, Kochi prefecture.

AT Sendai on the Dec. 2nd, a police constable named Chiba is reported to have wounded a man with his sword. The origin of the affair is not known.

THE Emperor, who caught cold during the recent manoeuvres, has now quite recovered. On Tuesday His Majesty resumed the transaction of public business.

A FAREWELL banquet was given by Mr. Li, former Chinese Minister to Japan, at the Imperial Hotel on Nov. 29th. A large number of guests were present.

NEWS from Formosa says that trial of the machinery in the workshop of the Formosan Sugar Company in South Formosa was made on Nov. 28th with satisfactory results.

OWING to a strong gale that visited Kobe and the neighbouring districts on the night of Nov. 27th a steam-launch and two junks belonging to the N.Y.K.'s Kobe branch were wrecked.

ON Dec. 3rd, a passenger train collided with another passenger train at Bakan station on the Kansai Railway, resulting in the injuring of two passengers and in damage to a carriage.

THE *Kobe Herald*, translating a telegram which appears in the *Osaka Mainichi*, says that during a cyclone which swept over Calcutta at the end of November, two hundred boat cargoes of jute were destroyed.

IT is reported from Nagano that on Nov. 29th while the passenger train that left Ueno station early that day was proceeding up the Usui pass the draw-bar of a carriage broke and the carriage capsized. There was happily no loss of life.

DURING a gale on Nov. 27th the premises of the Kasai primary school in Minami-Kazushika district, a suburb of Tokyo, now in course of building, were blown down, with the result that two persons were killed on the spot and several boys wounded.

THE steamer *Seitoku Maru* (1,200 tons) belonging to Okura & Co., while in Nagasaki on her way from Moji to Shanghai, collided with a foreign steamer on Dec. 2nd and sustained damage. She had on board 1,200 tons of coal for Hongkong.

THE Japanese Government is reported to have received notice from the St. Petersburg Government to the effect that an International Costume Exhibition will open in the Russian capital in November next year and that it is hoped Japan will be represented at the exhibition.

THE Standard Oil Company's Yokohama branch were victimized on Saturday evening by an expert thief, who, by a subterfuge and the use of the office chit-book obtained possession of the key of a certain safe whence he stole some eight

hundred yen. The thief was arrested at Atami on Wednesday.

THE tenth anniversary of the *Chishima-Ravenna* collision was observed at the Yokosuka Admiralty on Nov. 30th. An impressive ceremony of worship was gone through and among the persons present were the members of the families of those who were drowned in the disaster.

THE P. & O. Steam Navigation Company, the Austrian-Lloyd Steamship Company, and the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, are reported to have agreed to lower freights on matches between Japan and India from yen 2.75 to yen 2.25 per case. The new rate came into force on the 1st of December.

FROM information derived from trustworthy sources, it appears that Mr. Motono Ichiro will be appointed Japanese Minister to France as successor to Mr. Kurino, and that Mr. Tsunetaka Kato will be gazetted as Japanese Representative to Belgium in succession to Mr. Motono. These appointments will be announced in a day or two.

HIS Excellency Baron A. d'Anethan, Belgian Minister to Japan, and Mr. G. Batalha de Freitas, Portuguese *Chargé d'Affaires* to Japan, are about to return to their respective countries, the former leaving Yokohama on Dec. 13th and the latter on the following day. Before their departure, both Ministers will be received in audience by the Emperor.

IN view of the gradual development of the export of *jinrikishas* to Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai and other Asiatic ports the manufacturers in Tokyo have applied to the Department of Agriculture and Commerce for sanction for the organization of a guild among themselves. They further state that this step is considered necessary for the purpose of making quality and prices generally uniform.

SOME days ago, Mr. Kawakami, Japanese Commercial Agent in Vladivostok, sent information to the Japanese Government to the effect that he had been notified by the Russian Authorities in Vladivostok that in future parcels directed for Vladivostok should have their addresses written in a European language and not in either Japanese or Chinese as heretofore.

THE opening ceremony of the extension of the Yokohama Water Works will take place at the Noge reservoir on Dec. 22nd when the function will be attended by Ministers of State and others from Tokyo and Yokohama, numbering over 1,000 in all. The work of extending the water works, which was undertaken in June, 1888, is expected to be thoroughly completed not later than the 15th inst.

A JUNK called the *Koun Maru*, which left Yokohama on Dec. 2nd for Tokyo with a cargo of coal, encountered a gale off Shinagawa the same afternoon, and was blown toward the coast of Kazusa province. In this dangerous situation the craft was seen by a fishing boat, and the occupants, three in all, were rescued. The unfortunate vessel became a total wreck. The crew came back to Yokohama on Wednesday.

AT a meeting of the Kanagawa Prefectural Council held on Thursday, Mr. Asada, Mayor of Yokohama, proposed that the monthly salary of the president of the Council should be fixed at yen 300, and that of the vice-president at yen 200. His proposal, however, met with opposition from some members who contended that the salary of the president and vice-president should be lowered to yen 200 and yen 150 respectively. The meeting closed without any decision being arrived at.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Saturday, Nov. 30.

The latest rumour is that the *Seiyu-kai* and the Progressists are contemplating an amalgamation. In the opening years of parliamentary government they used to stand shoulder to shoulder for the purpose of opposing the "clan statesmen," and they are now supposed to have discovered a new bond of union in the fact that certain leading publicists and members of the House of Peers constitute an obstacle to the achievement of government by party, and can not be effectually swept from the path except by an united effort of the "people's parties." It is, in effect, a repetition of history. But the public will probably remain sceptical for some time. The violence of the disruption that took place between the Progressists and the *Kensei-to* a few years ago, after their very brief period of fusion, has not been forgotten, and only a very credulous person can believe that they are already prepared to renew the experiment at a moment's notice.

Monday, Dec. 1.

It is difficult to find a distinct clue to the present labyrinth of domestic politics. The *Seiyu-kai* do not seem to be working together. There is an idea that the calculations of the Party's leaders were somewhat disturbed by the edict summoning the Diet for December 6th, instead of for the end of the month as they had originally anticipated. We can not suppose, however, that such an error of calculation would have proved very embarrassing had the Party been of one mind. Evidently, however, its views are divided, some being disposed to attack the present Cabinet vehemently, whereas others take a more moderate line. The points which appear to have obtained some approval are:—

- 1.—That the Chinese Indemnity should be treated as a special account.
- 2.—That the present system of nominally reducing the national debt by purchasing bonds in the open market should be changed in favour of redemption by lot.
- 3.—That the Capital Fund (Naval) must be replaced with hard money.
- 4.—That expenditures not accompanied by administrative and financial reforms should be disallowed.
- 5.—That ordinary revenue should not be appropriated for expenditures originally payable out of the proceeds of domestic loans.

But although this list of principles is sufficiently explicit, the attitude of the Party towards it is by no means uniform, and unless some amalgamating inspiration is supplied within the next few days from a source not now apparent, the Cabinet will probably profit by the indecision of its opponents.

As for the project of a fusion of the *Seiyu-kai* and the Progressists, it has evidently failed to command general approval. The bitterness of the last rupture is supplemented by a natural reflection on the side of the *Seiyu-kai*, that since they are already strong enough to control the situation, there is no reason why they should make any sacrifice for the sake of obtaining a needless access of strength. There will, however, be one reunion, it is said: the Two or Three Club will return to the ranks of the Progressists.

There were some lively scenes in connexion with the election of a member of the Tokyo City Assembly for the Shitaya district on the 29th of November. The trouble was between the partizans of the *Seiyu-kai* and

those of the Progressists, and each side accuses the other of improper violence. It is impossible to distinguish the truth. What is certain is that vehement exception was taken to the manner of conducting the election; that some 70 voting papers of one side disappeared during the altercation, which apparently lasted until the small hours of the following morning, and that it was finally decided to seek the judgment of the Mayor of Tokyo, who resolved the difficulty by ordering that another election should be held.

The *Fiji Shimpō* publishes a *resumé* of the Budget for next year. From it we learn that the whole expenditures total 275 million *yen*; the ordinary expenditures being 177 million and the extraordinary, 98 millions. As to revenue, our contemporary does not give any particulars, but says that, including the Chinese Indemnity, the State's income will show a surplus. That is a very unsatisfactory account, leaving, as it does, so much to conjecture.

The present session of the communal assemblies appears to be unusually discordant. In no less than four prefectures the proceedings have assumed a disturbed character—namely, Aichi, Shimane, Oita and Ibaraki. The questions at issue relate chiefly to finance.

Tuesday, Dec. 3.

On the 1st instant, the Council of the *Seiyu-kai* met in Tokyo for the purpose of compiling a manifesto to be submitted to the general meeting of the Party on the 6th instant. It soon became evident that a manifesto containing any radical intimation of opposition to the Cabinet would not find favour. Discussion rose especially with regard to a clause declaring that no Budget unaccompanied by financial and administrative reforms could be passed. It was asked what was meant by "reforms" in such a context, what was to be their extent, and whether it was intended that the Party should commit itself to rejecting the Budget *in toto*, a course which would involve the suspension even of works of railway construction. Finally, in deference to this spirit of moderation, the Council decided to withdraw the manifesto and alter some of its provisions.

Apparently, then, the *Seiyu-kai* have abandoned their intention of adopting a hostile attitude in the approaching session. There are several explanations of this change of front, but the most credible is that Count Inouye interfered, exercising the functions of peace-maker delegated to him by Marquis Ito, and that just when the Party leaders had with difficulty been persuaded to admit the justice of Count Inouye's arguments, a strong telegram in the same sense arrived from Marquis Ito in St. Petersburg. Of course if the *Seiyu-kai* pass the Budget, their opposition in other directions would not greatly matter.

Wednesday, Dec. 4.

A meeting of the *Seiyu-kai* leaders, numbering 79 members of the Lower House and 45 others, was held on the 2nd instant, for the purpose of framing a manifesto to be submitted to the general meeting of the Party on the 3rd instant. Much interest attached to the "consultative meeting" on the 2nd, because from the tone of the manifesto adopted—which will surely be passed at the general meeting—it would be possible to infer the intentions of the Party with regard to the Cabinet. The manifesto was published by Tokyo newspapers on the

morning of the 3rd. It is said to have been adopted by the consultative meeting without a dissentient voice, which is the more remarkable, for the document does not contain a single word that suggests a fighting mood. It consists solely of abstract declarations as to the necessity of placing the finances on a sound basis, effecting administrative reforms such as shall expedite the discharge of business, adapting State enterprises to the resources available, and governing in accordance with constitutional principles. At the end there is a statement that the *Seiyu-kai* has no connexion whatever with the Cabinet and that its attitude towards political questions is determined solely by considerations of national interest.

A motion was made to reduce the number of the General Committee to five, nominated by the President, and to organize a body of councillors, one for each prefecture, elected by that prefecture. The motion was rejected.

It is evident that all the rumours with which the air was recently thick, have been dissipated, for the moment at all events. The *Seiyu-kai* has no intention of attacking the Cabinet or of refusing to pass the Budget. Probably there will be some discussion about the latter and some concessions will be mutually necessary, but, on the whole, the outlook is calm. It would seem, however, that the non-parliamentary members of the Party are not in an equally placable mood. They too met on the 2nd instant, and are said to have resolved that a strong course of opposition to the Ministry must be pursued. These *ingai-sha* frequently appear to consider it their duty to stiffen the vertebrae of the parliamentary members, but it is not on record that the latter pay much attention to such promptings.

The Progressists have decided to hold their consultative meeting on the 4th, when a manifesto will be drawn up for submission to the general meeting on the 5th. On the latter occasion Count Okuma will be invited to speak, and the Party will subsequently come together at a social *reunion* in his residence. So far as is known, there is nothing hostile to the Cabinet in the draft of the Progressists' manifesto. On the contrary, it distinctly approves of employing surplus revenue for the prosecution of State enterprises, which is the point that seemed likely at one moment to provoke special opposition on the side of the *Seiyu-kai*.

The *Chino Shimpō* has interviewed Mr. Kato Takaaki with reference to the rumour that he had planned and endeavoured to effect a grand union of the political parties. Mr. Kato ridiculed the story. He classed it with the canards circulated lately to the effect that a chrysanthemum party at Count Okuma's was for the purpose of winning over the House of Peers, and that a garden party at Count Inouye's was to placate the *Seiyu-kai*. Mr. Kato has not been engaged in any effort so radical or so romantic as that attributed to him. Speaking of the Diet and the Cabinet, he predicted that this session will probably pass quietly, and he strongly deprecated the idea of raising such paltry issues as the translation and publication of a Russian brochure by the Home Department or the acquisition of loot by some officers of the army. Matters of that kind were too trivial to be taken up in parliament. The finances were a question of a very different nature, and too much attention could not be devoted to them.

The Two or Three Club held a consultative meeting on the 2nd instant, and after much debate adapted a manifesto to be submitted to their general meeting on the 4th. They differ from both the *Seiyun-kai* and the Progressists, for they hold, first, that the restoration of the Naval Capital Fund is not possible at present and that the proceeds of the increased taxes should consequently be devoted to redeeming the national debt; secondly, that pending financial reform no State enterprises requiring the issue of bonds should be prosecuted; thirdly, that the Chinese Indemnity should be treated as a special fund, applicable to East-Asian purposes; fourthly, that the Conventional Tariff should be at once abolished; fifthly, that a strong attitude should be adopted towards the Manchurian problem and especially towards Russia's endeavours to conclude a secret treaty, so as to prevent a consummation likely to cause subsequent regret to Japan; and sixthly, that radical administrative reform must be undertaken. This Club has not much power to give effect to its views, but they are interesting.

Thursday, Dec. 5.

The general meeting of the big party was held on the 3rd instant, and the manifesto prepared by the consultative committee received unanimous approval. Our readers have already been acquainted with the general nature of the document. It is nothing more than a broad statement of principles, which does not pledge the Party to any special attitude with regard to any particular question. Mr. Masuda Masahisa, who presided at the meeting, explained the situation very clearly when he said that the Party confined itself to re-iterating the bases of the platform it had adopted when its leaders assumed office a year ago. Unfortunately they had been obliged to resign before giving practical effect to their views, but there had not been any change in the latter, and they now declared themselves to be continued advocates of administrative reconstruction and financial reform. Nothing was needed except that the Party should re-affirm those basic principles, leaving its committees to determine the manner of applying them to special questions. He also urged the necessity of union. Strength lay in coöperation, and every member of a political party ought to remember that he worked for a common cause, and that in order to stand in line with his colleagues, he must subserve minor points of individual opinion to the general views of the majority. As to the Party's attitude towards the Cabinet, it must be one of complete independence. The Party would go its way; the Ministry would go theirs. There would be no seeking for collisions, but neither would there be any attempt to avoid them at the expense of principles or by undue concessions.

This speech was warmly applauded, and the manifesto passed nem con. Thereafter Mr. Arai Shogo introduced a Representation urging that the number of the general committee as at present constituted made it unwieldy and ill-adapted for the discharge of business, and that it should be reduced to not more than five. It will be remembered that this proposal had already been submitted at the consultative meeting, and had been rejected. It was then coupled, however, with an additional scheme, namely, that a council be elected, one for each prefecture chosen by the prefecture. Apparently Mr. Arai and his friends agreed to abandon the latter idea in consideration of the former's being adopted. At any rate the Representation in its abbreviated form was passed by

the meeting. Of course, being merely a representation, it does not bind the leaders to anything.

The *Kenseihon-to* are said to have decided on abandoning their present name and re-adopting the historical appellation *Shimpo-to* (Progressists). Some of our readers may not be familiar with the origin of the term *Kenseihon-to* (true, *Kensei-to*). When the Progressists and the Liberals agreed to amalgamate into one large association, they chose the name *Kensei-to*, or "constitutional party," and their leaders took over the Cabinet from Marquis Ito. After a few months the disintegrating influences that had kept them asunder previously, were fanned into fresh activity by the efforts of Mr. Hoshi Toru, the result being that Count Itagaki and his followers resigned from the Ministry, leaving Count Okuma in office. After a few days Count Okuma resigned also, and there followed a rupture of the big association into its original elements. Of course the question at once arose, which wing of the divided parts was to retain the name *Kensei-to*. Here the advantage lay with Count Itagaki and his followers, for being the first to resign, they had also been the first to resume party action. Count Okuma and his friends then met the situation by adopting the term *Kenseihon-to*, or "the true Kensei-to," a clumsy name which they are now wisely disposed to change in favour of the good old term *Shimpo-to*, which has existed since 1881, and by which the public have always persisted in designating Count Okuma and his friends.

Friday, Dec. 6.

The consultative committee of the Progressists adopted, on the 3rd instant, a list of 15 resolutions for submission to the general meeting of the Party on the 4th. We shall not enter into the details of these resolutions further than to say that they point to the advisability of alliance with Powers having the same views as Japan towards the Eastern question; that they advocate preservation of the balance of power, alike in the interests of Japan and for the sake of China's integrity; that they insist on the restoration of Manchuria to its original condition, such a measure being essential to the peace of the East; that they advocate steps to obtain for Japan in Korea a status corresponding with her paramount interests there; that they advise the organization of an Asiatic Bureau in the Government; that they insist on a great increase of official activity in the cause of trade development; that they recommend the raising of revenue by indirect taxes and the gradual reduction of direct; that they propose the formation of a special office to control the conduct of Government works and the management of Government purchases, and that they also advance some general views as to administrative and financial reform.

An interesting feature of the consultative meeting was Mr. Oishi Masami's declaration that the Party's leaders desire to encourage a spirit of discussion. He implied that there is too much tacit assent in the Diet to the recommendations of special committees, and that it would be more wholesome if members expressed their views freely. We are not surprised to find a man of Mr. Oishi's intellectual activity making that criticism. It is undoubted that the Japanese Diet has not fulfilled the promise of its early days. Its opening debates led the public to anticipate the rapid development of an assembly to which the nation might look for models of rhetoric and close reasoning. But after the third or

fourth session a cloud of dull silence seemed to fall upon the once loquacious House of Representatives. Speeches went out of fashion completely, and whenever the materials for an animated debate appeared to be accumulating, the closure was ruthlessly applied. Considering how much and how well the Japanese talk on their feet outside the walls of the Diet, it is curious that they should have converted the central hall of discussion into an almost voiceless place of voting.

FINANCIAL.

Baron Shibusawa, Mr. Asabuki, Mr. Amonomiya, Mr. Okura and other leading members of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, having called upon the Minister of Finance to seek an explanation of the Government's policy, were informed that in pursuance of the Post-bellum Programme, the sum which ought to be obtained by means of domestic loans—that is to say, the sum representing previously unfloated loans together with loans to be floated next year—is 70¼ million *yen*. The Treasury has no intention of seeking to obtain this money in the present state of the market, and it proposes to make it up in the following manner:—

Postponement of State Enterprises.....	9 millions.
Postponement of repayment of loan from Formosan Bank	1 <i>yen</i> .
Sum assumed by the <i>Yokimbu</i> of the Finance Department in October of the present year	6,700,000
Sum to be assumed by the <i>Yokimbu</i> in May or June of next year	14,470,000
Sum obtained from bonds bought up this year	5,000,000
Sum obtained by giving bonds to military men in lieu of ready money	3,000,000
Surplus obtained from various sources ...	3,000,000
Remaining from the Indemnity	14,700,000
	69,870,000

This last item means that a sum of 14,700,000 *yen* has already been borrowed from the Indemnity in excess of the original plan, and that it should now be restored. But instead of restoring it at once, the Military and Naval works which were to have been carried out with the money are postponed.

MR. A. R. PATTISON.

His Majesty the Emperor has conferred on Mr. A. R. Pattison the third class Order of the Sacred Treasure, and Mr. Pattison has further been accorded *chokunin* rank in Japan. These distinctions are well deserved. Mr. Pattison, who is a Chief Engineer in the British Navy, was lent by the British Government, six years ago, at the request of the Japanese Government, to act as Professor of Naval Engineering in Japan and also as adviser on the education and training of Japanese naval engineer officers. He enjoys the reputation of having discharged those important duties with much ability and assiduity, and it is a matter of sincere regret that the exigencies of his own service do not allow him to remain longer in Japan. During his stay in Tokyo he has been essentially one of the "public-spirited" men of the foreign community, and his absence will be greatly felt. He and Mrs. Pattison carry with them the best wishes of all nationalities.

In compliance with the request of President Loubet, the French Minister in Tokyo is reported to have recently sent to his home Government a list of the Japanese artisans who exhibited at the late Paris Exposition and who were entitled to receive decorations from the Republic in connection with the exhibition. It is said that they number six in all.

CHINESE NEWS.

Tuesday, Dec. 3.

It is telegraphed by the *Jiji Shimpō's* Peking correspondent that when Prince Ching was received in audience at Kaifong, he found their Majesties by no means disposed to hasten their return to Peking. The Empress Dowager complained that the precincts of the foreign legations had been pushed unpleasantly near the Palace, and that the terms of the Peace Convention were not at all to her mind. Prince Ching's arguments, however, are said to have finally overcome this reluctance. As to the Manchurian affair, the Court is reported to have merely instructed Prince Ching to take counsel with Wang Wen-shao.

Wednesday, Dec. 4.

Tuesday's telegrams said that the departure of the Court from Haifong would be deferred until the 10th instant, in consequence of the Empress Dowager's indisposition. To-day we are told that the 14th has been officially fixed for the time of setting out. Probably the Empress Dowager, having arrived at the margin, shrinks from taking the leap. That is very natural. But although the return of the Court to Peking seemed for a long time problematical, things have now gone too far for their Majesties to recede, and as for the idea that the Empress Dowager might stay at Kai-fong while the Emperor went to the capital, it never appeared feasible.

Telegrams from Shanghai announce the issue of an Imperial Edict deposing the present Prince Imperial, who is a son of Prince T'wan. The public is aware that for some time past there have been rumours of dissipated and insolent conduct on the part of the adopted heir to the Throne, and more than once the probability of his rejection by the stern old Empress Dowager was hinted. Probably China is to be congratulated that the step has now been taken, for though dissipated youths often turn out very able men, the odds are not in favour of such a *dénouement*. At any rate, it is somewhat incongruous that the reversion to the Throne should be held by the son of a Prince who may be said to be in the position of an outlaw, saving his life only by concealing himself.

The news that the progress of pourparlers between Russia and China with regard to Manchuria has been stopped by Japan's objections, does not seem to be taken very seriously by the Japanese press. The *Jiji Shimpō*, on the contrary, publishes intelligence that after Viceroy Li's death Russia herself changed her attitude, and that delay has been caused by her choice. Telegrams received direct from China up to the moment of Reuter's news about Japan's objections, indicated that the conduct of the negotiations had been placed in the hands of Prince Ching and that he was to consult with Wang Wenshao. Certainly the death of Li interrupted the negotiations, and there is nothing to show that they were resumed prior to Prince Ching's return to Peking. All things considered, it seems necessary to regard the latest report with suspicion. Japan's attitude towards the Manchurian problem is certainly not one of unreasoning opposition to Russia as Reuter's telegram would suggest.

Cotton-spinning enterprise in Shanghai is threatened with some disasters. The Yeh Loong Cotton Spinning Company has had its property seized by the Russo-Chinese

Bank for a debt of 380,000 Tls. Apparently the debt was contracted during the hard times that prevailed for the past few years, and now that the outlook has improved, the shareholders hoped that the Bank would grant an extension of time. But the Bank would not do so, and all the property, which cost originally 736,000 taels, is advertised for sale. The International Cotton Manufacturing Company also is in deep waters. It has an over-draft of 475,000 taels with the Russo-Chinese Bank, and the latter has given notice that payment must be made by the 31st of January. The Directors have invited the shareholders to purchase 500,000 taels worth of debentures and to reduce the capital of the Company from 838,000 to 628,000 taels.

It is stated that the Chinese Court has decided to engage an American citizen as Adviser to the Foreign Office. The name of the gentleman is not given, but it is stated that his salary is to be thirty thousand *yen* annually. We should think that China could not take a wiser step. Her statesmen are able men and need no counsel from anyone in matters of domestic policy, but they have not learned how to deal with foreign affairs, and the aid rendered by a competent adviser would be invaluable.

Friday, Dec. 6.

The *Jiji Shimpō's* correspondent telegraphs from Peking that things are in a state of most complete quiet—the lull after the storm. He says that the Foreign Representatives are actually troubled for something to do, and that nothing will be taken in hand before the return of the Court. The Manchurian question is in abeyance. There may be some pourparlers between Prince Ching and the Russian Representative within the course of the next few days, but until their Majesties re-enter the capital no definite arrangement of any kind will be made.

It need hardly be added that the London news as to the Manchurian agreement having been again blocked by Japanese objections, is no longer credited. Rumour has been remarkably perverse in this instance. It failed to notice the very strong and conclusive part taken by Japan in obstructing the last Manchurian agreement through the Yangtze Viceroys, and it now attributes to her with regard to this agreement an attitude of opposition which she has not assumed.

KOREAN NEWS.

Saturday, Nov. 30.

The brother of Li Chun-yong, that is to say, a nephew of the Emperor of Korea, died on the 18th of November. It is curious that the news should be published only now.

There has been some delay in the departure from Sōul of the new Korean Minister to Japan, Mr. Li Yong-thai. It is now reported, however, that a farewell banquet was given to him in the Foreign Office on the 19th ultimo, and that he was expected to start early this month.

Mr. Kin, Korean Minister of Finance, has resigned, and his successor is Mr. Li Yong-ik, who seems to be now the most influential man in Korea.

Mr. Romanoff arrived in Sōul on the 22nd of November, and was received by the Emperor in audience the same day.

Tuesday, Dec. 3.

Correspondence from Korea says that

although no sufficient reason existed for general enforcement of the veto upon grain export, there can be no doubt as to the fact of a partial failure of the rice crop. In several districts the failure has been complete, and so much distress has resulted that numbers of people have become vagabonds, organizing themselves into bands and resorting to all kinds of illegal practices for the purpose of obtaining means of sustenance. The correspondence (*Hochi Shimbun*) predicts that if officialdom maintains its present apathetic attitude towards the troubles, something very like a general insurrection will ensue, but all the accounts reaching us of late indicate that the Korean Government has gradually gathered about itself in Sōul a military force incomparably superior to anything of the kind ever previously possessed by Korea. There will be no difficulty, therefore, in dealing with a recrudescence of "Tonghaks" or "Motomokki" or whatever else the rioters may call themselves.

It is now stated that Mr. Pok will be re-installed in his old post of Minister of Foreign Affairs when he returns to Sōul. The story is that there had not been any intention of depriving him of his portfolio when he set out for Japan to attend the manoeuvres in his capacity of Major-General, but that the Ministers of Russia and France having raised objections, the Emperor adopted the expedient of temporarily displacing Pok. It is hard to know how much of that is true. Mr. Pok is now in Kyoto. He and some of the Chinese officers who came to see the manoeuvres, are still enjoying their visit, and are escorted from place to place by an officer of the Japanese army.

Wednesday, Dec. 4.

It is stated that subscriptions for the shares of the Sōul-Fusan Railway are coming in much more rapidly than was anticipated. The number already subscribed for amounts to 450,000 or 460,000, which, at 50 *yen* per share, means that 22½ millions of the total capital of 25 millions have been taken up.

Friday, Dec. 6.

There have been defalcations on the part of tax-collectors in Korea, and the new Minister of Finance, Mr. Li Yong-ik, is said to have asked the Emperor for permission to put to death anyone whose mortgage amounts to ten thousand *yen*. The public have always understood that such defalcations were among the normal incidents of official life in Korea. Mr. Li ought to give some warning before he proceeds to extremities.

FORMOSA.

It is pointed out that the discontented elements in Formosa always make themselves felt at the fall of the year, when the approach of winter brings them face to face with the hardships of poverty. This season, the second crop of rice having proved a failure, causes of unrest are unusually active, and public opinion has also been disturbed by recent administrative changes which led to the dismissal of several *employés*. Much time must still elapse before the Japanese succeed in dealing finally and thoroughly with the factors of disturbance which have defied all previous rulers of the island.

Later accounts show that the casualties on the Japanese side in the recent disturbance were heavier than official reports suggested. The total of persons killed—including women—reached nearly twenty.

THE MISSING ARGUMENT.

We have often said that the public awaits with interest the statement of some valid proof that foreign holders of perpetual leases have a right to claim exemption from the house tax. Mr. N. W. McIvor was employed by the Yokohama lease-holders to make out a case for them, and it is possible that he has satisfied himself and them by the arguments marshalled in the document. As to that we can not offer any opinion not having seen the learned gentleman's compilation. In the meanwhile, however, we observe that the *Kobe Chronicle*, having apparently examined it, is not at all enthusiastic about its contents, and, in fact, finds fault with Mr. McIvor for straining points and endeavouring to prove too much. Incidentally our contemporary gives its own version of the case for the foreign leaseholders. It is this:—"What land-renters have the right to expect is that the direct house-tax, imposed for municipal purposes, should not be levied upon them, as the ground-rent already paid includes a commuted payment of taxes for municipal purposes." Now is that the whole argument, we wonder. If so, it seems to us very inconclusive. That the "ground-rent" includes a payment on account of municipal taxes is beyond all question. It includes the land-rate—as distinct from the land-tax—a very important levy, which constitutes a considerable part of the municipal revenue in every locality. Hence there never has been any attempt to collect land-rate from the holders of perpetual leases. But the house-tax is quite another affair. It has nothing whatever to do with the land. One man may hold only half an acre of land in the suburbs of Tokyo, for example, and another hold a hundred acres in the very centre of the business region, yet the former may have to pay a heavy house-tax and the latter may escape without any house tax at all. It all depends upon the extent and quality of the buildings that stand upon the land. Part of the contention of the Japanese Government, as we understand it, is that the land rent can not possibly have been intended to include a house tax, for it would have been quite preposterous to levy an impost upon property not yet in existence. Every one coming into possession of a lot in a foreign settlement was at liberty to erect what buildings he pleased there. He might put up a mere shanty, which, under Japanese law, would escape with a tax of a few *sen* annually; or he might put up a handsome pile of buildings which would be subject to a tax of two or three hundred *yen*. It would have been manifestly impossible to assess a uniform amount of tax for the purpose of covering such radically unequal liabilities. The attempt was never made, and no evidence can be adduced that the idea was ever entertained. All obligations connected with the land itself were covered by the land rent, whether national obligations or local obligations, but no provision was made with regard to buildings which had not yet any existence. It is not enough therefore to assert that the land-rent includes a commuted payment of taxes for municipal purposes. The proof must extend to showing that it includes a commuted payment of all taxes for municipal purposes. No one denies that it includes the important local tax called "land-rate," but land-rate and house-tax are wholly distinct under Japanese law, and payment of the one does not in any way affect payment of the other. The revised treaties clearly and unmistakably define the property which is to be exempted

from further payment of taxes: it is the property covered by the leases, and the leases are land leases and never have been anything else. These things seem to us so palpable that until some one undertakes to deal with them seriously we must continue to deny that any tangible argument has been advanced in favour of exemption from house-tax. Meanwhile, the existence of such an unsettled question is most unfortunate. We may assume that had it been possible for the Japanese Government to obey the dictates of sentiment only, it would have waived the claim altogether. But of course the Diet would not have endorsed any such proceeding, nor could it have been expected to do so. Now, however, it becomes worth considering whether arbitration is not desirable. Both sides are convinced of the justice of their cause, neither is willing to make a radical concession, and each is anxious to refrain from antagonizing the other. Under such circumstances the occasion seems eminently suited for arbitration.

The question of the house tax is dealt with by a correspondent calling himself "Centaur," who, addressing the *Japan Herald*, traverses an article appearing in these columns a few days ago. That triangular method of conducting a discussion has long been fashionable in Yokohama, though the merit of replying before one audience to questions originally laid before another is difficult to appreciate. However, in this case every contribution to the controversy is welcome through whatever channel it comes. "Centaur" assumes, we observe, that our article was "inspired." It was not. Nor is this. The Japanese Authorities have doubtless submitted their arguments to the Foreign Representatives, but as yet no outsider has been similarly favoured.

"Centaur" puts this query:—"I would ask the authorities whether, when the so-called 'land rent' was agreed on between the Foreign and Japanese officials, the house tax was not part and parcel of the municipal, prefectural and/or imperial tax to which the property was or might be liable, and lumped together in the land tax, seeing it was well understood at the time by all parties to the convention or agreement, that the land was required by foreigners for the sole purpose of erecting thereon residential and business premises."

Certainly if that could be proved the question would be finally removed beyond the reach of controversy. If it could be proved that the land rent was assessed so as to include all municipal, prefectural and imperial taxes, and that its assessment on that basis was clearly understood by the assessors, then no one would have another word to say. But we in turn would ask "Centaur" whether, upon calm reflection, he can seriously entertain such a hypothesis. Does he really believe that the Japanese Government, having solemnly agreed that foreign land-renters should pay a certain sum by way of rent and taxes of every description—imperial, local and municipal—is now deliberately seeking to violate that agreement, and to establish the fact that an important municipal tax was not so included?

We would further ask "Centaur" whether he has reflected that the house tax is only one item of municipal revenue. If it was intended and agreed that the land rent should include all "municipal, prefectural and imperial taxes to which the property was or might be liable," what right have Japanese

authorities to levy other municipal taxes of any kind, such as a tax upon vehicles, a tax on horses, and a tax upon incomes? And surely it is strange that if such an arrangement was made, no record whatever should exist whether in the form of a diplomatic note, or a despatch, or a convention, or an agreement. Where does "Centaur" find any evidence that the land rent was assessed on the basis he now so confidently indicates? If there is such evidence, he would do a public service by producing it. But there is no evidence of the kind, nor can there be, for the house tax in its present form did not exist in the Tokugawa days when the settlements were opened for foreign residence. The house tax, as now imposed, is absolutely independent of the land. It is assessed solely with reference to the nature of a building, and no fair equivalent for it in the shape of a fixed uniform charge upon the land could be devised.

An apparently forcible argument is that since no attempt was ever made to levy a house tax from foreigners under the old regimen, there are reasonable grounds for assuming that the right to levy it did not exist. The right existed, but the power did not. When the Japanese Government agreed to the establishment of Consular Jurisdiction, it divested itself of administrative power over foreigners. It was able to collect the land rents and the tax included in them, because a special remedy had been provided against default. But it could not have adopted any measure for enforcing the payment of a house tax, nor could it even have compelled foreign land-holders to furnish the documents necessary for purposes of assessment. There can be no doubt, for example, that the Japanese Government had a right to levy taxes upon horses and vehicles in foreign possession in the old days. But it never attempted to exercise the right, because it lacked the power to do so. The revised treaties do not confer any new rights upon Japan with respect to municipal or local taxes. They merely invest her with power to exercise the rights she already possessed.

As to the contention that foreign land-leasers pay a larger total of taxes than the Japanese themselves pay, it appears to us that even supposing such to be the case, there would not be any valid ground of complaint. For no other part of Japan can be compared with the former foreign settlements in the matter of municipal administration. Roads, lighting, drainage, policing—everything is better in the settlement areas than it is outside them. It will not be contended by any one, we presume, that the municipal outlay on the settlement areas should be a charge upon the Imperial Treasury. Every one will admit that they ought to be self-supporting as all other districts in Japan are. But they do constitute a charge upon the Treasury. The Treasury disburses something like a hundred thousand *yen* yearly to supplement the sums raised by local taxes within the settlements. That certainly is not right. We have no title to expect that the Japanese nation should be out of pocket on our account.

Moreover, the contention that we foreigners pay a heavier total of taxes than the Japanese do, depends entirely on the assumption that the whole of the land rent is a tax. It is nothing of the kind. It includes a tax, but it is not altogether a tax.

BARON KAWAGUCHI.

Baron Kawaguchi, Vice-Minister of the Imperial Household, has resigned, and his resignation has been accepted. The event is interpreted by a section of the public in a somewhat sinister sense, and the retiring official has added to prevailing suspicions by composing in commemoration of his retirement a curious couplet:—

*Kako wa kumo
Mirai wa mitzu ya
Yuki botoko.
Saraba tote
Oyeba niguru ya
Fuyu no hai.*

Which means in plain English, "the past is cloud; the future, water or a snow image. Farewell then; driven I flee like a winter fly." This composition may have profound significance for those to whom it is specially addressed, but to the general reader it conveys only an impression of dissatisfaction. The newsmongers affirm, however, that the origin of the trouble is connected with finance. Recently a rumour was started by one of these mischief-makers to the effect that although the 20 million yen voted for the Imperial Estate as a contribution from the Chinese Indemnity had been duly passed into the books, the interest on the money remained unaccounted for. Very likely the story has no more truth than the usual modicum which distinguishes the mare's nests of the yellow press in Japan. But being followed speedily by Baron Kawaguchi's resignation and his enigmatical couplet, mischief-makers are engaged in their usual pastime of putting this and that together, the resultant compound being a very pretty scandal.

Baron Kawaguchi, Vice-Minister of the Household, has been succeeded by Baron Hanabusa, hitherto President of the Imperial Bureau of Audit, and Master of Services to Prince Komatsu and Prince Kanin. The Emperor, in accepting the resignation of Baron Kawaguchi, has raised him a step in official rank, and the Emperor and Empress have presented to him a pair of silver vases.

Marquis Nakayama Takamaro has been allowed to resign his post as chief chamberlain to the Prince Imperial, and has been succeeded by Mr. Saito Momotaro, hitherto of Prince Arisugawa's household.

THE GERMAN TARIFF.

Attention in Europe with regard to the proposed changes in the German Tariff, seems to have been chiefly directed to international contingencies and to the possibility of a collision between the Chancellor and the Agrarians, the former being unable to grant as much as the latter demand. We now know that the Tariff has received the approval of the Federal Council, almost unamended, and it may therefore be assumed not only that Count von Bülow is prepared to proceed resolutely with the scheme, having assured himself privately that in spite of the adoption of a protective policy at home, it will not be impossible to renew Germany's commercial treaties abroad on reasonable terms, but also that German industrials are prepared to make large concessions to the Agrarians. The really important element of the matter from Germany's point of view, we think, is connected, not with either foreign or domestic politics, but with the influence that will be exercised on her own industries. It is an elementary truth that high duties

imposed on foreign food-stuffs react upon domestic products. German producers of bread-stuffs will not be content to sell their goods at present rates after they have obtained protection against foreign competition. They will naturally and inevitably push up their prices to the near vicinity of the limits fixed by the Tariff, and the result will be increased cost of living, a corresponding increase of wages, and enhanced prices for manufactured goods. Thus for the sake of the agrarian interests, Germany seems likely to handicap herself heavily in industrial competition with the world. The case of America may be adduced as contradicting such an analysis. America has not only thriven upon protection, but is also able to step out into the markets of the world and offer her manufactures at rates which procure ready custom. America, however, has extraordinary natural advantages which do not exist in Germany's case, and it does not follow by any means that a similar fiscal policy will produce similar results in both countries. The Kaiser's desire to foster the growth and prosperity of the sturdy farming class, and thus to check the rapid gravitation of the population towards manufacturing centres, is easily comprehended, as is also the stupendous difficulty that such a problem presents to German statesmen. But it is hard to reconcile this Tariff scheme with the principles that ought apparently to guide Germany in her new career. Her industries seem to us to be more important than her agriculture. She has been wisely guided, however, along the path that has led to her present greatness, and it may well be that the choice now made by her rulers is consistent with her best interests.

AMERICAN ENGLISH.

It is generally claimed by the people of the United States that where their spoken language differs from the language of England, the explanation is to be sought in their conservatism. They have preserved, they say, the old English idiom and the old English words, whereas in England itself there has been a gradual change. Whether that claim is advanced as something to be proud of, we do not know, but the reflection it suggests is that if language progresses like everything else, as it certainly does, then to have remained constant to the old forms is not an advantage. Besides, the claim itself is open to query. Why should English have been preserved more immutably in the United States, which is in fact a congeries of different nationalities, than in England which has been peopled by the English alone for many centuries? The whole subject provoked some discussion recently. Professor Brander Matthews of Columbia University and Miss Carey Thomas, Dean of Bryn Mawr College, assert that the English language as spoken in America will ultimately become the universal standard, whereas Professor A. H. Smyth, of the Philadelphia Boys High School, and Mr. George Riddle, the actor and Shakespearean reader, take the opposite view, maintaining that such an assertion is to say that a retrograde movement will be made, "for certainly it would be a retrograde movement which should make the strident tones and monotonous inflection of the American the standard of English speech." Mr. Riddle finds that "the very few men and women in America who have a high standard of speech have not been able to make that standard recognised, and consequently there have

been manifest for the last twenty years a carelessness and vulgarity of speech, accompanied by slouchiness of manner; in all the professions and in society, which may well bring forth the query: Is the art of delivery a lost art, and what is to be the end of this shameful decadence?"

THE RULE OF THE ROAD.

The police are certainly making efforts to enforce the rule of the road in Tokyo and Yokohama, but a long time must elapse, of course, before they succeed in inculcating an idea with which the Japanese people have never hitherto been familiar. We must say, however, that, in our opinion, the action of the police has become very perfunctory. When rules for the regulation of traffic were enacted some time ago, steps were taken to post them up at all the stations, and constables on duty took measures to enforce them. Now, however, if one or two special localities in Tokyo be excepted, wayfarers are allowed to follow the bent of their own sweet will. A feature of notable difficulty in Tokyo is that men or horses dragging carts are permitted to "cut" hills just as they please, and it frequently proves very embarrassing to find any part of the road free from the zig-zagging of a coolie or an animal straining under a heavy load. There would be some cruelty in insisting that such a practice should be abandoned, unless, at the same time, a rule were enacted and enforced that neither man nor horse must be loaded so as to necessitate "cutting." Then there are the children and the pedestrians. A Japanese child regards the street as its legitimate play-ground, and frequently one finds one's progress arrested by a little tot which not having yet learned to take care of itself, trusts every one else to look after it. As for the pedestrian, he frequently gives himself no concern to walk direct or to look ahead, and still more frequently it is impossible to attract his attention if one approaches from behind on a bicycle. Whether the generally placid condition of Japanese nerves is responsible, or whether traditional freedom from the incidents and accidents of heavy traffic be the cause, there is no denying that Japanese wayfarers are the most insouciant in the world.

DEATH OF MRS. FURUKAWA.

The death is announced, under very unhappy circumstances, of Mrs. Furukawa, wife of the owner of the Ashio Copper Mine. During the past two years the lady, who had attained the age of 60, had shown signs of mental aberration, and as a suicidal mania had shown itself in other members of her family, she was very carefully treated and watched. A sea-side resort having been found suitable, she passed most of her time at Oiso, visiting Tokyo twice monthly for the purpose of undergoing medical inspection. Recently, when arriving on one of these periodical occasions, she seemed exceptionally well, was able to receive visitors, and did not suffer apparently from anything but insomnia. On the 29th of November she visited Ueno Park to view the maples, and that night she disappeared from her room, nor could any trace of her be discovered until her body was found the following morning floating in the river near Kanda Bashi.

MARQUIS ITO.

The markedly friendly nature of the reception given to Marquis Ito in St. Petersburg and the fact that he proceeded thither direct from Paris, instead of first visiting London, which would have been the natural routine, have suggested to the public that the Marquis has a political purpose in view. It is probable, however, that his Excellency consulted the convenience of his own programme only when he decided to proceed in the first place to the Russian capital. Extreme cold is dangerous to a man suffering from an affection of the throat, and the cold in St. Petersburg would have been more trying at the close of December than at the end of November. Still, if that was Marquis Ito's reason he must have attached considerable weight to it, for there could be no question that the routine chosen by him would give rise to much comment. As to the political character of his visit, it is certain that he carries no authority from the Japanese Government to engage in any pourparlers or undertake any negotiation. But it is also certain that Marquis Ito is powerful enough to authorize himself, and that anything he does will be endorsed by Japan. Many people think, and we are not by any means prepared to quarrel radically with their opinion, that the only sure means of securing peace in the East and bringing about a satisfactory solution of the troublesome problems now in sight, is an understanding between Russia, Japan and England. But no one thinks, so far as we know, that a Russo-Japanese understanding from which England was excluded, could accomplish anything solid, even supposing that Japan were willing to become a party to such an arrangement, which is exceedingly doubtful. Russia, we take it, has two things prominently in view at present. The first is to find some temporary *modus vivendi* in Manchuria; the second, to assure herself that Korea shall not become a Japanese province. It may be taken for granted, perhaps, that her intention at the moment is not to remain permanently in Manchuria. Were England in her place, that assumption would be more difficult to entertain, for England would be able and willing to face the financial task of developing Manchuria's resources and making it a self-supporting dominion. Russia, however, has already on hand so much of that kind of capital-absorbing work that she sincerely shrinks from such a huge extension of her responsibilities as would result from taking possession of Manchuria. She is willing, therefore, to give it up eventually. But she can not give it up at once. Her presence there has so far disorganized Chinese administration that, if she marched out to-day, she would probably have to march in to-morrow. What she wants, therefore, is to obtain international recognition of her right to remain upon the scene until she can step aside with safety to her own interests and without loss of prestige. That is not unreasonable. But unfortunately so simple a programme is difficult to reconcile with the terms originally proposed by St. Petersburg statesmen as the basis of a Manchurian Convention. Their demands at the outset have left an unpleasant taste in the world's mouth, and men find difficulty in swallowing without a grimace the comparatively innocent morsel now offered for their acceptance. It is probably for that reason that Japan is believed to be strengthening the backs of the Yangtze Viceroys to oppose the new Manchurian Convention—opposition which, according to *The*

Times' correspondent in Peking, has again had the effect of blocking the way. Marquis Ito, therefore, if he were prepared to discuss a Russo-Japanese understanding, would find himself embarrassed by the fact that his country's attitude towards the Manchurian problem is diametrically opposed to the attitude which Russia desires to see assumed, and that while he was engaged in gracious pourparlers in St. Petersburg, the Tokyo statesmen would be taking a very different line in Kaifong. As to the second object of Russian anxiety, however, namely the fate of Korea, Marquis Ito is certainly in a position to reassure Russia, for Japan has not the slightest intention of bringing the peninsula within her sphere of influence by any means that are not strictly pacific. Probably the integrity of her purpose is not appreciated in St. Petersburg, and Marquis Ito may be able to place things in a clearer light. He can also frankly combat the too commonly entertained theory that Japan's mood is belligerent. Japan, we are persuaded, wants nothing except uninterrupted leisure to develop her resources and put her affairs into good order. She is a little out of breath with the pace of her progress during the past six years, and would fain enjoy a rest. If that fact can be established so as to carry conviction to the minds of St. Petersburg statesmen and the Russian public, much good-will be accomplished. But beyond assurances of pacific intentions and explicit explanations of Japan's mood, Marquis Ito is not likely to go. He will have a great deal to say about the future of China, but his views upon that topic, as well as upon the treatment of the Eastern question generally, must be set forth in London at least as explicitly as in St. Petersburg. That, we may be sure, he fully appreciates. At present his programme is understood to be some three weeks' sojourn in St. Petersburg, and then a second visit to Paris, London being his final bourne.

The *Hochi Shimbun*, referring to the telegrams recently sent from Europe to the effect that Marquis Ito's visit to St. Petersburg is likely to remove all misunderstanding between Russia and Japan, declares that if Russia desires to remove such misunderstandings, her first business is to settle the Manchurian question. Otherwise a hundred Marquis Ito's can effect nothing.

It is remarkable that not one of the leading Tokyo journals makes any editorial allusion to Marquis Ito's doings in St. Petersburg. The apparent explanation is that no importance is attached to the event. Marquis Yamagata's visit to the Russian capital some years ago was watched with much greater interest, apparently, but the result was such a very futile convention that people were permanently disappointed. At any rate the feeling in Japan to-day is evidently against any arrangement resting on a Russo-Japanese basis only.

Marquis Ito was received on his arrival in St. Petersburg by the Minister of Finance and several members of the Cabinet. His Excellency subsequently had the honour of audience with the Emperor.

It is stated that according to letters received from Marquis Ito, his return to Japan will take place at the end of March or the beginning of April. That accords with the programme generally assigned to him; namely, to remain in St. Petersburg till about the 20th of December; then to spend three weeks in Paris; and then a month in London which city he will leave about the middle of February.

Japanese newspapers begin to busy themselves about Marquis Ito's visit to St. Petersburg, but when we say "newspapers" we qualify the statement by noting that the journals which make much of the matter are the *Hochi* and the *Yomiuri*. It is the wont of these papers to keep their readers in a state of sensation and excitement. Therefore when they piece together a string of rumours tending to show that Marquis Ito is assuming towards Russia an attitude closely resembling that taken by the late Li Hung-chang, and that Russia has conferred on him an order never granted except for international services, their readers are disposed to smile rather than to look grave. The *jinrikisha* takes a very different line when it says that Marquis Ito is travelling as a private individual and has no authority whatever to conclude any conventions. Nevertheless, as he is the leading statesman of Japan, it is natural that he should receive a hearty welcome in Russia, and that the St. Petersburg Government should endeavour to win his friendship. Doubtless his visit to the Russian capital will have a good effect, but it does not bear the construction put on it by newsmongers in Japan.

We wonder what would have been said had Marquis Ito proceeded to London direct from Paris, and had he passed a month in the British capital before visiting St. Petersburg. No one would have seen anything strange in such a routine. The fact is that many folks are disposed to regard Russia as a species of monster, not to be approached with impunity. If that silly prejudice were laid aside, the atmosphere would be much clearer. The Russians are certainly showing much civility to Marquis Ito. They know how to be hospitable and charming—none better. We suppose that the Japanese ought to feel flattered and grateful instead of setting themselves to discover a mare's nest. Such, we are glad to see, appears to be the mood of the better classes, for it is noticeable that all the leading journals refrain from attempting to invest the incident with any element of sensation.

THE JINRIKISHA COOLIES.

A correspondent of a local contemporary writes in a very irate tone about *jinrikisha* coolies and their ways. He says that they are growing more and more extortionate, and that they now indulge in "abuse and filthy language," if one does not over-pay them. It is quite true. The *jinrikisha* coolie is behaving in a suicidal way. His fares are getting so exorbitant that people with any regard for economy hesitate to employ him. But is it just to lay the blame on "the police and the *Kencho* people"? Is it just to allege that they care nothing "about the fleecing and insulting of foreigners"? Is it just to call the Welcome Society "a farce and a pretence"? Neither the police, nor the "*Kencho* people" nor the Welcome Society can accomplish anything effective in this matter. It is for the individual to help himself. That he can readily do by observing three rules; first, never to engage a *jinrikisha* without making a bargain beforehand; secondly, invariably to take the number of the *jinrikisha*; and thirdly, always to send a written report to the police—indicating the number—if there has been any insolence or attempted extortion. No Japanese thinks of engaging a *jinrikisha* without a preliminary agreement as to terms, for the Japanese wayfarer is just as great a victim of extortion as the foreigner. A *jinrikisha* coolie never makes any demand at the

end of a journey if he has agreed beforehand to accept a certain sum. That is one of his redeeming qualities, of which it is well to take advantage. Some people have not sufficient command of the Japanese language for even such a simple purpose as bargaining with a *jinrikisha*-man, though half a dozen words suffice. There is no help in cases of that kind, and the only consolation is that if the coolie indulges in abuse, it will fall on deaf ears.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

The discontented section of Nippon Yusen Kaisha shareholders, headed by Mr. Kishimoto Kazuo, are not silenced though defeated. One of their number, Mr. Imoto Tsunejiro, is said to be about to institute legal proceedings against the Company on the ground that a violation of the Commercial Code was committed when an ordinary general meeting was invited to vote certain propositions which had not previously been submitted to an extraordinary meeting, or notified to the shareholders 15 days previously to the ordinary meeting. The principal of these propositions was the appropriation of a sum of five hundred thousand *yen* as a fund for extending the company's lines and improving its ships. A grant of 3,000 *yen* to the family of the late Mr. Nakamigawa is included in the category, as are also some minor items. The Directors reply that the appropriation in question formed part of the programme for distributing the profits of the half-year and that no exceptional procedure was required. Further, they point out that the matters adduced by the objectors have always been treated hitherto in the manner adopted on the present occasion, without provoking any objection. But Messrs. Imoto and Kishimoto decline to admit the force of such arguments. Chagrin at their signal defeat in the recent general meeting seems to have inspired them with a desire to make themselves objectionable in some way or other and their present course is obstructiveness, pure and simple.

At the semi-annual general meeting of shareholders of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha held in the hall of the Y. M. C. A., Kanda, Tokyo, on Nov. 27th, Mr. Kondo delivered a speech with regard to the past, present and future working of the company, which may be summarized as follows:—During the term covered by the report, a fair amount of business was realized despite the general trade depression and the tightness in the money market. Though the profits showed a slight falling off as compared with the previous term, the results were still far above the average of ordinary years. In addition to a 10 per cent. dividend, a special dividend of two per cent. was declared for the period under review and he therefore believed that shareholders would be satisfied with the business done by the company by which it had been possible to add *yen* 600,000 to the fund for the equalization of dividends, to set aside *yen* 500,000 for the expansion of steamship services and improvement of the fleet, and to carry over *yen* 640,000 to the next account. The reserve for the equalization of dividends has now reached *yen* 3,300,000, which sum the company does not intend to further increase for the time being, for the simple reason that so long as it remains in its possession the company will be able to declare a dividend of ten per cent. per annum for a period of at least one year and a half even if no profits were realized during that time.

With regard to the fund for the extension of routes and the improvement of vessels, it is urgently necessary to further increase this in future until it reaches such a standard as may be judged sufficient for the purpose, for signs are not wanting among the various Powers of a desire to

expand their shipping business with a view to establishing a predominance in the Far East. Accordingly the Company has put aside *yen* 500,000 as mentioned above, and it is the wish of the directors to carry forward, at the end of each term, further funds for such purpose. By virtue of an agreement between the Japanese Government and the company the latter has to keep up the Imperial mail lines in first class style in point of speed and accommodation, and in consequence as many as 16 steamers, representing 50,000 tons, each aggregating from 7,000 to 6,000 tons, will have to be built before the year 1907, the cost being estimated at ten million *yen*. In due course of time, the old steamers will also have to be replaced by newer and larger ships so as to preserve the balance among the many foreign shipping companies, in which the Nippon Yusen Kaisha now occupies seventh or eighth rank in point of tonnage.

At the time of the organization of the company a number of years ago it had only a capital of some 10 million *yen* and vessels aggregating no more than 60,000 tons, whereas its assets now amount to something like 38 million *yen*, with a fleet representing 230,000 tons. In conclusion, the speaker remarked that viewed from both military and commercial points of view there seemed to be no alternative for the company but to carry forward its programme of expansion and that the shareholders must therefore strive with perseverance and courage to promote the interests of the company.

PARALLELS, HAWAIIAN AND JAPANESE.

The *Shinto* ordeal of walking on fire has often astonished foreign onlookers, but to this day it remains uncertain whether the whole performance is anything better than a mere trick. It would seem that a similar miracle takes place occasionally in Hawaii, as witness the following account by Mr. Ernestine Coughran:—

Great is the faith of the Hawaiians in the powers of the kahuna, their priest, or sorcerer, and when it was announced that Papa Ita, the aged fire-walker from Mauritius, had come to the islands to perform the ceremony of walking over heated stones in the city of Honolulu, the tidings spread far and wide among the superstitious natives, and the wildest excitement prevailed, for the rite had never been performed in the Hawaiian islands before. The stones which were to be heated, and trodden barefoot by the Tahitian, were carefully selected by Papa Ita himself. They were of lava formation and were taken from an old wall in the Portuguese section of the city. When the excavation had been heaped to the level of the ground with hau logs, the stones were piled upon the pyre, forming an oval mound about ten feet in height. Meanwhile Papa Ita retired into the woods, there to invoke the spirits and to gather at midnight the leaves of the ti-plant, which were to be woven into a magic brush of command, for use in subduing the spirits of the heat and the flames.

Next morning the fire was lighted and was allowed to burn fifteen hours. As the fuel burned out, the stones sank into the excavation, the heated air shimmering upward. As the stones sank lower and began to glow with the heat, the excitement ran high, and by sunset hundreds of people were hurrying from all parts of the city to the scene of the promised exhibition. Papa Ita had calculated well: at the appointed hour the fire had died low and the stones sank slowly down, glowing white-hot. A few minutes later the crowd fell back on either side and between the two lines of silent people the fire-walker moved toward the inner circle, his eyes intent upon the glowing stones. Then he lifted his hand in command, and attendants with long poles fell to work turning over the heated stones. As the white-hot sides of the lava rocks turned upward under the skilful manipulation of the long poles, darting tongues of flame leaped through the apertures, throwing a red light over the scene, and the great heat from the furnace compelled the circle of spectators to widen and fall back. When a line of stones the entire length of the oven had been turned with the glowing sides upward, dried grass and bits of paper were tossed upon the rocks to show the heat. These light materials were immediately shriveled up and burned to ashes.

Suddenly the fire-walker leaped to his feet, and stamping slowly upon the ti-leaf carpet, began to wave his sacred brush and chant, swaying his body and looking heavenward. Then, lifting the great brush of ti-leaves high in the air, he smote the ground

twice and walked unhesitatingly into the glowing heap, stepping deliberately from stone to stone with bare feet and emerging apparently without pain or injury on the other side. Immediately turning round and repeating the command to the fire-spirits and smiting the ground as before, he walked back over the entire length of the oven and returned to his chair.

After a few minutes he repeated the feat, with the same incantations and smiting of the ground, and four times he successfully trod back and forth over the red-hot lava rocks, as he had said he would. When he stepped forth from the mound the fourth time, a great cheer rent the air and the natives rushed into the circle, showering money upon him.

FRENCH NOTES.

A deficit of 50 millions of francs in a budget of 3,500 millions is not a very serious affair. Yet the French Government seems to be taking it very seriously. In order to make ends meet, the Budget Committee have struck out 42 millions appropriated for priests' stipends. No one imagines that the Committee's amendment will become law. Neither the Chamber nor the Senate will violate the Concordat by stopping the priests' stipends. Probably because that is apparent, another device has been proposed, namely, a state monopoly of kerosene. Concerning that, the Paris correspondent of *The Times* says:—

When Thiers was trying to devise a way of meeting the cost of the new loans, among other schemes submitted to him was a match monopoly. Matches were chiefly manufactured in the south, and some of the principal makers came to Paris and proposed to M. Goulard, then Minister of Finance, a match monopoly. After a little hesitation he agreed to it. An indemnity to the makers had then to be considered, and the very men who had given a dazzling picture of the monopoly then put forward such extravagant demands that had the Government foreseen them it would have renounced an almost disastrous scheme. So enormous were the indemnities that I believe the interest on the capital sum has thus far entirely or almost entirely absorbed the profits, while the State-made matches are so bad that French matches have become a byword.

This experiment, among others, should have cured Parliamentary committees of the monopoly mania. Not so, however; the Budget Committee, as already mentioned, has now proposed a petroleum monopoly. The State is to buy the petroleum, refine it, and sell it, thus, as the proposers imagine, securing several millions of francs towards the famous deficit of 50,000,000f., now the subject of real or affected uneasiness. It will probably be with petroleum as with matches, and the proposers of this scheme had doubtless particular reasons for their action. The Bill once passed, indemnities will have to be paid, premises to be bought, stock to be taken over. The State will become petroleum refiner just as it has become matchmaker. Directors, subdirectors, secretaries, inspectors, engineers, district vendors, indeed an army of officials, will begin by making petroleum dear and inferior, and the State, after paying indemnities and salaries, will make no profit, while the public will find that the price is higher and the quality poorer. There is just now, however, such a wave of collectivism that a State monopoly is irresistibly seductive, and, as with matches, people desirous of good petroleum will be forced to smuggle it.

THE KWANTO BANKS.

The chief officials of the Kwantō Banks held their annual meeting yesterday in the Bank Assembly Hall. These *Kwantō Ginkō* comprise all the most important banking institutions of the eight Kwantō provinces, and yesterday they agreed to admit to their association the Nagaoka Bank of Echigo. No other business was done at the meeting, but at a reunion subsequently held in the Bankers Club and attended by the Prime Minister and several other members of the Cabinet, Mr. Sakatani, Vice-Minister of Finance, made a speech with reference to next year's Budget. He said that the general policy of the Cabinet might be described as sacrificing everything for the sake of producing ease in

the money market. To that end it was essential that economics and finance should go hand in hand, and although many enterprises pressed to be undertaken, the Government had resolved to postpone them. The Budget, to be presently submitted to the Diet, would furnish all details, but he might perhaps take the opportunity of speaking a few words. The budget for next year showed a total expenditure of 278 millions. According to the *post-bellum* programme there ought to be a sale of bonds next year to the extent of 17 million *yen*, but it had been resolved to abstain from any operation of the kind. On the other hand, the expenditures showed that the ordinary appropriation for redeeming the national debt was reduced by 12 million *yen*. In the extraordinary section of expenditures a total of 38 millions appeared under the two items of redemption of bonds and expenses of the Chinese campaign. With regard to the reserves, the usual sum of 3 millions was set aside, and further 2 millions were allowed in prospect of rebate duties on sugar. Moreover, in order to place the revenue on a sound basis, the returns from the tobacco monopoly, from posts and telegraphs and from *sake* had been estimated at 4 millions less than the figure for the current year. Mr. Sakatani added that he had been engaged in the compilation of budgets for 18 years, but he had not seen any budget compiled on a firmer basis than the one now to be submitted. He concluded his speech by alluding to the revised draft of banking regulations now in process of compilation.

THE TWO OR THREE CLUB,

The Two or Three Club has now definitely pledged itself to the propositions that a Russo-Chinese Agreement for the continued occupation of Manchuria must be opposed to the bitter end, and that the Conventional Tariff must be abolished. Other resolutions have been adopted by the club, but they have comparatively little interest. We can well understand the anxious desire of some Japanese to get rid of a conventional tariff by which they are bound for eight years longer, but it is difficult to see how the thing could be managed.

It may be mentioned that the proposal to abandon the name *Kenseihon-tō* and revert to the old term *Shimpo-to* (Progressists) has been negatived for the moment. The intention of the change was to open a door for the return of the Two or Three Club to their old allegiance, but apparently it has been found that more than a name stands in the way.

THREE WEEKS TO LONDON.

At last the Trans-Asian Railway is to be a practical feature in the lives of Far-Eastern residents. From the *N.-C. Daily News* we take the following, which, though a leading article, smacks sufficiently of the advertisement to be read with caution, though its main facts are doubtless true:—

From Mr. J. Clerfayt, General Passenger Agent of the International Sleeping Car and European Express Trains Company, Agent of the International Palace Hotels Company, and Special Agent for the Trans-Siberian Railway, we learn that by May next a semi-weekly service each way will be opened between Paris and Peking, whereby passengers will be taken in the luxurious carriages of the International Company the whole way for the sum of fifty-two pounds sterling, food and everything included. At first, there will be two breaks in the journey, one at Lake Baikal, where the passengers have to cross by steamer until the line round the south of the lake is completed, which it will be later on in the year; the other at Yingkou (Newchwang), where the difference of gauge between the Russian line and

the Imperial Chinese Railway, and the unbridgable river Liao necessitate a change of carriages. It is possible that the change of carriages at Lake Baikal may be obviated by their being taken across on the steamer; but in any case the whole distance from Paris to Peking will be done in the International Company's carriages, a number of which have been secured by Mr. Kinder for the Imperial Chinese Railway. For the convenience of passengers to and from Central and South China and Japan, Dalny and Port Arthur will be served by sections of the same train, and it is understood that the Manchurian Railway will put on a line of fast connecting steamers between Dalny or Port Arthur and Shanghai, so that we shall be within three weeks or so of London. The International Palace Hotels Company is proceeding with the construction of a grand modern hotel of one hundred rooms at Peking, and another at Yingkou for the benefit of passengers who may wish to have a night's rest on terra firma before changing on to the Chinese railway. It seems pretty certain, too, that before very long the journey will be much shortened by the construction of a line north-west from Peking to the Trans-Siberian through Kiakhta.

COST OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

The sums spent by the British Government on the South African War are not by any means lost to the British nation. They merely pass from one set of British pockets into another, if we except the comparatively small amounts paid in foreign countries for the purchase of horses. But there is one solid loss, namely, the interruption of the production of gold. In 1898, the value of the gold mined in the Transvaal was \$79,212,953 (gold), and it would certainly have reached 100 millions in 1899 had not war been imminent throughout a great part of the year, finally breaking out in the fall. Even under those unfavourable circumstances, the output was \$71,691,163. But the figure for 1900 was only \$9,671,000, a falling off of \$62,020,163. *Bradstreet's* gives the following table of the Transvaal's gold production since 1889:—

Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.
1900.....	\$ 9,671,000	1894	\$39,696,330
1899.....	71,691,163	1893	28,293,831
1898.....	79,212,953	1892	23,220,108
1897.....	57,633,861	1891	14,885,639
1896.....	43,779,669	1890	10,438,356
1895.....	43,893,300	1889	7,788,372

Were it not for the war, the Transvaal would be the most prolific gold-field in the world, America coming second with \$79,171,000 in 1900, and Australasia third with \$74,260,000. When the Transvaal is finally in British hands, it will certainly produce a hundred million dollars worth yearly, and then the annual gold output of the British empire will aggregate 215 millions dollars, approximately, out of a total production of 330 millions for the whole world. It is worth noting that the gold mined in Anglo-Saxon dominions will at that time represent some 300 millions of the world's total production of 330 millions.

KUANGTUNG.

A correspondent of the *N.-C. Daily News* who has just completed a trip in Kuangtung, says:—

It is impossible not to appreciate the friendly feeling with which, at present, in this part of Kuangtung, natives regard foreigners. This altered feeling shows itself in many ways. The disgraceful epithets which were habitually hurled at the heads of foreigners are no longer heard. The native officials treat foreigners, whether they are missionary or otherwise, with a marked respect. The Customs officials who control the linen let travellers go free wherever possible. In these and other ways it is clear that times have changed. Whether this respect is, so to speak, skin-deep only, or otherwise, it may be impossible to affirm. What is true is that, whilst a year ago the natives were mad with rage at Europeans, and cruelly persecuted the native Church in order to mulct the Christians of the little property they possess, and pulled down chapels in order to carry off the bricks, to-day, as far as we can judge, the most friendly relationship prevails.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

Mr. Hayashi, Japanese Representative in Seoul, speaking to the United Chambers of Commerce at Chemulpo, took for text the importance of active promotion of their own interests by merchants and manufacturers. He said that his hearers might be disposed to thank him for his efforts to get the grain-export veto rescinded, but, on the contrary, he had to thank them for taking action which materially strengthened his hands. If they always made their voices sufficiently loud, they could count on getting a hearing. Extending that theory to the present treaty between Japan and Korea, he pointed out that the treaty had been concluded at a time when the international status of Korea was uncertain, and when it was impossible to treat on liberal and intelligent grounds. The document had long ceased to be suitable. But to obtain revision now might be troublesome, whereas it might have been done with the greatest ease in 1896, had any one appreciated the advisability. The paltry dimensions of the Japanese settlement at Jinsen illustrated his meaning. If merchants themselves had taken an active interest in the delimitations of the settlement originally, they would not now have to complain of its insignificance compared with the British settlement.

A garden party was given by Count and Countess Inouye at their Azabu residence in Tokyo on the 28th instant. The weather was fine though cold, and the garden looked very beautiful in its dress of autumnal tints. There was no special display of flowers nor yet any music. Profuse hospitality and a spirit of the most genial fellowship were the sole factors of entertainment, but it would scarcely have been possible for any gathering of friends to evince greater enjoyment. Much attention was attracted by a bronze statue of the Count erected in an exceptionally handsome shrine in one of the secluded parts of the spacious grounds. This was a tribute offered by Count Inouye's closest friends and most sincere admirers to the conspicuous talents that have marked his public career and to the fine qualities of his private life. It need scarcely be said that the party was very largely attended, and that it included all the notables in Tokyo, from the Prime Minister downwards.

The fifteenth graduation ceremony of the Military College took place on the 28th instant, His Imperial Highness Prince Kanin attending as the Emperor's representative. Forty officers graduated, namely, 34 captains and 6 lieutenants. Five received awards from the Emperor in consideration of having specially distinguished themselves.

The War Department has decided to abolish the office called *gunri*, that is to say, paymasters not having military rank. The method hitherto pursued in appointing these officials has been to select soldiers that showed special aptitude for accounts, and after giving them a course of one or two years in the *Keiri Gakko*, to appoint them as paymasters or paymasters' clerks. Experience has shown, it is said, that men obtained in that manner are apt to combine with contractors to the detriment of the service and the loss of the public. Hence it has been decided that combatant officers shall henceforth be appointed. So, at least, our Tokyo contemporaries say. The change can not be at once effected, of course.

The loss of two small steamers in Fukaura bay, Awomori Prefecture, on the 24th instant, is announced. They were the *Tatsu*

Maru (78 tons) and the *Okami-kawa Maru*. Both met with the same heavy weather and were lost in attempting to make the land. The casualties were five of the crews and nine or ten passengers.

The Finance Department has refused permission to the Agricultural Banks to issue premium-bearing bonds, but has directed that all possible assistance shall be given to the banks by the Industrial and Commercial Bank. It is not stated exactly what form the assistance shall take. As to that the Minister of Finance is to give a subsequent explanation.

The Emperor has presented to Count Date two silver vases and a lacquer writing-box, in consideration of the services rendered by the Count on the occasion of the recent manoeuvres.

There have been snowfalls in many places—Gifu, Takata, Maizuru, Tottori, Okayama, Hiroshima, and Yamaguchi. On the afternoon of the 29th instant, Tokyo also saw the first snow of the season, though it did not exceed a few flakes.

With reference to the barley crop for this year, the Department of Agriculture and Commerce reports that between the years 1860 and 1897, the area of land under barley varied from 1,700,000 *cho* to 1,770,000 *cho*, but from 1898 it passed 1,800,000 *cho*. The year 1894 gave an exceptionally good harvest, the amount being 19,820,000 *koku*, but from 1898 the yield always exceeded 20 millions of *koku*. This year (1899) the area under cultivation was 1,812,786 *cho*, and the yield was 20,521,950 *koku*. These figures show an increase of 6,789 *cho* in area and of 130,277 *koku* in yield as compared with the preceding year; and as compared with the general average, the area is 34,194 *cho* larger and the yield 1,103,359 *koku* greater.

The Emperor of Japan has bestowed decorations upon the French Minister of Agriculture and the other 34 members of the Exposition Committee, who rendered much aid to the Japanese on the occasion of the great fête in Paris.

Eleven appointments are announced of heads of sections for the Japanese Domestic Exhibition in Osaka the year after next. Among the names are those of Mr. Wada, Chief Engineer of the Wakamatsu Foundry; Mr. Hara Yasutaro, Chief of the Forestry Bureau in the Department of Agriculture and Commerce; Mr. Tsuji Shinji, Privy Councillor; Professor Nakayama; Mr. Teshima, President of the Tokyo Industrial School, etc. Little more than a year now remains before the opening of the Exhibition, which will probably be on April 1st 1903.

Captain Takemura and the other officers and men who are to bring out the torpedo-destroyer *Asashivo*, now in course of construction at Messrs. Thornycroft's yard, left Tokyo en route for England on the 30th ult. The *Asashivo* will be completed and ready for her voyage out at the end of March. Her displacement is 310 tons; her speed 31 knots; and her armament consist of 5 torpedo-tubes, one 12-pr. quick-firer and five 6-pr. quick-firers. The party started from Yokohama at noon on Saturday in the *Hitachi Maru* (Capt. Campbell) which was escorted down the bay by two torpedo-boat destroyers.

The recent disturbance caused by Russian sailors at Inasa seems to have been of the

usual order and the events followed the wonted routine. One or two men, maddened by drink, began to smash everything within reach, including the heads of those that sought to restrain them. Attempts to conduct them to the police station provoked rescue by their comrades, and the upshot of the matter was that certain sailors were lodged in jail and sundry Japanese, constables and civilians, received injuries which are carefully catalogued according to the number of days or weeks that will be required for recovery. Nagasaki will always be the scene of such affairs, we presume.

The Emperor has sent a sum of 1,500 *yen* to the Japan Railway Company in consideration of having travelled by it to Sendai on the occasion of the recent manoeuvres.

The engine-drivers and stokers of the Japan Railway Company have an organization which may cause much trouble one of these days. It is called the *Kiyōsei-kai* (reform party), and it has 700 members, who have accumulated a common fund of 17,000 *yen*. They are thus in a position to go on strike for a month should an occasion arise. What their grievances are we do not distinctly know, but it appears to be a question of pay.

The Minister of the Imperial Household gave a farewell banquet on the 30th ultimo to Mr. Poklewski, Secretary of the Russian Legation, who has been transferred to London and will soon be leaving Tokyo. Mr. Poklewski has been extraordinarily popular in the Japanese capital and his departure will be widely and keenly regretted.

The Federal Premier of Australia, Mr. Barton, has now to consider the contingency formulated by the Japanese Government to Mr. Chamberlain and telegraphed by that statesman to Sir L. Madden. If the Australian Commonwealth persists in legislating that no steamer carrying mails shall have Asiatics among her crew, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha will have to abandon its Australian service, to the no small disadvantage of the colonies. The drafters of the Immigration and Post Office Bills must have well understood that their proposed vetoes would have that effect, but it may be doubted whether the Australian public at large understood it, and the Japanese Government's intimation is not unlikely to have a wholesome influence. The world was surely never more imbued with racial prejudice than it is at the commencement of this 20th century.

It is now said that the debts of the great Nishi Hongwan temple amount to two millions of *yen*, and that it is much embarrassed by having to pay a very high rate of interest. In the sequel of a consultation held with representatives of the principal parishes, it has been decided that two millions shall be lent by the faithful at 8 per cent. interest; that the debts now standing at usurious rates shall be paid, and that during the next two years all the disciples of the Sect throughout the empire shall put up a sum of two millions in four installments. The programme sounds well, but will it work?

It is generally the fate of amateurs to perform once and once only in each theatrical piece prepared by them with infinite care and trouble. We have often commented on the hardship of this both to the actors and actresses themselves and to the audience. Mrs. Minnie Maddern Fiske has just made a similar remark. She says:—

"To the player unhappily affected on a first night the conditions seem to be abnormal, and they are destructive of confidence and are a weight on the spirit. The excitement, the preliminary hurry, the worry over things that may go wrong, and the general nervousness—for even the players who pass through the ordeal successfully are themselves nervous before the play begins—all these things have a dispiriting, benumbing, and depressing effect. Are this depression and its concomitants the results of weakness of artistic character, or are they due to a momentary confusion of the artistic sensibilities which, in favourable circumstances, prove the possession of a higher type of artistic character? The player who on a first night may be rendered inefficient by the peculiar influences of the occasion may subsequently show the very best that is in him. Thus the temporary weakness must be accidental rather than a characteristic fault."

Mr. Kojima Ban is said to have invented a new kind of lacquer or varnish to which he has given the name of *Miyochin-nuri*. This stuff has the effect of investing linen with all the properties of water-proof leather, so that it will no longer be necessary to import leather for military accoutrements, boots or any of the purposes to which that article has hitherto been applied. Mr. Yoshida Toramatsu has furnished capital for the manufacture, and factories have been created near Omori. Much importance seems to be attached to the discovery, and the Army Authorities are reported to have taken it up eagerly. We need scarcely say that the name chosen has reference to the greatest family of armour-smiths ever produced by Japan, the Miyochin.

Telegrams from Wakamatsu say that the new foundry is now in full and successful operation, and that since the 2nd instant it is turning out 160 feet of 60 lb. rails daily. There was some talk of failure at the time of the opening ceremony, but everything is now reported to be satisfactory. The foundry will have to work very hard if it is to prove a paying concern.

It having been denied by the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* that Marquis Oyama had resigned, the *Fiji Shimpō* has interviewed the Field Marshal, and has received his direct assurance that he tendered his resignation last summer, but that it has not yet been definitely accepted owing to the question of his successor not being decided. Marquis Oyama does not offer any reason for his resignation. He merely says that after the death of Viscount Kawakami there was much important business to be discharged at the Head Quarter Staff Office. All that is now disposed of, however, and the Field Marshal does not see any reason why, at his age, he should remain in his present position when there are many officers quite competent to take his place.

SILK TRADE IN YOKOHAMA.

The silk business in Yokohama has been more active this year than at any time since the opening of the port for foreign trade, with the exception of 1899, when the record showed unprecedented prosperity. For instance, arrivals of raw and waste silk amounted to over 96,000 cases up to the end of November this year and the amount sold was over 80,000 cases, being an increase of about 17,000 cases in arrivals and of over 34,000 cases in transactions as compared with the corresponding period of last year. Below is a table showing the business done from June to November inclusive in 1900 and 1901:—

	Last year. cases.	This year. cases.
Arrivals	79,289	96,243
Sold	45,624	80,104
Stock	38,237	24,244

THE SEIYU-KAI ORATORS IN SENDAI.

(COMMUNICATED.)

The municipal authorities of Sendai have no doubt been busy with accounts since the Emperor bade farewell to the city. They have discovered that the Imperial visit and the general arrangements connected with the manoeuvres have cost the town 26,000 yen. When the excitement is over, casting up accounts connected with a variety of entertainments is very dull work. So it was well that a new kind of diversion should be furnished to the town by the arrival of the several authoritative speakers belonging to the Seiyu-kai. The public on the near approach of the time for the opening of the Diet is naturally anxious to obtain trustworthy information as to the attitude Marquis Ito's party is going to take during the next session. In the speeches delivered by Messrs. Ozaki, Takekoshi, Kataoka and Hara in the Sendai-za on Sunday week to an audience of over two thousand people the policy which the party pledges itself to adopt is but dimly indicated. But notwithstanding this the addresses were full of interest. Mr. Ozaki made a point of stating that he gave the meeting his own personal views only and did not pretend to say that they were supported by the association as a whole. The largest theatre in the city was full to overflowing when the proceedings commenced between 12 and 1. Compared with the interruptions that Mr. Hoshi Toru and other political orators encountered a few years ago the disturbance that took place on Sunday was very trifling. A man who was evidently a paid *sōshi* kept shouting out objections to what was being said, or indulged in some harmless chaff at the expense of the speakers. The police seemed at a loss how to deal with him, having been warned not to treat political opponents violently. But one of his own class, as we took it, apparently held in preparation for contingencies, ascended the gallery, tackled the noisy intruder and bundled him down the stairs and out of the building before the police had time to realise what was happening. After that the meeting was quiet to the close.

The following is a report of the chief speeches delivered during the afternoon.

Mr. Takekoshi Yosaburō:—"The subject on which it has been announced I am to speak to you is 'The Present Political Situation.' You hardly need to be told that for some time past popular Government has been established among us. His Majesty the Emperor has graciously deigned to take the people into his confidence, to consult them and act on their advice as far as possible in matters of government. The form of government in this country has so changed in recent years that it is felt now that it would be quite impossible to form a Sat-chō Cabinet. We are undoubtedly committed to constitutional government, which means popular government; and one of the chief objects of the Seiyu-kai is to devise measures for making this form of government a thorough success. But there is one feature of our modern politics to which I wish to call special attention, which is the fact that the great outside world is interested in what we do. There was a time when our politics were regarded with indifference by foreigners. But recent events have brought us to the front. I had no idea of the interest we had awakened in Europe until last year, when I was privileged to make a tour in the West. I found wherever I went that Japanese things and Japanese ways were all the fashion. At restaurants I had dishes set before me that were said to be *à la Japonais*, my friends informed me that dressmakers were advertising costumes that were said to be Japanese in style. At first I wondered whether our popularity extended beyond these things. My mind was soon set at rest on this subject! One day I was trying to find the whereabouts of a Japanese friend of mine. I inquired of a gentleman that happened to be passing. Though he could give me no information himself, he volunteered to endeavour to get it for me. He addressed questions to several other persons whom he met in the road, the result being that no less than seven gentlemen spent quite half an hour in endeavouring to obtain for me the information I wanted. One went to the police office

another to a post office, another examined the records at the Spanish consulate, and so on. When I thanked these gentlemen, they replied that they had often heard people speak highly of Japanese gentlemen, but it had never been their good fortune to meet one till that day, and that thanks were due to me for having afforded them so much pleasure. But more than this, I received from the lips of one of England's greatest politicians his opinion as to the general feeling in Europe in reference to us. I had the honour of dining with the great Liberal leader Lord Rosebery. Our conversation turned on the change that had come over public opinion in Europe in reference to Japan, and Lord Rosebery observed that there were three causes for this: (1) "Your army," said he, "has attracted the attention of the world and all nations feel that a State which can turn out such a force is not to be despised. (2) For a long time it was supposed that you had designs of your own in connection with the Chinese affair; that you intended to utilize the situation for your own aggrandizement in some way or other. But no well-informed person believes this now. (3) People were uniformly of opinion that the civilisation which you had imported into your country from the West was only skin-deep. But we now see that your laws and courts of justice, your political institutions and your system of education afford ample proof that you are at heart entirely one with us, that you and we are members of the same family, as it were." Now you must admit that all this was very pleasing to me. But I thought then what I will say now that a nation which is so highly thought of in the West has to be very careful how it comports itself. You must bear in mind that all our actions are keenly watched, that changes in our Cabinet and the causes of these changes are criticised and commented on by some of the greatest politicians the world contains. The position we now hold, though gratifying, is not unattended with anxiety. And during the past eighteen months several things have occurred which in my opinion have not been creditable to the nation. . . . I was in England when Count Itō's Cabinet was formed, with the Seiyu-kai at its back. I rejoiced at such a consummation. No party had hitherto succeeded in overthrowing a Cabinet. It seemed to me at the time that the situation was so favourable for us that before I left London I ventured to predict a life of 4 or 5 years for the new Cabinet. Its sudden fall came to me like a bolt from the blue. I see now that various circumstances, which were quite beyond the control of Marquis Itō, brought this about. Some people seem to be of opinion that the Minister of Finance was the cause of the overthrow of the Cabinet. Nothing could be further from the truth. Had the Cabinet been otherwise stable Viscount Watanabe's attitude would have caused no serious disintegration in Government ranks. In the first place the Seiyu-kai as a political association was not sufficiently organised and trained to qualify it to take the reins of Government. Marquis Itō went into power against his will and always regarded the experiment as too bold a venture. Then came that unfortunate episode, the opposition of the Peers to what had been declared to be the will of the people. The attitude of the Upper House on this occasion, it was felt, was a blow aimed at the central principle of constitutional Government, the power of the people to regulate taxes of which they pay the principal part. The House of Peers had it in its power to create an intolerable situation for the Cabinet and, in entire disregard of the nation's interests and its foreign relations, it forced the Cabinet to have recourse to an appeal to the Throne. In passing, I may remind you that on this occasion the Kaishin-tō, despite all its grand professions of being the champion of popular government, remained neutral and raised no voice in defence of a principle which ought to be dear to that party as to us. We have no confidence in the present Cabinet. It is rightly called a Reaction Cabinet. It is in our opinion quite incompetent to deal with the delicate situation in which we find ourselves to-day. One or two of its acts I cannot pass unnoticed. It is long since this country has been subjected to the humiliation

of trying to borrow money without being able to get it. The whole affair was bungled from beginning to end; the men who were employed to negotiate the loan were not fit to be entrusted with such a delicate mission. Failing to borrow money abroad the Cabinet is engaged in patching up our finances as best they can, which only means landing us in greater difficulties later on. Then there was the publication by the Home Department of a book whose express object it is to run down constitutional government. Now it is all very well to say that this was done innocently. There was no innocence about it. It is well known that the majority of the members of the present Cabinet see little use in the popular form of Government which is established among us, and think that the country would be more easily governed by a hold-alooof (*chōsenteki*) cabinet of the old type. Holding these views as they are known to do, it was rightly considered quite unjustifiable for a Department of State to give its official sanction to a book containing sentiments subversive of the government that is sanctioned by the Constitution. Whatever private individuals may do, no Government should be allowed to adopt such a method of showing its dissatisfaction with the position occupied by legally established institutions. The present Cabinet may hold on for a few months longer, perhaps until Marquis Itō lands in Yokohama in January, as it is his present intention to do—Cabinets have a habit of falling just as Marquis Itō comes back from some foreign trip. We as a party have unbounded confidence in our leader and we have no hesitation in applying to him the saying:—"Hito-tabi ashi aqureba tenka ugoku" (If he do but lift a foot, the whole world moves). But Marquis Itō has no desire for power at present. It is to the further organisation of the Seiyu-kai that he wishes to devote all his remaining strength. There are several very urgent matters to which the attention of our Government must be called. (1) There is need of a radical change in our educational policy. Successful competition with foreign countries depends chiefly on our possessing a large number of well-educated business men. The chief object of our system of education should be to manufacture them. To train mere scholars and mere officials has been the policy of the Mombushō in the past; to train practical men of the world, so that they may push forward the industry and commerce by means of which alone we can enrich ourselves, must be the programme set before the Department in the future; and the sooner this is fully realised the better. One thing is plain, this country can no longer depend on agriculture as its chief source of revenue. I may also suggest that in education it is a mistake to hold up military heroes like Kusunoki Masashige as models to be imitated rather than any other type of men. The military spirit in the nation needs no fanning, but rather requires modification and checking in many instances. (2) Something must be done to help the peasants out of the state of poverty into which so many of them have sunk. Our Japanese farmers have hardly any capital to fall back on; so that a bad harvest often ruins them. Life is getting harder and harder for the small farmers. (3) The Korean question cannot be shelved much longer. A strong Cabinet will be needed to deal with this.

Mr. Kataoka Kenkichi, President of the House of Representatives:—"My subject is 'The Future of Constitutional Government.' First let me say that the Seiyu-kai thoroughly believes in the possibility of making constitutional government a success in this country, and furthermore that we deem it the only suitable form of government for a nation that has set out on a career such as we have mapped out for ourselves. The object of the foundation of political parties is to facilitate the working of constitutional government. Both the Jiyu-to and the Kaishin-to have aimed at establishing party government, but they did not succeed for reasons that it would take too long to discuss. The Association which we represent here to-day is confident that our constitution can be made to work smoothly if only certain obstacles to success are removed. Depressed by the friction that has existed between the various parties themselves and between different parties

and successive cabinets, some pronounce constitutional government a failure and would welcome its abolition. But to us it seems that to revert to any other form of government than that now established would be a step backward, would be equivalent to saying that the revolution which ushered in the Meiji era was a mistake, and that the nation is now on the wrong track. The causes of past failure are quite clear to all thoughtful people. The situation is in no way hopeless. The mistakes that have been made are just what might have been expected in the case of people quite unaccustomed to take part in governing a country. Instead of condemning the system it is our duty to search for what is wrong in our method of using it. By comparing the working of constitutional government in a country like England with its working here we can discover what is amiss in Japan. Though it would take too long to discuss the subject thoroughly on this occasion, I will indicate briefly what is needed to make party government a success in Japan. (1) It is necessary that the members of political parties should be trained. Hitherto many of them have had no conception of their duties and responsibilities. Again and again members of parties have spoken and acted in a manner that has compromised the parties to which they have belonged. (2) There must be more discipline and more loyalty to leaders. A man who has the confidence of a party and who, it may be, enters a cabinet as its representative must be implicitly trusted and must be given a free hand to act as he pleases in any contingencies that may arise. I may say here that we have the most perfect confidence in Marquis Itô. We think that he is undoubtedly the greatest statesman Japan possesses. (3) Constitutional government can never be a success as long as the free action of the Cabinet is interfered with by such a body as that of the elder statesmen. A Cabinet that is placed in power by the Sovereign and the will of the people should be free to act independently. (4) It is very undesirable that there should be more than two great parties in a country and each party should regard its accession to power as possible and should comport itself accordingly, not forgetting the grave responsibility attached to office-holding. (5) Many of our past failures may be traced to want of resolution. The term 薄志弱行 *hakushi jakkô* (shallow in mind and weak in action) well describes many members of political parties. We want men of great determination, who are ready to sacrifice everything for the sake of their convictions. Good government is not to be obtained by letting things go as they will, by succumbing to small difficulties. Political triumphs in other countries have been the result of the persevering labours of enthusiasts. You, the mass of the people, must support us. Representative Government can only be successful when the people as a whole are well instructed and can understand the great political questions at issue.

Mr. Hara Kei, formerly Minister of Communications, followed with a short speech on the resolutions that had been passed at the meeting of the Representatives of the various branches of the North-Eastern circuit of the Seiyû-kai, held on the 23rd Nov. These resolutions were of a very ordinary type and call for no special notice in this report.

Mr. Ozaki Yukio:—I purpose addressing you on the principles that should control our foreign policy. Let me say at the commencement that the views which I am about to state are my own personal views. I do not pretend to represent Marquis Itô, or anybody else on this occasion. Some ill-informed persons are of opinion that the foreign policy of a country is better left undisturbed by people generally. But that is a mistake. Though every Cabinet is in possession of secrets that should not be disclosed to the general public while negotiations are going on, the main features or outlines of a country's foreign policy should be explained to all those on whose support a Government must depend in time of need. There is no more important subject connected with politics than a Government's foreign policy. At present the situation in the Far East is full of in-

terest. The eyes of all Europe are on China and the question of its future intimately concerns us as a people. Now I may be said to have a very strong leaning towards China. I have made a special study of the Chinese language and have many friends among the Chinese people. But I am bound to say that I see no chance of the country holding together in the face of all the antagonism of various kinds that it has created. There are three things that are necessary to render a country secure in these days. (1) There must be patriotism in the hearts of its people. (2) It must have strong armaments. (3) It must be wisely governed. China has none of these three things. (1) Patriotism is unknown among her people. She has no name for country in the sense that we use the word *kuni*. Country as a geographical term she knows, but the meaning of the word *koku* as used in our *kokka* or *aikoku-shin* is not to be found in her vocabularies. The State then, as understood by us, does not exist in the mind of a Chinaman. All he knows of government is the local control to which he is subjected in his native town or hamlet, what goes on outside is no concern of his. So it happens that the mass of the people care not one straw who governs in Peking or elsewhere, or whether he be a Chinaman or a Russian. (2) The Chinese are the most peaceful race it is possible to imagine. During all the 3000 years of their history as known to us, they have not invented a single weapon that has been deemed in any way formidable by other nations. The wonderful swords which are praised in the classics were made, not of steel but of brass, and were evidently not made to cut, but for ornament. The spears with which for centuries they used to frighten their enemies were so unwieldy that they required three men to handle them. Their warfare up until very recently consisted for the most part of a great display of bunting, a terrible beating of drums, and barbaric yelling. If this did not induce the enemy to flee the Chinaman regarded him with contempt as one who was quite ignorant of the art of war, and he preferred to run away rather than try to kill such a foe. Attempts are being made to convert the Chinese into warriors, but it is all against the grain. It is the opinion of experts that even if a number of common soldiers can be brought up to the scratch in a military point of view, they will lack officers. (3) Their Government is utterly corrupt. It is the highest ambition of a Chinaman to become an official. He has those very stiff examinations to pass before he can become one. Suppose he occupies a post corresponding to a prefect here, he has to buy the office, paying say 30,000 yen for it. He holds office only for about 3 years. His salary during that time is 10,000 yen. And yet the Chinese have a saying, "Three years of office makes three generations prosperous;" that is, the son and the grandson of the official as well as he himself can live in affluent circumstances on the money that he makes while in office.

How is it all done? By extortion and the acceptance of bribes. Now look at Turkey. She has not much patriotism and her government is as corrupt as that of China, but she holds on because her people can fight. Even a great Power like Russia some years ago found the Turks a hard nut to crack. They are a warlike people and so continue to exist as an independent nation. But China lacks all the things on which independence rests and hence in my opinion she is doomed. This then being the situation the notion that we can prop China up is ridiculous. We are powerless to help a State that cannot help itself in any way. Now the great question connected with China is, what is to be our policy there in the near future. The foreign countries that have the greatest interests in China are England, Russia and Japan. No sooner do I name Russia than some people will certainly feel the stirring of angry passions within them. Russia is our mortal enemy, say some. Why? "She forced on us the retrocession of the Liaoting peninsula," is the answer. But were not France and Germany implicated in this affair? Do we hate them as we hate Russia? Certainly not. Now what is the real reason of our aversion to Russia? To my mind it is no other than the fact that we

have swallowed unwittingly that mischief-working germ known as Russo-phobia, which has been transmitted to us by the English press. Why should we hate Russia because the English do? Our policy as a nation must be guided solely by our interests and not by mere sentiment, and in settling what course we should take in China and Korea the first question is not what we would like to see effected, nor how we can use the present situation for gratifying our ambition, but what, all things considered, is the safest course for a country like ours to steer. As for advocating the seizure of Manchuria in order to keep Russia out of it, nothing could be madder than any such scheme. If Japan were to take Manchuria, against Russia's will, as it certainly would be, she would have to be prepared to conquer Siberia as well. No responsible Government in this country will ever embark on such an enterprise. It seems to me that all that is required of us in the present situation is to hold firmly what prestige we have. If it is known that Japan is determined not to allow Russia to swallow up Korea, Russia is not the country to go to war over this question. If it be thought that a country may be had for the asking, in the present mood of Western nations, there will be applicants enough for such a country. We have great interests in Korea and should strongly object to see it under the control of any Western Power. This is a matter in which our interests are intimately concerned. Let us be firm. But when we begin to assume the right of saying what China shall, and what she shall not, grant to another country, we are undertaking a responsibility that may carry us far beyond the limit of our legitimate interests. I see no reason why we should not be friendly with Russia. She has her interests; we have ours. But the interests of the two countries do not clash to the extent of rendering war between them inevitable, as some speakers and writers are fond of representing. Supposing that Russia were to establish a protectorate in Manchuria and govern the country, would not that vast territory be rendered of more value to us than it is now? Trade with Manchuria is almost impossible now, but it would flourish under Russian rule. My idea is that, while preparing ourselves for all emergencies, it should be our endeavour to keep quiet at least for the next fifty years. This will allow time for the development of our resources and the increase of wealth, and when we have more at our back than we have now, we can reconsider the situation in the Far East and set about righting anything that may seem to us to be wrong. I share none of the alarm from which some people are suffering in view of the encroachments of a great Power like Russia. Japan can hold her own on sea or land. There are European Powers like Italy and Holland, for instance, that are not so well armed as ourselves who live in no apprehension of being swallowed up by the great Powers of Europe. The interests of the world are in the main in favour of peace and so war is no longer lightly undertaken as in the days when the issues at stake were less momentous than they are now. Our foreign policy must be characterised by far-seeing wisdom and great circumspection, and we must guard against being led by mere military ambition or by foolish sentiment.

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF THE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

In the *Tetsugaku Zasshi* (No. 176) we find an article from the pen of Mr. Fujii Kenjiro entitled "The morality of a law-governed people." Briefly stated the following are the conclusions reached by Mr. Fujii. (1) Japan is now furnished with an excellent set of laws and has already taken her place among the law-governed countries of the world. But the question is how far is the significance of the new laws comprehended by the mass of the people? Are we governed by law in reality or only in name? Is the morality on which the new laws rest understood by the public generally? I am inclined to think it is not. (2) The revolution that took place at the beginning of the Meiji era shook the foundations of everything, morality included. (3) Since

we were adopting so much from the West the first idea with the leaders of thought in the early years of the new age was to import a new system of morality. This led to great confusion; as Western writers were at the time, and still are, at variance with each other as to what is the proper standard of right and wrong. So in Japan there were those who advocated that every man is competent to decide for himself what is to be followed and what rejected; there were those who preached utilitarianism; there were the disciples of Janet, of Green, of Spencer, and of Kant, and there were advocates of orthodox Christianity, who maintained that Western civilisation rests on Christianity. Amid this medley, Buddhism set forth its claims to be heard on moral questions and began to preach with new vigour its traditional system of ethics. As time went on, it became evident that the lack of authority was a great drawback to the systems advocated and that the influence of the various theories expressed on everyday life was very slight, and so there arose a party which advocated the interference of the State and an authoritative unification of current ethics into one system. But this dream remained unrealized. It is generally felt that our progress in morality has not kept pace with other things. But this is caused by the nature of morality. It is not a thing that can be forced on a people by the Government. To be of any value the moral system of a people must rest on conviction. When it is said that law is more advanced than morality in Japan, this only applies to the laws of the statute books and not to the notions of Western law and its fundamental principles found in the minds of the people generally. (4) Our magnificent system of laws may be compared to the Chinese picture of the dragon that lacked the eye-pupils to make it look life-like. Our laws are at present a *terra incognita* to the mass of the people. A court of justice is to most persons a place to be carefully avoided. Many of those who have made use of the new laws have done so to further their own selfish or wicked ends. So that in the minds of general onlookers the law is anything but the handmaiden of morality. (5) Now it is agreed that the chief principles embodied in the new laws which we have introduced are those connected with personal rights and personal duties and responsibilities. But the very idea of the importance of persons or individuals is not realised in the least by the majority of our people. The conception of the dignity and importance of the individual as a part of the State is quite strange to us as a nation. (6) It is quite true that in the past few decades law and morality have not assisted each other in any way. Moralists constantly speak of the law as a machine for enabling unscrupulous persons to enrich themselves and injure their neighbours. Lawyers, on the other hand, perpetually laugh at moralists as antiquated and ridiculous. (7) Now it is quite evident that all law and all morality rest on the importance of the individual man. Every man has his rights and the administration of justice is nothing but an adjustment of these rights between man and man. Law and morality, then, should work together for the same end. How many of the acknowledged moral evils of the present day may be traced back to a failure to appreciate man's dignity as an individual. What we call *kanson mimpi*, undue exaltation of officials and contempt for ordinary people, and the *danson joshi*, the exaltation of man at the expense of woman; the lack of public spirit; the distrust between man and man, and many other similar things, can all be traced to one source.

In the August Summary, which was published in the *Japan Weekly Mail* on Sept. 7th, were reproduced an article on Religion by Dr. Inoue Enryō which seems to have awakened considerable interest among readers of these Summaries. We intended to furnish an abstract of Art. II. the following month, but owing to Dr. Inoue's absence on one of his lecturing tours its publication in the *Tetsugaku Zasshi* was delayed for three months, and it has only just appeared in No. 177 of that magazine. The title of the article is, "What I call religion." Like the first article, it is of extreme length, covering 22 closely

printed pages, so that anything like a full reproduction of the original is out of the question. Dr. Inoue's style is very easy to understand and his language is a model of clearness and expressiveness, so we would recommend missionaries to study these two articles for themselves. The first, it will be remembered, appeared in No. 173 of the *Tetsugaku Zasshi*. Dr. Inoue Tetsujirō has written voluminously on both ethics and religion and having expressed some very definite views on these subjects, Dr. Inoue Enryō rightly regards him as the leader of a school of thought, and hence thinks it important that his opinions should be discussed in a thorough manner. The views of the two Inoues on religion are as fundamentally different as were those of John Stuart Mill and Sir William Hamilton on philosophy. Dr. Inoue Enryō in his first article dealt with Dr. Inoue Tetsujirō's contention that the ethical element must be made the chief element in religion. To this the reply was that the ethical part of religion is by no means its most fundamental or substantial part; that religion has its roots in spiritual ideas and beliefs as to the Power that lies at the back of the universe; that is, that the essence of religion is transcendental. In the article we are now about to deal with, the two other ideas advocated and defended by Dr. Inoue Tetsujirō are discussed, namely: (1) The notion that a synthetic new religion is capable of being formed. (2) The opinion that the personal element should not be allowed to form a part of the new structure. The following is the purport of what Dr. Inoue Enryō has to say on these two subjects:—(1) I do not object to the notion of forming a religion of the kind referred to by Dr. Inoue by any means. On the whole it meets with my approval. But I see enormous difficulties in the way of its being carried into practice. Dr. Inoue proposes to take the strong parts of existing religions and to leave the weak ones in choosing material for the new creed. He advocates that what appears to us nowadays as inefficient and useless in existing religions should be rejected. But the question is: are the elements objected to weak in themselves or only weak on account of the manner in which they have been taught or used. Are there not many instances where the weakness complained of is remediable? And would it not be a mistake to condemn as useless what has been rendered so by human frailty and perversion? In judging of the quality of the various elements of religion we must not forget that there are cases where things which at first sight appear to be pebbles turn out eventually to be diamonds. Dr. Inoue writes as though discrimination between the elements to be retained and those to be rejected were a very simple matter; whereas it is anything but simple. My difference of opinion with Dr. Inoue on this point may be stated in a few words. What I advocate is:—(a) Let all existing religions be reformed so as to bring them into conformity with the spirit of the age. (b) Then let us set about constructing a new creed that shall not do violence in any way to modern scientific principles. Dr. Inoue is of opinion that existing religions cannot be reformed. Well, leaving other creeds out of account for the moment, I will examine what he has to say of Buddhism. He says that he objects to it on account of the multiplicity of its doctrines and its sacred books and its great complexity. The English language might be objected to on the same grounds. When we open a big dictionary like Webster's we are astounded at the number of the words given, but no sensible person relinquishes the study of the language on account of its comprehensiveness. Though Buddhism is extensive, its essential parts can be stated in very few words. Dr. Inoue says that Buddhism as taught to-day is pessimistic in tone, that it discourages the gratification of human desires, that it encourages asceticism, and the like. Well, supposing that all these elements were removed from modern Buddhism, as in the case of certain sects they have to a very large extent been removed, the life and existence of the creed would not be affected thereby. The Shin priests eat meat and marry. The Nichiren sect has renounced asceticism and all forms of pessimism. And if the real essence of Buddhism be considered, it is a distinc-

tive characteristic of the *Mahanya* (大乘) system of teaching that, though on the surface it may seem to encourage pessimism and asceticism, deep down it encourages the opposite view to such an extent that with a little more development it could be made the foundation of optimism, of world-wide benevolence, of loyalty to the throne and undying devotion to one's country. Even though no immediate steps are taken to adjust Buddhist teaching to the requirements of the age, the tendency is for it to right itself, just as Christianity righted itself three hundred years ago. In the middle ages, Christianity was distinctively pessimistic and made a point of suppressing human desires in every way possible. The founders of Protestantism effectually remedied this tendency.

Now to come to the discussion of the founding of a new religion that shall harmonise with scientific principles, in the first place, the question whether the doctrines of religion should necessarily be brought into agreement with the teaching of science is by no means settled and can only be settled after considerable investigation. But granting for the moment that such an agreement between science and religion is desirable, I maintain that it would prove far easier to alter existing religions so as to bring them into line with science than to form a new creed. Dr. Inoue evidently does not fully realise the difficulty of constructing a new religion out of existing elements. Let us take the doctrines on which religious people agree and leave those on which they differ, says he. But the relative importance attached to doctrines is different according to sects, and more than this, what is orthodox in one creed becomes unorthodox in another. How then is it possible to combine the teaching of the various creeds in a manner that shall command the approval of religious people throughout the world? It is quite plain that Dr. Inoue's proposal has received no support either from scholars like Doctors Katō, Motora and Nakajima, or from the religious public generally. The latter are content to point the finger of scorn at the proposed experiment and to speak of the embryo creed as *Sonken-kyō** or as the *Seitetsu-shū†*. It is quite plain that the scheme is deemed impracticable by all parties alike.

Now science and religion are quite different in nature. Nor is the extent to which it is desirable that they should be known and appreciated the same. The number of people who possess an accurate knowledge of science is very limited, yet the world gets along very well notwithstanding. But I maintain that religion concerns everybody. Premising for the moment that it is possible to found a creed that shall be in essential agreement with scientific teaching, what would be the value of such a production? It would certainly be a colourless, and insipid affair, lacking the power to bring the hearts of men into union with each other. (*Gakujutsu no me wo motte, shushikyō no iteki ten wo torite tsukuri-agetaru shūkyō wa, mumi, mushoku ni sugite, jinshin wo musubi-awashuru koto atau-azu*). It seems to me that to rob a religion of its historical connection and its distinctive character would be to take away most of its charm. Suppose one were to try to make a new dish by removing from bean soup, soy, beef soup and milk all their distinctive flavours, mixing them and subjecting them to distillation, what a flavourless, uneatable medley would be the result! Look at Unitarianism. It is scholarly, to be sure, but as religion it has little power. Then religion has a great deal of aestheticism associated with it and depends for some of its strength on a certain play of the imagination and on traditional elements of various kinds, and hence is something entirely different from branches of knowledge that rest on logic only. It has been found in the history of the world that it is far easier to get people to believe in old things than in new. It is now more than fifty years since Auguste Comte tried to found a new religion.‡ How little was the success that

* Sonken is Dr. Inoue's literary name, (WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

† The character is pronounced *Sei* and the *Tetsu* is taken from Tetsujirō. (WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

‡ The sixth and last volume of the *Philosophie*

attended that movement may be gathered from the fact that some years ago I had to search in the back streets of London to discover the meeting-house of the Comtists and there found a society consisting of about 40 or 50 members only.

Even granting that all existing religions were so corrupt that their reform and revivification were deemed quite impossible, what substitute is there for them? Could the new religion of which Dr. Inoue writes be constructed in ten or twenty years? It is out of the question. It is very easy to destroy what exists, but very hard to build a substitute for it. Even granting for the moment that existing creeds are old and beyond repair, we shall do well to hold on to them till we see our way to getting something better. If a man is unable to build himself a new house, rather than be without any kind of shelter, he will cling to the old dwelling. If the Doctor says he has no hope of the old religions being reformed, I reply that I have no hope of seeing a new religion successfully constructed. Both his opinion and mine are mere theories. What I propose is that a serious attempt be made to reform existing creeds. This will be better than discussing mere theories.

(2) I will now take up the third point on which Dr. Inoue has expressed a definite opinion, the question of omitting the personal element altogether from the new creed which it is proposed to form. Now the notion that you can dispense with the personal element in religion is, it seems to me, founded on an entire misconception of the nature of religion. It is quite plain that religious feeling is not dependent on reasoning and is something altogether extraneous to it. Science is essentially theoretical, religion essentially practical. Science has truth for its object; the object of religion is the comfort of mankind. It is important that science should be colourless and flavourless. But it is essential that religion should be sweet to the taste and should display colour of a pronounced type. But since religion that consists only of emotion is apt to degenerate into superstition, I always maintain that religion should be a body with bones that are intellectual and flesh that is emotional, that is, that the main framework of a creed should rest on knowledge obtained by man's intellectual faculties and that what is added to this should be permeated with emotion. But these intellectual bones that I speak of are neither psychological or ethical, but strictly and purely philosophical. To me religion is the application of a certain part of pure philosophy to life. Hence it will be seen that my view differs fundamentally from that of Dr. Inoue. The doctor often writes in a way that leads one to think that he sees no difference between religion and science. It is difficult to conceive of any perceptible influence over men's minds being exercised by such a religion as presents itself to the doctor's mind. It is because the essential nature of religion is so fundamentally different from science that I say that the personal element is indispensable. So indispensable is it that religions which have started without the personal element have found it necessary to embody it in their system later on in order to satisfy human craving. Philosophy deals with the absolute, the illimitable, the mysterious, the transcendental inseparability or unity of existences.* Religion aims at bringing mankind into contact with the absolute. In order to effect this the limitless one has to be conceived of as though he were limited. The absolute and the abstract have to be turned into the concrete, that is, have to assume personality in order to awaken the devotion of mankind. That personality is no drawback to religion, either in theory or practice, is quite evident. That which our intellects tell us exists everywhere, our feelings tell us is embodied in persons. So it happens that the infinite is transformed into the finite and the absolute assumes personality in order to be better comprehended and more appreciated by mankind. Religion is not content with mere thought, so it gives to abstract ideas concrete forms. The absolute

when contemplated by the intellect appears to us far removed from all the concerns of man. In order to move our feelings it must lose its extensiveness and unapproachableness. Our feelings, and longings knock at the door of the absolute only to find that this being or existence reveals itself to us in personal form. The essence known as the absolute is infinite. Of the real existence of this essence our consciousness frequently testifies. But no sooner do we endeavour to give shape, form and a certain kind of intelligibility to this existence than we find ourselves personifying it. So it comes to this that to be used for religious purposes the absolute must be personified. Men can't be brought to worship a mere abstraction. It would be vain to tell people to worship space. Abstractions as long as they remain abstractions are powerless. No real reform can be effected by them. Religion aims at creating a connecting link between finite man and that infinite, impersonal existence that shrouds itself in mystery at the back of the universe. Religion rises out of a feeling of dissatisfaction at the imperfection of our state in the world, out of a notion that something is wrong which will be in a certain measure set right if we can get into contact in some way or other with the absolute. Though it is one of the functions of religion to dwell on the existence of the absolute, it can never make it known: the absolute must ever remain incomprehensible. That part of it which can be known has assumed human form. This representation of the absolute in human form is what Dr. Inoue describes as the *taiga no koe*, the voice of the great ego. Though this voice may be heard, that from which it proceeds cannot be known. The great ego belongs to a world of mystery that we can not penetrate. But I go further than Dr. Inoue and say that the personified absolute being with which we are acquainted, the great ego in human form is more than a mere voice, it is the revelation of the nature of the divine being. My point is this, all the great religions of the world have personified ideas, have made their objects of worship assume human shape, because it has been discovered that ideas are only powerful when presented to the mind in this form. But I am not of opinion that the idea of personality is the main basis of religion. Undoubtedly primarily religion is based on the real existence of the absolute and the mysterious and on what we Buddhists call 平等 *byōdō*, the essential inseparability and thorough identity of all existences whatever. But this basis would be of little use did we not believe that divinity reveals itself in the heart of man. Thus we come to the truth that a single being may take different forms. We Buddhists believe in a trinity in unity (三身一性 *sanshin ittai*). It is one of the duties of religious teachers to speak both of the all-pervading spirit of the universe and of the form of divinity that is within us.† If Christianity contents itself with preaching Christ, that is, with dwelling only on the personification of the Divine essence in a high type of man, it cannot be considered to have reached a lofty standard as a religion.

This article has been written solely with the purpose of opposing Dr. Inoue and in it I have not attempted to state my own religious views fully. This I purpose to do on some future occasion. I am a strong believer in the power of religion. I believe that we can rely on it as a teacher where neither politics, ethics, science nor philosophy can help us. This is why it has held its own as ages have rolled by, and this is why it will never be abandoned. When Dr. Inoue came forward and represented that religion is only useful as a basis of ethics and

* The Buddhist term 平等 *byōdō* used here has no corresponding word, as far as we are aware, either in German or English. The German *gleichheit* and the English equality do not convey the idea expressed in the above term, which we have attempted to paraphrase in the text.—(WRITER OF THE SUMMARY.)

† Many noted Buddhist sayings teach this doctrine: such as 自心是佛 "Your own heart is Buddha"; and 身佛無別 "There is no difference between self and Buddha." That is Buddha is within you, seek him not beyond yourself. This part of the article is thoroughly pantheistic.—(WRITER OF THE SUMMARY.)

that it has no claim to our homage in any other capacity, I felt that he was, as it were, assassinating religion, and that I could not stand by unconcerned while such an outrage was being perpetrated.

The introduction of Mormonism into Japan forms the subject of numerous short articles in the month's magazines. In the English part of Dr. Masujima's magazine, the *Shunju*, appears a letter signed Elizabeth P. Hughes. This writer had only been two months in Japan when she wrote, but she seems to have made a study of Mormon tenets and ways in America and has come to the conclusion that Mormonism is politically dangerous, being a menace to good citizenship and the unity of a nation. Dr. Masujima comments on this letter, urging the Government to forbid the propagation of the creed in this country. The *Shin Bukkyō* publishes a satirical article on the same subject entitled "Welcome to the Mormons?" in which the writer states, with what amount of truth we cannot say, that there is great joy among some of the younger priests that at last a form of religion has come to this country which sanctions the polygamy they are so desirous of practising.

No. 1,106 of the *Keizai Zasshi* has an article entitled *Fujika no mon*, Cross-crests, which is full of interest from a religious and an antiquarian point of view. The writer is Mr. Namatame Tsunenori. The matter published contains valuable testimony on the extent to which Christianity spread in Japan in the latter half of the sixteenth century. It was the custom then for Christians to wear a special crest with the sign of the cross visible in some part of it. The *Keizai Zasshi* furnishes pictorial representations of these interesting relics. These crests in a very large number of cases became family badges and superseded those previously in use. For a long time the Bakufu succeeded in concealing these evidences of the popularity of the new faith, but, fortunately, they were not destroyed. They show conclusively that there was not only a large number of samurai but also not a few noblemen who professed Christianity at that time. In some cases the form of the cross was embedded in foliage or so surrounded by other devices as to be only perceptible to the initiated. In other cases the outline was purposely rendered indistinct by a slight deviation of one of the lines that formed the cross. In this manner the emblem was made to serve the purpose of a free-mason's sign, which meant something to the initiated only. The *Keizai Zasshi* publishes 24 illustrations of the different forms these cross-crests assumed.

In the Summary of Japanese Current Literature published in these columns a few weeks ago reference was made to Dr. Inoue Tetsujirō's article entitled, "The Past and Future of Education." A writer in the *Kokumin Shimben* signing himself "Kashū" takes objection to the views expressed by Dr. Inoue on the question of teaching religion in schools in the following terms:—I am not of opinion that it is impossible to teach morality in schools without the aid of religion. But at the same time I see no reason why religion should be banished from schools, and when Dr. Inoue goes as far as to say that it is the teaching of the Imperial Rescript on education that religion is to be kept out of schools, I cannot forbear entering a protest against such an interpretation of the general language used in the said Rescript. There is no warrant for interpreting the Rescript as Dr. Inoue does, in the face of the clause of the Constitution which grants full liberty in religious belief. Dr. Inoue speaks of all existing religions as superstition, without furnishing any proofs whatever of the correctness of his opinion. He says that the introduction of religion into schools must imply the encouragement of sectarianism. But this by no means follows. The chief use of religion when associated with education is to develop a noble type of character and we think that as a rule those who teach religion in schools are by no means ardent sectarian partisans. But we would point out to Dr. Inoue that if he wishes to lead a crusade against sectarianism, he had better attack the

Positive appeared in 1842. The *Positive Polity* was not finished till 1854.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

educational clannism that already prevails, and which does so much harm to the cause of education. Far more evil is caused by the squabbles and jealousy of the Daigaku-ka and the Mei Kei-ha (High Normal School party) than would be caused by the teaching of religion. Let Dr. Inoue attend to the beam in his own eye before attempting to cast out the mote from his brother's eye.

* * *

Judging from what we read in Christian magazines and newspapers there is at present a great deficiency of evangelists. The *Tōkyō Maishū Shinshū* in an article entitled "Students and the Evangelistic work," treats the subject as follows:—The Japanese Christian Church is essentially a Students' church (*Nihon no kyōkai wa seinen no gakusei no kyōkai nari*). In every church more than half the members are students. According to the statistics published by Mr. Loomis at the beginning of the year, the Nihon Kirisuto Kyōkai (Presbyterian) has 4,737 male converts and 3,560 female converts; the Kunitai Church (Congregational) has 5,222 males and 4,904 females. This preponderance of males is in both cases caused by the large number of Christian students in these churches. This is peculiar to Japanese churches, for in Europe and America the preponderance of women is very marked, the males in many churches not exceeding a third of the total number of members. Among those who joined the church as a result of the evangelistic services held this spring seven or eight-tenths were students. In the church with which the present writer is connected at Reinanzaka, among 65 persons recently added to the Church roll no less than 43 were students. Though from one point of view the accession of so many young people is a cause of gratification, when it is borne in mind how few of those who profess Christianity offer to undertake evangelistic work, a feeling of dissatisfaction comes over us. There are more than ten Divinity Schools in Japan, but they all complain of deficiency in the number of candidates. The Dōshisha may be taken as an example of the rest. Ten years ago it had as many as 80 divinity students. Now it has only a little over 10. And the students who do offer themselves for evangelistic work are as a rule quite inferior in character and scholarship to the men who graduated at Divinity Halls ten or twenty years ago. Preaching Christian students are scarce. Though there are plenty of young men who talk grandly about the welfare of the people and of the state, and the like, youths who are prepared to devote themselves entirely to the service of Christ are very rare. There are some no doubt who would like to do more for the Christian cause were their worldly circumstances somewhat more prosperous. But they find that all their time is taken up in making a living. In addition to all this it is undoubtedly true that the uncertainty of obtaining from the church sufficient money to live on is a great deterrent to young men's offering themselves for evangelistic work. The position occupied by pastors and evangelists in this country is much lower than it is in Europe and America, where the minister ranks as high, if not higher than, the master of a school. One reason of the present state of things is that Japanese Churches are content to allow evangelistic work to be carried on in the foreigner's way and at the rate of pay which he considers sufficient. This it is that hinders the development of strong churches in Japan.* The method of evangelisation followed by the missionaries is abnormal. (*Koko ni hitotsu no hensoku naru dendō soshoku aru yume nari—Konnichi no Mission Shūgi no dendō hōhō nite, gaikoku dendōshi ra toru tokoro no dendō soshoku, kore nari. Kono hōhō ga kenzen naru kyōkai no hattatsu uo sametaru*). There is no way of raising the status of pastors and evangelists

* In reply to a letter on this subject from a Missionary, that appeared in these columns a few weeks ago, we may say that personally we agree with the writer entirely. But the article we summarised last month and the one we are epitomising now both maintain that the low status and small pay of evangelists are the consequence of their being supported out of Mission funds.—(WRITER OF THE SUMMARY.)

and placing church work on a stable financial basis while the money used for church work comes from abroad. Financial independence and thorough self-support must precede any radical change in the status of evangelists.

PRICES OF COMMODITIES.

According to investigations made by a trustworthy source the price of commodities during last November showed a slight falling off as compared with the previous month. Taking the ratio of prices in January, 1887, at 100 as a standard the general average quotation in November stood at 174, against 177 last October, being a decrease of three for November. The price of articles in November last year was represented by 181, showing a rise of seven as against November this year. Below is a table showing the comparative figures for November and October this year:—

INCREASE.		
	Nov.	Sept.
Shirtings.....	250	249
Faggots.....	185	175
Charcoal.....	149	144
Wheat.....	157	156
Game.....	151	139
Glass panes.....	338	294
DECREASE.		
Coal.....	203	206
Copper.....	276	279
Iron.....	180	184
Ginned cotton.....	158	168
Cotton thread.....	137	141
Floss silk.....	127	129
Kerosene.....	142	145
Sake.....	156	157
Soy.....	154	165
Dried bonito.....	245	255
Miso.....	194	203
Wheat flour.....	163	165
Silk thread.....	142	150
Sugar.....	154	159
Salt.....	161	167
Barley.....	157	166
Rye.....	191	198
White cotton cloth.....	135	140
Oil cake.....	159	175
Manure.....	159	160
Candy.....	162	172
Eggs.....	182	197
Mats.....	252	257
Oil.....	231	236
Foreign nails.....	143	149
STATIONARY.		
Timber.....	129	129
Tea.....	117	117
Cloth for lining.....	97	97
Vegetable wax.....	101	101
Raw lacquer.....	173	173
Hemp.....	151	151
Cotton yarn.....	197	197
Leather.....	154	154
Japanese cut tobacco.....	154	154

FOOTBALL.

It speaks well for the muscular energy of Yokohama football players that two full teams took the field on Saturday afternoon—for the fun and frolic of St. Andrew's Hall had been long drawn out. The colours won by three goals to one, the goal-kickers for the winners being Sydney Wheeler one, and Kilby two. As the season advances the men are getting into form and now and again on Saturday some very decent play was seen; but the shooting in front of goal is lamentably weak and the Captain of Football should see to it that his forwards get more practise in this particular line of work. The Moss Brothers both played well; Read, as usual, was keen on the game and put in some good work when transferred to the outside wing; Wheeler and Kilby were meritorious, and Pollard steady and sure.

For next Saturday a most interesting match is down upon the slate. Messrs. Tanaka and E. B. Clarke—two Rugby enthusiasts—have been training a team of Japanese students in Tokyo for

some time past, and these players will meet a Y.C. and A.C. Fifteen in Yokohama on Saturday next. The event should draw a big crowd to the Cricket-ground for this will be the initial appearance of a Japanese football combination upon our ground. Details of the teams will be published during the week.

The third match between the Association teams of the Y.C. and A.C. and H.M.S. *Goliath* took place on the Cricket-ground on Thursday afternoon and resulted in a win for the home eleven by three goals to one. Yokohama thus wins the rubber. All the goals were made in the first half, and the play at no point was very brilliant, the Navy making but an easy defence. Fradgley, as usual, played with judgment and Kilby and Moss also showed up at times. Mr. Williams, for the Navy, was in fair form.

"ATLANTIS."

The benefit performance of Miss Atlantis, the spectacular dancer, which was given on Monday evening proved very successful. There was a bumper attendance, though many who had booked seats found themselves unable to be present. As will be seen from the programme which we give below, the entertainment abounded with variety, and the dances of Atlantis, especially, were warmly applauded. Everything went off capitally. The programme was as follows:

PART I.

OvertureOrchestra.
Spear and White.
Irish and German Comedians of U.S. F.S. *Brooklyn*.
Glee: "Over the Sea to Sky"
By Messrs. Morris, Judge and Atherden of H.M.S. *Goliath*.
A Humorous Lecture
By C. Slee, of H.M.S. *Goliath*.
D. M. Carruthers of U.S. F.S. *Brooklyn*.
"He has Chickens on the Brain."
Hagerty and Mahoney of U.S. F.S. *Brooklyn*.
In their Original Sketch.
"One Thousand Pounds Pressure."
"You can't take a rise out o' oi" by G. G. Brady.

PART II.

OvertureOrchestra.
(1. Butterfly Dance.
Atlantis (2. Fire Dance.
(3. Serpentine Dance on Revolving Globe.
"Ostler Joe."
A Recitation by T. Williams, of H.M.S. *Goliath*.
Campbell and Davis, of U.S. F.S. *Brooklyn*.
In their Original Sketch "A Close Shave."
Concluding with Rag Time Songs, Dances, and Cake Walk.

The Silent Absurdity, entitled
"The Rival Lovers."
Cast of Characters.

Scrapum.....The Barber.....C. Slee.
Soppy Fritz.....The Rival Lover.....A. Middleton.
Mrs. Bunkum.....The Mother.....W. Debenham.
Miss Lunkum.....The Barber's Sweetheart.....J. Markland

HOME SWEET HOME.

THE SECOND ITALIAN CONCERT.

The second Concert, given on Thursday evening at the Public Hall, Yokohama, by Miss Mastropasqua and Mr. and Miss Gentile, assisted by some local amateurs, proved an unqualified success. On the occasion of the first concert given by the trio without local assistance on the 11th Oct. last, the public of Yokohama had no idea of the true merits of the artistes, and the attendance was consequently somewhat limited. But that performance proved that the small company well deserved better support, and this was demonstrated by a full house last night. The programme included a number of new items, but we must say that we regretted to

find that no number for two pianos, in which Mr. and Miss Gentile scored such a success at the last concert, appeared on the programme. Miss Van Daalen, in company with Miss Gentile, in the second part, however, made up for this omission, as also in the duet in the first part. The instrumental music was fully up to the standard of the first concert, and we can say no more in praise of it. Miss Mastropasqua was in splendid voice and was vociferously applauded for her rendering of the solos from *Traviata* and the *Pecheurs de Perles*. Mr. Gentile displayed his thorough mastery of technique and his artistic expression in his piano solo from *Sonnambola* and was warmly thanked. Mr. Atkinson gave a very fair rendering of the solo from *Faust*, and Mr. Poole received the plaudits of the house for his artistic interpretation of Mr. Gentile's compositions, *Tristesse* and *Gavotta*. The last item, a trio for violin cello and piano, by Messrs. Davis, Dubraveich (of Tokyo), and Gentile, was also received with applause; in fact *encores* were the order of the evening. The programme was as follows:—

PART I.

1.—PIANOFORTE DUET—
"Danse Macabre" *Saint Saëns*.
Miss GENTILE and Miss VAN DAALEN.

2.—SOPRANO SOLO—"Traviata" *Verdi*.
Miss MASTROPASQUA.

3.—PIANO SOLO—"Sonnambola" *Thalberg*.
Mr. GENTILE.

4.—BARITONE SOLO—"Faust" *Gounod*.
Mr. ATKINSON.

PART II.

1.—2 PIANOS—"Capriccio brill" *Mendelssohn*.
Miss GENTILE—Miss VAN DAALEN.

2.—VIOLIN SOLO—
(a) "Tristesse"—Romance..... } *Gentile*.
(b) "Gavotta" }
Mr. POOLE.

3.—SOPRANO SOLO—"Pecheurs de perles" *Bizet*.
Miss MASTROPASQUA.

4.—TRIO—Violin, Cello and Piano..... *Mendelssohn*.
Messrs. DAVIS, DUBRAVEICH, GENTILE.

FIRES IN YOKOHAMA.

Another fire, the third within a very short space of time, took place on Wednesday morning. In this case incendiarism is suspected, though the actual means employed can hardly be even guessed at. As may be recollected, a similar suspicion existed with regard to the origin of the conflagration which, starting in a Chinese tailor's shop spread to and destroyed the Oriental Hotel, so that in two out of three cases it seems difficult to attribute the affair to pure accident. In this particular instance, we gather, the flames broke out in the office of Messrs. Daniel and Coutts which is on the ground floor and on the right side of the hallway entering from Water Street, the corresponding accommodation on the opposite side being occupied by Mr. B. Munster. It is stated that when Messrs. Daniel and Coutts' office was closed the previous evening, no fire remained in the grate and in some quarters it is believed that the outbreak occurred in the rooms above, which are occupied by Mr. Williamson, the remainder of the upper storey being the offices of Messrs. Bisset and Ure. Mr. Williamson, however, declares most positively that when, called by the *momban* he got hastily out, his rooms being then filled with smoke, and went downstairs, the flames were then showing from the office below. At any rate this gentleman had a very narrow escape. He hastily huddled on a few articles of clothing, snatched up a watch (he had two, one of brass the other of gold) and with this valuable, the only thing that he saved besides what he stood in, he sought the open air, only to find when he had got the smoke out of his eyes that he held in his hand the brass timekeeper. The flames spread very quickly. Firemen from the Police and Satsumacho Brigades, the latter in charge of Supt. Morgan, were promptly on the spot and by means of a copious supply of water confined the fire to the building in which it originated, and so saved the two godowns adjacent. There were half-a-dozen stand-pipes in use, and one steamer was also at work. Once subjected to heavy streams of water the flames subsided, leaving the

building practically in ruins the wooden framework and the chimneys alone standing. As to these it is to be hoped that no time will be lost in pulling them down. The Oriental Hotel was burned down on Nov. 17th and it was only on the morning of Dec. 4th that a beginning was made to throw down the thin brick walls of which large portions had remained standing for 16 days to the serious danger of all persons who passed along Water Street or thence to the Bund. Water Street at No. 23 is very narrow, and the danger there is even greater.

The property is owned by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., and is covered by insurance to the amount of yen 10,000 in the Hongkong Fire. We learn that Messrs. Bisset and Ure saved their more valuable papers but some rather important books have been destroyed.

The insurance was distributed as follows:—Commercial Union, office furniture Messrs. Bisset and Ure, yen 2,250; Palatine, Messrs. Daniel & Coutts, office furniture yen 200; Hongkong Fire, Mr. B. Munster, office furniture, yen 1,500; Lion, Mr. Williamson's effects, yen 1,500; Hongkong Fire, buildings yen 7,500, and outhouses yen 1,250.

Fire broke out about 6 a.m. on Thursday in the upper floor of a house at No. 185, Honmura Road, Yokohama occupied by Iida, the butcher. A minute's use of a hydrant put out the blaze, which is believed to have originated with an incense-burner. Fortunately the affair happened in the morning or the results might have been serious.

An auction of the relics of the Oriental Hotel' Yokohama, was held on Friday, at the scene of the late fire, Mr. John W. Hall acting as auctioneer. There was a fair attendance. The property was put up in eight lots and the result was as follows: Electric light plant, yen 1,300; contents of building yen 475; debris of building yen 19. The time limit for the removal of the debris is December 20th, under a heavy penalty.

An explosion of fire damp is reported from Fukuoka. The accident occurred on Nov. 29th in the Takamatsu colliery and three miners were badly injured. The cause of the disaster is unknown.

Fire broke out at Isurugi, a town in Toyama Prefecture, on Nov. 28th, and over 150 houses were destroyed. No loss of life is reported.

In Sendai on Dec. 3rd, three houses were destroyed by fire. The disaster originated in live ashes ejected from the chimney of a train.

An extensive fire took place in Uwa district, Ehime prefecture, on Nov. 28th, resulting in the destruction of 330 houses.

On Dec. 3rd, a fire occurred in Sakai-machi, Otaru, Hokkaido, and 65 houses were destroyed.

LAW CASES.

ARAKI VERSUS GROSSER AND CO.

In the Yokohama Chihō Saibansho on Friday morning, before Judge Yasuda, was heard an action brought by Mr. Araki Shigeji, a *sake* dealer of No. 10, Ichhome, Demma-cho, Votsuya, Tokyo, against Messrs. F. Grosser & Co., No. 180, in the former Settlement, Yokohama, claiming repayment of bargain money amounting to yen 4,000. Mr. Saito appeared for plaintiff and Mr. Nagashima for defendants.

Counsel for plaintiff stated that his client made a contract with plaintiff for a supply of 1,500 casks of gin, the delivery of which it was arranged should be made during the period from March to May last year, and as bargain money plaintiff handed over to defendants the amount mentioned on the 9th of March last year. On the maturity of the contract date, however, defendants did not deliver the goods.

Counsel for defendants admitted the above statements, but remarked that in the contract there was no fixed date on which the goods were to be delivered.

Owing to the necessity of presenting essential documents as to the details of the case the Court was adjourned *sine die*.

By the way, it may be remarked that the defendants imported the liquor in anticipation that the Customs tariff would only be 4 per cent. but when it arrived at Yokohama the Customs authorities insisted upon levying a duty of 250 per cent. The present dispute will probably be settled privately.

ARAI HIKOTARO v. J. W. HALL.

In the Yokohama Chihō Saibansho on Saturday morning, before Judge Kano, the hearing was resumed of the suit instituted by Arai Hikotaro, Yamashita-cho, against Jno. W. Hall, No. 61, Yokohama, claiming repayment of bargain money amounting to yen 500, together with six per cent. interest per annum from the 4th of February last until execution of judgment.

Mr. Uyeno appeared for plaintiff and Mr. Akiyama for defendant.

As previously stated in these columns, plaintiff's case was that he purchased two houses, one covering 367 *tsubo* and the other 41 *tsubo*, at No. 746, Nakamura, Kuraki district, Kanagawa prefecture, at an auction held at Mr. Hall's auction room some time ago, and as bargain money handed over to the defendant the sum mentioned above. Plaintiff, however, subsequently found that the houses remained registered in the name of Mr. Hosoi Nao and therefore he could not obtain legal registration of their transfer.

Counsel for defendant contended on Saturday that as every one knows an auctioneer carries on his business generally in compliance with instructions from other people who entrust their articles to him for sale, but that he as well as other auctioneers no matter who they may be, had nothing to do with the matter of registration so far as his business is concerned. In conclusion, Counsel argued that in view of the above fact his client could not recognize plaintiff's claim. Judgment will be given on Dec. 5th at 10 a.m.

Judgment was delivered in the Yokohama Chihō Saibansho on Thursday morning, by Judge Kano, in the case of Mr. Arai Hikotaro, No. 134, Yamashita-cho, Yokohama, against Mr. Jno. W. Hall, No. 61.

Plaintiff's case was dismissed with costs.

As already reported, plaintiff purchased two houses in the Kuraki district of Kanagawa prefecture, at an auction held at Mr. Hall's auction room some time ago, and as bargain money handed over yen 500, which sum plaintiff asked should be repaid on the ground that as the houses remained registered in the name of Mr. Hosoi Nao he could not obtain legal registration of their transfer. To this defendant objected for the simple reason that he had nothing to do with the matter of registration so far as his business is concerned.

CORNES VERSUS TANIGUCHI.

In the Yokohama Chihō Saibansho on Saturday morning, before Judge Kano, was heard an action brought by Cornes & Co., No. 50, former Settlement, against Taniguchi Kumataro of Nihon-bashi, Tokyo, claiming payment of yen 6,074.442 damages together with 12 per cent. interest per annum from April 2nd till the settlement of the present case. Mr. Sato appeared for plaintiffs and Mr. Nakamura for defendant. Counsel for plaintiffs stated that on defendant's order plaintiffs imported five boxes of white shirtings and a quantity of brushes last year, but defendant failed to take delivery of the goods. In consequence plaintiffs were obliged to sell them by auction in April and this year with the result that they incurred a loss which compelled them to bring the present claim.

Counsel for defendant contended that though the goods arrived during the contract date yet plaintiffs did not notify defendants of the arrival of the goods in due course of time as fixed in the contract. The notice of arrival was made by plaintiffs as late as March 5th this year. The hearing was adjourned till Dec. 24th, at 10 a.m.

FISCHER VERSUS WESTON.

In the Yokohama Chihō Saiban ho on Monday morning, before Judge Yasuda, the hearing was

resumed of the case, adjourned from Nov. 11th, brought by A. F. Fischer of No. 88, Yamashita-cho, Yokohama, against A. Weston of No. 41.

Plaintiff claimed from defendant yen 1,457, with five per cent. interest per annum from the 1st of December, 1899, until the execution of judgment, for breach of contract.

Mr. A. R. Owen, of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., No. 14, Bund, was called as a witness.

The Court enquired of him whether the goods in question were still stored in the company's godowns in Canada. The witness replied that he did not know exactly the fate of the goods but that if a telegram were sent the matter could be clearly ascertained.

Owing the non-appearance of Counsel for defendant the proceedings were adjourned *sine die*.

It may be stated that according to previous statements in Court the plaintiff in October, 1899, made a contract with defendant, whereby the latter agreed to forward a piano and other articles to Canada for the purpose of selling them there, the goods having been obtained from Hongkong. Plaintiff, however, alleged that he received no reply from defendant even after the expiration of the contract date, as to whether the goods were sold or not.

TABEI VERSUS SALE.

In the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho on Thursday morning, before Judge Kano, a suit brought by Mr. Tabei Fusabei, No. 13, Itehome, Otamachi, Yokohama, against Messrs. Sale & Co., Limited, No. 94, Yokohama, came up for hearing. Plaintiff was represented by Mr. Kawada and defendants by Mr. Sato.

Plaintiff claimed from defendants the delivery of four boxes (containing 30 *tan*) of flannel and the payment of yen 179.17.

Counsel for plaintiff stated that on Nov. 24th, 1899, his client made a contract with defendant whereby the latter were ordered to import eight boxes (containing 240 *tan* in all) of flannel of English make. Upon the arrival of the goods at Yokohama, plaintiff took delivery of four boxes by paying yen 2,271.22 in cash. With regard to the remaining four boxes, plaintiff entered into an agreement with defendants to the effect that as plaintiff found it impossible to effect immediate delivery in consequence of business depression in the interior he should be entitled to take delivery of them by paying yen 200 when the tone of the market revived.

Counsel for defendants admitted the above statements, but remarked that one box out of the remaining four boxes in dispute was taken delivery of afterward by plaintiff, and he paid for it. As to the three boxes remaining undelivered, defendants received from plaintiff yen 520 as security-money for the remaining lot, but despite the request subsequently made by defendants on the maturity of contract date plaintiff failed to respond.

Proceedings were adjourned till Dec. 24th when Mr. Ono, a Japanese *bando* in the defendants' office, will be examined as a witness.

On Sunday afternoon a man named Fujiwara was arrested by the Yokohama police on a charge of theft and sent at once to the Yokohama Local Court for trial. It appears that the man was a servant of Mr. M. Pors at No. 46 Bluff, and that on Nov. 11th he stole from his master silver plate to the amount of yen 84, which he pawned afterwards for yen 6.50.

An action in the form of a counter-claim brought by Mr. Z. B. Hammond, No. 108, Yokohama, against Mr. Otani Sobei, a butcher of No. 90, Nichome, Motomachi, which was expected to be heard in the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho on Dec. 4th was postponed indefinitely.

The thief who stole some eight hundred yen from a safe in the Standard Oil Company's office at No. 8, Yokohama, last Saturday night was arrested at Atami on Wednesday by a detective of the Kagacho Police Station, Yokohama. He is named Hirano Yonejiro, aged 22 years and had formerly been in the service of the company.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TROUBLE.

TO BOMBARD COLON.

A telegram dated London Nov. 26th is translated by the *Kobe Herald* from an Osaka journal as follows: The Commander of the Colombian gunboat *Pinzon* has notified the various consuls that it is his intention to bombard Colon to-day. Railway traffic is at a standstill, and the foreign population have gone aboard the warships. The Commander of the United States cruiser *Machias* refused to allow Colombian troops to land, and the Commander of the British cruiser *Tribune* is co-operating with the Americans.

[The *Tribune* is a second class cruiser commanded by Captain K. S. Rolleston.]

The *Kobe Herald* prints the following London telegrams giving some details of the situation in Colombia:—

London, Nov., 28th, 5.25 p.m.

The Insurgent forces have surrendered Colon, owing to the presence of an American officer, Captain Perry, and the Colombian Government now holds the city. The United States marines have withdrawn and an amnesty (?) to rebels in the city) has been guaranteed.

London, Nov. 29th, 6.15 p.m.

Fighting is reported at Buenavista (on the railway between Colon and Panama). The railway is blocked with the dead, and the Insurgent forces claim a victory.

The rebels and the Colombian Government are to hold a conference to-day aboard the United States war-ship *Maricita*. The Insurgents are expected to surrender.

FOREIGN TRADE.

According to investigations made by the Finance Department, the general condition of foreign trade at Yokohama and eight other open ports during the last ten days of November showed that there was an excess of exports over imports of yen 1,600,000. The excess of exports over imports during the whole of November amounted therefore to more than yen 8,150,000. There was also an excess in the export of gold which amounted to over yen 390,000 in value during the last ten days of the month. Below is a table showing the value of exports and imports:—

	Last 10 days of November. Yen.	From January Yen.
Exports	8,569,500	227,702,781
Imports	6,905,991	238,487,574
Balance	1,662,509	10,784,793
Gold exported	550,404	11,317,852
Gold imported	154,283	10,176,400
Balance	395,121	1,141,452
Silver exported	41,272	2,447,925
Silver imported	11,800	268,754
Balance	29,472	2,179,171

Yokohama:—The trade at this port during the last ten days of November showed an excess of exports over imports by over yen 1,700,000 in value, although shirtings, cotton thread, etc., were imported in comparatively large quantity as compared with the previous ten days of the same month.

Kobe:—Trade showed an excess of imports over exports by over yen 67,000 but an excess of exportation of gold owing to the fact that yen 500,000 worth of Japanese gold coins was shipped to America and yen 50,000 worth of the coins to Hongkong.

Osaka:—The city had an excess of exports amounting to over yen 500,000 in value and received a large quantity of gold bullion which was ordered by the Mint there.

Nagasaki:—Showed an excess of imports owing to arrivals of coal, iron material from England, and raw cotton from China.

Hakodate:—Saw an excess of exports in consequence of shipments of sulphur to the United States.

Niigata:—No exports, but large imports of fish from Siberia.

A SHANGHAI INCIDENT.

The *Fiji Shimpō's* Shanghai correspondent telegraphs that the Manager of the Russo-Chinese Bank at that port has been black-balled at the club. There may be some special personal reasons for such a step, but the public will naturally connect it with the action recently taken by the Bank in calling in the over-drafts of two important cotton-spinning companies, thus partially if not completely ruining them. Much resentment has evidently been caused in Shanghai by that incident, but since the Manager acted upon instructions from home and since, moreover, he was strictly within his rights, it is difficult to suppose that his act was considered deserving of social ostracism. There must be some other cause not apparent to outsiders.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

The annual horse show in New York is expected to be eclipsed by the forthcoming automobile show, at which it is said there will be exhibited an auto capable of making seventy miles an hour on a smooth road.

General Chaffee has recommended to the U.S. War Department that Lieutenant Russell T. Hazard, First Cavalry, commanding the Macabebe Scouts, be given a medal of honour for entering the camp of the insurgents with a few scouts at night in order to effect the capture of a deserter, which he accomplished.

The U.S. torpedo-boat destroyer *Chauncey* was launched on Oct. 26. Mrs. Mae Chauncey Stevens Todd christened the vessel. The *Chauncey*, which is a sister ship of the *Bainbridge*, launched some time ago, and the *Barry*, now being built, is 245 feet long and twenty-four feet beam, with four cylinder triple-expansion engines and Thornycroft boilers. Her speed will be about 29 knots.

A dispatch from Monterey, Mexico, says the workmen employed in the Veladora mine, situated near there, the other day opened up a large cavern by means of a tunnel. In the cave were found the skeletons of fifteen men, surrounded by ancient mining tools. Piled up in the cavern was more than two carloads of horn silver and galena, interspersed with wire silver, all of great richness. The old Spanish records show that this mine was worked more than 200 years ago, and the skeletons are those of miners who are supposed to have been suffocated by a cave-in.

A cable to the *New York World* from Budapest said—A brilliant career was cut short in the death of Joseph Virog, inventor of a marvelous rapid telegraph system, at the age of 31. Virog and Pollock, two electrical engineers, applied an optical telephone which they had invented to telegraphy and succeeded in telegraphing 80,000 words an hour. The inventors improved the machine until they obtained beautiful, clear writing on the receiver. This was so valuable that for its sake they reduced the speed to 40,000 words. The invention is now complete. Virog was seized with virulent fever and died in three days.

In his annual report the U.S. Commissioner of Pensions discusses at length the faults of the present system of pensioning and the difficulties in the way of determining the merits of claims for pension and increases. In January, 1900, a rule was adopted requiring guardians of pensioners to render to the bureau annual accounts of their receipts and expenditures of pension money. The rule was followed by disclosure which in some instances were of a startling nature. Guardians were found to be drawing pensions long after the death of their wards. Many cases were found where insane pensioners had been placed in asylums and other public institutions as indi-

gent persons, while the guardians had drawn the pension during the whole period.

Mr. William Waldorf Astor has prepared plans for the largest and most palatial family apartment hotel on Manhattan island. It will occupy the entire block bounded by Seventy-eighth and Seventy-ninth streets, Broadway and West End avenue. The building will be nine or more stories high and will cost over \$2,500,000. The architect will endeavour to provide spacious apartments rather than a multitude of rooms. This will rank the hotel among the most exclusive structures of its type and the rentals for single apartments will run as high as \$10,000. The old mansion now on the block has been a famous landmark. It was built in 1759 by Cornelius Vandenheuevel, Governor of Demerara. All of the material was imported from Holland and was the very best of the colonial days. The property came into the Astors' possession through the original John Jacob Astor, who married Miss Gibbs, the grand-daughter of Governor Vandenheuevel.

M. Pierre de Segur gives a highly interesting account in the current issue of the *Revue de Paris* of the reception given by the Kaiser on board the *Hohenzollern* to a party of French tourists at Odde. Although the event took place far back in July, the statements attributed to the Kaiser before his guests are none the less important at this juncture. "His conversation with us," writes M. de Segur, "was chiefly about America. He evidences but slight enthusiasm for that country. To him there is a menace for the future in the colossal trusts, so dear to the Yankee millionaires, which tend to place an industry or any international exchange in the hands of a single individual. He believes Europe should unite to beat back the great danger to home trade from the American trusts."

The U. S. Navy Department has selected Lieutenant Commander Southerland to succeed Captain C. C. Todd as chief hydrographer of the Navy, and orders have been issued detaching him from the command of the *Dolphin*. Commander Southerland has come to be regarded as an expert in hydrographic work. He made the most definite survey yet accomplished of the mouth of the Amazon, and, although the work was conducted from the *Dolphin* with great difficulty, owing to the lack of suitable appliances and the constant heavy swell on the bar, that obstacle to navigation was successfully and accurately charted, a work of much value to commerce. While in command of the *Dolphin*, since that vessel has been laid up at Boston for repairs Commander Southerland has been serving in the Navy Department as naval aid to Secretary Long. Lieutenant Commander Albert Gleaves has been ordered to the command of the *Dolphin*.

The lost Tayapa mines, celebrated in Spanish annals as having produced \$80,000,000 in silver and gold in the seventeenth century, and which are described on Spanish maps as being situated in Northwestern Mexico about fifty leagues from the sea, near Dos Pilares, have been found; if a Mexican newspaper is to be believed. As far back as 1859 Robert L. d'Aumalie, a celebrated French expert, declared the location of the Cieneguita, in the Sahuria district, Sonora, to be identical with the lost Tayapa. The Spaniards are said to have been murdered by their Indian slaves near the close of the seventeenth century, and for 100 years thereafter no one was allowed to enter that region. Explorers who have recently returned from Cieneguita report having discovered the old stone prisons and old smelters—stupendous work accomplished by the ancients. They say there are millions of tons of ore exposed, rich in copper, silver, gold and in the form of sulphide of copper that could not be worked by methods then in vogue. They declare there is ore in sight valued at more than \$100,000,000.

Mrs. Meynell, the gifted English essayist, had a warm welcome extended to her on her arrival in San Francisco in the first week of November. An elaborate luncheon was laid at the University Club, at which thirty-five ladies were present, with Mrs. J. S. Tobin in the chair. The guests

were seated at three round tables that were beautifully decorated. The first table was all in pink and white. Pink geraniums and carnations formed an elaborate centre piece, about which was a festooned circle of delicate white tulle, fastened at regular intervals with bunches of loosely tied pink roses. Pink candles with pink shades shed a soft light over this table. The second table was decorated all in cool greens. Baskets of ferns and potted plants with shining leaves made the board most attractive. Green candles with green shades furnished the illumination. The third table was aglow with gorgeous hued autumn leaves that trained their brilliant length upon the snowy damask. Bright madrone berries mingled with the magnificent foliage. On this table red candles with red shades were used.

Earl Russell, who was convicted by the House of Lords of bigamy for marrying a second wife in England after he had been granted a divorce in Nevada, is free to enter the United States if he so desires. Assistant Secretary Taylor of the Treasury, who has general jurisdiction over immigration matters, has so decided, overruling the Commissioner of Immigration. The latter, upon the representation of Horace J. Smith, of Philadelphia, who is understood to be a relative of the Earl's wife, said that Earl Russell had been convicted of bigamy and was not admissible under the laws excluding persons convicted of crime or misdemeanour "involving moral turpitude." Smith's complaint was transmitted to the Board of Special Inquiry at Ellis Island, New York, for its information in case he was detained upon his arrival there by the inspector. Assistant Secretary Taylor instructed the board to admit the Earl unless other reasons for exclusion than his conviction in England should appear. Mr. Taylor pointed out that Earl Russell had been granted a divorce by an American court, under which grant he was at liberty to marry again, and that in so marrying he was guilty of no crime against the laws of the United States or the State.

The British Admiralty is taking the most lively interest in the working of the personnel bill in the American Navy, with the view of the possible amalgamation of the line and engineer officers of the British Navy. Mr. Arnold-Foster, First Lord of the Admiralty, recently requested special reports on this matter, and Vice Admiral Fitzgerald writes to *The Times* on the same topic. The Admiral's letter is a spirited defence of the Navy against many recent criticisms, but he admits that the line officers must wake up and become expert mechanics as well as good seamen, in order to master the complicated machinery of the fighting ships, or else the engineers will out them from their present predominant position. "I am not prepared," he said, "to advocate the amalgamation of the engineers and executives in imitation of the Americans. We are certainly not ripe for it yet. Moreover, it is just as well to wait and see how it turns out with them. But if an amalgamation is to be eventually avoided, it can only be by our executives becoming practical mechanics. All real work is now done by steam, electricity and hydraulics. 'Touch the blooming button,' as Jack says, 'and let her go up.' I doubt not that he who is the most expert in touching the 'blooming button' at the right moment will be the victor in future naval battles just as the best sailors won of yore."

Standing at Triumphant bridge, Buffalo, at midnight, on Nov. 3, Mr. John G. Milburn pressed the electric button which extinguished the lights at the Pan-American Exposition. The hands played and thousands cheered as the lights faded to a red glow and then to darkness. Around Mr. Milburn were the men and women who, as managers, investors and employees, had worked for the success of the fair, only to result in a loss of over \$4,000,000. The total attendance was 8,179,674, which included passes. How far this fell below the expectations of the exposition promoters may be judged from the fact that the exposition paid a premium on a blanket accident policy on 16,000,000, and others that it would exceed 25,000,000 and 30,000,000. The first mortgage bonds, amounting to

\$2,500,000, will be paid in full. An issue of \$500,000 second mortgage bonds in unprovided for, but the revenue from salvage and buildings and from other sources will probably cover a part of this indebtedness. The remainder due to contractors is not definitely known, but it is said that it represents their profits for the work done, and no one will be severely embarrassed by the loss. Concession holders lost money, with two or three exceptions, and several were ruined. A notable money-maker was the cyclorama of the Johnstown flood, despised and scorned by investors, which closed the season \$100,000 to the good.

Maryland recently unveiled a magnificent monument erected to commemorate the burning of the tea-laden ship *Peggy Stewart* in the harbour of Annapolis 127 years ago. This incident followed the Boston tea party and is claimed by some as the real origin of the Revolution. The Boston cargo of tea was thrown into the harbor in the night by patriots disguised as Indians; but the *Peggy Stewart* and her tax-offending cargo were committed to the flames in broad daylight by patriots who made no effort to conceal their identity.

Over and above the four war ships for which Congress directed him last session to prepare plans as a basis for appropriation at the next session, Secretary Long has before him the recommendations of the Board of Naval Construction looking to authorization by Congress of the building of nearly forty more vessels from battle-ships down to tugboats. The plans for the two armoured cruisers and two battle-ships projected by Congress last session already have been prepared, and look to the construction of 16,000-ton battle-ships and 14,000-ton cruisers. The battleships and cruisers additional to those which the construction board proposes probably will be of the same size and general type. The Board's complete plan is:—

- Three sea-going battle-ships of about 16,000 tons displacement.
- Two armoured cruisers of about 14,500 tons displacement.
- Six gunboats of about 600 tons.
- Six gunboats of 200 tons.
- Six gunboats of 1,200 tons.
- Two colliers of about 15,000 tons.
- One repair-ship of about 7,500 tons.
- Six training-ships of about 2,000 tons.
- Four picket-boats of about 650 tons.
- Four tugboats.

The U.S. census report on school, military and voting ages for all states and territories shows the following summary for the country as a whole:—Persons of school age, 5 to 20 years, 26,110,788, of whom 24,897,130 are native born, 22,490,211 are white, and 13,806,160 are males; males of military age, 16,360,363, of whom 13,132,780 are native born and 14,495,396 are white; males of voting age, 21,329,819, of whom 16,227,285 are native born and 19,036,143 are white. Of the total number of males, 21 years of age and over, 2,326,255 are illiterate. Of the 16,227,285 native born males, 21 years of age and over, 1,706,293 are illiterate, and of the 5,102,534 foreign born, 620,002 are illiterate. Native white males of voting age who are of foreign parentage show a relative increase in their proportion since 1890, while the colored males of voting age have increased throughout the Northern and Western sections, with a few exceptions like California, where there has been a large decrease in the Chinese population. In many Southern States, especially Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Louisiana, the coloured element of voting age shows a decreased proportion. Foreign white males of voting age show an increased proportion in all New England States, except Vermont. There has been a relative decrease in all of the remaining states and territories, except New Jersey. A little over 28 per cent of the entire alien population of the country is illiterate. This is notably so in Louisiana, where they constitute nearly one-half of the aliens.

HARVEST CANTATA.

On Sunday evening the usual service in Christ Church was followed by a short Harvest, or Thanksgiving, Cantata, the organ music of which was played with his usual skill by Mr. W. K. Vincent. All the numbers went very well indeed, the best perhaps being the opening chorus. The first solo was sung by Mr. S. H. Somerton; the soprano solos were taken by Miss Thomas; the contralto solos by Miss Leach and Mrs. Kirkland Wilson; the tenor solos by Mr. H. E. Hayward; a quartette was sung by Miss Thomas, Mrs. Wilson, Mr. H. E. Hayward, and Mr. Kirkland Wilson; and Miss Thomas, Miss Leach, and Mrs. Wilson rendered a trio for female voices.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Canon Gore has been appointed Bishop of Worcester.

The *Times* states that Sir William White, Director of Naval Construction, is resigning owing to ill-health.

The Reliance Wheelmen have a Club Run to Kodzu on Sunday, starting from No. 273 at 8 a.m. sharp.

Baron Kodama, Governor-General of Formosa, was to have left Kelung, Formosa, for Tokyo on Dec. 5th.

The official opening of the 16th session of the Imperial Diet will take place on Dec. 10th and not on the 9th.

Viscount Watanabe, former Minister of Finance, has telegraphed to Tokyo that he arrived at Vienna on Dec. 2nd from Rome.

There is a report that Baron Kawaguchi, Vice-Minister of the Imperial Household, sent in his resignation a few days ago.

We understand that the benefit tendered to Miss Atlantis on Monday night yielded yen 437. Expenses, however, were very heavy.

The Emperor and Empress have graciously presented the sum of yen 500 toward the sufferers from the recent fire at Kushiro, Hokkaido.

The Railway Authorities recently manufactured some 16 covered goods vans which were distributed on Dec. 3rd to the Tokaido and Hokuriku lines.

The British sovereign has been made legal tender in Ceylon since the 25th Oct. at the rate of Rs 15, thus bringing the Ceylon into line with India.

The Mayor-elect of San Francisco, Mr. Eugene F. Schmitz, is the leader of the orchestra in the Columbia theatre. The labour vote carried him into office.

It is announced that a team of Australian cricketers will probably visit England next summer, the majority of the first-class counties having welcomed the proposal.

No fewer than seventeen warrants have been issued for the capture of men belonging to the British battleship *Goliath* who have broken their leave. The ship leaves on Saturday.

It is announced in Berlin that from January 1st the Hamburg-America Steamship Company will extend its East Asiatic coasting service by the establishment of a line between Hongkong and Vladivostok.

A Chicago telegram of Nov. 1st announces that twenty American passenger engines, of the same type as those used to draw the Pennsylvania Limited, have been ordered for the North Eastern Railway of England.

It is reported from Nagasaki that an American officer who was on his way to Manila stated that the United States Government has resolved to take to America all the members of Aguinaldo's family as hostages, and that this step is due to the fact

that so long as the family remain in the Philippines the natives will continue to be disaffected.

It is reported from Nagasaki that the conduct of Japanese in Amoy has recently become so objectionable that the American Consul and other foreign residents have taken action with a view to their expulsion.

The graduation exercises at the Naval College, Edajima, will take place on Dec. 14th. The graduates then proceed to Yokosuka, whence they set out on a cruise on the training ships *Hiyei* and *Kongo* early in January for the southern Pacific.

On the afternoon of Nov. 27th while some 12 men belonging to the crew of the N.D.L. steamer *Stuttgart*, now in Yokohama, were rowing a boat inside the breakwater, their craft was capsized. All the occupants were saved.

It is announced that Andrew Carnegie will give £100,000 to build and equip a technical college in Southern Scotland. The institute probably will be located at Galashiels, on the borders of the counties of Roxburgh and Selkirk.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Daily Mail* gave currency on Nov. 8th to a report that Herr Albert Ballin, of the Hamburg-America line, was in London negotiating for the sale of eighteen steamers to Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan.

The *Daily News* of Nov. 7th said: "We learn that Miss Hobhouse and a lady companion have been arrested in South Africa and presumably deported." Miss Hobhouse was the first to agitate the condition of the British concentration camps.

Under the auspices of the Yokohama Ladies Charity Association (Japanese), a charity concert will be given on Dec. 13th and the 14th in the hall of the Sample Museum in Yokohama Park. If rainy, the performances will be held on the 16th and the 17th.

On Thursday afternoon a sailor from the Russian war-ship *Rossia*, now at Yokohama, who was very much intoxicated, assaulted a postman in the street near the Customs and entered the Customs' compound, where he acted in a most violent manner. The man was taken to the Kagacho Police Station where he was detained for a night.

It was stated that Count von Waldersee would probably go to London early this month. This visit was arranged soon after his return to Germany from China. It was believed that the Field-Marshal was going on the personal invitation of the King. Probably Count von Hatzfeldt's death has upset this arrangement.

The death is announced of Deputy-Controller Henry Robinson, C.B., who was in the China war of 1859-61, under Sir Hope Grant, was present at the taking of the Taku Forts and Peking, and was the first officer of the expedition to enter Peking to receive the indemnity paid by the Chinese. For this he was mentioned in dispatches, and received the medal and the military C.B.

The whaling business in Korean waters is at present carried out by the Nihon Enyo Hokei Kaisha (Japan Deep Sea Whaling Company), Messrs. Holme Ringer & Co., and the Russian Pacific Whaling Company on a large scale. In November, the business tax pertaining thereto was paid to the Korean Authorities by these companies at the rate of yen 1,532.95 from the Japanese company, yen 1,044.75 from the British establishment, and yen 3,565.95 from the Russian concern respectively.

The Railway Authorities have announced that during the cold season steam heaters will be attached to through trains on the Tokaido on and after Dec. 1st. Below is a list showing the trains that come under this category: Up-trains: From Kobe at 6 a.m. arriving at Shimbashi at 10.31 p.m. From Kobe at noon arriving at Shimbashi at 8.50 a.m. From Kobe at 6 p.m.

arriving at 10.48 a.m. Down-trains: From Shimbashi at 6.20 a.m. arriving at Kobe at 10.47 p.m. From Shimbashi at 12.20 p.m. arriving at 8.50 a.m. From Shimbashi at 6.05 p.m. arriving at 11.19 a.m.

It is reported by the police that about 4 p.m. on Nov. 30th a horse which was being ridden by Miss Andrews, an American lady, on the Bluff, suddenly bolted, throwing the rider and careering along till near No. 25 Bluff, where it collided with a jinrikisha. The vehicle was overturned and its occupant, also an American lady, was thrown out and considerably shaken and bruised. The jinrikisha-man escaped uninjured. The horse was captured at Jizo-zaka. It is understood that neither of the ladies is seriously injured.

The trade returns for Yokohama during last November showed an excess of exports over imports by yen 8,000,000. The value of exports amounted to yen 14,442,032, including yen 2,466,051 of *habutae*, yen 8,327,162 of raw silk, yen 696,809 of waste silk, yen 437,090 of copper, yen 149,725 of tea, etc., while imports were represented by yen 6,389,341, including yen 1,233,933 for a steamer, yen 514,255 for raw cotton, yen 442,677 for machinery, yen 337,352 for cotton thread, etc.

For the first time, some 500 cases of new Echigo kerosene, refined by the International Oil Company, were brought to Yokohama from Echigo a few days ago to the order of the Yokohama Kerosene Merchants' Guild. The new oil bears the brand "International." It is said that although the oil produces a somewhat red light it is not different from the Chester brand in point of quality. By the way, it may be added that since the operation of the new tariff on kerosene on October 1st there was no importation of oil until Dec. 2nd, when 150,000 cases of petroleum bearing the Anchor brand arrived in Yokohama.

Since the Camphor Monopoly system was inaugurated by the Formosan Authorities a few years ago, says a native journal, the business in both Formosa and Japan proper has been so unfavourably affected that quotations have been lowered considerably, this being chiefly due to the fact that there was an excessive output in Japan proper. The Tokyo paper now reports that as a consequence the yearly receipts of the Formosa Authorities have since shown a diminution of two million yen yearly and in view of this fact the Formosan Government recently asked the Central Government that a Camphor Monopoly should be organized in Japan proper as well. It is added that the Finance Department entertains an opinion unfavourable to the proposal.

At a special meeting of the Yokohama Aldermen's Council held on Dec. 2nd matters relating to the opening ceremony of the extension of the Yokohama Water-works were discussed. It was resolved that a loan of yen 150,000, bearing interest at the rate of two sen eight rin per day, should be obtained from a certain bank for the purpose of supplementing a deficit which was caused in connection with the work of expanding the Water-works, and that a sum of yen 15,183 should be voted in order to carry out the coming opening ceremony, which will take place on either the 21st or the 22nd at the Noge reservoir. They further agreed that a fountain and a monument in commemoration of the completion of the Water-works should be built in Yokohama Park. The above resolutions will be fully discussed at the next meeting of the Yokohama City Council.

About 7 a.m. on Dec. 1st, the street leading from Fujinicho, Kojimachi, to the old Hanzo Gate, Tokyo, was a scene of considerable excitement and disorder. As is usual every year, this was the day on which new conscripts enter their barracks and a party consisting of a conscript, his relatives and friends were proceeding along the street when a carriage, in which was Mr. Hirata, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, came up. One of the grooms of the minister's carriage touched a flag which the party was carrying and instantly he was set upon by them and severely

handled. Mr. Ohara, the police inspector, who was attending the carriage, tried his best to stop the struggle, but was only treated in the same way as the groom. It is stated, however, that when the occupant in the carriage became known to the excited people the latter apologised to the Minister.

CORRESPONDENCE.

EMINENT ATHEISTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—Will some competent person please print in your columns a complete list of eminent persons living during the last century who were undoubtedly proved to be atheists.

Yours sincerely, 智神和
United States, America, Nov. 8th, 1901.

THE RECENT RIDING ACCIDENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—The reports in the local press with regard to the accident which befel Miss Andrews whilst out riding have been so carefully "thought out" that I would merely like to state that the runaway mare in question is my property and not Mr. W. F. Mitchell's, and that she was caught long before she got anywhere near Jizo-zaka.

The only correct statement given, itself the only one of any importance, is that happily both ladies escaped any injury.

I am, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
Yokohama, 3rd December 1901. E. C. DAVIS.

THE HOUSE TAX AGAIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—We heartily approve your suggestion that arbitration is now probably a good way out of the difficulty of the House Tax. It would be a great relief to many to know just what we must do in this matter. As a tax-payer I have objected to this tax only on one ground, viz., that it is excessive. That a holder of a perpetual lease should pay a house tax and a land assessment of 28 *sen* a *tsubo* in addition, when a contiguous lot is assessed at only 8 *sen* a *tsubo* is certainly excessive. If when such conditions obtain, one cannot see that a distinction should be made he must be very dull indeed. The same objections to this inequality would be raised were it a fact that English or American citizens in their own countries were taxed higher than in Japan. But this is not the case. Taxes in Japan are higher than they are even in England. *Ceteris paribus*, no holder of a perpetual lease would raise any objection to the house tax. The way out of the difficulty seems to me to lie through giving foreigners the right to buy and hold land in Japan as Japanese citizens do.

Very truly,
Dec. 2, 1890. E. SNODGRASS.

[It would be more than difficult to prove that taxes in Japan are higher than they are in England, of course that does not affect the justice or injustice of the house tax.—*Ed. J.M.*]

MORMONISM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—As a constant reader of your journal, I want, most heartily, to commend your stand on the question of the coming of Mormon propagandists into Japan and to unite with you in the hope, expressed in your editorial note in yesterday's paper, that the statement that official permission has at last been granted for the propagation of the creed in Japan, is an error. If the permission has been granted, I venture the prediction that some day, the Japanese Government will revoke it.

The American Government has had to deal, more than once, in a restrictive way with Mormonism, and the signs are not wanting that again, ere long, the power of the Government will be brought to bear, and that very heavily, upon this "life-destroying octopus" in her midst.

Americans are a long suffering, patient people,—a nation that carries its principles of liberty, sometimes, to an absurd extent; as witness the liberty of speech granted anarchists and the terrible fruitage that it has borne in the assassination of President McKinley. But the nation is now fully aroused on the subject and the days of the anarchist propaganda in the United States are ended.

Some day, in the not distant future, the patience of the American people will have reached its limit and then Mormonism will either be exterminated root and branch from American soil, or it will be so stripped of its seductive features that it will no longer be able to deceive the ignorant.

Already the American people, in various sections,

particularly in portions of the South, as for instance, north Georgia, or in the mountains of east Tennessee, are beginning to protest, in their vigorous way against "the Mormon invasion," as it has been called. There are many places where Mormon elders,—I purposely spell elders with a little e,—do not now dare to place their feet. During a recent sojourn in the States, the telegraphic columns of the various dailies frequently told of incidents where outraged citizens in these and other sections gave notice to "the greedy horde of cormorants, calling themselves bishops, elders and priests," to use the language of the late Joseph Cook, that they must either move on, or they would be tarred and feathered. In one or two instances, I believe, this heroic treatment was administered and it need hardly be stated that, after this, when they received notice to quit they did not stay on the order of their going.

The pledge of Mormon bishops, elders, and priests not to preach the doctrine of plural marriages is not worth a fig. That the Mormons still hold the doctrine is not denied, and any one who is familiar with the history of the movement cannot doubt for an instant that their representatives now in this land have any other purpose than to inculcate this ruinous doctrine in Japan, should they be permitted to teach and to preach.

The practice of polygamy is prohibited in America and none know the fact better than the Mormons themselves, and yet thousands of so-called "elders," are now going into every part of the country and are seeking by stealthy, Jesuitical means to propagate a teaching, the practice of which is a violation of the law of the land. Their coming to Japan is but a part of a world-wide scheme of "invasion" cunningly planned by the Mormon hierarchy in Salt Lake City.

Americans are a liberty loving people and they define the term very broadly, and frequently, from a mistaken idea of liberty, they very patiently endure things which other nations would end in a hurry; but America's patience with the Mormons is about exhausted. The mutterings of the coming storm are being heard in various sections of the land, and it will soon burst on their heads and the iniquitous system will meet its already too-long-deferred doom.

That the Mormon question in the United States is still a very live one can be seen from the enclosed clippings, both taken from the November issue of the leading magazine of its kind in the country. I trust you will find room for both of them.

JOSEPH COOK ON MORMONISM.

The late Joseph Cook, of Boston, was in many respects a remarkable man, and seems to have been raised up especially to combat the scepticism of the last thirty years. His so-called "preludes" to his Monday lectures, brief as they were, often proved like thunder-peals in behalf of the right in matters of State and Church, the family and nation.

A correspondent describes a scene that he witnessed, which he regards as Joseph Cook's greatest effort. It was in the United States Court-house in Salt Lake City, the United States marshal with armed deputies being present, and the audience being mainly Mormons, some of them well known as violators of national laws.

"As Mr. Cook went on with rising excitement, pouring forth satire, invective, argument, giving accounts of Mormon crimes with names of their perpetrators, there were muttered oaths and contradictions, which were repressed by the marshal. At last Mr. Cook came to the climax, introducing the well-known carving over Brigham Young's Beehive house, and these were his final words, which fell on the ears of men whose faces were ghastly and livid:

"I have long been seeking some emblem into which, for the sake of clear understanding and easy recollection, I might crystalize my conviction in regard to the central principle of this Mormon blasphemy. I had to come right here among you to find such a speaking symbol. And in the carving over the gate which leads to one of your prominent official houses I find that your own prophets and leaders have unwittingly proclaimed their central principles. It is the figure of an eagle pressing his talons into a beehive; rapacity preying on industry! That is Mormonism! If only the eagle were a vulture the emblem would be without a flaw! A more industrious and patiently plodding people can not be found on the globe. Their toil has made deserts green with meadows, golden with harvests, and bright with flowers. Yet a more greedy horde of cormorants calling themselves bishops, elders and priests the world does not contain."

THE MORMON MONSTER. By Edgar E. Folk, D.D. Illustrated. 8vo, 372 pp. \$2.00. Fleming H. Revell Co., New York and Chicago. 1901.

This description of Mormonism is almost too plain spoken for publication. If it were less important it would be inexcusable. But unfortunately it is not untrue; the picture presented is too well authenticated to be discredited, and stands as an unanswerable refutation of the claims that Mormonism is only political, that it is a form of Christianity, that it is harmless,

and that the belief in and practice of polygamy have been given up.

The author first gives a history of Mormonism, and shows conclusively how it was born in fraud and ignorance, and nurtured in vice and superstition. He then considers it as a religious, and a social, and a political system, and shows it to be a menace and a curse to the individual, the home, and the nation. That it is in many respects a powerful institution none will deny, and therein lies much of the danger from it. The perfection of its political organization surpasses that of Roman Catholicism, and the appeals to the lusts of the flesh surpass even those of Islam. These two elements constitute its strength and its weakness; they give the secret of its attractiveness to the natural man and foretell the certainty of its overthrow. Let not American Christians slumber while this life-destroying octopus is in our midst.

The Rev. E. E. Folk, D.D., is a gentleman of high standing in his community, a section that has been greatly afflicted with the presence of the emissaries of Salt Lake City.

He is also a personal friend of the writer of this communication. "The Mormon Monster" is a result of a visit to Salt Lake City and a study of the question on the spot.

Very truly,

AN AMERICAN FRIEND OF JAPAN.

THANKSGIVING SERMON.

The following is the gist of the sermon delivered by the Rev. H. St. G. Tucker in Trinity Cathedral, Tokyo, on Thanksgiving Day:

"And he hath said unto me, My grace is sufficient for thee," 2 Cor. XII. 9.

We are gathered together to-day in accordance with the proclamation of the President of our country, to return thanks to Almighty God for the mercies of this Providence throughout the year. On such a day we naturally consider the reasons for this national expression of thankfulness.

As we look back over the year that has passed we find many reasons for gratitude. We see a year of unparalleled material prosperity. Surely in this respect God has been gracious unto our nation, and even where in individual cases, financial or material success seems to have been withheld, we can thank Him for the revelation of the promise that, "all things work together for good to them that love the good." Again we thank God to-day for the long continued blessing of civil and religious liberty. We bless him for the wonderful triumphs of the human intellect, which in every sphere have done so much to increase the happiness and alleviate the sufferings of our race; we thank him that day by day he is fulfilling his promise to us that "we shall know the truth and the truth shall make us free." As a nation we thank him that even into the dark valley of the shadow of death, He has made to shine the light of his gracious Providence. But if we wish to appreciate the fullest and deepest meaning of Thanksgiving day, we must not only look upon these blessings of God as in themselves causes of gratitude, but we must also consider them as means towards the fulfillment of the great purposes of life. For life is not a mere unconnected, aimless succession of events, each one which is itself a sorrow or joy. It is rather a succession of opportunities, each one of which may be made a step towards the performing of that work which God has given us to do. The true meaning of these blessings of God is that they are Heaven sent opportunities for doing our life duty, for attaining to the ideal which God has set before us. Our greatest reason for gratitude to-day is God's promise that the blessings and the help which He bestows will be sufficient to enable us to perform the work with which He has entrusted us. To those who use His mercies aright, who seek His blessings not for selfish enjoyment, but as helps and opportunities for service, God says "My grace is sufficient for thee."

The incomparable preciousness of this promise will be understood, if we consider how without God's grace, our own strength is utterly insufficient to cope with the duties of life. Everyone of us knows from his own experience the meaning of the call to do that which we seem unable to accomplish, we who are Christians see on every hand work that we ought to do, but which is too hard for us. Over and over again the path of duty leads over obstacles that our feeble strength cannot surmount. There is set ever before us a high ideal to which we would lift our imperfect lives. We see our faults, we see what we ought to be, we long to attain to holiness, to the perfect man, but a disheartening sense of weakness defeats all our efforts. We lack the power to rise. Nor is this experience limited to the Christian. In every man made in the image of God there is a vague longing to rise above present conditions. There is no one who has within him the soul of a man who does not feel instinctively that he ought to be something higher and

better than he is. But the vision of what we might be and ought to be is always marred by a feeling of the utter hopelessness of reaching the high ideal. This is the great pathos of life apart from Christ. The knowledge of his own weakness is forever turning man away from what is highest in his hopes and longings. He is ever mocked by the consciousness that between him and his ideal there is a great gulf fixed, a gulf which no human power can ever hope to cross.

How then are we to act in the face of this great life dilemma. There are three answers.

The easiest way to meet the difficulty is to lower the ideals to the level of our power of accomplishment. We see illustrations of this on every side. The boy has bright dreams for the future. The young man enters the battle of life with lofty ideal and high resolves. But as he grows older life's hard labours and cruel disappointments cast the dark shadow of despair over his fair visions. Gradually he gives up each cherished hope, and too often old age finds him unable to say of any of his youthful dreams, "it is finished." We see in society a vast body of men who with scarcely a struggle give up all hope of raising themselves above the dead level in which they were born. History, if it were fully written, would proclaim the same fact. We look back over the ages and see the triumphs and wonder at the progress of our race; but if we could read the story that is locked up within human hearts, would it not be a pathetic record of still born ideals, of vanished hopes, and stifled aspirations.

Let us look at our own spiritual lives and ask, has there been no lowering of ideals? Are there not even now duties on which we are turning our backs? Has not the purpose which is shaping all our actions fallen far below that placed before us by the Master, who said, "Be ye perfect, even as your Father in Heaven is perfect." Our lives tell us only too plainly that we have taken weakness as our counsellor and have faltered before the sublime heights to which Jesus Christ bade us aspire. The meannesses, the false standards, the worldliness of Christian society proclaim the same fact. The war, the dishonesty, the rapacious greed, which disgrace Christian nations prove it. To Christ's command "Be ye perfect," the world, even the Christian world, answers, "I cannot. There is a thorn in the flesh which renders the task too much for me." It demands a more practicable ideal. It substitutes a lower standard, one more commensurate with human strength. This is the easiest answer to the great problem of life, but like all easiest things it is the worst. It is an answer which would leave no room in life for Thanksgiving Days. It means spiritual suicide, it means disloyalty to Christ, it means death. It is the coward's answer. It is in utter contrast to the answer of that brave soldier of the cross, who from his prison chains cried out in triumph, "I can do all things in Him which strengtheneth me."

There is a second answer to life's dilemma. Many men refuse to recognize the discrepancy between human strength and human hopes. There are two classes of such men. One class neglect the question of means altogether. They have beautiful dreams for the future, but they do not concern themselves over the question how shall these be realized. In the world such men are ridiculed and rightly; whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap is the basic law of life. He who expects to reap the harvest of high ideals from the seed of carelessness, is doomed to certain disappointment.

The folly of such men is self-evident, but there are those who hope that in human effort a way may yet be found to achieve human ideals. There are, for example, many who think to find in the refining influences of culture and civilization a power to elevate and regenerate the race. But the world's history is full of the sad failure of all such ideas; wonderful as are the material and intellectual triumphs of civilization and culture, they leave the soul just as they found it. Good taste is not synonymous with good morals. Education can beautify the outer life, but it can not purify the inner spirit. Culture cannot satisfy our longings after pure and holy character. Civilization cannot bring the soul any nearer to its God; after these have all done their work, the voice still cries, "He that is unjust let him be unjust still; but he that is filthy let him be filthy still."

The third answer to life's dilemma comes from God. As to St. Paul, so to each one of us, He says, "My grace is sufficient for thee." This answer is as full of promise as the others are of despair. Instead of lowering our ideals to the level of our weakness, it transforms our weakness into power. It tells us that the bright vision that ever and anon breaks over the soul is no mirage to mock and taunt the weary traveller of earth, but it is a real glimpse of the land of promise. It says that these longings for holiness and God that rise within the soul are no idle imaginings of the fancy, but they are calls from God to go forward and possess the land. It tells us that all that Jesus Christ taught us we ought to be, through God's grace we may become. It does not hold out false and unsatisfying promises as to what human

strength can achieve. It tells us plainly that of ourselves we can do nothing. And yet it bids us not to faint under life's burdens, but to work out our own salvation with fear and trembling, for it is God that worketh in us both to will and to do of his good pleasure.

We, who like St. Paul, are called by God to go forth and do battle for him in the enemies' country, need to hold firmly to this promise. It is in such work as ours that the discrepancy between our strength and our duty seems most appalling. We are truly a mere Gideon's band sent forth to face the mighty powers of unbelief and sin. But let us not be disheartened because of weakness, let us rather rejoice in it. God's power is made perfect in weakness. The history of the Christian Church bears out the apostle's saying, "I rejoice in weaknesses, for when I am weak, then am I strong." The times of the Church's greatest apparent weakness, have been the times of her greatest victories. The times when to human eyes she seemed the strongest have been the times of her greatest falls. Right earnestly do we need to pray "In all times of our prosperity, good Lord deliver us." Let us not shrink from doing our full duty because of our own feebleness. God's grace is still sufficient for us. He still chooses the weak things of the world that he may put to shame the strong. He still uses earthen vessels to carry to lost souls the treasures of his love.

AMERICAN SHIPPING.

The report of United States Commissioner of Navigation, Mr. Chamberlain, just issued, says that the past fiscal year has been the third successful year of growth in American shipping, exceeding the two previous years. The extent and nature of work under way or projected in shipyards promises an even greater growth for the current fiscal year.

American tonnage has now attained practically the former maximum of 1861. The figures of 1901, compared with 1861, show an increase in coasting trade vessels from 2,704,554 tons to 4,582,683 tons (two-thirds of this increase being on the great lakes); a decrease in foreign trade vessels from 2,496,948 tons to 879,595 tons, and a decrease in whaling and fishing vessels from 338,375 tons to 61,940 tons.

Of total tonnage 3,623,210 tons are wooden vessels and only 1,901,017 tons are iron or steel. In 1900 Great Britain launched 1,440,000 tons of steel vessels. Porto Rico appears in the returns with twenty-five vessels of 5,297 tons and Hawaii with sixty-four vessels of 37,149 tons. In the Philippines 2,340 vessels of 102,581 tons (of which 149 vessels are steam) are under American protection. Until Congress has so enacted, the report says, Philippine vessels are not vessels of the United States.

SMALL AMERICAN CARGOES.

Although registered American vessels increased 62,635 tons during the year, American vessels carried only 8.2 per cent of U. S. exports and imports, the smallest percentage in their history. The fleet of ocean steamers in foreign trade, the report says, is too small to be compared with that of foreign nations. The fleets of each of the four large British and German steamship corporations exceeds the American fleets in tonnage, mileage and business. The tonnage built and documented in the United States during the past fiscal year comprised 1580 vessels of 483,469 gross tons.

The steel vessels under construction or under contract during the current fiscal year will much exceed similar tonnage built in any previous year. The bureau is advised of eighty-nine such merchant vessels of 355,465 gross tons, to be valued at about \$36,000,000. Besides these seventy-one naval vessels of 281,148 tons' displacement are building. In this work forty-four plants, with a capital of about \$68,000,000, employing about 46,000 men, are engaged.

The American cost of building a steamer of the *Minnehaha* type is \$1,846,800, and the British cost is \$1,419,200. The American cost of the smaller trans-Atlantic cargo steamers will be \$729,000, and the British price ranges from \$534,000 to \$486,000.

WAGES ON THE VESSELS.

The difference of wages on American and foreign vessels is considered in detail. The pay roll (excluding master), the report says, of 380 men on the steamship *St. Louis* is \$11,300; of 427 men on the British steamship *Oceanic* is \$9,900, and of 900 men on the German steamship *Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse* \$7,715. The report contains a detailed statement of the foreign voyages of American vessels last year, showing that the American flag was seen much oftener in the North Atlantic during President Jefferson's embargo (1808) or during the cruises of the *Alabama* than at present. Foreign shipping in the Pacific trade had doubled in three years. The purchase of the Leyland line is spoken of in the report as evidence that American capital is willing to invest in ocean steamships; that there is an advantage to American exporters in American

control of ocean steamships, even if not under the American flag, and that in the coming development of ocean transportation facilities the union of trunk railroad lines and steamship corporations will be an important factor.

Including the Leyland purchase American capital owns fully 670,000 tons of steamers under foreign flags, which in actual carrying power exceed all American vessels now engaged in foreign trade. The War and Navy Departments also own 126,847 gross tons of foreign built transports and colliers.

The principal foreign and American ocean mail contracts are printed in full, and it is shown that at the present prices of steamships British ocean mail contracts are more advantageous for steamer lines than American contracts under the act of 1891.

FOOLISH VIRGINS.

It takes a brave man to censure the belauded American girl, and Mr. Gregory, in the *Century*, approaches her with an air of trepidation. Setting aside, as above criticism, "those modest workers who at home or elsewhere are struggling with life's problems and, like happy nations, have no history," he divides American girls of to-day into two groups: "In the first category are those who takes themselves and their occupations seriously, being convinced that they were sent into the world to correct parental faults and revolutionize things generally. The second—perhaps the larger class—on the contrary, emancipate themselves from home duties (as far as circumstances will permit), looking upon household cares as beneath their notice, and resenting, as an injustice, any attempt on the part of parents to restrain their liberty."

Mr. Gregory points out in excuse of the existence of each class that the fault lies more with our foolish social conditions and the detached attitude of parents than with the girls themselves, who are encouraged to shirk both cares and responsibilities and pass days and evenings in idleness. He compares their lot with that of their European cousins: "An English or a French girl of position is born into a circle of duties and labor from which there is no escape. She learns early that many people are dependent on her or look up to her as their model. The poor in the neighborhood fall to her lot; it is she who aids her mother in the finances of the house, or when food and linen are being sent to cottages where there are new arrivals. Invalid old women have to be visited; the rector calls on her to furnish music for his village club or help entertain his working-girls of a Saturday night. The fact that life is not and can not possibly be all holiday is early impressed upon foreign women. The work that lies ready to their hands is a matter of tradition, and can no more be shirked by such maidens than a presentation at court or a first communion. They are integral parts of life. Few girls on our side of the Atlantic have experiences of this kind. To the majority country life means a hotel or a cottage hired for the summer months, which carries no responsibilities with it. A more powerful factor, however, is the curious habit parents have of so arranging household machinery that their daughters shall be freed from its wheels."

According to Mr. Gregory, "the average New York miss to-day is little better than a 'parlor boarder' in her home, than which it is difficult to imagine a position more detached. From the time she wakes in the morning until retiring for the night she takes no part in household matters. To get through the morning, she joins some art school, or attends a reading club, where she lunches if possible, or else wanders home for that meal late, and disturbs the routine of the kitchen. After a hasty bite, my lady accomplishes a 'quick change,' and is out of the house again for the rest of the afternoon. Calls, receptions, or aimless trapesing—it doesn't matter what—fill her hours, the great point being not to get home until dinner-time. If there is nothing 'on' for the evening, she passes it over a novel, as undisturbed by any convulsions that may be in progress below-stairs as the most self-respecting 'star boarder.' A sub-species of the genus parlor boarder existing among us, and among us alone, no other nation disputing our claim to this possession, is—oh, hideous phrase!—the matinee girl, a type one shade less attractive than the tramp. When of a Saturday afternoon the throngs of idle minxes come trooping, opera-glass in hand, from the elevated stations, I feel as the elector of Brandenburg must have done when, on his walks about Berlin, he would shake his cane at the young women he met, calling out, 'Go home, you idle wench; the street is no place for you!' Without going as far as disgruntled old Frederick, I can not help feeling a certain irritation as the crowd pushes into the theatres, for, somehow, each half-grown girl calls up the picture of a neglected Harlem flat or stuffy office where a weary parent is grinding out the price of those theatre tickets."

After drawing a picture of the athletic girl of to-day and giving an amusing account of the life of a

female golf champion, Mr. Gregory closes with the hope that the American girl may yet take her rightful place, easily first among women. "Not a disheveled sportsman, weather-beaten and ill-kept, not an adventurous navigator, square of jaw and unchangeable of face; not a household tyrant, versed before her time in the sinister lore of the world; not a tramp saint, or an idle goddess, but a gentle, home-loving maid."

SIR FRANK SWETTENHAM.

The King of October 19th has the following reference to H. E. Sir Frank Swettenham:—

Sir Frank Athelstane Swettenham, whose appointment as Governor of the Straits Settlements has just been announced, has reached that high office in the course of a regular progression from posts quite at the foot of the tree. It was in 1870 that he first entered the civil service of the Straits, and ever since then Malaya has been almost exclusively the sphere of his activities. Intimately acquainted with the life and language of these rude states, after ten years of study he published a Malay-English Dictionary, wrote "About Perak" in 1893, and sketched Malaya in prose in 1895. He is, moreover, joint-author of a Malay-English Dictionary. These literary achievements, however, are quite by the way, for he has been constantly busy in official capacities. From the post of Assistant British Resident at Selangor he passed to the Assistant Colonial Secretaryship for Native Affairs in 1876, and retained it for five years. Then he went back to Selangor as Resident till 1880, when he was appointed to a similar position for Perak, and finally, as Resident-General, controlled the Federated Malay States from 1896. When the Birch tragedy occurred in 1875 in Perak, Sir Frank Swettenham accompanied the expedition as Deputy Commissioner, was mentioned in despatches, and received the medal and clasp. He has made a close study of the Chinese language and secret societies to such an degree that he is able to pose as a native, and remain undetected. This is no doubt the reason why, during the period of unrest in China last year, he was despatched on a secret mission—an errand in which he would delight. He saw the "Boxer" movement from the "inside," agitated his friends by remaining away for several weeks, and returned safely with a most useful report. Now that Sir Frank is absolute Governor, he may hear from his old acquaintance, the ex Sultan Abdullah, whose implication in the Birch murder procured him banishment to the Seychelles. Abdullah has never ceased to plead for permission to return to Perak. Altogether Sir Frank is a very versatile man—and even in his recreations seeks variety, for he hunts and shoots, sketches, plays whist, and is a member of the M. C. C.

FRANCE AND TURKEY.

On the night of Nov. 9th M. Bapst, Councillor of the French Embassy at Constantinople, received a satisfactory communication from the Porte regarding the remainder of the French demands.

Admiral Caillaud telegraphed on Nov. 9th to Paris particulars of the seizure of the customs at the principal port of the island of Mitylene. He said that, in consequence of the sympathetic welcome extended to his squadron, he landed only a single company of marines, who were received with marked confidence by all the inhabitants.

Telegraphic communication between Constantinople and Mitylene was on that restored. The latest despatch from M. Bapst, Councillor of the French legation at Constantinople, notifies the French Government that the Porte had handed him the drafts on the customs covering the entire Lorando claim, and payable monthly from February, 1st, 1901, to May 1st, 1903. The Foreign Minister, M. Delcasse, received the announcement that the Sultan had signed the irade executing his engagements.

The Foreign Office at Paris announced, however, on Nov. 10th that the Sultan of Turkey has issued an irade for the execution of his engagements with the French Government, and that the Franco-Turkish dispute was at an end. Tewfik Pasha, Ottoman Minister of Foreign Affairs, wrote a letter to M. Bapst, councillor of the French Embassy in Constantinople, notifying him of the signing of the irade, which, while settling the original French demands, accepts the French demands as set forth in a despatch to the *Temps* from Constantinople together with an additional clause, by which the Sultan pledges himself to consider as authorized in full right the foundations, extensions, constructions and repairs of the schools and religious and hospital establishments which France may desire to carry out if the Porte is advised of her intentions and makes no objections within five months.

France has thus far received full satisfaction, and M. Delcasse, on the receipt of M. Bapst's dispatch telegraphed him to inform Tewfik Pasha that diplomatic relations had been resumed and that M. Bapst should consider himself as regularly charged with the affairs of the Embassy. Instructions were also sent to Admiral Caillaud at Mitylene to re-embark the marines and to return to Greek waters, which is understood to mean the vicinage of the Island of Syra. Admiral Caillaud will remain in the Levant some time longer. M. Constans, the Ambassador, will return to Constantinople very shortly.

The additional clause was conceded at the request of France in order to prevent future difficulties, such as the Turkish provincial authorities have often raised either on their own initiative or in consequence of instigation by the Porte.

The *Temps*, which describes the result as a "brilliant victory for French diplomacy," says:—"The great merit of the Government was in being able to restrict its action. Very serious difficulties might have arisen had France departed from her reserve. The favourable disposition shown to our representatives abroad has been due to the fact that the civilized world has had opportunity, during the last seven years, to observe the progress of the anti-European movement in the Sultan's dominions. Austrians, Italians and Britons, have all been victimized by the Sultan and his councillors. After the Armenian massacres and the successful war with Greece, they thought everything was permitted to them."

"We hope the Sultan will now understand his duties toward the civilized Powers and toward his own subjects, unto whom he has taken solemn engagements which he has always disregarded. Otherwise Europe, which, thanks to the energetic action of France, is now able to reassume at Constantinople the authority she lost seven years ago, will applaud the initiative which the signatory Powers of the Berlin treaty are reported to be about to take to extort from the Sultan the execution of clauses too long fallen into disuse."

The morning papers, in their comments upon the termination of the Franco-Turkish incident, followed party lines strictly. The supporters of the Government hailed the outcome as a great diplomatic moral and material success. The other journals either affected scepticism with reference to the final outcome and assumed that it was really a check disguised under the more or less illusory concession promised by the Sultan. Some papers even hinted that France had actually backed down owing to the coolness with which the Powers have received her explanations regarding the objects and scope of the naval demonstration.

"We hope the demonstration will be sufficient to restore forever the prestige of France in the East," said the *Figaro*. "Doubtless the very near future will show if so great a result has been obtained so cheaply."

The *Gazette*, while admitting that a success had been achieved, remarked: "The instability of the Government and the contradictions of its diplomacy are such that even the Sultan thought there was no risk in treating the French like mere Armenians. The Mitylene expedition is said to have disabused him, but must we always mobilize a fleet in order to force a foreign nation to respect us?"

The *Soleil* remarked:—"We have another promise added to so many. We are somewhat in a hurry in announcing the end of the Franco-Turkish conflict."

The *Petit Journal*, which voices the views of the Government, said:—"It is for France a considerable diplomatic success. The rapidity and precision of the movement of the squadron was a military success which Europe has noticed. Our dignity in the Levant and our moral authority issue from the conflict increased in the present and assured for the future."

PASSING OF THE AMERICAN LARGE FAMILY.

The editor of *Harper's Magazine* discusses from his "easy chair" certain points recently emphasized by Dr. Stanley Hall, president of Clarke University: The failure of women's education to provide strength for wifehood and motherhood; the physical break-down of most American women after the birth of one child; the small families that are now the rule among Americans. (The writer does not deny, the exclusive virtue of large families, which, he says, "were so well in their way and their day." He finds much still to say in their praise, as that "the children in them helped to bring up one another. They enlarged the boundaries of the home, which, however, did not perish with them in this intensely domesticated nation, and they were the fulfillment of a scriptural injunction." On the other hand, this writer finds many things in favor of the small family. "If," he says, "as John Fiske so luminously taught, the prolongation of infancy in the tender vigilance of its guardians is the

nursery of civilization, then the small family is better for the race; for every child in it can receive that devoted care which every child has a sacred right to from those who called it out of the cosmic unconsciousness into this being, pleasing or anxious, or both, as the witness chooses."

In any case, the writer concludes that the large family in America is doomed, and we might as well make the best of it. "The small family has apparently come to stay, and so far as it is involuntary it may be a farther fulfillment of the divine purpose, a refinement upon the simple, crude obedience of the large family, which often made an inadequate drudge of the mother, even when an eager one, and a hopeless slave of the father, even when a happy one. In spite of all the cant and all the conscience about it, there are no signs of its coming back. The substitution of the old-fashioned hearth and brass andirons for the gloomy stoves of the early small-family period failed to recall the large family. A few enthusiasts in the cause have succeeded in restoring here and there a fleeting resemblance of the large family of the colonial times, or the first years of the republic, just as they popularized the reproduction of claw-footed furniture; but one feels a touch of amateurishness in their work; it is a pose, a fad; and it is safe to say that unless the state can abolish want, or the fear of want, or society can make itself less agreeable to young married people, the American large family must remain a thing of the past."

THE BOER ATTACK ON BENSON.

A correspondent of the New York *Non* visited the camp of Benson's column at Brugspruit on Nov. 7th and there learned the details of the fight at Brakenlaagte. The story gives ample proof of heroism on the part of the British mounted troops and artillery and the most resolute bravery on the part of the Boers.

The fight began with sniping at the British rear guard, which was defended by the Third Mounted Infantry. About 3 o'clock Colonel Benson, finding the Boers were being re-enforced in great numbers, sent back a squadron of Scottish Horse to assist his rear guard. At the same time he halted two guns with an escort of one company of Buffs, which took up a position on a low ridge. Major Woods-Sampson was sent forward to strike camp, and when this had been done he ordered the Yorkshire Mounted Infantry and Scottish Horse to retire on the guns.

The Boers, seeing this movement, dashed forward in a charge of extraordinary vigor. Seven hundred of them rode full tilt on the British lines, yelling defiance as they fired from their horses. The British troops galloped to meet them and gained a ridge 2,000 yards out from their camp, on which Colonel Benson stood with the mounted men in extended formation. In his van the Scottish Horse held the right, facing the Boers, and the Yorkshire Mounted Infantry the left. Benson himself, with his staff and artillerymen, was by the guns.

The Boers dashed recklessly on through the escort company of Buffs and gained a hollow within forty yards of the guns. There they dismounted and took cover behind the shoulder of the ridge, although some continued to fire from horseback. Others crept up and poured a deadly fire on the defenders. Colonel Benson fell, shot through the knee, but at once sent a message to Major Woods-Sampson, with the main camp, telling him where to direct the British gun fire. Major Young, with the rearmost gun in the British camp, placed his shells beautifully just over the ridge. After the defenders of the two foremost guns had all been shot down this shell fire from the British camp prevented the Boers from advancing to take away the guns until after dark.

The brunt of the defence of the ridge was borne chiefly by the artillerymen serving the two front guns and by the Scottish Horse and Yorkshire Mounted Infantry, besides Colonel Benson and his personal staff. Out of 160 men on the ridge the British had 123 casualties. The Scottish Horse alone had seventy-three hit out of eighty and the artillerymen twenty-eight out of thirty. Two companies of the Yorkshire Mounted Infantry also had a terrible proportion of men killed and wounded. Of five officers all were killed but one. Colonel Benson, Lieutenant-Colonel Guinness and Captains Murray, Lindsay and Thorold, with many of their men, all fell dead here. Lieutenant-Colonel Guinness fired his last shot from beside the guns and immediately fell dead, riddled with bullets.

A trooper in the Scottish Horse named Grierson, who was not wounded, remained to the last beside Colonel Benson, hoping to get a message from the commander to take him back to camp. When Colonel Benson was hit mortally and the trooper himself wounded, British resistance weakened, there being few left alive to withstand the Boers.

Just before he died Colonel Benson sent for Major Woods-Sampson and said:—"Defend your camp for all it is worth. Louis Botha has stated that he will

attack in the morning with 1,400 men, unless you surrender."

The men in the British camp entrenched their lines during the night and in the morning the position was impregnable.

BANK OF JAPAN.

BANKING ACCOUNT.

On Saturday, Nov. 30th:—

DR.	Yen.
Share capital fully paid up	30,000,000
Reserve fund and other liabilities to shareholders	17,318,968
Amount of convertible notes issued	187,490,773
Government deposits	19,319,387
General deposits	5,052,396
Exchange liability	30,657
Total	259,212,183
CR.	
Discount notes	27,308,713
Foreign discount notes	14,005,454
Treasury loan to Government	22,000,000
Temporary "	23,500,000
General loans	38,326,979
Exchange liability	1,453,304
Government bonds	60,383,304
Property	2,437,009
Bullion and Specie	69,797,407
Total	259,212,183

ISSUE ACCOUNT.

Daily average during past week:—

Amount of convertible notes	182,110,539
Bullion and Specie:—	
Gold	67,616,156
Silver	500,000
Total	68,116,156
Securities:—	
Government bonds	35,421,550
Government certificates	41,333,333
Government bills	43,083,333
Security notes	3,332,410
Commercial notes	31,823,652
Total	113,994,383

These accounts, compared with those of the previous week, show:—

Specie Reserve:—

	Increase.	Decrease.
Gold	—	140,531
Silver	—	—
General loans	2,192,410	—
Government deposits	4,325,569	—
General deposits	—	2,029,598

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

PROSPECTS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Shanghai, Nov. 29.

The Times Pretoria correspondent says there are still seventy recognised Boer commandos in the field, of which twenty-six are in the Transvaal, thirty-one are in the Orange Colony, and thirteen are in Cape Colony. The task of capturing these must necessarily be slow, Lord Kitchener's striking arm consisting at present of only 45,000 men.

BORNEO.

Mr. Cowie, speaking at the Borneo dinner, said he was more hopeful of success than ever. Mr. Martin said Borneo had set an example in the abolition of slavery and he saw no prospect of native difficulties.

PLAGUE IN HONOLULU.

Ten plague cases are reported in Honolulu. MISS STONE.

Later.

A report has reached the Turkish authorities that Miss Stone has succumbed to hardship and that the brigands have dispersed.

FRANCE AND THE CHINA INDEMNITY.

The French Chamber of Deputies has passed the China Indemnity Loan.

MORE MILITIA BATTALIONS.

Four more militia battalions have been embodied.

MARQUIS ITO IN RUSSIA.

Shanghai, Nov. 30.

Marquis Ito has had a special audience with the Czar, Count Lamsdorff, the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, being present.

TERMS OF PEACE.

The Hon. Mr. C. T. Ritchie, President of the Local Government Board, speaking at Croydon, declared that Lord Salisbury's pronouncement that no shred of independence would be left to the Boers had been misunderstood. The British Government, declared Mr. Ritchie, were unable to again offer the Boers the terms they had rejected, but if the Boers generally accepted a promise of representative government at some future time, this would form a basis for the conclusion of peace.

FRANCE AND SIAM.

Shanghai, Dec. 1.

It is announced in Paris that the French Minister in Bangkok has had a prolonged interview with the King of Siam, and that questions relating to France and Siam have been discussed in a friendly spirit. French Consulates will be established at Angkor and Battambang.

MARQUIS ITO IN RUSSIA.

Shanghai, December 2.

The Czar has conferred on Marquis Ito the Alexander Nevsky Order. Marquis Ito has had a flattering reception in St. Petersburg.

MANCHURIA.

The Manchurian negotiations with China have been broken off in consequence of Japan's objections.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Nobody will be allowed to land in the Cape Colony or Natal without a permit after the 1st of January.

RUMOURED ROYAL SCANDAL.

There are persistent reports of a serious division between Queen Wilhelmina and her husband. The latter has now gone to Germany.

THE GERMAN TARIFF.

Later.

A Socialist petition against the proposed new German tariff has received 3,000,000 signatures. Violent debates are anticipated in the German Reichstag upon the subject, but the tariff will probably become law.

MARQUIS ITO.

Marquis Ito will remain some time in St. Petersburg. The Russian authorities are gratified at the result of his visit, which the Russian press interprets as a sign of the goodwill prevailing between Japan and Russia, and declares that it points to a rapprochement between the two Powers.

(Note—The long distance telephone between Tokyo and Yokohama was working so badly last night that the latter part of this message was almost unintelligible as received in Yokohama.)

THE BULLER INCIDENT.

Shanghai, Dec. 3.

There has been an orderly pro-Buller demonstration in Hyde Park.

THE BRITISH IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The Morning Post's correspondent at Brussels declares that Kruger's reports are said to show increasing want of ammunition, arms, and provisions among the Boers this spring.

The Cape Premier, Sir Gordon Sprigg, speaking at Cape Town, said that the Cape army in the field numbers 18,000 men and

that the Colony had incurred some debt in maintaining the troops, but the position is not discouraging. He was convinced that the war was rapidly drawing to a close.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S MESSAGE.

Shanghai, Dec. 4.

President Roosevelt's Message to Congress deprecates any change in the tariff; and recommends reciprocity so far as is compatible with the interests of home industries, while admitting that a more liberal policy is required to secure wider markets. The President strongly reasserts the Monroe doctrine and urges the necessity for steadily increasing the Navy so as to secure the respect of the Powers. He dwells upon the benefits as well as the evils of trusts but advocates legislation empowering the Government to inspect their workings before restrictions are imposed. The President further urges that stronger measures should be taken to exclude undesirable immigrants, and that measures should be adopted to foster the U.S. mercantile marine. He asks for the ratification of the Canal convention and the speedy construction of the Canal. The President finally urges the framing of a great policy of full and fair intercourse between China and the nations on a footing of equal rights to all, and advocates the policy of the open door which should include access to all internal waterways.

THE CORONATION.

Later.

The Coronation of King Edward VII. and his royal consort Queen Alexandra is fixed for the 26th June, 1902.

SOUTH AFRICA.

General Elliott has captured 12 Boers, 600 horses, 200 vehicles, and 300 cattle in the north of the Orange River colony.

THE LIVERPOOL BANK AFFAIR.

Golde, the Liverpool Bank bookkeeper, has been captured.

ANOTHER T.B.D. DISASTER.

The torpedo-boat-destroyer *Salmon* has been wrecked in a collision with a mail-steamer in Harwich harbour. Two stokers perished.

[Harwich harbour is one of the most ancient ports in the United Kingdom. It is formed by the estuaries of the Stour and Orwell. The mail-steamer which run up the Stour to Parkston Quay belong to the Continental service of the Great Eastern Railway Company. The *Salmon* was a t.b.d. of 280 tons, with twin screws. She was built at Hull in 1895, had a beam of 19.5, length of 200 ft. and draught of 5.25; with 3,580 h.p., and speed of 27.60.—Ed. J.M.]

SOUTH AFRICA.

Shanghai, Dec. 5.

Lord Kitchener's usual dispatch as to the operations in September says that the block-house system was largely extended, enabling the columns to operate each in its own sphere.

He attributes the invasion of Natal to the necessity of the Boer leaders tiding over Sept. 16th, which was the date of the expiry of the proclamation, in order to prevent a general surrender.

QUEEN WILHELMINA.

A later telegram says that prior to Queen Wilhelmina's miscarriage, she had an altercation with her husband, which had a bitter ending. The Prince insulted the Queen. Thereupon one of the Queen's aides-de-camp, van Teg, challenged the Prince. They fought immediately and van Teg was dangerously wounded. Subsequently another

gentleman of the Court fought with the Prince and was slightly wounded.

(RECEIVED AT THE FRENCH LEGATION.)
FRENCH NEWS.

Saigon, Nov. 29.

At the annual banquet of the Commercial and Industrial Society, M. Waldeck-Rousseau declared that it was necessary not to enlarge but to organize France's colonial possessions.

Saigon, Nov. 30.

The Chamber has voted, by 339 to 213, the Chinese loan and has addressed its homage to the expeditionary corps.

FRANCE AND TURKEY.

Saigon, Dec. 3.

M. Constans was received yesterday in audience by the Sultan at Constantinople.

CHINA NEWS.

Order reigns in Peking but numerous bands of brigands infest Chili. The Chinese Authorities punish severely any offences against foreigners.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S POLICY.

Saigon, Dec. 4.

At the opening of the Congress of the United States of North America, President Roosevelt's message was received. He advocated measures against anarchy; demanded the maintenance of the Customs tariff, and the development of the mercantile marine. He said that he desired peace and declared that the Munroe doctrine does not menace the American continent.

(RECEIVED IN TOKYO.)

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

Prince Ching was to arrive in Peking on the 29th inst.

An Imperial Decree has been issued that the Court will leave Kaifong for Peking on the 3rd instant.

The *Asahi Shinbun* publishes a telegram to the effect that, according to a distinct declaration made by the Russian Minister, the Newchwang-Shanhaikwan Railway will not be restored to China until the Manchurian problem is solved. On the other hand, England declares that she will not give up the Peking-Shanhaikwan line until Russia restores the Newchwang-Shanhaikwan. It is alleged that Admiral Alexieff's visit to Peking is in connexion with the Manchurian question.

THE CHINESE COURT.

The Imperial Court was to have left Kaifong for Peking on the 3rd instant, but owing to the Empress Dowager's indisposition, the journey has been deferred. It is now said that a start will certainly be made on the 10th instant.

NEW CABLES.

The Japanese Consul at Sydney reports that the cable between Australia and South Africa, the construction of which was commenced last year by the Eastern Extension Company under guarantee from the four Governments of New South Wales, South Australia, Tasmania and West Australia, was completed on the 19th of October, and was to be opened to traffic on November 1st. The same Company is now engaged laying cables between Freemantle and Adelaide, the Cocos Islands and Singapore, and the Cocos Islands and Ceylon.

TRIAL BORING IN SIBERIA.

The prohibition against mining for metals or kerosene at any point within 100 Russian leagues from the coast of Russian possessions, beginning at Korea and extending to Saghalien and its neighbourhood, was to go

into force from the 1st of the 10th month (Russian calendar).

MARQUIS ITO.

Marquis Ito left St. Petersburg on the evening of the 4th instant, and is to proceed to Berlin.

MR. KOMURA.

His Excellency the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs leave Tokyo to-day for Hayama, where he will remain about one week for the benefit of his health.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT HIOGO.

Kobe, Dec. 5, 12.30 p.m.*

A big fire broke out at the Hiogo station of the Sanyo railway at 10.20 o'clock last night. A printing office, one new two-storied office, and one dwelling were destroyed. The loss is estimated at about yen 400,000. Trains stopped running from 10.30 p.m. to midnight.

* Delayed by interruption.

(FROM THE "N.-C. DAILY NEWS.")

YUNG LU.

Peking, Nov. 26.

It is stated that, acting on the advice of one of the Foreign Ministers, Prince Ching suggested to the Empress Dowager during one of his audiences at Kaifengfu, that H.E. Yung Lu should be sent as Viceroy to one of the provinces before the Court leaves for Peking, in order to withdraw his influence from the Throne.

MARINE DISASTER IN THE STRAITS.

Singapore, Nov. 27.

News has been received here of the wreck of Messrs. Wee Bin & Co.'s steamer *Amherst*, 108 tons, on the bar at Kuala Pahang on the 17th instant. Thirteen lives were lost, owing to the capsizing of one of the steamer's boats in the heavy surf. The victims were eleven Chinese coolies and two Chinese passengers.

BRITISH SUBJECT IN TROUBLE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Hongkong, Nov. 27.

Telegrams from Manila state that the authorities there have decided to deport Mr. Patterson, who has been acting as secretary to Sr. Lopez, and whom Fiske Warren cunningly landed from the *Diamante* yesterday. It is added that the Customs detained his baggage, demanding that he should take the oath of allegiance, which Mr. Patterson refused to do.

The British Consul having guaranteed his conduct, Mr. Patterson has been allowed the freedom of the city until the *Yuensang* sails.

BURNING OF THE "FUSHUN."

The Naval Court of Enquiry into the *Fushun* disaster takes place at the British Consulate, Canton, to-day.

ARRIVAL OF THE "CRESSY."

Hongkong, Nov. 28.

H.M.S. *Cressy* arrived at Hongkong yesterday (Wednesday).

LOSS OF ANOTHER U.S. TRANSPORT.

Hongkong, Nov. 20.

News has been received by telegraph from Manila that the U.S. transport *Wright* struck a rock near Samar and sank in fifteen feet of water. Her crew and most of the cargo have been saved. General Smith telegraphs that she can probably be raised.

(FROM "DER OSTASIATISCHE LLOYD.")

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Berlin, Nov. 22.

Mr. Chamberlain has very considerably modified his statement in which he compared the British troops in South Africa and the German troops in the War of 1870-71. These explanations have evoked fresh protests in Germany and demands that the German Government shall enter a protest in London against Mr. Chamberlain's statements. On this the German

Government officially explained that there is a vast distinction between Mr. Chamberlain and the British Government. "We cannot take steps officially in the matter of this demand," the note goes on to say; "the German army stands too high in the estimation of the whole civilised world to be affected by false and indiscreet comparisons."

The Governments of the Great Powers are consulting together as to improvements in the police supervision of the anarchist element.

NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

Peking, Nov. 26.

Prince Chun received orders to go by special train to Paotingfu on the morning of the 17th (10th moon). He would be accompanied by Chang-yi, Sir Liang-cheng, Wang-kan, and the fleet-engineer of the Peiyang Squadron, Mr. L. Hesse, as well as a number of servants, etc. At Paotingfu Prince Chun will meet on the 18th Prince Ching and then proceed the following day in the direction of Kaifengfu. The Court has expressed its intention to leave Kaifengfu on the 23rd (that is the 3rd December), so that they will meet Prince Chun on the road about the 27th. The Court expects, according to orders received there this forenoon, to reach Peking within three weeks.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Berlin, Nov. 26.

The first Lord of the Treasury, Mr. Arthur J. Balfour, is dangerously ill.

NEWS FROM PEKING.

Peking, Nov. 28.

It is understood here that the object of Admiral Alexieff's visit to Peking is to consult with Mr. Lessar, the Russian Minister, on the Manchurian question.

Mr. Lessar has intimated that the Shanhaikwan-Newchwang railway will not be returned to China until the Manchurian question is settled.

Prince Ching is expected to arrive at Peking to-morrow (Friday).

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Berlin, Nov. 28.

The late French Minister in Peking, Mr. Pichon, publishes a statement that none of the ladies of the Legations partook in the looting at Peking, but that two other foreign ladies were implicated in the matter. The French Legation had no connection whatever with the auction sales of looted things by other Legations, but Mr. Pichon hinted that this was done by the British and the American Legations. General Voyron in his secret report to the Government state that French soldiers have been induced by missionaries to loot, wherefore they received cheques; the Marines later refused to return the cheques.

Two trains of the Wabash Railway collided at full speed near Detroit, U.S.A. Eighty people are dead, and one hundred and fifty wounded.

NEW DYNAMITE GUN.

Highly successful tests of a new dynamite gun of destructive powers in excess of any weapon hitherto designed have just been privately conducted by a special board of officers of the bureau of ordnance of the United States Army at Fisher's island, said a New York dispatch of Nov. 11th. The Government has for several years been engaged in the erection on Fisher's island of fortifications on a colossal scale, intended to make the eastern entrance to the sound impregnable to naval attack, and secure the safety of all the cities along the Sound from New London to New York. In this system of defence the new dynamite gun, which is mounted so as to cover the channel between Fisher's island and Plum island, on which heavy batteries have also been erected, is expected to play an important part.

The utmost secrecy has been enforced by the Government relative to the works on Fisher's island, and the Government has not made public these tests. The gun, which was built in Scranton, Pa., was recently installed in a battery at the western end of the island. It is of the same pneumatic type as the guns of the batteries now in position at Sandy Hook and San Francisco, being forty feet long, with a calibre of fifteen inches, but embodies many new features, including rapidity of action and accuracy of fire. A new type of fuse has also been supplied which assures absolute precision of explosion of the

shells. The tests were made before a board consisting of Majors McNutt and Birney of the Bureau of Ordnance and many artillery officers from the forts in the vicinity.

With the high-calibre projectile the gun proved its ability to hurl 500 pounds of nitro-gelatine, said to be sufficient to annihilate any battle-ship afloat, a distance of about 3000 yards, with a degree of accuracy not excelled by the latest types of heavy rifled ordnance. Two days were devoted to the tests.

The first shot hurled a six-inch shell, carrying fifty pounds of explosive, a distance of 5,763 yards, bursting on impact with the water and sending a column of water 300 feet into the air. With a ten-inch shell, carrying 200 pounds of explosive, the extreme range was found to be 5,460 yards, the shell exploding under water with the desired delay action of two seconds. In the test for accuracy five eight-inch shells were dropped at the respective range of 5043, 5035, 5020, 5040 and 4970 yards, all of which would have taken effect, assuming that the target had been a battle-ship about three miles away, or about double the distance of 2500 yards now generally accepted as the limit of a practical fighting range.

In the test for rapidity of fire five full-calibre shells, weighing 1,185 pounds, or more than half a ton each, were discharged in eleven minutes and fifty-five seconds, almost bringing the weapon within the class of rapid-fire pieces. The test for endurance called for the firing within two hours of twenty-five "air shots," or what in an ordinary gun would be called blank cartridges, but no difficulty was experienced in firing forty shots in that time without any appreciable loss of pressure in the storage reservoir, the air pressure in the gun remaining uniform at each shot at 1,000 pounds.

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line	Steamer	Date
Tacoma, Wash.	N. P. Co.	Victoria	F. Dec. 6
Europe, via S. Hai.	N. D. Lloyd	Koenig Albert	F. Dec. 6
Hongkong, via S. Hai.	T. K. K.	America Maru	Sa. Dec. 7
Hongkong, via S. Hai.	M. M. Co.	Yarra	W. Dec. 11
America, via S. Hai.	P. M. Co.	China	Th. Dec. 12
Hongkong, via S. Hai.	N. P. Co.	Dur'e of Life	Th. Dec. 12
Hongkong, via S. Hai.	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian	Sa. Dec. 14
Canada, via S. Hai.	C. P. R. Co.	Kim of China	M. Dec. 16
Hongkong, via S. Hai.	P. M. Co.	City of Peking	M. Dec. 16
San Francisco, via S. Hai.	O. & O.	Doric	S. Dec. 17
Hongkong, via S. Hai.	C. P. R. Co.	Kim of Japan	W. Dec. 17
Hongkong, via S. Hai.	O. & O. Co.	Gaelic	Th. Dec. 18
America, via S. Hai.	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	M. Dec. 30

- 1 Left Kobe on the 5th inst. at 3 p.m.
- 2 Left Shanghai on the 2nd inst.
- 3 Left Hongkong on the 2nd inst. at 4 p.m. with French Mail.
- 4 Left San Francisco on the 23rd inst.
- 5 Left San Francisco on the 3rd inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

To	Line	Steamer	Date
Seattle, Wash.	N. Y. K.	Kaga Maru	Tu Dec. 7
Europe, via S. Hai.	M. M. Co.	Yarra	Th. Dec. 10
Shanghai, via S. Hai.	N. Y. K.	Hakus Maru	Th. Dec. 12
Hongkong, via S. Hai.	T. K. K.	Hong Maru	F. Dec. 6
Tacoma, Wash.	N. P. Co.	Braemar	F. Dec. 6
America, via S. Hai.	T. K. K.	America Maru	Tu Dec. 10
Hongkong, via S. Hai.	P. M. Co.	China	F. Dec. 12
Canada, via S. Hai.	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian	Sa. Dec. 14
Europe, via S. Hai.	N. D. Lloyd	Koenig Albert	Sa. Dec. 14
Europe, via S. Hai.	N. Y. K.	Wakasa Maru	Sa. Dec. 16
Hongkong, via S. Hai.	C. P. R. Co.	Kim of China	M. Dec. 16
America, via S. Hai.	P. M. Co.	City of Peking	Tu Dec. 17
Australia, via S. Hai.	N. Y. K.	Kumano Maru	S. Dec. 17
Hongkong, via S. Hai.	O. & O. Co.	Doric	M. Dec. 17
America, via S. Hai.	O. & O. Co.	Gaelic	Tu Dec. 18

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Kobe Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,645, R. Swain, 29th Nov.,—Shanghai via ports, 23rd Nov., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, Y. Oda, 29th Nov.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yamaguchi Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,038, S. Yoshizawa, 29th Nov.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Iyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,018, S. J. C. Parsons, 29th Nov.,—Nagasaki, 27th Nov., Ballast.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Austria, Austrian steamer, 4,879, A. Fellner, 29th Nov.,—Prieste via ports, and Hongkong, 23rd Nov., Mails and General.—Pollak Bros.

Glaucus, British steamer, 3,350, John Barr, 30th Nov.,—Yokosuka, 30th Nov., General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Polotina, British steamer, 2,332, A. Stewart, 30th Nov.,—Manila and Nagasaki, 17th Nov., Ballast.—Raspe and Co.

Itzumi Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,307, M. J. Curnow, 1st Dec.,—Seattle, 12th Nov., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tosa Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,592, S. J. C. Parsons, 1st Dec.,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 30th Nov., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Wakanoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, K. Kato, 1st Dec.,—Kobe, 30th Nov., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Afriki, British steamer, 2,354, Thos. Golding, 1st Dec.,—London via ports, 30th Nov., General.—Dodwell and Co., Ltd.

Olympia, American steamer, 1,691, J. Truebridge, 1st Dec.,—Tacoma via Victoria B.C., 11th Nov., Mails and General.—Dodwell and Co., Ltd.

Rosetta Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,039, N. Tate, 1st Dec.,—Melbourne via ports, and Kobe, 30th Nov., General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Asama, British steamer, 2,671, F. F. Bement, 2nd Dec.,—Shanghai, 25th Nov., Pallast.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Athens, German steamer, 3,654, Wagner, 2nd Dec.,—New York via Suez Canal and way ports, 28th Nov., General.—C. Illies & Co.

Culliope, British steamer, 2,498, James Smith, 2nd Dec.,—Batoum via Moji, 12th Oct., Kerosene Oil.—Standard Oil Co.

Aspera, Austrian Cruiser, 2,500, Capt. Carl Heinrich, 2nd Dec.,—Kobe, 1st Dec.

Beneleuch, British steamer, 2,679, Alex. W. S. Thomson, 3rd Dec.,—London via ports, and Kobe, 1st Dec., General.—Cornes & Co.

Descartes, (14 Guns) French Cruiser, 4,003, Capt. de Saune, 3rd Dec.,—Kobe, 2nd Dec.

Kanagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,813, J. McKenzie, 3rd Dec.,—London via ports, and Kobe, 2nd Dec., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, Y. Oda, 3rd Dec.,—Yokkaichi, 2nd Dec., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Higo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, S. Kawamura, 3rd Dec.,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Serbia, German steamer, 2,377, Brehmer, 4th Dec.,—Hamburg via ports, and Hongkong, 27th Nov., General.—C. Illies & Co.

Indravelli, British steamer, 3,152, 4th Dec., Wm. E. Craven, Portland, Oregon via Muroran, 6th Nov., General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 712, K. Homma, 4th Dec.,—Kobe, 2nd Dec., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 437, I. Shimidzu, 4th Nov.,—Yokkaichi, 3rd Dec., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Jinsen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,433, J. Higo, 4th Dec.,—Kobe, 2nd Dec., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hongkong Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,047, W. E. Filmer, 5th Dec.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Tenshin Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,706, T. Tibballs, 5th Dec.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Wayo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,158, S. Kawano, 5th Dec.,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

Baikal, Russian steamer, 713, P. Kashkin, 28th Nov.,—Nagasaki, Ballast.—Walsh, Hall & Co.

Thyru, Norwegian steamer, 2,419, K. L. Halversen, 29th Nov.,—Hongkong via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Chawring, British steamer, 2,155, J. Barker, 29th Nov.,—Tacoma, Wash., and Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Empress of India, British steamer 3,003, O. P. Marshall, 29th Nov.,—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Oronsay, British steamer, 2,416, Ellis, 29th Nov.,—New York via ports and Kobe 25th Nov., General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Coptic, British steamer, 2,744, J. H. Rinder, 30th Nov.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

Stuttgart, German steamer, 3,208, P. Grosch, 30th Nov.,—Bremen and Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, Y. Oda, 30th Nov.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Omi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,533, K. Homma, 30th Nov.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Austria, Austrian steamer, 4,879, A. Fellner, 1st Dec.,—Prieste via ports, General.—Pollak Bros.

Palutini, British steamer, 2,332, A. Stewart, 1st Dec.,—Uraga, Ballast.—Raspe & Co.

Idzumi Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,827, J. Campbell, 1st Dec.,—London and Antwerp via ports, Mails and General.—N. Y. K.

Matsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,959, De La Lande, 1st Dec.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Olympia, American steamer, 1,691, J. Truebridge, 2nd Dec.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Itzumi Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,307, M. J. Curnow, 2nd Dec.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Wakanoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, K. Kato, 3rd Dec.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tosa Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,592, A. Christiansen, 3rd Dec.,—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria B.C., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Asama, British steamer, 2,671, F. F. Bement, 3rd Dec.,—New York via ports and Suez Canal, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, Y. Oda, 4th Dec.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kobe Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,645, R. Swain, 5th Dec.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Iyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,918, S. J. C. Parsons, 5th Dec.,—Hongkong via ports and Suez Canal, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

l'île de la Ciotat, French steamer, 2,809, Fiaschi, 5th Dec.,—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M.M. S.S. Co.

Beneleuch, British steamer, 2,679, Alex. W. S. Thomson, 5th Dec.,—Kuchinotsu, Ballast.—Cornes & Co.

Higo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, S. Kawamura, 5th Dec.,—Bonin Island, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Athens, German steamer, 3,654, Wagner, 5th Dec.,—New York via ports and Suez Canal, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Indravelli, British steamer, 3,152, Wm. E. Craven, 5th Dec.,—Hongkong via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 712, K. Homma, 5th Dec.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 735, I. Shimidzu, 5th Dec.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Japanese steamer *Kobe Maru*, from Shanghai via ports:—Minister Plenipotentiary and Madam Motono, Mr. S. Motono, Mr. M. Funakoshi, Mr. Yamada, Mr. and Mrs. Muirhead, Miss Johnstone, in cabin; Mr. A. Adachi, Mr. T. Inai, Mr. Toriumi, Mr. K. Yasui, and Mr. K. Masuda, in second class; Mr. Haneba, Miss Nishio, Mr. Hamada, intermediate, 28 in steerage.

Per British steamer *Coptic*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. E. H. R. Manley, Mr. A. Manley, Mr. P. A. Adam, Mr. Fritz von Jush; For San Francisco:—Mr. E. W. Sutterle, Mrs. F. W. Sutterle, Mr. F. W. Sutterle Jr., Dr. Kite, Miss E. Butler, Mr. Walsh, Mr. Lu Yen Ting, Miss E. L. Gray, Miss C. M. Gray, Mr. P. A. Williams, Mr. C. R. Morse, Mr. A. Herlitz, Mr. L. Pollard Crowther, Mr. W. H. Hunt and Lt. Benton C. Decker, U.S.N. in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Rosetta Maru*, from Melbourne via ports:—Consul and Mrs. Iishima, Mr. A. T. Wells, Mr. and Mrs. J. Creaves, Mr. Y. Masev, Mrs. C. Bennett, Mrs. Fredendall and Mr. and Mrs. Fitzgibbon in cabin; Mr. J. R. Mitchell, Miss C. M. Bryant, Mr. M. Kanematsu, Mr. I. Tanaka, Mr. M. Hirano and Mr. J. Masuta in second class.

Per Japanese steamer *Itzumi Maru*, from Seattle:—Mr. W. F. Dick, Mr. N. W. Lampe and Mr. D. E. Davis in cabin; 10 Europeans in second class; 115 passengers in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Tosa Maru*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. Kubo, Mr. Ishizaki, Mr. Saito, Miss E. Randall and Mr. Charles Korte in cabin; Mr. H. M. Sprague in second class; 14 passengers in steerage.

Per German steamer *Prinzess Irene*, from Europe via ports:—Mr. Behse, Mrs. Behse, Consul von Hagen, Mr. S. Hagmeyer, Mr. Ernst Gerlach, Mrs. von Hagen, children and nurse, Miss Grace Nott, Miss A. Nott, Mrs. Bonar, Mr. W. de Havilland, Mr. Ernst Wohlfahrt, Mr. Louis Buttmann, Mrs. Lilly Haase, Mr. Peter Paul Kutt, Mr. E. Kanhaner, Mr. F. Mann, Mr. George Petersen, Mrs. George Petersen, Mr. Heinrich Reichardt, Miss H. Jackson, Mrs. H. Raspe, Miss Raspe, Mrs. H. Dentici, Miss Dentici, and Mr. Conder in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Hongkong Maru* from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mrs. A. L. Bagnall, Miss

A. W. Beaver, Mrs. A. W. Beaver, Mr. C. F. Brandt, Mrs. Brandt, Mr. E. A. Davenport, Mrs. Davenport, Mr. D. G. Fairchild, Mr. K. J. Guzdre, Mr. D. K. Haida, Mr. E. C. Jeffery, Mr. S. A. Knaggs, Mr. K. Kobayashi, Mr. T. D. Long, Mrs. Long, Mr. Barbour Lathrop, Mr. C. Miller, Mr. H. J. McGill, Mr. S. Shikitsu, Mr. K. Tanaka, Mr. Jashna Tevis, Mr. Alexander Tison, Mrs. Tison, Mr. D. E. Mattieson, Mr. K. Yamamoto, Mr. Y. Yamamoto, Mr. Lee Chi Chung, Mr. John Healy, Mr. J. P. Parks, Mr. James, Mrs. L. Rigby and infant, Mr. Henry Marco, Mrs. J. Kaplan, Miss A. Brownell, Mr. H. Davenport, Rev. Louis Hodous, Mrs. Hodous, Miss E. M. Smith, Mrs. R. W. McNeely and infant, Miss F. McNeely, Rev. E. H. Smith, Mrs. Smith, Mr. S. Gubernmann and family, Mr. Li Chow, Mrs. Li Chow and 4 children, Mr. J. Erbacher, Mrs. Helenkip, Mrs. M. Fisher, Rev. D. O. Lund, Miss V. Regile and Mr. S. E. Roberts in cabin.

DEPARTED.

Per British steamer *Empress of India*, for Vancouver, B.C.—Dr. H. W. Bayly, Capt. P. M. Caesar, I.G.N., Col. A. W. Collard, Mr. F. R. Dodge, Capt. R. J. Eastwood, Mr. Geo. R. Gregg, Mrs. Gribble, Mr. J. H. Gubbins, Mr. W. Hohmeyer, Mrs. H. H. Horsey, Mr. S. Matsubara, Mrs. S. Middleton, Dr. F. Müller, Miss S. P. Peck, Mrs. Sutton, Mr. F. Scharpf, Mr. Geo. Taylor, Mrs. Geo. Taylor, Mr. Willard C. Tyler and Mr. John Withers, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Hilashi Maru*, for London and Antwerp via ports:—Mr. R. Hara, Mr. J. L. Macfrie, Mr. W. Satow, Mr. S. Akatsuka, Mr. Z. Imari, Mr. H. Hida, Mr. S. Matsumura, Lieut. H. Takemura, Paymaster S. Katow, Surgeon I. Imari, Mr. K. Kuki, Mr. Z. Koga, Rev. and Mrs. Campbell, in cabin; Mr. S. Nakazawa, Mr. T. Yoshikawa, Mrs. I. Yoshikawa, Mr. T. Zamaki, Mr. K. Nosaka, Mr. and Mrs. Goyuketo and child, Mrs. N. Nakazawa, Mrs. Tsi Oh, Mrs. Tsi-My, Mr. S. Hori, Mr. Charles Nutter, Mr. S. Shinzo, Mr. K. Nakayama, Mr. H. E. Baku, Mr. R. Morris, and Mr. K. Takeishi; 78 passengers in steerage.

Per British steamer *Coptic*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. G. E. Allen, Mr. L. L. Bailey, Mr. L. L. Bailey, Mrs. N. Barker, Mr. J. T. Bigelow, Mr. Wm. Blodgett, Mrs. Wm. Blodgett, Mr. R. A. Brown, Mr. C. A. Burckhardt, Miss E. Butler, Col. Van Bylevelt, Mrs. van Bylevelt, Mr. Jno. W. Campbell, Mrs. P. Clarke, Miss M. M. Carpenter, Miss M. E. Church and maid, Miss E. R. Church, Mr. T. B. Clarke-Thornhill & valet, Mr. A. J. Coffee, Mrs. A. J. Coffee, Mr. J. Pollard Crowther, Mr. R. Z. Dannenburgh, Lt. Benton C. Decker, U. S. N., Mr. R. de Favange, Rev. W. L. Ferguson, Mrs. W. L. Ferguson and 2 children, Mr. Thos. Fisher, Mr. C. M. Gray, Miss E. L. Gray, Mr. A. Herbst, Jr., Mr. Robt. P. Greer, Mr. W. W. Goodale, Mrs. B. C. Howard, Miss Gladys Howard, Mr. W. H. Hunt, Baron van Iselmuden, Miss Dessa M. James, Miss Olive E. James, Lieut. A. L. Key, U. S. N., Mrs. A. L. Key, child and maid, Miss Key, Dr. I. W. Kite, U. S. N., Mr. J. M. McCormick, Mr. C. R. Morse, Mr. A. Thompson Rei, Mr. R. Schellhorn, Mr. T. P. Stephanoff, Mr. F. W. Sutterle, Mrs. F. W. Sutterle, Mr. F. W. Sutterle, Jr., Mr. Lu Yen Ting, Mr. W. Walsh, Mr. D. W. Welch, Mr. Herman A. Webster and Mr. P. A. Williams, in cabin.

Per German steamer *Stuttgart*, for Europe via ports:—Mr. R. Amthor, Mr. Frederick Lehmann, Mr. Stempel, Consul General Dr. Ritter, Mr. Walter Pictzcker, Mr. L. T. Wilkinson, Mr. von Knobelsdorff, Lt. Renew Kumpf, Mr. L. S. Webb, Mr. P. Marshall, Rev. John T. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Bishop and maid, Commander Sherbrooke, Miss G. Sherbrooke, Mrs. H. G. Sherbrooke, Mr. E. J. Elliss, Baron von Bosch, Mr. H. H. Horsey, Mr. and Mr. T. Edwin Harvey, Mr. Bernhard Erdmann, Mr. Werner Kunheim, Mr. Sun Tze Cheong, Mr. Gustav Ch. Köfer, Mr. C. Korte and Mr. Krüger in cabin.

Per French steamer *Ville de la Ciotat* for Europe, via Shanghai:—Mr. James Tulloch, Mr. Thereskine, Mr. Alianaky, Mr. Herman Koch, Mr. Hyose, Mr. Hilaire Gerard, Mr. Louis Allard, Mr. Digard, Mr. Le Moal, Mr. Le Tacoumoux, Mr. Feuarent, Mr. Tate.

CARGO.

Per British steamer *Empress of India* for Vancouver B.C.:

TEA.					Total.
From.	Canada, & West.	Chicago New York Pacific	Other	Pack-	
				ages.	
Hongkong...	214	—	30	—	244
Foochow...	50	—	—	—	50
Shanghai...	150	2,607	75	—	2,832
Kobe...	—	316	—	—	316
Yokohama...	1,002	—	324	—	1,326
Total...	1,416	2,923	324	105	4,768

SILK.					Total.
From.	New York.	South	Manchester.	Isles.	
Hongkong & Canton...	107	—	—	—	107
Shanghai...	362	—	—	—	362
Yokohama...	681	—	—	—	706
Total...	1,150	—	—	—	1,150

SILK SHIPPERS.

Raw Silk & Waste shipped per steamer *Stuttgart*:

	RAW.			WASTE.	
	Option.	Lyon.	Milan.	Marseille.	Trieste.
Sulzer Rudolph & Co.	195	—	—	—	—
Otto Strenli	—	5	—	—	—
C. Eymard	—	—	—	119	—
Siber, Wolff & Co.	49	26	21	—	—
Kaitsu Gomei Kaisha	—	—	20	—	—
Dell'Oro & Co.	—	—	—	24	—
R. Chauvin & Co.	3	—	—	—	—
Varne & Co.	—	11	32	—	—
Sieber & Co.	54	—	104	—	—
Nabholz & Co.	195	—	—	—	—
Walsh, Hall & Co.	—	20	—	10	—
Jardine, Matheson & Co.	48	—	—	—	—
Total.....	544	62	177	129	24

Total.....

783

153

Raw and Waste Silk shipped per steamer *Ville de la Ciotat*:

	RAW.			WASTE.		
	France.	Italy.	Russia.	France.	Italy.	England.
Sulzer Rudolph & Co.	148	—	—	—	—	—
P. Dourille	100	—	—	—	—	—
Nabholz & Co.	218	—	—	—	—	—
Otto Strenli	30	—	—	—	—	—
O. Reimers & Co.	52	—	—	—	—	—
Kaitsu Gomei Kaisha	39	—	—	—	—	—
Sieber & Co.	81	—	—	—	—	—
Jardine, Matheson & Co.	29	—	—	162	—	—
Ulysee Pila & Co.	30	—	—	10	—	—
Siber Wolff & Co.	35	30	—	—	—	—
Robison & Co.	17	—	—	30	—	—
Bavler & Co.	—	—	—	68	—	—
Dell'Oro & Co.	—	—	—	29	—	—
Total.....	779	30	—	299	—	—

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

Very little doing.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	PER PIECE.
Grey Shirting—8 1/2 yds, 38 1/2 yds, 39 inches	2.85 to 3.50
Grey Shirting—9 1/2 yds, 41 1/2 yds, 45 inches	2.80 to 3.80
Indigo Shirting—24 yards, 14 inches	2.50 to 3.35
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches	3.00 to 5.00
Cotton—Italians and Satteens, Black, 32 inches	0.20 to 0.30

WOOLLENS.

	PER YARD.
Flannels	Y. 0.35 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 32 in.	0.30 to 0.45
Mousseline de Laine,—Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches	0.16 to 0.33
Cloths—Pilots, 54 @ 56 inches	0.50 to 0.95
Cloths—Presidents, 51 @ 65 inches	0.90 to 1.00
Cloths—Union, 54 @ 56 inches	0.60 to 1.00
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5 lb per lb	0.60 to 0.66
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	9.50 to 12.00
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches	0.90 to 1.80
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0 lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches	1.90 to 2.25
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5 lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches	2.50 to 3.50

COTTON YARN.

	PER MALE.
Nos. 16/24, Singles	Y. 135.00 to 145.00
Nos. 28/32, Singles	155.00 to 165.00
Nos. 38/42, Singles	Nominal
Nos. 32, Doubles	Nominal
Nos. 42, Doubles	Nominal
Nos. 260, Plain	160.00 to 170.00
Nos. 280, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/100, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Gassed	240.00 to 260.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	290.00 to 320.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed	410.00 to 430.00

RAW COTTONS.

American Middling	27.50 to 28.00
Indian Broach	24.00 to 25.00
Chinese	24.50

METALS.

There is nothing new to report in metals.

	PER PICUL.
Round and square 1 1/2 inch and upward	Y. 4.30 to 4.60
Iron Plates, assorted	4.80 to 5.20
Sheet Iron	5.30 to 6.70
Galvanised Iron sheets	10.25 to 11.00
Wire Nails, assorted	6.70 to 7.00
Tin Plates, per box	7.80 to 8.30
Pig Iron, No. 3	2.00 to 2.15
Hoop Iron (3/4 to 1 1/2 inch)	5.50 to 6.00

KEROSENE.

The kerosene market is unchanged.

American	\$2.66
Russian	2.40
Langkat	2.35

SUGAR.

There has been no change in this market.

	PER PICUL.
Brown Takao	Y. 5.90 to 6.55
Brown Manila	6.35 to 7.30
Brown Daitong	5.80 to 6.00
Brown Canton	6.00 to 7.30
White Java and Penang	7.90 to 9.40
White Refined	9.95 to 11.70

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

We have seen another speculative movement during the last few days on the part of exporters who have forced prices up to the quotations given below. Japanese are now taking a hand in the deal and forcing prices further up, as they think foreigners will continue to follow the market still further. Advices from the home markets are dull with values far below those current on this market.

QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra, Fine	Y. 940 to 950
Filatures—Extra, Coarse	940 to 950
Filatures—No. 1, Fine	920 to 930
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse	920 to 930
Filatures—No. 1 1/2, Fine	910 to 920
Filatures—No. 1 1/2, Coarse	910 to 920
Filatures—No. 2, Fine	890 to 900
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse	880 to 890
Common—Coarse	—
Re-reels—Extra	930 to 935
Re-reels—No. 1	910 to 915
Re-reels—No. 1 1/2	900 to 905
Re-reels—No. 2	870 to 880
Re-reels—No. 3	840 to 850
Kakedas—Extra	900 to 910
Kakedas—No. 1	870 to 875
Kakedas—No. 1 1/2	835 to 840
Kakedas—No. 2	790 to 795
Kakedas—No. 2 1/2	760 to 765

WASTE SILK.

There has been improvement in the best grades, which are scarce, while for medium kinds quotations rule unchanged. There does not seem to be the same speculative feeling in this market that there is in raw silk.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	160 to 165
Noshi—Filatures, Good	140 to 145
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	160 to 165
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	150 to 155
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	140 to 145
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best	100 to 105
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	90 to 95
Noshi—Bushi, Best	150 to 155
Noshi—Bushi, Good	160 to 165
Noshi—Bushi, Medium	125 to 130
Noshi—Joshiu, Best	95 to 100
Noshi—Joshiu, Good	80 to 85
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	120 to 125
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	110 to 115
Kibiso—Joshiu, Good	45 to 50
Kibiso—Bushi, Fair	35 to 40

TEA.

There has been nothing doing in tea.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	—
Choice	—
Finest	—
Fine	—
Good Medium	29 to 31
Medium	26 to 28
Good Common	24 to 26
Common	21 to 24

A. C. HUTTON POTTS.

LOCAL SHARE LIST.

Yokohama, December 1.
Club Hotels, Buyers at yen 75. Engine and Works, buyers at yen 118. Grand Hotels, buyers at yen 230. Oriental Hotels, Kofe, buyers at yen 120. Oriental Hotel preference shares, buyers at yen 105. Langfeldts, buyers at yen 50. Y. U. Club deleter, buyers at par. Others wanted for Oriental Hotel Founders. Kirin Breweries, buyers at yen 165. A few shares can be had at yen 167.50 for cash and at yen 170, for December delivery.
Hall and Holz have been sold to Shanghai at Singapore wires me that during the month of November 3,600 tons of stones were crushed yielding 1,500 ounces smelted gold.

YEN.

Yokohama E. & I. Works	118 Buyers
Grand Hotel	230 Buyers
Club Hotel	75 Buyers
Oriental Hotel	120 Buyers
Langfeldt & Co.	50 Buyers
Japan Brewery Co.	165 Buyers

Telephone No. 323

Milkmaid Milkmaid Milkmaid



TRADE MARK.

BRAND
Milk

As a guarantee of
Quality, see the
MILKMAID
on every Tin.

**LARGEST SALE
in the
WORLD.**



TRADE MARK.

BRAND
Milk



TRADE MARK.

BRAND
Milk

As a guarantee of
Quality, see the
MILKMAID
on every Tin.

**LARGEST SALE
in the
WORLD.**

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

SIGNATURE IN
WHITE
ON
RED LABEL

**ORIGINAL
WORCESTERSHIRE.**

UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

MELLIN'S FOOD

For INFANTS and INVALIDS.

When prepared is similar to Breast Milk.

MELLIN'S FOOD WORKS, ST. ALBANS, HERTS, ENGLAND.

DINNEFORD'S

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel; the safest and most gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

Sold Throughout the World.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

IS A HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY

It cures Rheumatism, Sciatica,
Stiff Joints,

Glandular Swellings,
Sore Throat, Quinsy, Mumps,
Burns, Piles, Fistulas, &c.

**AND EVERY
FORM OF SKIN DISEASE.**

Manufactured at 17, New Oxford St. (Opp. 552, Oxford St.)
London. Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

LEASE FORMS.

POWER-OF-ATTORNEY FORMS.

FOR SALE at the OFFICE of the
"JAPAN MAIL," No. 55, Main Street.

TELEPHONE No. 144

Yokohama Charity Organization.

CLOTHING for the Poor is constantly in demand, and may be sent to the Hon. Secretary, to whom also all APPLICATIONS FOR RELIEF should be referred. The names of New Subscribers will be at all times gladly received by Messrs. JAS. DODDS, J. C. HARTLAND, B. C. HOWARD, JAS. MARTIN, or W. F. MITCHELL.

(毎土曜日一回發行)

編輯人 エフ プリンクラー
發行兼印刷人 エー ビー プラツ
事務所 横浜市 山下町五十五番
ウヤラバン メール新聞社

The Japan Weekly Mail.

毎土曜日 A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART. 一回發行

No. 24.]

REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O.
AS A NEWSPAPER.

YOKOHAMA, DEC. 14TH, 1901.

明治廿五年三月廿日
第三種郵便物認可

[Vol. XXXVI.]

CONTENTS.

Summary of News	621
Chinese News	621
A New Steamship Service	622
Political Notes	624
German Troops in Shanghai	624
The House Tax	624
The Lost Question	624
The Education Society	625
Two Criminal Members	625
Korea	625
The German Outburst	626
The Tokyo Commercial Exchange	626
The Kyoto Hotel Affair	626
The Leper Refuge at Gosenba	627
The Diet	627
The State's New Enterprises	628
Look at Home	629
Mr. Tanaka Shosho	629
Marquis Ito	629
The Japanese in Australia	630
The Budget	630
Formosa	630
Death of Mr. Kimura	631
Fire in Tokyo and Elsewhere	631
Notes on Current Events	631
British Squadron in Harbour	632
The Bookshelf	632
Saishi	632
Marriage of Dr. Ritter	632
Schlüter Concert	632
Law Cases	632
American Topics	632
Football	632
News of the Week	632
Jurikishamen and Electric Traction	632
Literary Notes	632
Correspondence:	
Japanese Silk in America	632
The Gotsu Hospital	632
The Murnoon - A Reply	632
The un-American American, and Murnoon	632
The Buffalo Exposition, why it failed	632
A Pitiful Story	632
The House Tax Again	632
A Wonderful Lady	632
A Thanksgiving Meeting	632
Dastardly Murder by Filipinos	632
The Kaiser and his Navy	632
Bank of Japan	632
Telegrams	632
Latest Shipping	632
Latest Commercial	632

"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14TH, 1901.

BIRTH.

On the 7th inst., at Hamburg, Germany, the wife of H. ABECK, Yokohama, of a Daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On the 8th inst., at the Swiss Consulate General, before Consul-General Coates and afterwards by Rev. Haas: PAUL RITTER, I.I.D., Swiss Consul-General, of Yokohama, to LOUISE HELENE REIDHAAR, of Basle, Switzerland.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

MARQUIS ITO is spending a week in Berlin.

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, who goes home in the spring, has taken Stansted Hall in Essex, for a term.

It is announced that the Crown Prince will leave the Hayama Detached Palace for Tokyo on Saturday.

A DUTCH minister at Mafeking, named Wyl-cocks, has been sentenced to a year's imprisonment for inciting to rebellion.

HOLLAND has accepted from Great Britain £37,500 in settlement of all claims of deported subjects from the Transvaal.

A RELIGIOUS festival for the repose of the soul of the late Mr. Hoshi Toru will take place at Honmon-ji, Ikegami, on Dec. 22nd.

SIR FRANKLIN LUSHINGTON, Chief Police Magistrate of London, is dead. Deceased was the son of Mr. E. H. Lushington, a puisne judge of Ceylon.

MR. TSAI, Chinese Consul in Yokohama, was transferred to Nagasaki on Monday. He is succeeded by Mr. Wo-sho-zo, a Chinese resident of Shanghai.

At Sendai station on Dec. 6th a collision took place between a passenger train and a goods train, with the result that seven passengers were injured more or less seriously.

VISCOUNT AOKI gave a banquet at his residence in Rokubancho, Tokyo, on the evening of Dec. 9th, inviting thereto Viscount Tanaka, Mr. S. Chinda and many others.

An explosion of fire damp occurred in the Komatsu colliery, Fukuoka prefecture, on Dec. 10th and a miner was badly injured. The accident originated in a lamp.

OFFICIAL investigations made at the end of October placed the total number of convicts throughout Japan at 50,155, of whom 46,831 were men and 3,324 women.

THE Yokohama Post Office authorities intimated on Tuesday that cable communication with Hong-kong was restored on the eastern cable, but the Shanghai-Amoy cable was still interrupted.

CAPTAIN OYAMA and 52 others, who have been commissioned to bring home the Japanese torpedo-boat destroyer *Kasumi* from England, will leave Yokohama on Dec. 14th by the steamer *Wakasa Maru*.

An official message received in Tokyo says that in consequence of a storm that swept over Saghalien and the neighbouring seas toward the close of last November the submarine cable between Japan and Siberia has been broken.

OWING to the scarcity of stocks of Kishu flannel in Tokyo, many firms at Kobe are reported to be overwhelmed with orders from Tokyo merchants for the delivery of these goods. In consequence, the price has risen two *sen* per yard.

ANOTHER fracas is reported from Nagasaki. On the evening of Dec. 8th, fighting took place between a party of French sailors and some Japanese, resulting in men being injured on both sides. Two French sailors were taken to the police station.

SEEING that the use of bicycles has become the fashion in Tokyo and elsewhere, the Koishikawa Arsenal recently commenced the manufacture of bicycles, which are said to be offered for sale at about *yen* 70 per machine. It is stated that the authorities intend to carry out this new departure as a by-product.

INTELLIGENCE from Kobe reports that the steamer *Glengarry*, for whom Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. are agents, ran aground near Minatogawajiri, Kobe, on Dec. 9th at 7 a.m., but she was successfully floated in about an hour. No injury was done to either passengers or cargo. The accident was due to a dense fog which prevailed at the time.

THE value of exports and imports at Yokohama and eight other open ports during last November amounted to *yen* 43,148,662, of which *yen* 25,668,193 were exports and *yen* 17,480,469 imports, showing an excess of exports over imports of *yen* 8,187,724. The export of gold and silver during last month was *yen* 2,125,777, including *yen* 2,011,721 of gold and *yen* 114,056 of silver. The importation of the metals was represented by *yen* 694,559, including *yen* 657,696 of gold and *yen* 36,863 of silver; being an in-

crease in exports of *yen* 1,431,218. The trade between Formosa and Japan during last month reached *yen* 2,183,881 in value, including *yen* 654,133 of exports and *yen* 1,529,748 of imports, showing an excess of imports of *yen* 875,615. The export of gold and silver amounted to *yen* 150,037 and imports *yen* 30,251, being an increase of *yen* 119,786 in exports.

SINCE a Naval Station has been opened at Maizuru, Osaka citizens have been taking steps to facilitate the conveyance of goods between the two places. It is now reported that as the result of consultations between the citizens and the Hankoku Railway Company goods can now be supplied to the Admiralty in 24 hours, whereas they formerly took 48 hours in transit.

THE Tokyo Sanitary Association has decided to present to Miss Mary Jones, a British nurse, a roll of white *habutae* and a letter of thanks in recognition of the faithful services rendered by her at the Komagome Hospital, Tokyo, where she has been a nurse from April 26th to October 31st this year with a view to teaching the methods of British nursing. The presentation was to have been made on Dec. 9th in the name of the Mayor of Tokyo.

THERE is in Yokohama an Association called the Yokohama Kyokai, organized by the Japanese porcelain merchants, and of which Governor Sufu is President. This association celebrated its seventh anniversary several days ago. It is stated that the export of earthenware amounts to between three and five million *yen* every year but owing to the fact that porcelain painting is still in its infancy here the President and others interested are considering means for improvement in this direction.

CAPTAIN SOTORA and a few other naval officers left Yokohama for America on Tuesday on an official mission. It is understood that they are entrusted by the Government with the task of investigating the methods of wireless telegraphy used in America and Europe with a view to further improving the system now installed in the Japanese Navy. In this connection, a Tokyo paper says that according to recent experiments made by the Naval authorities communications for a distance of over 50 miles have been successfully transmitted.

At a meeting of the Yokohama Japanese Chamber of Commerce held a few days ago various subjects were discussed. Among them were items relating to the increase in the representation of Kanagawa prefecture in the House of Representatives; the question of Hiranuma station; the election of half the special members of the Chamber, and the re-election of other members, all of which were put aside to be considered at the coming general meeting of the Chamber. With regard to the proposal of improving Yokohama station, it was considered necessary to first ask the opinion of the Authorities before any scheme of improvement is promulgated.

SIR FRANCIS LOVELL has started on an extended tour in the tropics for the purpose of making known the aims and objects of the London School of Tropical Medicine. He left Marseilles on 27th Oct for Bombay; thence he will proceed to Hyderabad and other Native States, the North-West Provinces, the Punjab, the Central Provinces, the Madras Presidency, Bengal, Burmah, Assam, then to Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, British North Borneo, Brunei, Sarawak, and Siam. Sir Francis will next proceed to China, visiting Hong-kong, Peking, and the Treaty Ports, after which he will go to Japan, the Philippine Islands, Australia, New Zealand, and the United States, returning *via* Canada.

CHINESE NEWS.

Saturday, Dec. 7.

The Imperial Customs authorities in China seem to have proceeded in a somewhat arbitrary fashion when fixing the course to be pursued pending the completion of the new specific tariff. They announce their intention of levying *ad valorem* rates of 5 per cent., effective, and then they declare that for tariff purposes the Statistical Secretary's List of Values for 1897 is to be taken. Such a method means that a system of specific duties is applied, pure and simple, for whether the average values for three years be taken, as is the intention of the framers of the specific scale, or whether the values for one year be taken, the result is the same: specific duties are levied. Stranger still is the announcement with regard to goods which can not be satisfactorily determined from the Secretary's List and of which the market value of the day can not be ascertained. Such goods are to be assessed at invoice values *plus* 10 per cent. by way of freight and charges. Now, in the first place, it is obvious that this method can not operate fairly. Goods coming from Europe or America, cost much more in transit than goods coming from Japan, and it is plainly unjust to class them together for purposes of valuation. Finally, a moment's reflection will show that to add 10 per cent. to the invoice price without regard to the nature of the article, may work most unjustly. Coal, for example, which is invoiced at about 6 *yen* a ton, will pay only 60 *sen*, whereas cotton yarns invoiced at 300 *yen*, will pay 30 *yen*. We are surprised that the experts of the Imperial Customs have not shown more perspicacity.

It is impossible to know what is going on behind the scenes of the Manchurian drama, and in the absence of definite information, all kinds of rumours are circulated. The latest allegation is to the effect that an interview between Mr. Uchida, Japanese Representative in Peking, and Prince Ching probably gave rise to the rumour that Japan's opposition had again blocked the path to an agreement, but on the other hand, it is affirmed that Mr. Uchida's remarks did not go beyond suggesting to Prince Ching that any settlement which involved a surrender of China's rights of sovereignty and self-protection in Manchuria would not be viewed favourably by other Powers, and would create a situation the heavy responsibility of which would have to be borne by China. Sir Ernest Satow is said to have made a practically identical representation to Prince Ching. We do not venture to affirm or to deny the truth of these reports. It is very conceivable that they have their origin altogether in the delay to which the negotiations have been subjected by the death of Viceroy Li. There is further a suggestion that the Court is determined not to return to Peking until Russia evacuates Manchuria, but the Court itself does not seem to have made any such futile announcement. Some Japanese journals write in a spirit of gratulation that another check has been imposed upon Russia's aggressive designs. It remains to be seen, however, whether the latest proposal for an agreement emanated from China or from Russia. When a man finds a part of his estate in possession of another whom he is unable to expel by force, he not unnaturally becomes anxious to effect some arrangement. That is China's case, and the only legitimate part for foreign Powers is to warn her that the terms she makes with Russia will be closely scrutinized, and

will become the origin of a troublesome situation if they deprive her of competence to discharge her treaty obligations in Manchuria. Japan has the strongest case of all, for Manchuria was practically her property by right of conquest six years ago, and she can not consent to its acquisition now by the Power which led a combination to deprive her of it then. On the other hand, Russia has to be considered. Russia is a great Power. Nothing that requires any sacrifice of her dignity can be tolerated by her, or ought to be proposed by foreign States. She seems to be honestly anxious to find some satisfactory *modus vivendi*, though she cannot—and it would scarcely be reasonable to expect that she should—withdraw her troops forthwith and leave her railways at the mercy of a population which has suffered some of Skobeloff's measures at her hands. It is eminently an occasion calling for mutual concession and conciliation.

Monday, Dec. 9.

A long telegram to the *Asahi Shimbun* from Peking says that before Prince Ching set out for Kaifong the Representatives of America and England urged upon him the advisability of pressing the Imperial Court to take a resolute step such as should placate the Powers. The measures suggested by their Excellencies were four; first, that Yung Lu should be finally degraded and deprived of all share in the administration; secondly, that General Tung Fuh-sheng should be executed; thirdly, that the Empress Dowager should cease to control affairs, and fourthly that something else should be done which the correspondent fails to state. It is believed that the Empress will endeavour to carry out the first two of these proposals, but that the third—and, the correspondent adds, the fourth also, from which the *Asahi* conjectures that the missing condition is the complete restoration of the Emperor—will be strenuously opposed by her. There is a rumour that her Majesty has instructed Viceroy Yuan to sound the Foreign Representatives as to whether these demands are imperative. It is further reported that although the Court has nominally fixed the 14th as the day of its departure from Kaifong, the probability is that the result of Viceroy Yuan's enquiries will be awaited.

It appears to us that little credence can be placed in this rumour. Evidently such a message as the two Representatives are alleged to have sent would have the effect of causing the Court to reflect seriously before returning to Peking. The Empress Dowager is not likely to return merely for the purpose of divesting herself of her authority, and if she knew that a step of that kind was expected by the Powers, she would take care to remain beyond their reach. Very likely it would be an excellent thing for China if the Emperor were allowed to assume control of the administration, but that is precisely one of the results about which the Foreign Powers would be sure to differ. So much capital could be made by any one of the great States which refused to co-operate for the deposition of the old lady that the temptation to take an independent line would be irresistible. Thus, by bringing the question practically upon the *tapis* at this juncture, the return of the Court would be postponed, if not altogether prevented, and an apple of discord would be thrown into the camp of the allies. Besides, are America and England prepared to enforce such a programme in the event of conciliatory means failing?

The Manchurian agreement continues to be a subject of rumour. It is now said that Prince Ching's original idea was to take the late Viceroy Li's proposals as a basis, with slight modifications, but that, owing to strenuous representations from other Powers, especially England, he has changed his mind and is disposed to abstain from making any agreement at all. Under any circumstances he will await the coming of Wang Wen-shao before resuming the negotiations. Meanwhile it is said that M. Lessar is pressing strongly for a settlement, but inasmuch as the proposal for an agreement is supposed to have come in the first place from Li Hung-chang, the Russian Representative is scarcely in a position to "press."

Another piece of intelligence from Peking is that since Viceroy Yuan's arrival in Peking he has had many interviews with the Foreign Representatives, and that he is found to entertain, with regard to the Manchurian question, the same views as the Yangtze Viceroys and Prince Ching.

Tuesday, Dec. 10.

Wang Wen-shao arrived in Peking on the 8th instant, and it is expected that the Manchurian negotiations will be taken up shortly.

The *Chiao Shimbun* publishes a long letter said to have been secretly despatched by Mr. Lessar, on the 16th of October, to Yung Lu. The alleged reason for sending such a letter is that Mr. Lessar had become doubtful as to the possibilities of concluding a satisfactory Manchurian agreement. It is unnecessary to translate the letter. The public must be weary of these "secret" despatches, conventions and proposals. Neither do we see how the *Chiao Shimbun* can possibly have become possessed of a genuine copy of such a despatch, supposing it to have been sent at all, which we greatly doubt. In fact, the whole affair presents itself to us in the light of a journalistic "fake" which may interest unreflecting persons for a moment, but can not bear close scrutiny.

The *Asahi Shimbun* justly remarks that while no one desires to dispute the titles Russia possesses to guard her railways in Manchuria, and while Japan is not for a moment averse to the conclusion of arrangements pointing to that end, it is necessary that there should be no violation of China's sovereignty. Russia must recognise that whatever troops she places in Manchuria are posted there with China's permission, and that their number is regulated in accordance with China's wishes. That, however, is not the tone of the agreement a draft of which is now awaiting discussion. The terms place Russia in the position of sovereign and China in that of an outsider. Unless that method of procedure be changed, Japan can not give her assent, although she may be desirous of extending every just recognition to Russia's claims.

Wednesday, Dec. 11.

Viceroy Yuan is represented as expressing great dissatisfaction that the court officials failed to carry away the imperial seal when they fled from Peking, and that it had to be subsequently guarded by Japanese troops. It is further alleged that he has declared himself resolutely opposed to any concession in the matter of Manchuria, and that he will do everything in his power to strengthen the hands of Prince Ching.

The officer commanding the British troops in China has proposed that the names of the men who lost their lives in effecting the relief of Tientsin should be inscribed on a pillar at the Gordon Hall in that city. The proposal has been warmly approved and the Japanese authorities have sent in 152 names; that is to say, 9 officers, 17 non-commissioned officers, 125 rank and file and one *employé*.

Friday, Dec. 13.

It is plain that the Chinese Court is taking care that no cloud shall mar the brilliancy of its progress back to the capital from which it fled last year. We read that His Excellency's Sheng's contribution to the affair has been to send four taotais and two district magistrates to make preparations for the entertainment of the Emperor and the Empress Dowager on the railway journey from Chengting to Peking, and that when these six deputies started from Tientsin to discharge their mission, they took with them 180 large boxes containing imperial yellow embroidered draperies, porcelains and other paraphernalia, all of the most magnificent and costly description. That is Sheng's subscription to the comfort of their Majesties' journey.

It is stated that Lu Tien-ling has resigned, and that two officials, followers of Yung Lu, are candidates for his post. The Emperor is represented as ready to decide but the Empress hesitates.

The Empress Dowager is alleged to be anxious not to leave Kaifong until the negotiations have been completed for restoring the civil government of Tientsin to the Chinese. Viceroy Yuan has been endeavouring diligently to effect this since his arrival in Peking. It is thought probable that a delay may thus be caused in the return of the Court, since Viceroy Yuan strongly recommends that the restoration of the civil authority should precede the Court's re-entry into the capital, though Viceroy Chang Chih-tung does not take so strong a view.

The Consuls in Shanghai are reported to be anxious for the establishment of a general foreign settlement in Peking.

Rumour continues to represent Viceroy Yuan as radically opposed to the Manchurian agreement.

A majority of the Imperial relatives are reported to be desirous of seeing the Emperor's younger brother (by another mother) elevated to the position of Prince Imperial in lieu of Prince T'wan's son.

Wang Wen-shao reached Peking on the night of the 8th and had a long conference with Prince Ching the next morning. The *Asahi Shinbun's* correspondent says that Prince Ching visited Mr. Uchida, the Japanese Minister that afternoon. Wang is said to be working in consultation with Prince Ching, and not to be doing anything independently.

A NEW STEAM-SHIP SERVICE.

It is expected that a Russian service of steamers will be opened next year from Vladivostok to Tsuruga in Echizen, to establish connexion with the Trans-Asian Railway. Three large steamers are already available, and two others are to be quickly provided. This is a service that might well be undertaken by the Japanese themselves, but there is talk of duties and discriminations such as would render it difficult for any non-Russian ships to engage in the work.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Saturday, Dec. 7.

The Progressists held a general meeting on the afternoon of the 5th instant, and took some important steps. They voted that the election of a president should no longer be a yearly affair, Count Okuma being permanently appointed to that post; and they abolished the political committee of five, substituting a Council of ninety nominated by the President. They then passed the manifesto, of which we gave a précis in our last issue, after which Count Okuma made a speech, of which the following translation is given by the *Japan Times*:—

"The eyes of the world are now being centered on the course of events in the Far Orient and the time has come when this country, as a newly arisen Power of Eastern Asia, will be called upon to measure its lately acquired strength with the old established forces of Europe in the area of competition. While the situation is as stated, we have amongst us a set of fatalists, who having but a vague idea of the strength and position of their own country will persist on saying that it will be setting impossibility at defiance to enter into rivalry with Europe,—who will persist in belittling themselves. This disease, this style of thinking, is affecting a large section of officials and of the general public. This delusion counts among its victims even those who are generally thought to be well informed and you may well imagine what influence it is wielding among the rest of the people. Yet turn your eyes to America, or to England, to Germany, France, Russia and see what treatment Marquis Ito is being accorded in those countries. Why, the Marquis is being received, everywhere he goes, with the same extraordinary degree of enthusiasm, respect and attention, as would be accorded to the greatest statesmen of Europe or America. Do you think that it is the personality of Marquis Ito which is drawing so much attention to him? Do you think again that the Marquis is thus honoured as an historical character? I do not think so, I think all this is because both Europe and America have now awakened to the greatness of the power and influence now possessed by Japan.

"The foreign relations of Japan are to-day unusually smooth and amicable in every direction, the North China affair having been brought to a peaceful termination. Yet no one knows when a change may come over the situation. In the event of an emergency and of being confronted with the problem of how to settle any Far Eastern question that may arise, there is no Power but will find it a matter of vast difference to have Japan on its side or otherwise. Thus it will be seen that to maintain the peace of Eastern Asia by enlarging the sphere of Japan's influence will depend on her national strength and the self-confidence of her people. To-day our country is teeming with a rapidly increasing population and the force of circumstance makes it imperative that we should greatly develop our trade and industry and at the same time encourage emigration. But the progress of trade and industry and of emigration can take place only when a nation's star is in the ascendant. It is a patent fact, a fact which admits of no doubt, that with the rise of a nation its commercial and manufacturing enterprises will prosper, while its decline will bring about commercial and industrial decadence. We thus see the necessity of maintaining and protecting our trade and industry with a power and influence that will command both fear and respect.

"It should be noted, however, that in the affairs of a nation a change is often superinduced by influences that come from without. An instance was when the great work of rejuvenation was effected in this empire as a result of the coming of Perry. And I think indeed that the future will bring to us many more foreign stimulants and it is important that we should never forget to make the best possible use of these stimulants.

"Coming to the question of our finances I wish to call your attention to my declaration before you last spring when I said that our economies would no longer admit of any policy of accommodation and that there was hardly any hope for the successful flotation of a loan. You now see that the present Ministry failed in its attempt to raise a loan in America although it had offered, as I understand, a very high rate of interest. The patch-work policy unavailable and no loan obtainable either at home or abroad, how is the difficulty to be met? It being out of the question to stop any national undertaking of a productive character, I maintain that the work on this class of undertaking should be continued by appropriating all the money there is in the Government coffers. In other words all the expenditure in these connections will have to be met out

of the ordinary revenue. Such being the view we hold on the question before us, some people appear to have been betrayed into a belief that our party had made approaches to the Government on the strength of that view. But it should be remembered that the Ministry first tried to raise a foreign loan and that it was only after its failure in that attempt and after it had come to repent of its error, that the Government as a last resort has been forced to adopt a financial scheme coinciding with ours.

"Some say again that our attitude *vis à vis* of the Cabinet will be a friendly one while others say it will be a hostile one. Our answer is that when dealing public affairs our party knows no friendship and no hostility."

Little is heard now of the Imperialists, that small body of men who alone have the courage to declare themselves supporters of the present Cabinet. They held a general meeting on the 5th instant, and passed resolutions indicating a resolve to be guided solely by national considerations and to discard party interests altogether in dealing with public affairs. In the course of a short speech, Mr. Sasa Tomofusa, the leader of the Party, said that Japan might fairly congratulate herself on the result of the last Chinese trouble. In 1894-5, she had been successful in arms but unsuccessful in foreign policy. In 1900 she had been successful in both.

Monday, Dec. 9.

The Progressists met on the afternoon of the 7th, subsequently to the rising of the Houses, and elected Mr. Kono Hironaka to the position of President of Assembly of Members; Mr. Yasukawa Shigenari to that of Vice-President; and Mr. Taketomi Tokitoshi to be leader of the Party in the House.

The *Asahi* Club and the *Koshi-kai* of the House of Peers have amalgamated under the name of the *Doyo-kai*, or the "Saturday Party." There is already a Thursday Party. The new Saturday Party comprises 55 members and its president is Prince Nijo. This Party may be regarded as the backbone of the Opposition in the House of Peers. It includes all the obstructionists, Viscount Tani, Viscount Ozawa, Viscount Soga, Mr. Kubota Yuzuru and the rest of the familiar opponents of every cabinet.

Wednesday, Dec. 11.

The General Committee of the *Seiyu-kai* has adopted a number of resolutions with reference to education. Some of them are couched in very general terms, but two have explicit and important significance. They are, first, that in view of the Constitutional provision guaranteeing freedom of conscience, there ought to be absolute religious liberty in schools, the faculty and the students being left to observe whatever forms and ceremonies of religion they affect; and, secondly, that the distinction between public and private schools in the matter of official privileges ought to be abolished. These are two reforms which we would most gladly see adopted. They have often been discussed in our columns. The liberty of religious belief granted by the Constitution can not be reconciled, in our opinion, with the rules which abolish every form of religion from private schools under penalty of serious disabilities. State supported institutions towards the maintenance of which all sorts and conditions of subjects compulsorily contribute, should not be allowed to become instruments for propagating any special form of religious belief. That, too, would be a violation of the Constitution. But private persons ought assuredly to be free to have their children educated in their own faith. So too of the discrimination now exercised in favour of public schools. Its tendency is to steadily discourage private educational

enterprise; a fact clearly demonstrated by the gradual reduction in the number of private schools. That result is surely not conducive to national interests.

The Government has submitted to the Diet two bills, one relating to railway construction, the other to State enterprises. Upon the fate of these bills will largely depend that of the Budget, for the appropriations in the latter are based upon the assumption that the Houses will approve the policy of restriction rendered necessary by the financial conditions of the moment.

Friday, Dec. 13.

These two parties have failed to effect an amalgamation. So far as we can see the question which divides them is one of name only. The *Kenseihon-to* invite the Two or Three Club to join them on the ground that the Party's organization should be extended as much as possible. The Two or Three Club propose union on the ground that the formation of one great party is essential. At first sight the two programmes seem identical. But closer scrutiny shows that whereas the *Kenseihon-to* want to increase their own following, the *Sanshi Club's* aim is to have a new party. An agreement has therefore been found impossible, but we do not see that the fact has much political consequence, for the *Sanshi Club* will vote with the *Kenseihon-to* under any circumstances.

GERMAN TROOPS IN SHANGHAI.

We recently quoted a leading German journal which said that the placing of a garrison at Shanghai was an outcome of the Anglo-German agreement as interpreted by Germany. The Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* gives the following account of the step and of Germany's military programme in the Far East:—

The German East Asiatic Garrison Brigade will be stationed at five different places in the Province of Pechili, and the sixth post will be established at Shanghai. The latter is the natural station for recruiting, and a German garrison there is of great political importance. For this reason a pretty strong garrison will be stationed there, consisting of the Staff, the 1st and 2nd Battalions of the 1st East Asiatic Infantry Regiment, and 3rd Mountain Battery of the Field Artillery Division. The Krupp mountain guns proved to be the best on the different expeditions in the mountains—as at Kuangsheng, the Pass of Anshing, and Huoli. Engineering troops will not be stationed at Shanghai because mechanical facilities are lacking there. Tientsin has been selected as a centre for the Staff of the five points where all the military officials will be, together with the Staff of the Garrison Brigade. The Staff of the 2nd Infantry Regiment, together with the 1st and 2nd Battalions, the Staff of the 3rd Infantry Regiment, and the 3rd Battalion, the Squadron of Mounted Chasseurs, the 1st and 2nd Howitzer Batteries, the Pioneer Company, including railway and telegraph troops, the Train Company, the Sanitary Company, and the Field Hospitals, Nos. 1 and 2, belong to the garrison at Tientsin. The Field Artillery and the Pioneers have given the other stations in Pechili various detachments. The 1st Battalion, three regiments, and a Pioneer detachment, have been stationed at Yangtsun to guard the railway line from Tientsin to Peking; the 2nd Battalion of this regiment and Pioneers will be at Langfang for the same purpose. The 3rd Battalion of the 2nd Regiment of Foot, detachments of Field Artillery, and Pioneers are at Peking as the garrison of the German Embassy. The 3rd Battalion of the 1st Regiment of Foot, with a Pioneer detachment, has been stationed at Shanhaikuan, the possession of which is of great importance during the winter because of its open harbour, the Taku harbour being then frozen. Experience in China has shown the great importance of Pioneer troops, which have done good work both as infantry in battle and for engineering purposes. A Division of Mounted Infantry, consisting of soldiers from the 3rd Navy Battalion, was recently organised at Kiaochow.

THE HOUSE TAX.

"Centaur" has again approached this question. He makes the following point:—"The leases of land within the Foreign Settlements were sold to subjects and citizens of Foreign Treaty Powers at an upset price (the estimated value of the land at the time), but many of the lots fetched prices more than the upset price; on this land, all unimproved, the purchaser had to pay an annual 'Land Rent,' being exempted from paying any other rent, tax or impost whatever."

The correctness of these statements is open to question. If the argument as to the sale of the land at upset prices has any value, what shall be said of land which was not sold at all, but was given to the subjects and citizens of Foreign Treaty Powers free of all charge? Does "Centaur" know that a great part, if not the whole, of the land in the original settlement of Yokohama was thus treated, and that there never was any charge for the settlement lots in Nagasaki?

As to the statement that the "upset price" was "the estimated value of the land at the time," there is no evidence in support of it. On the contrary, the upset price was explicitly fixed on the basis of recouping the outlay incurred by the Authorities in reclaiming and levelling. It must always be remembered that the foreign land-holders did not acquire any right of property in the land. They became simply perpetual lessees, and as such had to pay a rent. "Centaur" doubtless knows that if any one now attempted to rent building land in the Japanese section of Yokohama for 28 *sen* per *tsubo* annually, he would be laughed at. The regular rate for renting land in Japanese cities is one *sen* per month for every *yen* of the land's selling value. Land worth 50 *yen* per *tsubo* costs, consequently, *yen* 6 per *tsubo* annually. A hundred *tsubo* of building land in Nagata-cho, Tokyo, could not be rented for less than 240 *yen* per annum, and in the suburbs of the city, as Azabu or Shiba, the lowest charge would be from 90 *sen* to 1 *yen* per *tsubo* annually. The 28 *sen* paid by the foreign land-renters of Yokohama is not composed entirely of land-tax and land-rate. It includes also a rent, and considering the price originally paid for the land, as well as the fact that all the most valuable portions were given gratis, it is probably the cheapest land in the whole empire.

This is not a matter of conjecture. When it was proposed that the municipal control of the Settlement of Yokohama should be handed over to the foreign community, the portion of the land rent which was to accompany the transfer and which was to go towards defraying municipal expenses, was 20 per cent. of the total charge under the lease. Evidently, therefore, the theory at that time was that 80 per cent. represented the rent and the imperial tax. It would, perhaps, be impossible now to ascertain exactly how the Tokugawa authorities made their calculation as to rent and taxes, but that the charge included a rent can not be doubted, and it becomes necessary to deduct that rent before any comparison is set up between the sum paid by the foreign land-holder and that paid by his Japanese neighbour as taxes.

"Centaur" refers to a provision that foreign lessees "shall conform to the regulations made by the late Governor of Kanagawa and the Consular Authorities, and to such further Regulations as may at any future time be made by the Japanese local authorities and said consuls in conjunction," and he says that so long as the joint action there

indicated is not taken, he doubts "the power and the right of the Japanese Government to impose a further tax or rent on the property." It appears to us that "Centaur's" argument would be stronger if he did not seek to support it by such frail props. It is inconceivable that he can be ignorant of the fact that the system of Foreign Settlements has been explicitly abolished by treaty, and that the joint jurisdiction of the Consuls in Settlement affairs disappeared simultaneously with that abolition. If he rests his case upon such a foundation, it will not stand.

We note, also, another point made by him:—"As to the foreign land-owners (*sic*) paying more taxes than their Japanese neighbours, there can be no doubt, and their former settlements are an object lesson to the Japanese authorities. The formation of this better state of affairs is the result of the good management of former foreign municipal councils." That becomes quite amusing. To what "foreign Municipal Council" are we to attribute the credit of the present state of Yokohama settlement?

THE LOOT QUESTION.

It is alleged that Viscounts Torio and Miura advocate the settlement of the loot question by removing to the retired list the senior officers who took part in the affair. Viscount Terauchi and Baron Okazawa, on the contrary, are in favour of allowing matters to rest, whereas other officers of the Head Quarter Staff take a very strong view. Some decision is likely to be taken so soon as Baron Kodama can be consulted.

What all this is about, the foreign public can not tell. Nothing was heard of Japanese looting while the campaign was in progress. A great deal was said about other nationals, but the Japanese escaped unnoticed. That, of course, is no reason why the offence should be condoned if it was really committed. But we confess that experience has made us very sceptical about the intrinsic value of these agitations fomented from time to time among Japanese politicians. The accusation against a distinguished officer in the present case takes the form that he managed to pay his debts with the proceeds of goods obtained in China and sold in this country. Does it follow that he behaved dishonourably? In the first march to Peking when the Summer Palace was looted by the French, a distinguished British Consular official, afterwards a Minister Plenipotentiary—a man absolutely incapable of the remotest approach to a mean or dishonest act—brought away 23 large cases of objects of art, 13 of which were lost *en route*. We have heard him describe more than once how he picked up the things for petty prices when they were offered for sale by soldiers and Chinese camp-followers. Doubtless if every one abstained from making such purchases, the incitement to loot would be materially diminished. But unfortunately that plane of morality has not yet been reached. Before condemning the Japanese officers who are said to have carried home valuable souvenirs, it would be just to inquire how they obtained them.

American newspapers continue to discuss the question of the missionaries and loot, and discuss it in a manner which seems to us very unjust. Attention has been directed anew to the matter by an utterance of Dr. Ament's at a recent meeting of the American Board in Hartford. He said:—

"Missionaries have had some influence in the punishment of red-handed Boxers. Why not? Missionaries have assisted in the collection of indemnities for the people who look to them as leaders

and defenders. Why not? Christianity recognizes the payment of honest debts. Christianity recognizes the right of the individual. Christianity teaches the supremacy of law and the privilege of treaties. While the Christian may take with joy the spoiling of his goods, he will not fail to rejoice when those goods are restored to him. Being a missionary or a convert from heathenism in North China by no means make an outlaw of a person nor, indeed, should it be so.

"Christ would not unman a person on his becoming a Christian, nor deprive him of the exercise of his common sense, nor take away the vigour and energy of his manhood. Why should not those who unjustifiably deprive our people of their homes and property restore that which they had stolen? This is the payment of an honest debt, not retaliation. The ideas of justice which all men have, and which are a part of the fundamental constitution of man, approve such a step as this, and the method of securing this end will not offend, but rather secure the approval of the well-informed."

Concerning this the *Boston Herald* says:—

"It is not for missionaries to have 'influence,' if by influence he means more than testimony to facts in their own knowledge, in the punishment of red-handed Boxers, because they are neither official judges nor official executors, neither representative diplomats nor commissioned soldiers. They are not citizens of China, they are foreigners and intruders. That they are tolerated at any time and suffered to engage in a proselyting work that the natives may not improperly consider to be subversive of their ancient religious and civil security does not show that they are not in fact intruders, gives them no lawful nor ethical privilege of punitive proceedings against any sect or party of the Chinese, whatever they may do. The right of personal self-defence when physical harm is threatened may be approved; the right of guarding their own property at the time when it is attacked, as well as they can, must be conceded. These things are quite different from any right in law or ethics to execute punishment upon the Chinese people for the wrong action of any of them. This is solely the affair of the government of which the missionaries are citizens."

With reference to the last paragraph of Dr. Ament's rejoinder, the *Herald* says:—

"It suggests that the author of the statement needs to spend a full year in a divinity school where the ethics of the Preacher of the Sermon on the Mount are intelligently taught, and another year in some school where he may get sound instruction in the ethics of the common law with some respectable notion of logical reasoning. If Christianity in its essential quality were what the suggestions of this deliverance intimate, the world would have little more need of it. Robin Hood's way of collecting 'just debts,' or the motive of the Boxers' way of avenging supposed wrongs, would seem to be vindicated. We have no disposition to discuss the matter, and leave it with an expression of regret that it emanates from a missionary addressing the American Board. . . .

"There is in the address no denial or contradiction of facts currently charged, no dissent from the shocking confessions and worse defences of Gilbert Reid, only hardy and insistent assertion of the righteousness of essentially barbarian customs of punishment and reprisal."

The so-called "shocking confessions and worse defences" of Mr. Gilbert Reid are these:—

"Without going into any lengthy defense I will say this much. The three houses from which I secured my 'spoils of war' were those of high officials implicated in the Boxer uprising and imperial attack. Everything in these houses was officially confiscated; and what I secured was with consent of such authorities as a French general, the British minister, and our American officers. Under these circumstances I have no qualms of consciences in what I did. I firmly believed that all such men (despicable wretches), who nearly encompassed our massacre, should be punished, and I did what I could to point out to the authorities where these guilty men had lived. This was 'the now and then' of my looting. All my denunciations have been hurled at the guilty ringleaders, and, so far as I know, justice allows no leniency in dealing with such. . . .

"Taking cases of looting in themselves, my conscience would heartily condemn many of them; but when I consider the circumstances and view the matter as a whole, I am forced to reiterate the statement made in *The Forum* for July on 'The Ethics of Loot,' that if there was wrong it was in the war, 'not in the incidental result of the collection of spoils.' I contend that looting was a form of punishment, without which the officials and people of Peking would again be likely to undertake the task of exterminating all foreigners in China. As it is, they will not attempt it again very soon, certainly not in Peking."

The *Boston Herald*, it will be observed, declares that "we have no wish to discuss the matter and leave it with an expression of regret that it emanated from a missionary addressing the American Board." That is a hackneyed and contemptible newspaper device. After saying the hardest possible things about Mr. Ament and dissecting his utterances in the severest manner, the *Boston Herald* disavows any wish to discuss the matter and leaves it with regret. The whole question seems to us to be well-summed up in Dr. Ament's analysis. Do the missionaries cease to be men with rights and with civil responsibilities because they have adopted the duty of preaching Christianity? The query must sound ridiculous in the ears of intelligent men. There is not the smallest excuse for a missionary or any one else who deliberately robs Peter to pay Paul. The looting of an enemy's goods even under that plea generally assumes the form of mere thieving. But to say that a missionary is not entitled to assist his converts to defend themselves against spoliation or injustice, or to recover from their spoilers some equivalent for the things of which they have been robbed, is an extravagant proposition. In the case of Mr. Gilbert Reid his "shocking confessions and worse defences" amount to admitting that for the support of famishing Christians who found themselves without shelter and without food, he took a portion of goods which had been already confiscated by the Allies, and which he was authorized to take by a French General, by the British Minister, and by American officers. It is pure foolishness to call such a procedure "looting." The truth is that the passions and prejudices of those concerned in this controversy have quite obscured the facts. "Mark Twain" would have been wiser had he kept out of it. He has shown that whatever may be his gifts in the matter of wit and humour, he has not a very clear perception of justice or fair-play.

THE EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The Education Society of Japan held its 18th general annual meeting in the Imperial Hotel on the 8th instant at 9 a.m. An animated discussion took place as to the propriety of requiring that all students, whether girls or boys, attending preparatory schools should wear short-sleeved surcoats and *hakama*. Tokyo newspapers do not publish the arguments advanced by the advocates of the measure or its opponents, but the result was that no decision could be reached, and the question was tabled. Probably that was the wisest course. Heroic measures are not advisable in such matters.

The most interesting incident of the meeting was a speech by Dr. Kikuchi, Minister of State for Education. His Excellency denounced in uncompromising terms the present system of "cramming" students with knowledge which they can neither comprehend nor digest. It is a common thing to put into students' hands books far beyond their capacity, and though there may be a certain satisfaction to some thoughtless parents or superficial teachers in being able to say that sons or pupils are reading Carlyle, Mill, or Spencer, the result for the students themselves is most fatal. They grow disgusted and disheartened, lose all taste for reading, and instead of continuing their education after leaving school, abandon it altogether. Indeed, the Minister let it be seen very clearly that he does not approve of the present manner of teaching, especially

on the part of language-instructors. A common habit with them is to do all their work in writing. Not having competence to deliver lectures or incur the risks of oral teaching, they compile sentences from books and hand them to the students, so that the papyrograph becomes as important an instrument of teaching as the teacher himself.

Most true all that is. But what is the real germ of the trouble? Is it not what foreign observers have pointed out again and again, namely, that through lack of foreign instructors contact is lost with the great world of thought beyond the limits of the Japanese islands? Many of the Japanese now teaching in schools and colleges may be compared to trees that have reached a certain stage of growth and have there been shut off from atmosphere and sun-light. They have acquired a finite measure of knowledge, and they apply themselves to distribute it circumspectly among their pupils, taking the utmost precautions that a margin shall always remain to themselves. The spirit of real progress can not live under such conditions. The teacher himself becomes a mere machine, barely maintaining his little stock-in-trade against diminution, and chiefly solicitous, not that it should be augmented, but lest it should be exhausted by reckless drafts on account of eager students. There are scores of men teaching foreign languages in Japanese schools who could not write so much as one original sentence correctly in the tongue they profess to inculcate. The poor fellows are not greatly to blame. They have no standard by which to gauge their own attainments, and like the courageous blunderers that write sign-boards for Tokyo tradespeople, they believe in their capacity because to doubt it would be to doubt those by whose aid they acquired it, and because, also, their means of subsistence, perhaps the support of wife and children, depends on holding their posts. Thus error and ignorance propagate themselves. It is true that Rome was not built in a day. Japan has done well, and there may be as much reason to preach patience to her as to urge expedition. But there are manifest blots on her educational system, and it is satisfactory to see that men like Dr. Kikuchi recognise them.

TWO CRIMINAL MEMBERS.

Messrs. Toshimitsu Tsurumatsu and Yokoyama Tomijiro took their places in the House of Representatives on Saturday, to the surprise of their fellow-members. It is said that no one addressed a syllable to them, and that the members subsequently agreed that should the two put in an appearance again, a motion for their expulsion must be made. These individuals are out on bail. They have been condemned by a court of first instance and by an appeal court for taking bribes, and they are awaiting the result of a final hearing by the Court of Cassation. Pending that conclusion, they retain their qualification as members of the Diet, but no one expected that they would have the assurance to take their seats. Mr. Toshimitsu used to be a very conspicuous figure in the House of Representatives before his evil practices left him in the lurch. He was supposed to be Mr. Hoshi Toru's chief lieutenant, but he had wit enough of his own to make a mark even without the reflection of his chief's favour.

KOREA.

Saturday, Dec. 7.

For some time there have been rumours about the disordered state of the Korean coinage, owing to the striking of "nickels" by all kinds of persons. It appears that the abuse has now assumed intolerable dimensions, and that the nickel coins have fallen to a discount of 50 or 60 per cent. as compared with copper. The Korean Government has accordingly given notice that the striking of nickels whether by Koreans or foreigners, outside official circles, is strictly interdicted. This notice is said to have been conveyed to the foreign representatives, who are about to hold a meeting for the purpose of considering the question. But it is not plain that foreigners have been involved in the practice. Previous intelligence indicated that the plethora of nickel coins was due to casting operations undertaken, first, by the mint; secondly, by the Court; thirdly, by local officials, and fourthly, by Korean private individuals. Perhaps the Chinese also have taken a hand in the game. In former days in Japan the Chinaman occasionally showed a disposition to turn his hand to that kind of enterprise.

The *Asahi Shimbun* has a telegram from Sôul saying that the British Representative has interceded with the Korean Government for the pardon of Mr. Pak Yong-ho and the other political malefactors, now refugees in Japan. The reasons actuating the British Government are said to be that the peace of the East is not promoted by the present state of affairs, and that the time has come when a more liberal and tolerant attitude should be adopted by Korea. We give the rumour for what it may be worth.

Monday, Dec. 9.

It appears from intelligence sent by correspondents in Sôul that one of the most serious difficulties in dealing with coinage abuses in Korea is the Emperor himself. If his Majesty grants permission, any one can convert his premises into a mint, and such permission has been frequently granted. One instance is quoted where the compound of a Christian church became a site for crucibles and dies. The question is will the Sovereign abandon a practice which replenishes his often exhausted purse. If not what is the use of making representations to the Foreign Chiefs de Mission? That is probably the view taken by the latter, for rumour says that when they held a meeting to consider the Korean Government's application, they put it aside unsettled after some deliberation. The Koreans had better control themselves before they claim an exercise of self-restraint on the part of the stranger within the gate. They are like the Chinese who, while growing vast crops of opium within the borders of their own country, clamour for a veto on the comparatively paltry supply of the foreign drug.

The meeting of Ministers did something however. It is said to have decided that land for building a Russian Consulate at Chemulpho should not be put up to auction, as is the usual practice with regard to foreign settlement lots, but should be handed over at its upset price.

It is reported from Sôul that the Russian Minister is insisting upon the construction of a line of telegraph from the capital to Kyong-heung in Ham-yong-do. The Minister claims that whatever objection may be raised by the Korean Government, the

Emperor has given his consent, which is final. The place in question is on the southern coast of Posiet Bay near the mouth of the Tumén River. It is easy to understand that Russia should desire to establish telegraphic communication in that direction. A line to Kyong-heung could be carried on without difficulty to Vladivostock, a comparatively short distance, and Sôul would then be brought into direct telegraphic communication not only with Russia but also with Nagasaki.

The whaling schooner *Choshu Maru* is reported to have sunk in the neighbourhood of Fusan. Three of the hands were lost.

Tuesday, Dec. 10.

It is expected that Mr. Hayashi, Japanese Representative in Sôul, will pay a visit to Tokyo at the close of the year. His departure from the Korean capital is spoken of as likely to take place about the 20th inst.

THE GERMAN OUTBURST.

We are now in possession of the criticisms evoked from the German press by Mr. Chamberlain's speech at Birmingham. They are very violent, it must be admitted, but it is noticeable that although Kitchener is called a "butcher" and other striking amenities of rhetoric are employed, the one thing which all these journals find to condemn is the system of concentration camps. The *Berliner Tageblatt* talks of "the barbarous herding of defenceless women and children in the shambles of the English concentration camps," and other newspapers also fix upon that feature of the war as specially reprehensible. Evidently the Germans labour under a total misapprehension about the methods England is pursuing towards the Boer women and children, and we fear that their disposition to believe what is unfavourable to England has blinded them effectually to the value of evidence. They take no notice whatever of the facts that the Boer Generals themselves have been invited to visit and inspect the concentration camps; that they have sent representatives to do so; that these found the management of the camps thoroughly satisfactory, and neither heard any complaint from the inmates nor themselves detected any ground of complaint; and finally that the bitterest cause of umbrage among the British in South Africa is that no such provision is made for English women and children deprived of sustenance by the war as is made for Boer women and children. The plain truth is that the measure taken to save the women and children of the Boers from starvation is probably one of the most merciful acts ever performed by any nation in warfare. It was dictated by a spirit of highly civilized clemency and it has been carried out without regard to cost in the most efficient and considerate manner possible. It is distinctly painful that such an undertaking should be made the basis of slanderous charges, and that the British should be accused of "brutal inhumanity" for making an unprecedented sacrifice on the altar of mercy. We can only continue to hope that "mehr licht" will come to the Germans from some source. They received pretty round abuse from English journals during the Franco-Prussian war, and they are retaliating now with compound interest. It is well to remember that they owed us something, and it is still better to look forward to the time when all these recriminations will be nothing more than faint memories.

THE TOKYO COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

For some time there have been rumours of defalcations in connexion with the *Tokyo Shôhû Torihiki-jo* (Commercial Exchange), and it now appears that they were well founded. Mr. Takeya, one of the managers of the Exchange, has converted a quantity of the securities placed in his charge and has employed the proceeds for his private purposes. The exact amount of the defalcations is not known publicly, but a hundred and forty or fifty thousand yen is spoken of. The securities in question are said to have consisted mainly of bonds lodged by brokers as security. Mr. Takeya is a son of Viscount Takeya, and his surety was Count Hirohashi, but the latter recently took the precaution of withdrawing from that position of responsibility. Mr. Shibusawa Kisaku is chief manager of the Exchange and Mr. Kooike is Mr. Takeya's colleague. There is some talk of holding these gentlemen responsible.

The defalcations due to dishonesty on the part of Mr. Takeya, a director of the Tokyo Commercial Exchange, are now said to aggregate only forty thousand yen. Rumour trebled the amount in the first instance. The *Fiji Shimpô* writes strongly on the frequency of such incidents in Japan. They are not unknown abroad, of course, but they are by no means as numerous as in Japan, and the public may be pardoned if from these repeated discoveries it infers the existence of many undiscovered cases also. Of Mr. Takeya's fellow-directors one, Mr. Shibusawa Kisaku, was absent in Europe when the misappropriation of funds took place, and the other, Mr. Konoike, was sick. It appears, however, that some uneasiness having been felt, the auditors were asked to examine accounts. They did so and reported everything correct, thus establishing their own incompetence.

THE KYOTO HOTEL AFFAIR.

The *Kobe Herald* contains the following:—

Before the matter of the recent Kyoto right of way dispute between the Oriental Hotel Company of Kobe and a Japanese Society slips from the public mind it may be well to say that later developments in the affair somewhat modify its aspect in so far as it might be viewed as an evidence of the existence of an anti-foreign spirit in Japan. The Japanese Government itself has taken action in the matter, we understand, and we do not think we are disclosing what should be withheld in stating that as a result the most generous offer possible was made to the Oriental Hotel company in regard to the road in dispute. It is unfortunate that official assistance of the kind was not forthcoming earlier. The Company having, however, decided that the money subscribed for the Kyoto enterprise should be refunded it is unlikely that the Oriental Hotel Company can avail themselves of the new offer. In justice to the Japanese side of the case, however, it is well that these facts be put on record, since it is probable that the whole matter will now lapse.

It is unnecessary to renew the discussion of this matter, but with regard to our contemporary's remark that "it is unfortunate that official assistance of the kind was not forthcoming before," we venture to affirm with absolute confidence that had the deadlock which the directors reported as fatal been brought to official attention as clearly as their final action was, a settlement could have been easily reached. Officials can scarcely be expected to move in such matters until they are approached, and it would scarcely have been reasonable to approach them until all other forms of remedy had been exhausted. We trust, however, that the enterprise will now be taken up again, for Kyoto is certainly in want of a good hotel, and the Osaka exhibition year, 1903, would be a most auspicious time to commence working.

THE LEPER REFUGE AT GOTEMBA.

Some years ago a charitable enterprise was undertaken which justly excited admiration. One of the French Fathers, working with materials and resources of the slenderest description but with abundant faith, established a leper refuge at Gotemba, and took upon himself the heroic duty of sharing the ostracism and perpetually ministering to the wants of men afflicted with one of the worst ills that flesh is heir to. When the news of this noble act of self-sacrificing mercy went abroad, it appealed strongly to the charitable spirit which the foreign residents of Japan have always displayed in the presence of suffering. Generous subscriptions flowed in, and the brave priest who had devoted his life to the work, was able to construct some kind of shelter for his most unhappy *protégés*; to provide them with the bare necessities of daily sustenance, and to acquire a small plot of land where vegetables might be raised to eke out their scanty fare. Since that time little has been heard of the Leper Refuge. There has not been any blowing of trumpets, any parade of good deeds. But the heroic effort has gone on quietly, sometimes making timid appeals for aid in times of special stress, but always distinguished by nobility of silent resolution. Now, as the year draws to its close, we hear again of this humane enterprise. Its property has been registered openly without recourse to the expedients which Japanese law renders necessary in the case of individual foreigners desiring to own property. Thus the precarious situation hitherto occupied by the work has been exchanged for one of stability. In announcing this fact M. Joseph Bertrand, who now ministers to the wants of the afflicted little community of Gotemba, issues a leaflet where we read that there are now 73 lepers in the Refuge, 55 men and 18 women. It is then a large undertaking; a heavy responsibility. "We venture to hope," writes the Reverend Father, "that those who have been so good as to aid us hitherto will continue to support our work, or rather their work, for it lives by their alms." More eloquent, however, than any language are the figures appended to M. Bertrand's report. The sum spent last year upon food for these 73 afflicted persons was 3,267 *yen*, an average of about 3.70 *yen* per head each month. On such fare as that miserable pittance can provide do they eke out their sad existence. Yet, out of the total expenditures on all accounts, amounting to 5,629 *yen*, only 486 *yen* is assured income, obtained from investments of capital. For all the rest the community of 73 persons have to trust to charity. That is bad enough but worse still is disclosed by the schedule of the Refuge's receipts for the year. We transcribe it:—

Gifts from the foreign residents of Yen.	
Japan	96
Gifts coming from abroad.....	4,723
Gifts from the lepers themselves	72
Interest paid by the bank.....	486

"Gifts from the foreign residents of Japan 96 *yen*." There is no mistake. We quote correctly. Here is this noble work carried on at our doors, and while charitable folks in Europe and America send 4,723 *yen* to assist, we, living in the country, contribute only 96 *yen*. M. Bertrand has made no appeal to us. He has not asked us to publish these facts; still less to institute the comparison we venture to make here. But it would be an outrage to the kindly spirit of this community and of the communities of Kobe, Nagasaki, Tokyo and Hakodate, to conceal the circumstances from them. We well remember that when the

Gotemba Refuge was started, the members of the Kobe Club put up a sum of 400 *yen*, and Yokohama too showed all its wonted generosity. Nothing is needed now but to recall the Refuge to our readers' memory, and to say that we shall be glad to receive, acknowledge, and forward any sums, however small, that may be sent to us in aid of the undertaking.

We agree with the *Japan Herald* that the Government of this country is to blame for not adopting efficient measures in the matter of leprosy. There ought to be a special and really well-equipped hospital, officially supported, where well-to-do lepers and paupers alike could receive suitable treatment. But we can not for a moment agree that because the Government fails to do its duty, private individuals should stand by callously and allow the unhappy lepers to perish miserably. That is not charity. Charity does not ask questions about other people's recognition of their responsibilities. It stretches out a helping hand at once. We have no doubt that our contemporary shares our view in these respects, and that, while not entertaining any idea of checking public generosity, it nevertheless thinks the occasion suitable for directing Japanese attention to a crying need. There we are entirely agreed. In the meanwhile, however, it is for kind-hearted people to do what they can, and not to stifle their charitable instincts by pleading the laches of others.

With reference to this subject, we have received the following letter:—"I wonder whether you know of two other leper hospitals, one in Kiushiu at Kumamoto, under Miss Riddell, with, if I remember rightly, between 40 and 50 patients; and a second at Meguro with some 40 to 45 patients. The latter hospital deserves fuller recognition. It is managed entirely by two Japanese, Mr. and Mrs. Otsuka, though there is a committee behind the scenes. Mr. and Mrs. Otsuka are Christians (Presbyterians or Congregationalists, I forget which) who have given their lives to this work and have now been engaged in it for about 8 years. I often visit it, as we have four *Seikō-kai* Christian patients there. I have the greatest admiration for Mr. and Mrs. Otsuka. The hospital is managed with great care. Every precaution is taken by Mr. and Mrs. Otsuka to prevent unnecessary contagion, and Dr. Kitazato's leper specialist visits the hospital twice a week; in fact it is now Dr. Kitazato's field for the study of leprosy. The very point to which you draw attention about the meagre pittance of the poor lepers at Gotemba is the weak spot, if I mistake not, in the Hospital. There is said to be overcrowding also. What we really want is an attempt to run an ideal hospital with strict attention to cleanliness and other hygienic principles and with the best medical advice."

It is to be hoped that the Government will soon undertake arrangements for the establishment of such a hospital, but in the meanwhile charitably disposed foreigners will not forget that the sufferings of the lepers call for relief, and that we may well make an effort to help those who have so nobly devoted their lives to this good work.

The question of the Gotemba Leper Hospital has been discussed by two correspondents of a local contemporary in a somewhat bitter strain. One writer says:—"Contrast the conduct of Father Testevuide, whose strenuous and continuous efforts on behalf of the lepers of Japan (I know the circumstances) were the cause of his death

in the Sanitarium at Hongkong—contrast, I say, the conduct of this noble priest with that of the thousands of Japanese with money to spare—merchants, bankers, shipowners and fundholders who have never subscribed one *sen* to alleviate the sufferings of Japan's lepers." The other writes:—"One can feel no other sentiment than admiration for the work M. Bertrand is doing, but when the cool neglect and complacency of the Japanese towards such enterprises is considered, it is hardly to be wondered at that foreigners are not as enthusiastic as they might be if the natives of this country did their share." If the writers of these letters have read what appeared in our last issue on the subject, they know now that they were mistaken in accusing the Japanese of complete insensibility to the sufferings of the lepers and failure to make any effort for their relief. The leper hospital at Meguro is administered by a Japanese gentleman and his wife, who have devoted their lives to this cause, just as Father Testevuide did and as Father Bertrand is doing, and the hospital is supported almost entirely by Japanese subscriptions. This is another example of misconceptions arising from the ignorance which the virtually isolated condition of the foreign community entails. It is quite true that no Japanese appear to have assisted the Gotemba Hospital. But have the Japanese been approached? We ourselves have spoken to only one Japanese on the subject, and he immediately subscribed. At all events, we can affirm from our own knowledge that to call the Japanese "stingy" in matters of charity, as one of the correspondents alluded to above calls them, is extremely unjust. The Japanese have not yet acquired the habit of giving large sums publicly for charitable purposes, but they are perpetually giving in a small way and without ostentation. Any one acquainted with the life of a Japanese family will support us in that assertion. There is as much of the milk of human kindness in this country as can be found anywhere, and we believe that the obligations of sentiment and mutual helpfulness are at least as fully recognised as they are in any part of the world. One of the best hospitals in Tokyo, the *Jikei Byōin*, is supported entirely by voluntary subscriptions, and the Red Cross Society with its income of over two million *yen* annually is a further proof that the epithet "stingy" can not be justly applied to the Japanese. But in truth their contributions to public charities are only a small fraction of what they give in private. Without, however, entering further into this general question, it will suffice to point to the Meguro Hospital—the *Ihai-in*—as an evidence that Japanese benevolence is not so apathetic as the above two correspondents suggest.

Another point may be briefly noticed in this context. "Sanitaire" and the journal to which he addresses himself, allege that lepers are going at large among the people of Yokohama, and that there is "a regular nest of them at the south end of the village of Izawa." Whether lepers should be segregated, whether leprosy is contagious, are questions about which medical science is not so confident now as it used to be. Apart from that, however, we remind the public that this same outcry was raised a few years ago with equal assurance, and that it elicited a declaration from medical authority in the sense that nothing could be sillier than to conclude that every one suffering from unsightly sores is a leper. The unfortunate persons, chiefly beggars, whose festering bodies evoked the protest on a former occa-

sion, were pronounced not to be lepers at all, and it is not improbable that "Sanitaire's" "regular nest at the south end of the village of Izawa" is a mare's nest so far as leprosy is concerned.

The long and short of this matter, we venture to think, is that true Charity does not wait for an example from others, nor find in the apparent shortcomings of its neighbours an excuse for its own ungenerous reserve.

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of the following sums for the Gotemba Leprosy Hospital:—

	Yen.
Anonymous	100
Messrs. Robison & Company	100
Rev. A. J. King	5
F. Brinkley	10
"Japan Mail"	20
Mr. J. T. Hamilton	100
W. K.	10
Mr. Sonoda Kokichi	20
Mr. T. B. Glover	10
Mr. A. J. White	5
Mr. F. Schroeder	1
Mr. H. C. Pigott	20
A. I.	5
Professor C. D. West	50

THE DIET.

Monday, Dec. 9.

Rumour says that the first measure submitted by the Government to the Diet will be a bill for transferring to the section of ordinary expenditures the outlays on account of works which, according to the *post-bellum* programme, should be carried on by means of domestic loans. This is the problem that has caused so much discussion among political parties; the only problem, indeed, that threatens to produce a serious collision between the *Seiyun-kai* and the Cabinet. It will be well to clear it out of the way at once.

The *Yomiuri Shimbun* gives an interesting analysis of the manner in which opinions are divided as to the financial questions now upon the tapis. The analysis takes a tabular form:—

Capital Funds.	Method of dealing with Chinese Indemnity.	State enterprises which ought to be conducted with the proceeds of loans.	No. of votes in the Lower House.
Government view— To be restored out of the Indemnity.	To be transferred to the general account.	To be carried out with the proceeds of general taxation.	—
<i>Seiyun-kai</i> — To be restored with the proceeds of taxation.	To be placed in a special account.	To be carried on by means of loans.	150
Progressists— Uncertain.	To be transferred to the general account.	To be carried on with proceeds of taxation.	73
Two or 3 Clubs— Not to be restored.	To be placed in a special account and used in connexion with the Eastern Question.	To be carried on by means of loans.	26
Imperialists— To be restored but from what source is uncertain.	To be carried to the general account.	To be carried on with the proceeds of taxation.	13

At a general meeting of parliamentary members of the *Seiyun-kai*, held on the 6th instant, Mr. Inouye Kakugoro proposed that a committee be appointed to consider the best means of honouring the memory of the late Mr. Hoshi Toru, to whose exertions the Party owed its present prosperous condition. The motion was carried *nem con*.

The two Houses of the Diet met on the 7th instant, and carried out the usual measures of organization. It is now officially announced that the opening ceremony will take place on Tuesday, the 10th instant.

The organization of the sections shows 160 members of the *Seiyun-kai*; 70 of the Progressists; 33 of the Two or Three Club; 14 of the Imperialists, and 23 of the Independents. Out of the 9 sections the *Seiyun-kai* have a decisive majority in 8.

After the Houses rose on the 7th instant, the ceremony of opening the new library of the Diet took place. Mr. Kataoka, President of the House of Representatives, announced the opening, and explained that what with exchanges and what with purchases, they had succeeded in bringing together about thirteen thousand volumes, to which number they hoped to make constant additions. The books did not relate to jurisprudence and politics only: they were of all kinds. Hereafter it was hoped that when volumes of special importance were acquired, translations of them would be made and distributed among the members. Subsequently the librarian read a report showing the contents of the library to be as follows:—

	Works.	Volumes.
Chinese and Japanese books ...	5,378	8,755
English and American	787	1,637
French	571	1,443
German	364	699
Various	28	80
Totals	6,928	12,614

Wednesday, Dec. 11.

The Emperor opened the Diet on the 10th instant at 10.40 a.m. His Majesty's speech was as follows:—

We hereby declare the Imperial Diet open.

Lords and Gentlemen of the House of Peers and the House of Representatives—It gives Us pleasure to state that Our relations with foreign Powers are on a footing of ever increasing friendship. Acting in co-operation with the other Powers in North China, We attained the objects that were in view, and the consequent arrangements are now on the verge of completion. We thank our civil and military officials for their zeal and the Houses of the Diet for their consent, by which means the prestige of the country was enhanced.

We have instructed Our Ministers to prepare and submit to you the Budget for next year and certain projects of law, and We look to you to exercise your functions of deliberation and consent with due regard to the national interests.

The ceremony was as usual of very brief duration and His Majesty left the House of Peers at 11.10 a.m. As the Imperial carriage was turning the corner of the Diet's enclosure, a man who up to that moment had been standing quietly in the crowd, suddenly threw off his coat and hat and sprang forward, crying "A petition, a petition!" He was at once seized by the police and the cortege passed without check. We understand that the petitioner proved to be Mr. Tanaka Shozo, who had been a member of the House of Representatives from the time of its opening until last month, when, on the eve of the 15th Session, he resigned his seat. It need scarcely be said that the subject of his petition was the sufferings of the peasants in the neighbourhood of the Ashiwo Copper Mine.

Thursday, Dec. 12.

The House of Representatives' answer to the Speech from the Throne was as follows:

Your Majesty's humble servants of the House of Representatives respectfully express their gratitude for Your Majesty's condescension in visiting the Diet to open its sixteenth session, and in addressing a gracious message to them. The complications in North China have happily been brought to a termination which could not have been reached without the exercise of Your Majesty's power. We venture to think that many problems still offer for solution in the East, and we trust that we shall be able, by careful exercise of our functions of deliberation and consent, to discharge our duty to the Empire, to give satisfac-

tion to Your Majesty and to show our appreciation of the trust reposed in us by the people.

The House of Peers met on the 11th instant, and having authorized the President to prepare a reply to the speech from the Throne, proceeded to elect a Chairman of Committee of the Whole House. The choice fell by a large majority upon Prince Tokugawa Iyesato. The members of the standing committees were then elected.

At 11.45 a.m. the President reported that he had repaired to the Palace and presented the House's reply to the Throne.

The House rose at noon.

The House of Representatives met at 1.05 p.m.

The President reported that he had conveyed to the Palace the House's reply to the speech from the Throne.

A question was presented with regard to a collision which was barely avoided between the railway carriage conveying the Emperor to the manoeuvres and another carriage on the Japan Railway Company's line. The question was presented by Mr. Kwanno Zenemon, whose son lost his life three years ago in the Hokigawa accident.

Mr. Sugita Teichi, of the *Seiyun-kai*, was chosen by a large majority to be chairman of Committee of the whole House.

The members of Standing Committees having been elected, the House rose.

The new enterprises proposed by the Government in the Budget for next year are, first, a steel factory at Kure; secondly, works at Yokohama and Kobe for establishing connexion between the maritime and land communications; and thirdly, the establishment of an office called *Shoko jimu-kan*, or Commercial and Industrial attaché, these officials to be despatched in the first instance to London, New York, Boston, Shanghai and Tientsin. There are other enterprises of a minor nature. The expenditures for the above are:—

The steel factory	6,340,093 yen
to be expended in four years.	
Yokohama and Kobe works	1,200,000 "
to be expended in three years.	
Commercial & Industrial Attachés	32,520 "

Friday, Dec. 13.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 1.15 p.m. on the 12th instant.

The Prime Minister delivered a short address on the policy of the Government.

The Minister of State for Finance then read a statement relating to the Government's financial policy.

(These speeches will be published in our next issue.)

Mr. Nemoto asked what steps had been taken with regard to a sale of bonds in America; to whom had the business been entrusted; what was the amount; had the Japanese Minister in Washington given any assistance?

The Minister of Finance replied that he could not disclose these facts. At any rate the negotiations had not been carried beyond the preliminary stage.

Mr. Suzuki Manjuro asked to what University the proposed new medical college would be affiliated.

The Government Delegate replied simply that the college would be in Fukuoka.

Mr. Ozaki Yukio said that he understood that the distribution of the Chinese Indemnity was not yet settled, and he wished to know whether, under the circumstances, the uncertain amount coming to Japan could be properly included in next year's Budget.

He further inquired why the Government seemed to regard Chinese bonds as better security than Japanese bonds, and why the selling rate in London namely, 80 *yen* for a 100-*yen* bond—had been taken instead of the rate in Japan. Finally, he asked why, on this occasion, the Government had disregarded its often declared obligation of being guided by the terms of the law in compiling the Budget.

These questions did not elicit any detailed reply, according to our report.

This unprofitable process of questioning continued for some time, and the House finally passed to consider a Government Bill providing that funds for railway construction should be obtained from sources other than the sale of bonds. The Bill was handed to a special committee without any questions.

The next Bill was a Government measure for removing all restrictions upon emigration to China and Korea. This, too, was entrusted to a special Committee, as was also a Bill for amending the Registration Law in the sense of a slight increase in certain registration rates.

The House rose at 3.30 p.m.

THE STATE'S NEW ENTERPRISES.

There is a prospect of much discussion about the projected steel works at Kure. The record of the Wakamatsu Iron Foundry has made people timid. Originally the Foundry was set down in the estimates at a total cost of less than five million *yen*, but the expenditures ultimately aggregated nearly twenty millions. Will not the Kure steel factory show a similar result? That is one source of anxiety. Another is that after a large sum has been sunk, the possibility of manufacturing satisfactory plates is problematical. The *Kokumin Shinbun* seems to entertain both these apprehensions. It notes that although the Kure works are estimated to cost only 6,340,000 *yen*, they are just as likely to cost three or four times as much, and that, whatever they cost, the steel plates they turn out will not do for ship-building.

It appears to us that such views should be deprecated. The Government certainly made an egregiously erroneous calculation as to the outlay required for the Wakamatsu Foundry, but some part of the additional expense was due to enlargement of the original scheme, and, at any rate, the experience gained on that occasion is likely not to be repeated, but will serve rather to guarantee the country against similar blunders in the case of Kure. After all, Japan has to ask herself two questions: is it necessary that she should be self-supplying in these matters, and has the time come to make the attempt. If both queries are answered in the affirmative then the timidity shown by the *Kokumin Shinbun* and others is misplaced. The Wakamatsu Foundry is not likely to prove a paying concern from a purely financial point of view. What then? Was it started on the supposition that it would be a source of pecuniary gain to the State, or was it started with the idea that, though involving heavy outlays, its national importance justified them? The two things must be kept separate—purely economical considerations and the exigencies of the State. The future we anticipate for Wakamatsu is that it will ultimately pass into the hands of some private firm at a price which will render its profitable working possible. The national exchequer will have suffered but the national organization will have gained. The same argument applies to the projected Kure

Factory. Japan ought to have these things if she can afford them.

Again a project for the construction of barracks in Formosa has been introduced in the Budget. The estimated cost is 2,400,000 *yen*, spread over a term of 5 years. The House of Representatives rejected this item last year, but there is no second opinion as to the absolute necessity for such a work.

The third of the new enterprises is the building of a medical college in Fukuoka (Chikuzen) at an expense of 1,910,000 *yen*, the work to be extended over 8 years. About this there are many differences of opinion. First, there is local jealousy. If a new medical college is to be built, Kumamoto wants to have it and so does Nagasaki, while Sendai says that it does not object so long as an industrial and commercial college is given to it by way of restoring the balance of strength. At the same time, people who take no part in local interests, object to this establishment of an independent college away off in Kiushiu, and declare that such a step would be a complete departure from the educational programme hitherto pursued. If would be better, these objectors say, to spend the money upon perfecting the organization of the present universities in Tokyo and Kyoto.

The fourth project is to establish the "Third Commercial College" in Nagasaki. This involves an outlay of 360,000 *yen*, and is to be carried out in three years.

The fifth project is to give to Nagoya the "Fourth Industrial College" at an expense of 408,000 *yen*, the money to be spent in three years. This and the preceding project seem to be generally approved.

The project for extending the railway so as to bring the systems of land and sea communication into direct connexion at Yokohama and Kobe, does not provoke any opposition. It was Count Inouye that originally urged the necessity for this measure. The cost in Kobe's case is 1,200,000 *yen*, spread over 3 years. For Yokohama the immediate expense is 48,000 *yen* for the purchase of land.

LOOK AT HOME.

Englishmen have never resented Holland's sympathy with the Boers. They find it a perfectly natural sentiment. Indeed, we should all be very much surprised if the Dutch did not show themselves anxious to assist their brave kith and kin in South Africa, and ready to say hard things of the big Power against which they are struggling. In connexion with this "A Naval Officer from China" writes to *The Times*:—

Is it not time that England took some steps to square herself with Holland? English people have forgotten that for the last 30 years the Dutch have been trying to deprive the Achinese of Sumatra of their independence, and Holland simply owes her present position there to England having stopped the exportation of arms and ammunition from the Straits Settlements. Now, if we follow the lead of Holland, bring home the Sultan of Acheen in an English man-of-war, assist them to carry on their war of independence from London, and supply them with arms and our sympathy, in less than six months the Dutch will require every man they have, as well as their allies the Boers, to hold the island. Mr. Kruger and Mr. Leyds, having been so successful, should assist them in their plan of campaign.

All that sound plausible, but surely it would be wanton unfriendliness on England's part to act as "A Naval Officer" suggests? The Achinese are nothing to us, whereas the Boers are bone of the Dutchmen's bones and flesh of their flesh.

MR. TANAKA SHOZO.

Mr. Tanaka Shozo's attempt to present a petition to the Emperor caused some disturbance, chiefly owing to the fact that the sergeant of the cavalry escort, wheeling his horse too suddenly in the direction of the petitioner, threw the animal down and thus added greatly to the commotion. Tanaka himself is said to have been quite collected, but those that have witnessed his demeanour in the House at moments of interest will find difficulty in crediting that report. He was allowed by the police to ride to the station in his own *jinrikisha*, and a separate room having been placed at his disposal, he was provided with luncheon. The magisterial examination took place subsequently. Mr. Tanaka explained simply that having exhausted every ordinary means of obtaining redress for the sufferers by the Ashiwo trouble, he had concluded that no resource remained except a direct petition to the Sovereign. The investigation concluded at half-past three, and Mr. Tanaka was then suffered to return home under his own recognisances to appear when summoned.

A discussion has arisen as to whether the Public Procurator should proceed with the case. It is pointed out that the object of the law is to protect the Sovereign against rudeness of every description, but that Tanaka can not possibly be suspected of any discourteous or disloyal intention. Some are disposed to conclude that he was not in full possession of his reasoning faculties when he took such a step, but there does not appear to be valid ground for suspecting that he suffers from anything except a very excitable temper. For our own part, it seems to us that the law can not properly make any complete discrimination in Tanaka's favour. If the sincerity of a man's motives and his general integrity of character be admitted as justification for thrusting petitions into the Sovereign's hands as his Majesty passes through the streets, such a manoeuvre would become too common.

It has been decided that criminal proceedings shall not be taken against Mr. Tanaka Shozo, but that, inasmuch as the repetition of such conduct as his would be reprehensible, a law shall be enacted for dealing with any cases of the kind. The wisdom of the former decision is questionable. Existing laws are sufficiently clear on the subject, and ought to be applied without reserve, the Emperor's prerogative of pardon being employed in the last resort if the circumstances of the case seem to warrant special clemency.

Tokyo journals publish Mr. Tanaka's memorial to the Emperor. It is simply a repetition of his statements frequently made in the Diet as to the sufferings caused by the discharge of the poison from the Ashiwo Mine into the Watarase River. He claims that 138 districts have suffered from this cause, and that the land tax has been remitted in the case of 68, the resulting loss to the Treasury being from 170,000 to 180,000 *yen* annually. As to the total loss inflicted on the agricultural class, it is almost beyond computation. Lives also have been destroyed, and people are now dying from the effects of the poison. Mr. Tanaka disclaims all intention of attacking Mr. Furukawa, the owner of the mine, but he declares that his ten years of incessant agitation in the House of Representatives having failed to produce any tangible effect, he saw no hope except to appeal direct to the Sovereign.

MARQUIS ITO.

Rumour continues to be busy with Marquis Ito's trip to St. Petersburg. The newsmongers, when they last penned paragraphs and reports for Tokyo journals, did not know that Marquis Ito had already left the Russian capital. No importance is to be attached to their comments and inferences except as offering a clue to their own mood. They speak, among other things, of advice supposed to have been given by the Russian Minister of Finance to Marquis Ito to the effect that Japan would do well to go to France for a loan, and that, in doing so, she might count on Russia's assistance, and they represent Marquis Ito as replying that, according to his own individual view, that would be a wise course. Do these concoctors of tales really imagine that Marquis Ito's perspicacity is so defective? Do they really think that he would follow the pernicious example of Chinese statesmen by imparting a political complexion to his country's financial operations? If they do, they can scarcely be said to be well equipped for the role of intelligent onlookers.

Marquis Ito arrived in Berlin on the 7th instant, and was met at the station by Mr. and Mrs. Katsu Inouye and by various high German officials. The Marquis will spend some time in Berlin, proceed thence to Paris, and finally cross to England. It is expected that he will return to Japan about the beginning of March. He and the members of his party are reported to be in excellent health.

Marquis Ito has reached Berlin and had an interview with the German Minister of Foreign Affairs. There was to be an evening party at the Japanese Legation on the 9th to enable the Marquis to meet the leaders of Berlin Society.

THE JAPANESE IN AUSTRALIA.

In commenting upon the attitude of the Australians towards the question of Asiatic immigration, the *Japan Times* quotes the following statement made by Mr. Deakin, Attorney General:—

"I say that the Japanese require to be absolutely excluded. I contend that the Japanese require to be excluded because of their high abilities. I quite agree with the honourable member for Moreton that the Japanese are most dangerous, because they most nearly approach us, and would, therefore, be our most formidable competitors. It is not the bad qualities, but the good qualities of these alien races that make them dangerous to us. It is their inexhaustible energy, the power of applying themselves to new tasks, their endurance, and low standard of living that make them such competitors."

That is certainly very interesting. Suppose that the Japanese were to adopt a similar line and were to say:—"We contend that Europeans and Americans required to be absolutely excluded. We contend that they require to be excluded because of their high abilities. It is not the bad qualities but the good qualities of these alien races that make them dangerous to us. It is their inexhaustible energy, their power of applying themselves to new tasks, their endurance, their command of cheap capital, their experience so much superior to ours, the credit they enjoy abroad, their masterfulness, the support they receive from their Governments—these are the things that make them such formidable competitors." Suppose that the Japanese were to say these things at the expiration of the term for which the present treaties run, and were to follow up the pronouncement by turning us all out, bag and baggage, could we question the logic of their reasoning

without impugning that of the Australians? In our opinion it is not the desire of the Australians to discriminate specially against the Japanese. We have not before us at present the debate from which the above extract from Mr. Deakin's speech is taken by our Tokyo contemporary, but it seems to us plain that the Attorney-General was combatting the very sentiment which the *Japan Times* believes to be conspicuous by its absence in Australia, namely the sentiment that there should be discrimination, not against Japanese, but in their favour as compared with other Asiatics. People in Australia, or at any rate many people, feel that a general rule applicable to all Asiatics is not fair to the Japanese who have qualified for very different treatment. The Attorney General—who ought, we should think, to encourage and approve that feeling—applies himself to condemn it, and for that purpose takes the cowardly ground that the Japanese have too many high qualities to be admitted to free competition. When a section of the Japanese people took a similar line against the unrestricted admission of foreigners to this country a few years ago, some very severe things were said of them. They were called poltroons, and were told that their unfitness for competition and the hopelessness of their attempts to cut a great figure in the world were fully proved by their craven conservatism. May they not now reply *de te fabula narratur*.

THE BUDGET.

The following is a precis of the Budget submitted to the House of Representatives on the 10th instant:—

	Yen.
I.—Total Ordinary Revenue.....	224,755,826
Taxes	153,430,541
1. Land tax.....	46,845,971
2. Sake tax	63,805,207
3. Customs duty	17,045,611
4. Other taxes.....	25,733,752
Stamps	14,304,951
Public Domain	59,775,764
1. Post and Telegraphs.....	25,856,730
2. Tobacco Leaf Monopoly	11,717,579
3. Railways.....	7,786,022
4. Other items.....	5,415,433
Miscellaneous	6,244,570
II.—Extraordinary Revenue.....	53,596,616
Sale of 4 per cent. Chinese Bonds ..	38,059,200
Chinese Indemnity of 1895	8,065,856
Miscellaneous	7,471,560
I. and II.—Total Revenue.....	278,352,442
I.—Ordinary Expenditure	177,641,412
Civil List	3,000,000
Foreign Department	2,284,201
Home Department.....	10,604,286
Financial Department	61,788,044
1. Public Debt	43,215,300
Interest, etc.....	31,464,910
Sinking fund	11,750,390
2. Other items.....	18,572,744
Army Department	38,481,709
Navy Department.....	21,388,546
Justice Department.....	10,950,815
Educational Department	4,855,041
Agriculture and Commerce Department ..	3,008,306
Communications Department	21,190,460
II.—Extraordinary Expenditure	98,109,782
Chinese Affairs	2,500,000
Restoration of Naval Maintenance ..	38,059,196
Fund, &c.....	13,619,798
Railway Construction and Telephone ..	43,930,788
Construction	
NOTE.—This amount should be defrayed by loan, but this year it is taken from ordinary revenue.	
Defence Works, Rivers and Harbours ..	
and other Public Works, Navigation ..	
subsidies, &c.	
I. and II.—Total Expenditure	275,751,194
Difference of Revenue and Expenditure in surplus.....	2,601,248

FORMOSA.

Baron Kodama reached Shimonoseki on his way back from Formosa on the 8th instant. From conversation held with him by a representative of the *Asahi Shimbun* it appears that he thinks the time has come to devote special attention to the development of Formosa's resources. Hitherto official attention has been engrossed mainly with the task of restoring order. It can not be said that complete success has been attained, or that no more outbreaks need be apprehended, but, on the whole, the island is fairly peaceful and its administrators may now think of other matters. Sugar refining seems to present itself to the Governor-General as the most promising source of wealth. He speaks of establishing a bureau for that purpose and carrying on the work vigorously.

It appears to us that there is a tendency to treat Formosa as Hokkaido was treated in former years. Good results were certainly obtained in the northern island, but at immense cost and though no other plan was possible under the circumstances of the time, the public would certainly regard the Formosan outlook with more confidence were officialdom less prominent. If the business of sugar-refining promises to be so profitable, can not private enterprise be trusted to undertake it? The Governor-General and Dr. Goto have access to sources of information which invest their judgment with special value, but we venture to hope that Formosa is not to furnish a spectacle such as Yezo furnished in 1880.

Lieut.-General Baron Kodama, Governor-General of Formosa, is expected to arrive at Shimbashi at 11 a.m. on Wednesday (to-day). While in Kobe, the General is reported to have said that he will remain in Tokyo until about April next and that the railway between Wanri and Shinyeisho will be opened for traffic on Dec. 15th. He added that the recent rising of insurgents in southern Formosa was due to bad crops.

THE JINRIKISHA COOLIE IN HONGKONG.

Hongkong is suffering so severely from the difficulty of procuring and retaining men in the capacity of *jinrikisha*-drawers and chair-bearers, that a committee was recently appointed by the Governor to inquire into the matter. The committee recommended registration and the enactment of a law making it penal for a coolie to ply without registration or an employer to ride in an unregistered vehicle. Each applicant for registration is to be photographed, and it is hoped that the police will thus be able to weed out evil characters.

Evidently the same cause of trouble is operative in Hongkong as in Japan: a public *jinrikisha* earns so much that men become discontented in private employ. The committee found that in one case two *jinrikisha*-men earned between them from 60 to 80 dollars a month. It is proposed, therefore, to fix a scale of charges; at a rate of two, three and five *sen* for five, ten, and fifteen minutes, respectively, together with a schedule of distance fares. The Hongkong *Daily Press* speaks of the possibility of a general strike of *jinrikisha* and chair coolies, which event would place the colony in an ugly position.

It is understood that various brewery companies such as the Asahi, Ebiso, Sapporo, etc., will bring a petition before the Diet asking for a diminution in the tax on beer, which came into force on the 1st of October.

DEATH OF MR. KIMURA.

The death is announced of Mr. Kimura Kaishi, who was Governor of the Navy under the Tokugawa Government. Mr. Kimura was a very great man in his time. It was he that took Mr. Fukuzawa Yukichi to America as his servant, at the earnest request of the latter. He published, some years ago, a "History of Thirty Years" for which the late Mr. Fukuzawa wrote a preface. Mr. Kimura commanded the *Kanrin Maru*, which escorted the first Japanese embassy to America, and Mr. Katsu Awa, afterwards Count Katsu, was second in command. Mr. Kimura died on the 9th instant at the age of 72.

FIRES IN TOKYO AND ELSEWHERE.

At 10 p.m. on the 6th instant, during a strong wind, fire broke out in the German Language School (Doitsu Kiyokai-gakko) in Nishiohawa-machi, Tokyo, and the whole school, as well as the godown containing books, were reduced to ruins. Several adjoining houses were pulled down to prevent the flames from spreading, but the wind rendered that attempt abortive, and the conflagration could not be controlled for an hour and a half, by which time many houses had been destroyed. The school was insured with the Tokyo Fire Insurance Company.

The recent fire at Matsuyama in Iyo is said to have caused great distress, most of the persons burned out having been in the humblest circumstances.

Fires are pretty general now-a-days. Collating the telegrams from various places reported in the vernacular press on Sunday we may mention that an outbreak occurred in Fuse-mura, Chiba prefecture, resulting in the destruction of 237 houses; that a shed in the compound of the Saseho Admiralty was burnt on the 6th; that 50 houses were reduced to ashes in Awayamashiku, Ebaraki prefecture, on the 7th; that a forest fire occurred on the Imperial estates at Amishiro, Shizuoka prefecture, on the 5th with the result that about 50 *cho* were turned into a desert; and that fire destroyed 30 houses in Odawaramura, Fukushima prefecture.

Fire broke out on the evening of Dec. 8th about 10 o'clock in the house occupied by Mr. E. da Silva, No. 23 Bluff. Two minutes with buckets put out the incipient blaze and the damage was slight. The cause appears to have been an overheated stove-pipe, and Mr. Morgin, Satsumacho Superintendent, remarks that the agent of whatever insurance company may be interested in the building would do well to inspect the house. If the stove-pipe is left as it is, he says, another fire may be expected ere long, for the pipe almost touches the wood surrounding it.

The Emperor has presented the sum of yen 250 to the sufferers from the recent fire at Natori in Ehime prefecture.

Shortly before 6 a.m. on Thursday a fire occurred in a shed at No. 137, Ogimachi, Yokohama, owned by one Tsukada Hyosaku. The shed and four adjoining houses were destroyed. The fire originated among live ashes left in the barn.

Intelligence from Kobe, supplementing the *Japan Mail's* private telegram, says that fire broke out in the Kyosuishu, a match factory at Matsubara, Hyogo, on the morning of Dec. 11th and the whole of the premises were destroyed together with properties contained therein. Three female operatives were burnt to death and several others received injuries. The cause of the disaster is said to be due to friction of match boxes. The destroyed factory was a large concern employing over 300 operatives, men and women.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

Intelligence from Nagasaki is to the effect that on the night of the 6th instant a party of 10 French marines came into collision with about 15 Japanese, and for a moment the fracas threatened to assume serious dimensions. Happily order was restored before anything grave had occurred. Nagasaki has been earning a most unenviable reputation of late.

This Company has closed its doors, owing to continued difficulty in disposing of its cotton yarns. It is a small affair with a capital of only 100,000 yen. There is talk of its rehabilitation.

The celebrated actor Onoye Kikugoro, who ranks next to Danjuro on the Japanese stage and has for many years delighted audiences in all the great cities, has had a stroke of paralysis and will never be able to act again. Kikugoro was a very free liver, and his love of *sake* seems to have accentuated the strain of his professional duties.

The retiring Chinese Representative, Mr. Li, and his successor, Mr. Tsai, were received in audience by the Emperor on the 7th instant, the former to say farewell and the latter to present his credentials.

A curious point has been raised in the correspondence columns of a local contemporary. "Shank's Mare" having written to complain that, by keeping the left of the road, he nearly collided with a *betto* who was leading a horse towards him on the same side, and that a policeman, on being appealed to, decided in favour of the *betto*, "Jason" replies to the effect that the *betto* was right, for the rule is that persons meeting a led horse must pass on the side of the man leading it. "Shank's Mare" declines to accept that correction, his contention being that the rule in Japan is "all traffic to the left." Has it occurred to "Shank's Mare" or to "Jason" that a Japanese *betto* or carter walks, in the great majority of cases, on the off-side of the animal he is leading or driving, in other words, on the right side? Consequently, if the *betto* or driver desires to keep the traffic on his own side, he must bear to the left. It would seem, then, that "Shank's Mare" is right whether he bases his case on the "traffic-left" rule of the road, or on the "led-animal" rule as interpreted by "Jason."

Tokyo newspapers report that the efforts of an Italian commissioner to induce the Japanese to send articles to the exhibition of art furniture which is to take place in Rome next year, have not been successful. The cause of failure is said to be a proposal that articles prepared in Japan should be inspected by the commissioner before leaving this country, and should be accepted or rejected according to his verdict. Naturally Japanese art-artizans are unwilling to take the risk of appealing to such a very small public. Indeed it is scarcely comprehensible that such a restriction should be imposed, for its deterrent effects must be quite obvious.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Komai Jukaku, President of the Tokyo Commercial School, which took place at his residence in Tokyo on the night of the 8th instant. Mr. Komai had long been a sufferer from asthma, but the malady which finally proved fatal was inflammation of the lungs.

A collision occurred on the 9th instant at 9 a.m. between a German steamer—the

transliterated name is "Bamberg"—and a Japanese sailing vessel, the *Ohama Maru*, of 40 tons burden. The latter was sunk, but her crew were rescued by a steam launch from the shore. The *Asahi Shimbun* alleges that the German steamer continued her voyage without any attempt to save life.

His Excellency the Belgian Minister, who leaves for Europe in a few days, will be received in farewell audience by the Emperor on the 13th instant, and will subsequently have the honour of luncheon with His Majesty. We are glad to be able to say that Baron d'Anethan is going on leave only, and that his return to Japan, accompanied by Baroness d'Anethan, may be expected in a few months.

Mr. George De Man has arrived to serve as Secretary of the Belgian Legation; Mr. Mechlenburg, as Student Interpreter at the German Legation, and Lieut.-Commander Charles C. Marsh as Naval Attaché at the United States Legation.

It is well suggested that the introduction of automatic telephone exchanges will probably cause an appreciable reduction of bad language. A telephone is a terrible incentive to ill-temper. The sender of a message and the operator alike lose their personality for the moment, and becoming to each other mere voices, are relieved from the restraints which the visible presence of a *vis-à-vis* unconsciously imposes. Women are much quicker than men in the capacity of telephone operators and therefore furnish correspondingly small ground for vituperation; but even were they less nimble-willed and obliging, the thought of their sex would contribute to make things work smoothly. If now the telephone exchange can be placed in complete charge of a mere machine, there will really be nothing to swear at, and as *The Electrical Review* justly remarks, public morality will be improved.

BRITISH SQUADRON IN HARBOUR.

There are now at the Yokohama anchorage three of the finest ships that the British Navy can boast of. They consist of two first-class battleships and one first-class cruiser. The *Albion*, (which carries the flag of Rear-Admiral Harry T. Grenfell, C.M.G.) and the *Ocean* are sister ships, designed to fight in the battle-line and, with the exception, perhaps, of the newest Japanese vessels, are the most powerful of their kind in the world. Each carries four 12-in. guns, two fore and two aft, with twelve 6-in. pieces on spigons fore and aft and on the broadside. Against this the Japanese ships have the same armament with two additional 6-in. guns, and seem to have at the same time better armour protection for their gun positions. Yet the *Albion* and *Ocean* are fine fighting ships, though the former looked somewhat disreputable as she came in, with black funnels and dirty white on her water line. The *Argonaut* is of quite a different type. She belongs to the *Diadem* class which, as many think, is a distinct improvement upon the *Powerfuls*. This style of ship has a very high freeboard with a low poop and instead of the one 9.2-in. gun carried forward and aft by the earlier cruisers, has four 6-in. quick firers so placed, her complete main battery being thus sixteen pieces of that calibre. Of course, like the ships of her class the *Argonaut* is practically unprotected against heavy gun-fire, but, though comparisons may be odious, it is not out of place to state that in the *Rossia*, a ship of similar type, gun protection has been equally ignored.

THE BOOKSHELF.

"Catalogue of the Morse Collection of Japan Pottery"; by EDWARD S. MORSE, Keeper of the Japanese Pottery.

BOSTON is fortunate in being the place of residence of many lovers of art whose public spirit induces them to make large contributions to the furnishing and support of a museum, which has thus become one of the richest in the world so far as Oriental works of art are concerned. The museum possesses Mr. E. Fenollosa's incomparable collection of Japanese pictures and prints and also Mr. E. Morse's collection of Japanese porcelain and pottery. It is of this latter that a magnificent catalogue has now been published by Mr. Morse himself under the auspices of the museum. Several of the finest specimens in the collection were presented by Dr. Bigelow, who has also enriched the museum with a grand series of Japanese lacquers and miscellaneous objects. Further, unless we are wrongly informed, the publication of this catalogue, a most costly undertaking, owes much to Dr. Bigelow's munificence, though his name is not referred to in that sense by Mr. Morse, for reasons which those acquainted with Dr. Bigelow's dislike of ostentation in every form will readily appreciate.

The catalogue is a work of monumental industry. It contains no less than 1,545 potters' marks, from which fact alone the nature of Mr. Morse's labours may be conceived. It is safe to say that no ceramic ware of Japan has failed to receive minute study from him. Even the commonest pottery does not escape notice, and the wares dear to the *chujin* though almost incomprehensible to persons of ordinary intelligence and normal tastes, are not only abundantly represented in the collection, but also honoured with a degree of attention which the enthusiastic author's thoroughness, rather than their own merit, has secured for them. There are 68 photogravure plates. None of them is coloured, a fact which certainly constitutes a drawback. On the other hand, the photographer has done his work so admirably that a very clear idea of the wares represented is conveyed in the majority of cases. With this catalogue in his hands a collector can be almost certain of identifying any ware deserving of notice, and of deciphering its marks. We can not but express surprise and admiration that a man living in Boston and having spent only a brief period in Japan, should have succeeded in amassing such a quantity of accurate information as Mr. Morse has embodied in this work. Of course in dealing with a subject so extensive as that of Japanese pottery, where, if non-artistic wares be included as well as artistic, the range of varieties is wearisomely large, it is inevitable that some debateable statements should be made. Mr. Morse is well aware of this. In his "Final Notes" he says:—"This catalogue is the result of continuous labour for 20 years. No pains have been spared to secure accuracy, yet with the last page I can only express regret that I can not re-write the whole work. Errors in attribution in the interpretation of signatures and in the estimates of age must inevitably exist, and the frankest criticism is solicited." Such a statement disarms all desire to criticise. But in truth there are few if any persons in the world competent to sit in judgment on Mr. Morse's work. We could wish, for our own part, that Mr. Ninagawa Noritane had been less *en evidence*, for those that had an opportunity of sitting long at Mr. Ninagawa's feet, did not permanently preserve their reverence

for his infallibility, and Mr. Morse's opinions seem to us much more accurate and weighty. But that is a small matter. It scarcely constitutes a blemish. The volume takes its place at once as a text book, and will always remain so. Between it and anything previously written the interval is enormous. It will not serve to convey to the general reader a clear idea of the history of the ceramic arts' development in Japan, but to collectors it will be of the greatest possible assistance. We are not aware whether any copies have been sent to Japan for sale, but whether they have or not we recommend all genuine lovers of Japanese pottery and porcelain to provide themselves with the volume as quickly as possible.

SAISHI.

The word I translate here as "worship," is expressed by the Chinese character 祭, used for the Japanese word "Matsuri." According to Williams this character is composed of the Radical "Shi" "to declare," with the contracted characters "Shu" "hand" and "Niku" "flesh," and means "sacrifice," and the character 祀 also read "Matsuri," "to sacrifice to the departed." The paper I now present to you, is a further translation from the Political Economy of Dazai Jun, who lived 220 years ago.

Worship is the worshipping of outside Gods 外神 and Ancestors 先祖ヲ祭ル. It is written in the Saden that the most important factors of a country are its Worship 祀 and Fighting Men 戎. If there are Gods 祀 there must be worship, and if there are fighting men there must be soldiers. These two are of the utmost importance to a country.

The Emperor worships Heaven, and Earth, the famous Mountains and Rivers of the earth and the Gods of the Soil and Harvest. Princes worship the Gods of the Soil and Harvest, and the famous Rivers and Mountains of the Country. Great Men worship the five "Shi" 祀 (Gods).

The Gods 神 of the land are the Sha 社. The Gods of the Harvest 祀 are those 神 of the five cereals. The five Shi 祀 are the Gods of the House 戸, of the Furnace 竈, of the Gate 門, of the Roads 行, and of the Inner Court of the House 中庭.

Even the Emperor must worship reverently; how much more so the Princes and those below them.

All acts in Heaven and Earth are either those of man or of the Gods. Man's work is done by his own strength, but its success or non-success depends upon the help of the Gods. For instance, after the farmer has put forth his best strength in cultivating, whether the grain will ripen, whether the year will be fertile, lies with heaven to do as it pleases. It is because of this that the Former Kings considered the worship of the Gods of the greatest importance.

During the year many acts of worship are offered, prayers to repay the kindness of the Gods and prayers for the Country and for the ease of the People. Though our country is called the country of the Gods, Ceremonial Worship has been very much neglected. Foremost, no Shrines have been erected to the Gods of the Soil and Harvest.

In the Middle Kingdom the Sha, or shrine, of the Emperor is called the Great Shrine (Dai Sha) and that of the Princes, the Shrine of the Country. The Emperor and Princes must themselves pay worship.

Everywhere in small villages of even 25 houses Sha are built, where the villagers worship twice a year, on the day of the Shrine (Shanichi), once in the middle of spring and once in the middle of autumn. The Shrine Day is one of good fortune, standing near to or after the spring and autumn equinoxes.

The soil produces all things and nourishes mankind, and in consequence of this are our people now happily alive. Of the five powers 五行

the Good 德 of the soil is the widest reaching, and to repay this good the Gods of the Soil are worshipped in some countries, but not in Japan. This is a mistake. In China travellers worship the Sodo 土道 on leaving the gate; So is the God of the Roads. On the departure of troops the Gods of War and Horses are worshipped. The God of War is called Shiyu (after a rebel 2637 B.C.). The God of Horses is the star called Tenshi (Heavenly Horses).

These acts of worship are most important to man. In addition to the above there are other less important Gods. Reverence to the Gods and their worship is practised much more than in our own country.

In Japan the Emperor and the Princes do not personally conduct worship. Priests and Priestesses are deputed to act for them; they do not purify themselves; this is very irreverent. All ceremonies and matters relating to prayers and supplications are deputed to Bozu, Kannushi, Kannagi and Yamabushi, those in power never officiating. In worshipping Gods they ought to purify themselves, wash the hair and bathe, change the clothing and stop all impurity. Unless true reverence is practised the Gods will not receive the worship. This is what is known as the reverence of Jozai. "Jozai" means acting reverently, as if in the actual presence of the Gods.

The Kami are Heaven, Earth, Mountains, Rivers, Soil, Grain, and the five Ki 祀. The Shin 神 of heaven, and Shi 祀 of earth, distinguish between heaven and earth, but Kami is the common name.

The spiritual soul 神靈 of the dead is called Ki 鬼 and this when joined together with Shin 神 makes the word soul Kishin 鬼神.

In worshipping Kishin the Ceremonial Law must be observed very carefully so as to distinguish which Kishin ought to be worshipped and which not. Those worthy of worship are the ones chosen by the Sages.

The Emperor (Tenshi), being the Lord of the Earth, worships all the Kishin of the earth, which have been chosen for worship, and these are called Shiten 祀典 (Lawful Worship). The Princes and those lower worship only the Kishin specified by the Emperor. These are called Meshi 命祀 (Specified Gods). None but the Meshi ought to be worshipped by the people.

In some small places people have merit and virtue, and become beloved. Then when permission is granted by the Government, a shrine may be erected and their Reiki 靈鬼 (soul) worshipped. This is one of the Meshi.

Other Kishin are worshipped without reason; this is called Inshi 淫祀 (irregular worship). The Record of Ceremonies states that there is no good fortune in Inshi. People are so stupid they worship anything the least wonderful. Sometimes the Government steps in, breaks the shrine, and prohibits the worship of irregular gods. This is one of the duties of a Government. In the Kara dynasty Tenjinkatsu prohibited Inshi and destroyed over 300 shrines. This was called Yeiu (Great Deed). From ancient times in Japan Inshi have never been prohibited; therefore the people, as a matter of course, the Samurai Princes and those above them have unknowingly worshipped countless unmeaning Gods. There are the Hachiman and Ise shrines which are worshipped by the Emperor, but which ought not to be worshipped by the Daimyo and those of lower rank, but the people worship these in impure houses and so defile honourable Gods. Kasuga is the ancestral God of the Fujiwara family, and unless a person is a Fujiwara he ought not to worship him. Tenmangu is the God of the Kanshojo, and unless one is a Sugawara one ought not to worship him. Worship of this kind is all Inshi or Impure. Impure Worship is defilement to a God. Koshi says:—"It is base flattery to worship a soul which is not one's own ancestor." He said this because Kison worshipped Mount Tai, and Koshi reviled him for thus worshipping a strange God. There is no good fortune in worshipping Inshi. No good comes from it. If a God is defiled it is but natural to expect punishment and if it does not come immediately it will indeed be fortunate for

the offender. Foxes are worshipped as Inari (the meaning of the two characters used in writing this word are "Ine" "growing rice" and "Ni" of "nimotsu" which means to carry). Snake are worshipped as Ugakami. These of all the false Gods are the most foolish. Man is the soul of all things; of all things there is nothing nobler than man, but the ennobling of foxes and reverencing of snakes is just the same as a prince of men honouring his slaves. It is a reversal of the right order of things.

In China the star Hakkoto is worshipped, but the Emperor does not think it right for the lower classes to worship it, and they are prohibited from so doing, and also from worshipping false Gods generally; those who disobey are punished. This law has been in force through different dynasties. To prevent people from worshipping false Gods is most excellent government. In modern times it is said that Giko of Mito prohibited false Gods in his province and destroyed many shrines. He may therefore be called a famous man with a knowledge of Government.

All Gods have rank. The Tentei (Emperor of Heaven) of course is the highest of all. The Sun, Moon and Stars are all Gods of heaven and are above rank. All Gods of the earth come below the Tenshi (Emperor) and their rank can therefore be classified.

It is said in The Law of the Former Kings that the five Peaks ranked the same as the three Dukes 公, and the four Rivers as the several Princes 侯. The five Peaks were Totai, Nanko, Seikua, Hakkoku and Chusu. These are the five most noble mountains of the earth and ranked with the three Dukes. The four Rivers are Ko, Ka, Wai, and Sai. Of rivers these are the four most noble, and ranked with the different princes. The Ko (Princes) were one rank below the Ko (Dukes). It can thus be seen that in addition to the five Peaks and four Rivers there were no Gods equal to the three Dukes and several Princes. Thus rank is no light thing.

Even in Japan in former times scarcely any shrines were given over the third rank by the Emperor, because of the importance of rank. In these days, however, there are such a number of small shrines and Inari of the first rank, that these low class Gods cannot be counted. During the Dynasties of Shirakawa and Yoshida many ranks were given to the priests and priestesses; therefore one seldom sees a shrine but it has the first rank. This is a great shame and a departure from the old law of Japan. Even though it may not be a false God it is not right that it should have more than the third rank. Much more should the first rank not be given to foxes and snakes which are worshipped. In the ancient rites of Japan it was very seldom that of the three Dukes one was advanced during life to the first rank. But now all kinds of low Gods are ranked as first, so for really noble Gods what rank is there they may not go to? This happens because none consider the ancient rites. This is truly degradation of rank.

The Tenshi and Princes worship and pray for a good year for the people, and to drive away calamity. Should it not rain for some time there is a prayer for rain, if too much rain then they pray for it to cease. At the present time the heaviest affliction of the eastern capital is fire. Drought and high wind cause fires. Frequently worship is performed for rain to fall and wind to cease, and thus avert this calamity. It cannot be said that this is without result.

The Sages used to reverence the Gods of earth and heaven, and pray for the good fortune of the country and people, and to drive away calamity. To the ordinary mind this may appear as foolishness. But after man has exerted all his strength there is nothing left but to beseech the Gods of heaven and earth. Gods are wise and honest, and though worship may seem like childish play the Gods are touched and respond. This is a difficult thing to understand about the Kishin.

To fear Heaven and grieve for man is a prince's part. It is too difficult a thing for the ordinary student to understand. In all worship there must be a head. All important worship the Emperor or Princes must perform for themselves. At these times the Emperor or Princes are the

heads. The inferior forms of worship may be entrusted to retainers and proxies. The person who acts for the lord is then the chief worshipper. Those in the service of Kishin (Spirits) are called (Fushiki) Priests and Priestesses, Kannagi are what are now known as Miko. When speaking of Fu and Shiku, the former is a woman and the latter a man. The Shiku is the present Negi and the word means Hafuri (Brinkley gives Hafuri as "An official of a Shinto Shrine"). Those ordinarily called Kannushi and Guji are the same as these. From the middle ages Bozu have existed.

These are at present called Bettsuto, 別當, by the vulgar. Bettsuto and Shiku are the same. Both are in the service of the spirits, but are not chiefs of worship. The uneducated are not aware of this. To think that the Chiefs of Worship are the same as the Bettsuto and Kannushi is to fall into error. Then again the Shinshu (written with the same Chinese characters as Kannushi) is the Spirit's true body, it is sometimes made of stone or wood. It is similar to the Ihai (rank tablet), but it is not the same thing. It is what the vulgar call Shintai (the Spirit's Body). In Japan Shu (Lords) of stone and wood are not made. The Nasa is made of paper, and it is the common custom of Japan to call this the Spirit's Body. This is the Shinshu. To call the Shiku by the word "Kannushi" is an error. Nearly all Shinrei (Spirit Souls) are placed in Byo, or Shi (Shrines). The meaning of "Byo" is "Mya," and of "Shi" "Yashiro," but really they are both the same.

In China the Shrines of the Five Peaks, and Four Rivers are called both "Byo," 廟, and "Shi," 祠.

The Shrines where the souls of Sages, Princes, Dutiful Retainers, Honest Samurais, True Women and Chaste Wives, etc., are worshipped are called "Shi." The two names are joined together and the shrines called "Shiyo."

To call the place of burial (Haka) "Byo" is a mistake made by the common people of this day.

The general habit of calling the Shi of the Kami by the word Sha 社 is an old error. Sha is the Sha of Shashoku (Gods of the land and grain). But to speak of the "Tsuchi no Kami" as "Sha" is quite correct.

In China a sacrifice always accompanies worship. Cattle are called "Tairo," sheep "Shoro," and swine "Dokoro." Cattle, sheep and swine are called the "Three Sacrifices." If 三牲 a sacrifice accompanies the act of worship it is called Matsuri, if no sacrifice then Sen 薦. (The meaning of Sen is rather obscure. "Pleading" I think, would be the right word). Sen and Matsuri are ancient terms. Though in Japan deer and hares are used for sacrifice, there are not many different forms of such worship. Birds and fish are generally used. In the shrines where Buddhist priests are in charge not even fish or birds are used, the offerings consist only of vegetables. It might properly be called "Sen" and not "Matsuri." This is where Japan and China differ. If this custom were changed now it could only result in harm. It is better to leave it and make no change.

In worshipping his ancestors the Emperor has seven Byo, the different princes each five, and the great men (Taifu) three. The Upper Retainers of the Emperor (Genshi) being of high rank and wealthy have each one shrine. The Byo is not a burial-place. It is where the Shinshu is placed. Of the Emperor's seven that of the original ancestor (Taiao) is in the middle with three shrines on the right and three on the left, all facing south. Those in the left are called Shobyō, 昭廟 (bright shrines) and those in the right "Bokubyō" 穆廟 (back shrines). They are known as the "Three Shō" and "Three Boku." The Shrine of the Taiao is worshipped perpetually. The other six are three generations from the living Emperor. At the seventh generation the Shrine is destroyed, and its Shinshu is put into a closed shrine on one side of the Shrine of the Taiao, with the other Shinshu which have ceased to be worshipped. Though the term "destroying" has been used this is not actually done. The eaves only are taken off and destroyed; fresh ones are made,

while the rest of the Shrine is only repaired, repainted and used over again. Beginning from the bottom the Shinshu are gradually moved up, the new one being placed in the lowest shrine. The Boku becomes the child of Shō, and the Shō the child of Boku. The shrines of father and son are arranged next to one another.

Though the several Dukes have each two Shrines, a Shō and a Boku, in addition to the Great Ancestor they worship four generations back, that is as far as the Great Grandfather. At the fifth the shrine is destroyed and the Shinshu is moved as above.

The Great Men have each three Shrines one Shō and one Boku, and worship two generations back as far as the Grandfather; then the shrine is destroyed and the Shinshu moved.

The Retainers worship at only one Shrine, their father's, which is called "Shobyō (name shrine). The Grandfather's shrine and those further back are not worshipped.

The rules of the Sobyō are as above.

O (Kings) have on their right what are called Gods of Grain and Soil. These stand on the right of the Palace (Chotei); on the left are the Sobyō.

The Emperor and Princes in all important Government matters must worship at the Sobyō. As nearly all the great government ceremonies are performed at the Sobyō, the Emperor and the several Dukes are often there.

Nearly all the ceremonies of the Sobyō are controlled by officials called Taishōhaku 大宗伯, and Daijō, 大常.

The burying ground of the Emperor is called the "Misasagi," of Dukes and those below it is called "Haka." Both "Misasagi" and "Haka" are situated from 5 to 10 ri from the city walls. These are guarded by many separate officials. The Emperor and Dukes do not frequently worship at them, as they do at the Sobyō.

The Misasagi and Haka have gardens. Near by are sleeping palaces built for the abode of the Shinrei of the former Kings and Dukes. Therefore sometimes they are called Sleeping Gardens, or Sleeping Burial Grounds, or by the people "Reiya." These are not Sobyō.

The monthly worshipping of the Sobyō is always done by the Emperor. Besides this there are the holidays or days of worship, one each season. For this purpose the middle months of the four seasons, namely, the second, fifth, eighth, and eleventh months are kept. There are also two Fete Days, one in the middle of Spring and one in the Autumn. These holidays are days of good fortune. Outside spirits are all worshipped at these times.

Days of Mourning are the days upon which people's ancestors and parents have died, one day in a year. They are called mourning days because nothing but mourning is done. To mourn is to have a sorrowful heart. On this day the dead ancestors and parents are thought about, and the heart becomes as at the time of their death; grief arises, all work is stopped, and one sorrows. Therefore days of mourning are kept as days of grief to the end of life. To mourn is the duty of a life-time. Therefore Mourning Days are different from the four ordinary worshipping seasons, and the worship on that day is different. As regards clothing: White (uncoloured) clothing, the clothing of sorrow, is worn. During these rites no music is used. The offerings do not differ from those presented on fetes for Good Fortune. The only difference is that instead of thoughts of Good Fortune there are thoughts of Sorrow.

In China from ancient times until the present, the Government has never abolished the worship of the Shrines. From the middle ages on, though Buddhism has become popular and Emperors' Kings, and Dukes have believed in it and honoured it, in time of mourning and worship, the teachings of the Sages have always been observed rather than that of the Buddhists. This also applied to the Samurai and great men. Even those believing in Buddhism only employed Buddhist priests to perform sacrifices and read the scriptures, without interfering with the household worship. In Japan, from the most ancient times, the Emperor has never had a Sobyō. It is

not clearly known what kind of Shaishi (God worship) was observed before the advent of Buddhism. Everything was dark and the country's history is not clear and there is no way of finding out what was done. After the advent of Buddhism it would appear that Buddhist worship was observed. With regard to burial, in ancient times all from the Emperor down were buried in distant places and not in the Buddhist temple grounds. From the Middle Ages on it has been the custom to bury the Emperor in the Buddhist temple grounds. When we come to warlike times much more have the teachings of the Sages of the Middle Kingdom been neglected. There has been no one to take interest in the ancient things of this country, therefore Buddhism only has been observed and the true rites of religion and mourning have been neglected. In the present highly civilized times there are many Confucian scholars amongst the *samurai*. There are not a few who read books, study writing, and observe filial and brotherly love. This is truly the light of the Toshiro, the kindness of God, shining on Akitoshiu (Japan) exceeding that of all former ages. Now, if the ceremony and worship of the Sobyo is carried out, everything is possible. It is a very sad thing that from the beginning of the Tokugawa Dynasty the law-givers have been conservative and entirely absorbed in government instead of giving this matter attention. This is only a continuation of decayed customs. At present the restrictions against Tenshukyo (Christianity) are very strict. All without distinction, high and low, must by law honour Buddhism, and thus think that only Buddhist rites for mourning and worship ought to be observed, and so they look upon the teachings of the Sages of the Middle Kingdom as one and the same with Christianity and therefore to be prohibited.

And this idea that everything ought to be left to Buddhism was acted upon. It was a mistake of the people. The prohibition of Christianity is for the best interests of the country. But how is it that the teachings of the Sages have been confounded with it? As shown above, the practice of Buddhism has been left to the individual, specially as it is the law of the present generation that all must worship at the local Buddhist temple. There is no harm in this.

The practice of leaving worship to Buddhist priests and only using Buddhist rites for the sake of convenience is all very well for the common people, and the unimportant. But *samurai*, great men, and of course Princes, etc., ought to build Sobyo, and Worshipping Halls, and to observe the worship of the four seasons. Instead of this, to leave the priests to practise Buddhism, and for themselves not to sacrifice, never to fast from flesh and wine, and in their houses not to have even the simplest form of worship must be called undutiful. It does not matter how magnificent the Buddhist rites are, if the child and grandson do not do the duty to the ancestor by worship in their own persons, the ancestors and parents cannot recognize it.

While the parents were alive the child's nourishment was not neglected even for one day. The dead do not need daily food and drink to nourish them, but it would not be a difficult thing to worship at their shrines once in each of the four seasons: to neglect this cannot be called dutiful.

According to the present common Buddhist custom, one year after death, and two years, seven, thirteen, seventeen, twenty-one, twenty-three, twenty-five, twenty-seven, thirty-three, fifty, and two hundred years after death there should be rites observed. Thus for many years there is no act of worship. After 100 years then only once every 100 years. This is really not strictly Buddhist law, but is taken from a work called *Kiunenhonki*. It is false to say that this work was written by Shotokutaiishi. It is a fictitious work of modern years. It is not necessary to believe what is written in it, as it is full of extravagant falsehoods.

But at present as a proof that one does not believe in Christianity it is the law of the country that Buddhism must be worshipped, therefore if not every year at least once in three or five years it is necessary to go to a Buddhist temple and worship or to send for Buddhist priests and have the

worship carried out in the house and thus fulfil the law of the land.

At present Kings, Dukes, and Great Men rent within the temple grounds their burying places. Priests act as guardians of the cemeteries and are repaid for such services by acts of worship. This custom must not be abandoned but if one really has the heart to mourn it would be better to worship once a year at home and not as the priests.

At present though there exists a Byo of the ancestors of the Gods (Shozo) 神祖 and those following, at Mount Koye in the Western Castle (where H.M.'s present Palace is) there is no worship performed, but according to popular custom seven and thirteen years after the first year (taisho) 大正 at the two temples of Toyozan and Zozoji every day 1,000 priests assembled and 1,000 parts of the Buddhist scriptures were read and thus in ten days 10,000 parts were read as worship. A Kuge was sent by the Emperor to be present at those times. In addition to the ten days reading of the Great Law there were two days of Meeting of the Law. This cost not only the country a large amount of money, but the several Dukes and Government officials who assisted had also to spend several thousands of gold. Three years after the death of Kenryo (the Tycoon), Bunryo died and then again in four years there was the death of Shobyu. Thus in less than ten years between the reigns of Hoyo and Shotoku there were three funerals, and therefore at these two temples of Toye and Zozo there were as many as three Buddhist ceremonies in a year. It was not possible to pay the expenses of such a number of Meetings of the Great Law from the resources of the country, as it would barely leave enough to pay for the country's needs, so at the beginning of the Kyoho a new law of the land was issued, and the reading was reduced from 100,000 to 1,000 parts, and the 1,000 priests were reduced to 200 or 300 and the reading of the Kyo thus limited to five or three days. The Emperor's messenger was also done away with, and the Great Law Meeting was reduced to a Small Law Meeting. In this way the expense to the country was reduced to 1/10. Then too the several Dukes and officials connected with the ceremony were saved the great cost to them in money and grain. This was a very good plan. But if the rites of the Sages and ceremonies of the Sobyo had been observed, even were the worship conducted once a month, the expenses could not exceed 1/10 of the present Buddhist one. No time would be wasted, and but for the third and seventh day of purification the worship would only occupy one day. How is it that these rites of the Sages are not observed? Is it needful to spend all this money on the Meetings of the Great Law?

But instead of this worshipping in the true form, Buddhist rites are observed, the chiefs of the people spend the important riches of the country on the former Emperor in the 5th and 7th year by collecting 1,000 priests and reading 10,000 parts of the Scriptures, and nothing more. The Dukes of a great country, and of course the rich and honourable people even, have 1,000 parts read for their Ancestors and parents at the Temples. As now the number read for the Government is reduced to 1,000, there is not much difference between it and the Dukes' act of worship. It can be said that it does not differ for high or low again with regard to Buddhism when it comes to the support of 1,000 or 10,000 priests, it is but finding food, drink and clothing for five or ten days. By doing this it is doing good. It is certainly not to give to a number of priests the trouble of reading 1,000 or 10,000 parts of scripture, the object is but to give them food. Then again the priests who receive this do not wish to do so for nothing, therefore they endeavour to repay their hosts by worshipping according to the rules of their different orders. The true meaning of Buddhism is to do good by nourishing the three Buddhist treasures. It is not the intention of the host to give trouble by asking the priest to read the scriptures. The present form of Buddhism tends to reduce the nourishment and to make the priests read 1,000 parts, and thus to cause trouble in the observance of the rites. This differs from the true intent of Buddhism. Again amongst a great crowd of priests,

there are many who are profligate without shame, and who are guilty of rude and irreverent conduct at the Law Meetings. What merit can there be in collecting a lot of these fellows to read the scriptures. It is just useless. But, as at present there is no worship at the Sobyo, and the prevailing fashion of Buddhist observances, without pleading for the Ancestors or parents is followed, rather than stop this it would be better to read 10,000 or 1,000 parts, and for Dukes and honourable men to have either at the Temple or their own houses, priests of good works assembled, and to establish great fast meetings and perform Buddhist ceremonies. In worshipping ancestors and parents, the Shinshu and Shinhai are used, the Shinshu being the dead person's true body, or shade image, and the Shinhai the tablet on which is written the whereabouts of the dead person's Shinrei (soul). Though both are made of wood, the meaning and law with regard to them is quite different. On the Shinshu the name of the dead is written, on the Shinhai is written the Shini (spiritual rank). The Shinhai is also called Shinhan (Spirit board). This is what is called the "Ihai" by people of to-day. The Taifu and those of higher rank having Sobyo (ancestral shrines) and Shido (worshipping halls) should erect Shinshu, those having no Shido ought only to erect Shinhai, and not Shinshu. The reason is that the Shinshu being the real body of the dead person it is the dwelling place of the soul, and there is usually some one guarding it, so that in the event of fire, floods or other catastrophes it can be moved to some other place; if to be carried away accidentally by flood or burnt by fire the crime of allowing this is just the same as injuring the body of a relation. The Shinhai only shows the rank, and is of no great importance to the soul and should it be accidentally burnt or swept away no crime of injuring the body of a relation has been committed.

In Veddo, where fire is specially dangerous, many of the *samurai* and Taifu live only as lodgers and even the rich cannot erect Shinshu.

Amongst the vulgar of to-day it is thought that the Shinshu and Ihai are one and the same thing. Even scholars through not thinking get the terms of Shu and Hai mixed.

As mentioned already Mourning Days are those upon which one day a year is kept in memory of relations who have died. The calling of the monthly recurrence of the day, the Mourning Day, by the populace, and the visiting of the temple to burn incense and of the burying ground to offer prayers is an error. In these days Kings, Dukes, Great Men and those below them neglect to worship on the Good Fetes of the Four Seasons and instead pray any month to the Ihai. This latter though no true ceremony ought not to be given up, otherwise it would result in losing touch with ancestors and parents, and possibly result in the ceasing of worship altogether. It is better therefore to continue it, as it is the beginning of the connection to prevent the forgetting of ancestors and parents. If the worship of the Ordinary Fetes of the Four Seasons is observed then the monthly visits to the burying ground and the burning of incense at the temple may be discontinued.

The presentation of tea and cakes and the offering of prayers on the 1st and 15th of the month is a custom of the Middle Kingdom. Though the worship at the burying ground is not an old custom it exists in China. From the To dynasty it has been the custom every year on the Seimei day to sweep the grave and worship with wine and flesh. Seimei is the third day of the third month. In Japan worship is performed on the Chugen. Chugen is the 15th day of the 7th month. It is a rite which originated in Buddhism and is known as Urabon. But customs differ in China and Japan. Though Seimei is the proper time to worship it is not necessarily wrong to worship on Chugen, and there is no reason why this latter should not be left as it is.

Though men differ in what they adopt or reject with regard to the above, thick is better than thin, and though there is no rule of the country about the matter, it is better to choose from the old ceremonies and follow that which is best.

R. J. K.

MARRIAGE OF DR. RITTER.

There took place on Sunday afternoon at the Swiss Consulate-General, No. 56 Bluff, the marriage of Dr. Paul Ritter, Swiss Consul-General, with Miss Louise Reidhaar, daughter of a prominent physician of Basle, and herself a most charming and accomplished lady. Miss Reidhaar arrived by the last German Mail, and has since been staying with Mr. and Mrs. P. Colomb at No. 10, Settlement. The civil ceremony had been performed on the previous day by Mr. Coates, German Consul-General, acting as local Registrar for Switzerland.

On Sunday the wedding party—Dr. Ritter and his bride, being accompanied by H.E. Count Arco Valley, Mrs. Colomb, Mrs. Pfister and Mr. Coates—arrived at the Consulate-General about 3 p.m. and the ceremony at once began, Mrs. Brendlé playing the wedding music while Mrs. Colomb attended the bride. The latter was beautifully dressed in white satin. The service was performed by Herr Pfarrer H. Haas, German Pastor, who made an appropriate speech. Mr. Coates also gave an address congratulating the community on this latest addition to their ranks. There were many handsome wedding gifts, of which perhaps the most noticeable were portraits of the Emperor and Empress of Japan, presented by their Majesties through H. E. Governor Sufu, in recognition of Dr. Ritter's public services as Doyen of the Consular Body in connection with the coming into operation of the revised treaties and of his long tenure of office in this country. Among those present were: His Excellency Governor and Mme Sufu; His Excellency Count d'Arco-Valley, German Minister; Mr. Coates, German-Consul-General; Admiral Mori; Mr. Bonilla, Spanish Consul; the Belgian Consul and Mrs. Bune; Mrs. Frigue, Mr. and Mrs. P. Colomb, Mrs. J. Colomb, Mr. and Mrs. Gielen, Mr. and Mrs. Pfister, Mr. Rinoiye, Mr. Otani, Mr. Yegi, Mr. Fujinami, Mr. Watanabe, President of the Chihō Saibansho; Mr. Kobayashi, Chief Procurator of the Court; Mr. and Mrs. Thiel of the German Legation; Mr. S. Boye and Mr. S. Specke of the German Consulate General Staff; Dr. Koch, Marquis and Marquise de Nembrini Gonzaga, Mr. and Mrs. A. Meier, Mr. and Mrs. Sulzer, Chevalier de Waepenaert, Mr. H. Abegg, Mr. Ehrhismann, Mr. Bosshart, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Herb, Mr. Lehmann, Mr. Horsch, Mr. Mees, Mr. Conil, Mr. Keiffinger, Mr. Engert, Mr. Benedictker, Mr. and Mrs. Pors, Mr. and Mrs. Holm, Mr. and Mrs. Bengen, and others.

SCHLÜTER CONCERT.

We dwellers in Yokohama have, this winter, the high felicity of including among our fellow-residents musical *virtuosi* of whom any city in the world might be proud. We have, at times; had bright meteoric visits from some of the noted and famous performers of the day—such as Arabella Goddard, Terschak, Remenyi and the Chevalier de Kontski; but to have such artists as Messrs. Gentile and Schlüter come to settle among us—to become fixed stars in our little firmament—is an event, hitherto unparalleled in the history of our community. We are speaking well within the mark when we say that no such playing has been heard in Japan, as that of Signor Gentile and Herr Schlüter, since the days when the lamented de Kontski and Remenyi visited this *ultima Thule*. The performances of the past week prove this; and the response of the public in their attendance at the Public Hall also proves that the inhabitants of Yokohama know how to appreciate such good things.

Herr Schlüter made his second appearance here on Saturday, the 7th instant, before a full house and most enthusiastic audience, in a programme consisting of six numbers—which we reprint for reference—and in which he was assisted by some of our amateurs.

Item No. 1, consisted of two movements from an early Beethoven quartet for pianoforte and strings: Miss Poole taking the leading part with that charming grace and culture of which we have already had experience on other occasions.

The effect of her performance was, however, marred by the piano—the leading instrument in the composition—being *closed* instead of open: with the inevitable consequence that the accompanying instruments (admirably played in every respect) assumed a prominence not intended by the composer.

No. 2 displayed the sweet voice and good training of Miss Florence Mendelson; who gave an efficient rendering of Schumann's *Abendlied*, and Cornelius' *Bräutlied*. Applause, bouquets and an encore were the inevitable result.

No. 3 was an example of the Italian school of two centuries back: the composer, Locatelli, being a follower of the founder of that school—the great Arcangelo Corelli. This number served to display Herr Schlüter's wonderful command of his instrument: although the fashion of the Sonata is *rococo*, and perhaps somewhat uncongenial to the taste of a twentieth-century audience.

No. 4 brought out a new pianist. Mr. Paul Schlüter, brother to the concert-giver, is an amateur of great skill and attainments; which were admirably displayed—especially in the *staccato* movement by the Russian composer, Rubinstein. We should like to hear Mr. Paul in some better-class music before giving a final pronouncement on his abilities. Sufficient now to say that whatever he did on Saturday was well done; and his accompaniments to the solos of his brother were in excellent form and taste.

No. 5 was the only unsatisfactory item of the programme and quite unworthy of its surroundings. We will content ourselves with the reflection that a gentleman may be a most excellent business-manager and financial-agent; but at the same time have no claim to appear as a vocalist.

No. 6 gave us a further exhibition of Herr Schlüter's grand technique. It was displayed in various pieces, grave and gay, of the modern school, embracing French, Italian, Polish and Hungarian styles, and the concert ended in a veritable triumph for the performer, who has apparently learned how to annihilate difficulties.

And now that Herr Schlüter has proved to us that he is a *virtuoso* of high class, we would like him to show us that he is also a great *artist* by exhibiting some of the immortal works of the Great Masters which form the classics of Music. Why should we not have a combination-concert to wind up the season wherein all the artists now in Yokohama would unite? To hear some of the Sonatas composed by Mozart and Beethoven for the pianoforte and violin, performed by Gentile and Schlüter—should be something which would remain in our memory for long years to come. And if the Signorina Mastropasqua could be induced to add thereto some of her unrivalled Italian vocalization, we should be trebly charmed and doubly grateful.

PROGRAMME.

- 1—Quartet E flat major, (d'après le quintet) Op. 16 Beethoven.
For Piano, Violin, Viola and Cello.
Andante cantabile—Rondo, allegro ma non troppo.
Miss POOLE, HERR SCHLÜTER, MESSRS. H. A. POOLE and ROD. SCHMID.
- 2—Songs—
a. "Bräutlied" Cornelius.
b. "Abendlied" (Violin Obligato) Schumann.
Miss F. MENDELSON.
- 3—Sonata, F minor, for the Violin Locatelli, (1693-1764.)
Molto Largo—Allegro ferace, ma non troppo presto—Adagio, molto cantabile.
HERR SCHLÜTER.
- 4—P. F. Solo—
a. "Allegro" F major, Op. 17 Neupert.
b. "Staccato Etude" C major, Op. 23 Rubinstein.
Mr. PAUL SCHLÜTER.
- 5—Songs—
a. "Schöne Wiege meiner Leiden" Schumann.
b. "Verrath" Brahms.
Mr. WM. FRIEDLANDER.
- 6—Violin Solos—
a. "Adagio pathétique" Godard.
b. "Romance" Papini.
c. "Mazurka" Wienfawski.
d. "Scherzo diabolique" Jenő Hubay.
HERR SCHLÜTER.

LAW CASES.

CHARTERED BANK v. AH SHING & Co.

An action has been initiated by Mr. E. M. Janion, of the Yokohama branch of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, No. 58, Yamashita-cho, in the Yokohama Chihō Saibansho against Chung Fang-ting, of Ah Shing & Co., No. 16, Yamashita-cho, in the same city, claiming £318/9/5 or yen 3,143.77 in Japanese currency, with 6 per cent. interest per annum from Nov. 22nd last until fulfilment of liability in this case. The hearing will take place at a date to be fixed.

HITZ v. WAGEN.

Mr. Z. P. Hitz, a wine merchant in France, has brought a suit against Mr. John F. Wagen, of No. 163, Yamashita-cho, Yokohama, in the Yokohama Chihō Saibansho, claiming 1,364 francs and 17 centimes with 6 per cent. interest from March 28th last until the execution of judgment. The hearing of this case will take place later.

WEALE VERSUS AKASHI.

In the Yokohama Chihō Saibansho on Wednesday afternoon, before Judge Yasuda, the hearing was resumed of the suit brought by Mr. Weale, of Messrs. Cornes & Co., No. 50, Yamashitacho, Yokohama, against Mr. Akashi Tokujiro, of Yamanoshiku, Asakusa, Tokyo.

Plaintiff was represented by Mr. Sato and defendant by Mr. Takakubo.

Counsel for plaintiff produced the samples his client had given him and stated that there was no difference between the sample and the articles imported by plaintiff in point of quality, size, etc., and therefore his client had fulfilled the contract.

Counsel for defendant denied these statements and urged that the samples received by defendant from plaintiff at the time of the contract differed from the articles imported by the latter, in quality, size and design. He further said that as plaintiff had presented samples before the Court his client would also present a sample in his possession at the next hearing.

The case was adjourned until Dec. 22nd, when Mr. Ito Taichi will be summoned as a witness to examine the samples on both sides.

The previous hearing took place on Nov. 18th, when plaintiff asked that defendant be ordered to take delivery of 15 cases of plush and pay yen 40,020.10 together with 12 per cent. interest per annum from the 19th of April this year until execution of judgment.

TAKAHASHI v. DUBUFFET & CO.

Takahashi Seisuke, of Komagome, Tokyo, has filed a suit in the Yokohama Chihō Saibansho against Mr. P. Jaguille, of Messrs. Dubuffet & Co., No. 77, Yamashita-cho, Yokohama, claiming yen 800 with 6 per cent. interest per annum, from January 1st last year until fulfilment of the liability in this case, and praying that defendant be ordered to pay the costs of Court. The hearing of the suit will take place at a later date.

An action brought by Mr. Nishikiya Heibei and six others against the Russo-Chinese Bank's Yokohama branch claiming payment of deposits, which was expected to have been heard in the Yokohama Chihō Saibansho on Thursday, has been postponed indefinitely.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE CO. (LIMITED) v. THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

In the Commercial Court of the High Court of Justice, England, the above-named plaintiffs sought to recover from the defendants under an agreement in the nature of a guarantee dated Jan. 1, 1898, certain sums which they alleged to be due to them in respect of reinsurance business transacted by the plaintiffs with the Nippon Sea and Land Insurance Company, of Japan. It appeared that in 1897 the Nippon Company was desirous of obtaining business from the British and Foreign Company by way of reinsuring risks under-written by the latter company. In order to make its position secure the British and Foreign Company required the Nippon Company to deposit the sum of 50,000 yen with the defendant bank at Kobe, Japan. On Jan. 1, 1898, the defendant bank sent to the plaintiffs a letter containing the following extract from a letter from their Kobe branch:—

"At the request of the Nippon Sea and Land In-

insurance Company I wired you on Nov. 26 that I held 50,000 yen to the order of the British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company, on their account against any claims that they may have to pay for account of the Nippon Company, who inform me that they have appointed the British, &c., Company their agents in London, and you are hereby authorised to negotiate the drafts of the British, &c., Company on the Nippon, &c., Company to the extent of the equivalent of 50,000 yen outstanding at one time in settlement of any claims that may arise."

The plaintiffs and the Nippon Company transacted reinsurance from 1897 until May, 1901, when the Nippon Company's agent in London issued a circular stating that it had been found necessary to make a call and that some difficulty was being experienced in getting in the money. Up to this time the plaintiffs had not presented any drafts to the defendants under the agreement, and now the plaintiffs presented a draft for £1,981 os. 5d., and subsequently two other drafts amounting to about £1,600. The first draft was paid before the hearing of the case, and the claim was now in respect of the two latter drafts and also of claims accrued and to accrue in respect of reinsurance and returns of premiums. The defendants chiefly now relied on the fact, which was assumed to be true, that the Nippon Company was in liquidation before the presentation of the first draft, and that the plaintiffs did not show that their drafts correctly represented their claims against the Nippon Company.

Mr. Justice Kennedy, in giving judgment, said the Nippon Company wished to have the business advantage of taking lines by way of reinsurance from the British and Foreign Company, which was a well-known company of good standing. Obviously the Nippon Company had complete faith in the honesty and good management of the British and Foreign Company, and were ready to accept the settlements and figures put forward by the British, &c., Company. Now the agreement of January was clearly, wisely and purposely drawn to give the latter company a right recognised by the Nippon Company to draw bills up to the extent of 50,000 yen without question, and to get payment thereof just as if they were taking out of the till of the bank money labelled as the money of the British Company. That being so, the Nippon Company went into some form of liquidation. Before that claims had arisen from the dealings of the British Company in which the Nippon Company were interested, which resulted in liabilities of the latter to the former. When these liabilities were not discharged otherwise the British Company had recourse to the fund; but for some reason the bank demurred, and proposed to put upon the British Company a necessity of proof upon which the Nippon Company itself could not have insisted. Upon the correspondence it was clear that the plaintiffs acted reasonably, and the position taken by the defendants was wrong. As to the point that the agreement had come to an end when the drafts were presented after the date of the liquidation, his Lordship could not see that it made the slightest difference. The effect of the agreement was to place a sum of money in the bank from which to pay without question the drafts of the British and Foreign Company. How could the bank say that the position had changed, and that therefore it could not pay? The defendants' case would require the reading in to the agreement of the words "correct" amount or something similar or "subject to the approval of the Nippon Company." There would be judgment for the plaintiffs for the sums claimed with interest at 4 per cent., and a declaration that they were entitled to present drafts for purchase up to the sum equivalent to 50,000 yen.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

We can not find that any of the leading American journals bear out the theory advanced in our columns yesterday by a correspondent, namely, that the loss made by the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo was due to keeping the doors open on Sunday. The general view seems to be that exhibitions have been overdone, and that in this particular case there were several injurious influences operative, as the unpreparedness of the exposition itself in the early days of its career; uncertainty as to the time when it would be really worth visiting; bad weather both in the spring and in the summer, and finally the assassination of the President. One journal notes that although no other exhibition ended quite so disastrously, very few have ever paid a profit. Chicago, New Orleans, Atlanta, the Paris exhibitions with one exception—all were financially unsuccessful. It appears rather

incredible, therefore, that Sunday opening was the real, or principal, source of failure in Buffalo's case.

After an exhaustive investigation lasting six weeks, it seems not improbable that there will remain some uncertainty about the Schley affair and that Congress will ultimately order a new inquiry. Schley has explained very fully and clearly why he did the things that his enemies say he ought not to have done and why he did not do the things they say he ought to have done. The result, thus far, is that even his opponents acquit him of any want of physical courage and fall back upon the charge that he is timid in the presence of responsibility. After that point has been reached, the controversy might well be suffered to drop. Nothing elicited at the inquiry constitutes the smallest justification for the hubbub that has been raised, and even the most prejudiced onlooker must confess that Admiral Schley's acts are capable of being defended in such a manner as to rehabilitate his professional reputation. It has been a very sorry drama, and the curtain can not drop too soon.

Dr. Peebles, writing in *Mind*, makes a striking comparison between what he calls "the living message of immortality" and the orthodox or "churchian religions":—

"It is the orthodox religion that has no 'message'—no present messages from ministering angels or departed friends. Modern theology offers us a religion living, or struggling to live, on the echoes of old messages delivered to polygamy-practising patriarchs and Palestinian Jews. Twentieth-century thinkers can not feast on either Israel's manna or New-Testament history. God is alive. He speaks just as frequently and fatherly to us as He did to treacherous Jacob, or to David of doubtful morals. Noah's ark could not serve for our transoceanic travel.

"Without a vision," said the inspired prophet, "the people perish." But evangelical Christianity has no vision, no trance, no message from the loved in heaven; hence, Spiritualism is radically supplanting it. Christian churches must accept present spiritual phenomena or die. Confessions of faith are already being 'revised.' The Athanasian creed is actually dead. Science and psychism, having buried its putrefying carcass, are now deodorizing its temples.

"Churchian religion talks of a *Dead Jesus*, of the empty tomb, of offerings to the Lord of 'goat's hair and ram's skin dyed red,' and of the atoning blood that banishes the innocent in place of the guilty—salvation by substitution! The horn that yellowed in Kedron will not suffice for this century; neither will the leathern girdles nor wild locusts of any wilderness Baptist. Blessed be Spiritualism, with its presence of the living Christ, its ministering spirits, inspiring phenomena, constant baptisms, and messages that tell of abiding love and eternal soul unfoldment!"

In compliance with the wishes of the Central Tea Guild, Tokyo, Mr. Saito Shichiro left Yokohama for the United States on Dec. 10th for the purpose of approaching the American authorities in connection with the recent movement taken by Japanese tea merchants who advocate the total abolition of the duty imposed by the Republic.

It was reported from Washington on Nov. 13th that Secretary Long intends to send Rear-Admiral Robley D. Evans out to the Asiatic station, to be second officer in command. Both Admiral Remy, commander-in-chief of that station, and Admiral Kempff, junior squadron commander, will return soon to the United States, having served out the term allotted for service in Asiatic waters.

The U.S. pension roll at the end of the last fiscal year included more names by 4,206 than at the corresponding date the year before. The list included 907,735 names on July 1 last. There were added to the rolls during the year the names of 44,225 new pensioners, while those of 3,567 were renewed and restored. In all, 43,586 names were dropped, of which 38,152 were in consequence of death. As a result of the war with Spain 5,604 names were added. The total amount disbursed was \$131,568,216.

In consequence of the opening of the Louisiana Purchase Exhibition at St. Louis, U.S.A., in April next, Mr. Ando Jubei, a porcelain merchant of Nagoya, and other business men of the neighbouring districts are reported to be at present busily engaged in forwarding exhibits. News from Osaka says that as the result of a conference recently held among local merchants it was resolved that the Central Government be asked to lay before the Diet a proposal for an appropriation in connection therewith, and that Mr. Ando, who is now staying at Osaka, will come up to Tokyo at an early date for the purpose of obtaining the support of the Tokyo merchants.

Reports were received at Helena (Montana) on Nov. 18th of a disastrous wreck on the Great Northern near Culbertson station, in the north-eastern part of the state. An eastbound freight, extra, collided with a work train, and 25 Japanese are reported to have been killed. The extra was running 25 miles an hour round a sharp curve in the track at the time of the accident. So far as can be learned the Japanese were the only ones injured.

Word was received on Nov. 11th at the New York Central Railway offices from Spreckels & Co. of San Francisco, who own and operate the Oceanic Steamship Company, that the British Government had ordered it to carry the Australian-London mail from that date. Later in the day a dispatch was received from the same company stating it had also got from the French Government a contract for transporting mail from Tahiti, which is the chief port of all the French possessions among the Pacific islands. Both of these new contracts are the result of the record-breaking trip made by the mail in two trials made over the American route. Up to last August it had been taken by way of the Suez Canal to Brindisi and from there to London by rail, the trip taking thirty-five days.

Two large steamships especially constructed for lumber carrying are to be placed on the run between Puget Sound ports and the Orient, said a Tacoma (Wash.) telegram of Nov. 10th. They belong to the fleet of the Sutherland Steamship Company, Limited, of Newcastle-on-Tyne. Though the company has been considering the advisability from a business stand-point of taking a hand in the immense lumber-carrying trade from Puget Sound to the Orient, it was not until Mr. Sutherland visited Puget Sound, which will be the American terminus, that it was definitely decided to establish the line. At first only two vessels are to be placed on the run. The first of these will arrive some time in January, followed probably a month later by the second. Should the business warrant it other carriers will be added from time to time. The vessels to be operated first are large turret steamships, with a lumber-carrying capacity of 3,000,000 feet.

When the last steamer left San Francisco a test of the ability of submarine torpedo boats of the Holland type to spend long periods safely under water was being arranged for. At the tuning-up plant of the Holland Company at New Suffolk the *Fulton* was to be sealed up in the early evening and remain sealed up from twelve to fifteen hours. Besides her regular crew, in command of Captain Frank Cable, there would be in her Lieutenant MacArthur, who is to command the submarine boat *Adler*, and Rear-Admiral John Lowe of the United States Navy. Compressed-air flasks would be filled to their capacity, men furnished with food for a day and with settees with which to make themselves comfortable during their long watch below. There would be those on shore who could easily see that all the conditions of the test are fulfilled. The Russian naval attaché, Captain Baron Ferson, and a Japanese representative, Lieutenant-Commander Ide, were expected to witness the trial of the *Fulton*.

Great possibilities for the rice industry in Louisiana and Texas are predicted by Mr. Frank Bond, an expert of the Department of Agriculture, who has looked over the ground. Within the next five years or so the United States will, in

his opinion, be producing rice enough to supply all the demands of home consumption and will have a surplus for export. Already 50 per cent. of the rice used in the country is produced in Texas, Louisiana and the Carolina districts. It is for the growers in Texas and Louisiana fields that Mr. Bond predicts a future, as in the Carolina fields, which are 200 years old, the character of the soil precludes the adoption of modern methods of cultivation. The rice-growing industry in Texas and Louisiana, however, is comparatively recent, and largely the result of the irrigation problem which confronted the growers in those states. The rise grown in this country, Mr. Bond says, is far superior, both in grain and polish, to the Chinese rice, and there is no reason why, with its extensive cultivation the price should not be cut in half and the grain vie with the American cereals as a staple article of food for the American people.

The island of Mindanao, according to recent studies of the Colonial Bureau, occupies the extreme southeastern corner of the U.S. possessions in Asia. The mainland of the island is 270 miles from north to south, and 386 miles from east to west. The following table gives the most important geographical facts:—

Province and local gov't.	Area, sq. miles.	Population.	Dependent islands.
Basilan (Mil.)	354	8,000	56
Cotabato (Mil.)	8,344	4,148	9
Dapitan (Mil.)	3,900	20,273	6
Davao (Mil.)	9,171	33,668	25
Lanao (Mil.)	2,386	100,000	—
Misamis (Civ. May 15, 1901.)	5,379	126,942	5
Surigao (Civ. May 15, 1901.)	13,001	85,125	83
Zamboanga (Mil.)	3,486	117,503	80
	46,521	495,659	264

The natural history of Mindanao is interesting, there being 207 species of birds, among them the singular hornbill, parrots, cockatoos, jungle fowls, kingfishers, pigeons and doves; also monkeys, deer, wild hogs and crocodiles of great size. The fruit kingdom is also well represented in the pineapple, mangosteen, sapote, banana, orange, lemon, etc. Large herds of horses, cattle and carabaos are raised. Owing to the dominant Mohammedan religion there are but few domesticated hogs, although the forests abound in the wild variety. There is a little weaving of hemp and cotton fabrics, sufficient for home use. The most important industry is the production and shipment of hemp, forest and sea products. The edible birds' nests (Salangane) are gathered in large quantities from the caves along the coasts of the mainland and islands.

At the Yale Bicentennial an address was made by Mr. Daniel C. Gilman in which he gave a survey of the service of that university to science and letters. It has been remarked that in one respect Professor Gilman seemed to admit Yale's failure to win a full share of glory. *The Independent* (October 31), calling attention to this point, says:—"President Gilman was compelled to confess that in pure literature Yale could present no such long and brilliant list of historians and poets as could Harvard, and he suggested that this may be due to the fact that Yale training has tended to the development of strength rather than of grace. This may be a partial explanation. Read the list of Yale's poets, Hillhouse, Percival, N. P. Willis, John Pierpont, Ray Palmer, Edward R. Sill—there is no Emerson or Lowell or Holmes among them. And historians, Stiles, Benjamin Trumbull—we have to turn to ecclesiastical history and nominate Fisher, to find one to follow Harvard's line of Bancrofts and Prescotts. The explanation is found in part in the persistence with which Yale has held to the purpose expressed in her first charter, 'for public employment both in church and state.' Yale has held her students to the idea of culture, or, still more, of learning, only for service. The students have felt that they must be doing something for the world. So they have been great teachers, great statesmen, great jurists, great preachers, but hardly great in the fields that record the doings of other men. They have had, perhaps, too much of the thought of Alexander, that it were better to be Achilles than Homer."

FOOTBALL.

Y.C. AND A.C. V. KEIOGICHU.

The Rugby game on Saturday between a fifteen of the Y.C. and A.C. and a team from the Keiogijiku, Tokyo, played on the Yokohama Cricket-ground was rather disappointing in its one-sidedness. Perhaps too much had been expected from the Japanese players, for in this mundane world great expectations have rather a habit of not coming-off at the proper time. There can be no doubt, however, that the Japanese on Saturday were theoretically the better players. They knew the game, thanks to the excellent tuition of Messrs. E. B. Clarke and Tanaka, and it was a treat to watch their half-backs always in position keen and ever-ready, while the dexterity of their tackles and their heeling-out in scrums was very good indeed. But they were out-paced and out-weighted by the foreign players, and these things are the great essentials of the Rugby game. So time and again the foreign forwards broke away,—Drummond, Wheeler and Kilby in particular—and were able to touch-down almost as they liked. The score mounted by leaps and bounds until 39 points had been made by the Y. C. and A. C. to only 5 by the visitors. At this point Crawford, the Yokohama Captain, proposed that the teams be mixed up and the rest of the afternoon was spent in a contest between combined teams of Japanese and foreign players, a contest that was excellent practice for all concerned, but lacking entirely in interest for the majority of the spectators. A word of praise must be accorded E. B. Clarke for the capital kick by which he converted into a goal the only touch down made the Japanese team. It had to be taken at a most difficult angle, but fortunately the afternoon was absolutely windless and the old Collegian's Varsity training stood him in good stead. A better judged kick we have seldom seen. There was a large attendance and many were the hopes expressed that it would not be long before the Japanese players revisit the Yokohama ground.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Mr. Li, former Chinese Minister to Japan, left Shimbashi for China on the night of Dec. 7th.

John Roberts, the billiard player, has been revisiting Ceylon and beating all-comers at billiards and pyramids, though conceding long odds.

The ceremony of opening the extension of the Yokohama Water Works, which was expected to take place about Dec. 21st at Noge reservoir, has been postponed until January next.

The *N.-C. Daily News* hears that the new British steamer *Sutherland*, Captain Wallace, 2,277 tons register, which left Portland, Oregon, on the 15th of October with a cargo of lumber, is ashore in a critical position in the outer harbour at Tsingtao.

The case of Mr. Hayashi Bun-nyemon, No. 35, Shimmachi, Nagano, Nagano prefecture, against Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co., No. 1, Yokohama, which was to have been heard at the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho on Friday was postponed indefinitely.

Mr. Tsai Kim, the new Chinese Minister to Japan, will be received in audience by the Emperor on Saturday (to-day) at 10.30 a.m. when the Minister will present to His Majesty his credentials from the Chinese Emperor. Mr. Li, former Chinese Minister to Japan, will also visit the Palace the same morning to take leave.

With regard to the fire that occurred in the Sanyo Railway Company's offices on the night of Dec. 4th as reported in our telegraphic columns, it is stated that the destroyed premises were insured in the Yokohama Fire Insurance company for yen 24,100 and in the Japan Fire Insurance Company for yen 3,500. The cause of the disaster is believed to be accidental.

On Dec. 4th, while Mr. Nagashima Chu, an assistant expert in the Metropolitan Police Office, was

engaged in analyzing certain "kanshakudama," a kind of fire crackers well known among Japanese boys, the fire-work suddenly exploded with the result that he was badly wounded in the face and hands. The unfortunate official was at once taken to the Imperial University Hospital for treatment.

It is reported that the Japanese torpedo-boat destroyer *Oboro*, which left Kure on Dec. 5th for Kobe, via Takamatsu, collided with the steamer *Uwajima Maru* of the Uwajima Steamship Company off Takamatsu at dawn on the 6th. The former had her bow damaged and some iron plates dented a little, while the latter sustained no injury. There were no casualties.

The Keihin (Tokyo-Yokohama) Electric Railway Company held its semi-annual general meeting of shareholders at the Tsukiji-kan, Tokyo, on Dec. 8th, when a dividend of four per cent. was declared. At a special general meeting that followed, it was agreed that the present line should be extended to Kanagawa and also to Haneda, and that a loan of yen 200,000 should be raised.

The Central News says the Rev. E. J. Peck was probably the last British subject to learn the news of the death of Queen Victoria. He is the representative of the Church Missionary Society among the Eskimo on Blacklead Island, Cumberland Sound, Baffin's Bay, and it was only by the chance call of a whaling vessel on Sept. 1 that he heard of the event, which had taken place more than seven months previously.

The promoters of the Yokohama Electric Railway Company made application to the Authorities on Dec. 9th for permission to lay rails between Kanagawa station and Oye bridge, Yokohama, and it is expected that the work of construction will be started as soon as sanction is obtained. They also decided that the shareholders will be called upon for a first payment on their shares by the 10th of February next. It is said that among the shareholders are many foreign residents of Yokohama.

Vernacular papers publish a table showing trade returns between China and other countries during the past four years. We summarize the table as follows, in which China and Japan alone are represented:—

	Exports. Taels.	Imports. Taels.
1897.....	16,626,738	22,564,284
1898.....	16,092,778	27,376,063
1899.....	17,251,144	35,896,745
1900.....	16,938,053	25,752,694

It may be added that the low figures for 1900 are attributable to the Boxer trouble.

Particulars are to hand of the collision between the Japanese torpedo-boat destroyer *Oboro* and the steamer *Uwajima Maru* in the Inland Sea on Dec. 6th. After having taken part in the naval manoeuvres off Kure, which concluded on the 2nd, the destroyer left Kure on the 5th for Kobe, via Takamatsu, where she cast anchor the same day. At dawn the next morning the steamer *Uwajima Maru*, from Osaka entered Takamatsu, and her pilot recognized the light of a ship a short distance away. Attempts on the part of the steamer to avoid a collision were of no avail and she struck the bow of the destroyer. The damages sustained were very slight and the *Oboro* will come round to Yokosuka in a few days.

With regard to the report that a bill for the abolition of war-taxes has been introduced into the Congress of the U.S.A., it is now stated that the Central Tea Guild, Tokyo, received a message from its New York branch, under date of Dec. 5th, to the effect that the Secretary of Finance has submitted to Congress a bill advocating the abolition of war-taxes, in which the tea duty is included, and that the New York branch, in co-operation with the War-taxes Abolition Association, specially organized in that city, has taken action in favour of the bill. The Tokyo Head Office also received a telegram from its Chicago branch, under date of Dec. 7th, saying that the latter is busily engaged with a view to getting the bill passed through the Congress. Mr. Saito Shuichiro

started from Yokohama on Dec. 9th for America in connection with the agitation.

The H.A.L. steamer *Savoia*, especially built for the Pacific, and hitherto used as an ambulance ship for the German China expedition, will open the new German line from Hongkong to Japan and Vladivostok. This line, by means of ice-breakers, will run all the year round, and is expected to run all through the winter of 1902 and thereafter.

The quantity of tea exported from Yokohama during November reached 1,008,922 *kin*, including 26,422 *kin* for San Francisco, 340,824 *kin* for New York, 500,664 *kin* for Canada, 136,772 *kin* for Chicago, and 4,240 *kin* for Pacific coasts. According to investigations made by the Yokohama Tea Inspection Bureau, transactions in tea at Yokohama in 1901 and 1900 from the commencement of the tea season to the end of November were as follows:—

	This year.	Last year.
	Kin.	Kin.
Arrivals	19,709,800	20,372,800
Sold	19,273,100	20,058,200
	Yen.	Yen.
Value	5,585,477	5,813,013
Average value per 100 <i>kin</i>	28.948	28.980

Upon the arrival of the British steamer *Landauro*, Captain Rait, at Manila the other day, the captain made the following report to Messrs. Smith, Bell and Co., the local agents for the line: "On the 25th November in the morning I sighted the steam launch *Alerta* flying signals of distress. I bore down upon her and after some difficulty took her in tow. On the evening of the same day the *Alerta* signalled me to stop, and on inquiry I found that she was making water rapidly. I accordingly transferred her crew, passengers and mails to my vessel, and cast her adrift in a sinking condition, and proceeded on my voyage. One hundred and ten head of cattle died out of 400 shipped at Singapore. These deaths were caused partly by the rough weather experienced during the 25th inst. while picking up the shipwrecked crew." The heroism of the third officer of the *Landauro*, who swam off to the *Alerta* with a life-line, amid a tremendous sea, is highly commended in the Manila papers.

According to a trustworthy source, returns for Yokohama and eight other open ports during the first ten days of this month show an excess of exports over imports by *yen* 1,250,000 owing to the large export of raw silk, copper and other principal staples. Below is a table showing exports and imports during the first ten days, together with aggregated figures from January this year:—

	First ten days.	From January.
	Yen.	Yen.
Exports	7,977,942	235,671,135
Imports	6,723,527	245,211,363
Balance	1,254,415	9,540,228
Gold exported	50,003	11,367,852
Gold imported	94,679	10,271,079
Balance	44,679	1,096,773
Silver exported	30,132	2,478,047
Silver imported	6,633	275,387
Balance	23,489	2,202,660

The following table shows the business done at each port during the first ten days of Dec.:

	Exports.	Imports.
	Yen.	Yen.
Yokohama	5,177,967	1,970,485
Kobe	1,710,927	4,241,034
Osaka	502,428	103,416
Nagasaki	129,279	241,723
Hakodate	4,961	6,164
Niigata	—	12,808
Mori	349,594	190,851
Shimonoseki	14,591	57,703
Kuchinotsu	80,235	9,250
Total	7,977,942	6,723,527

JINRIKISHA-MEN & ELECTRIC TRACTION.

On Dec. 10th, upward of 200 *jirikisha* coolies in the neighbourhood of Omori, assembled in the fields of Kabata, and were on the point of making their way to the Kei-hin (Tokyo-Yokohama) Electric Railway Company's offices to attack the officials of that concern, when they were prevented by police from Shinagawa, who advised them to dissolve and to send representatives to the company for the purpose of opening negotiations. Thereupon the excited men retreated from the scene, leaving the matter in the hands of representatives who proceeded to pay a visit to the company. It is feared that further disturbances may arise at any moment. It seems that the men asked the company to postpone its undertaking for five years, but the latter commenced the laying of rails between Kabata and Haneda several days ago.

LITERARY NOTES.

A number of Italian and French poets have says the Paris *Figaro*, contributed to an album, entitled "Mater Suavissima," a number of poems descriptive of the grace and beauty of motherhood. The collective work, beautifully printed and luxuriously bound, is intended for presentation to the Queen of Italy.

It is announced that a book is about to appear, entitled "The Kiss and its History." Its author is a "Professor of Romantic Philology," and "deals with his subject thoroughly and picturesquely." One has heard in romances of the purely cousinly kiss, but the merely philological embrace is at once a more thorough and picturesque excuse, remarks the *Globe*.

Miss Kate Perry, who died at Bexhill recently, was the last surviving child of the famous William Perry, of the *Morning Chronicle*. Thackeray, the *Athenaeum* recalls, was a great friend of hers. She read "Vanity Fair" in manuscript, and thought it the cleverest work she had ever read. Many of Thackeray's letters to her have been published, as well as a charming little appreciation from her pen.

It is stated that the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's have granted well-space in the crypt for a memorial monument to the late Sir Walter Besant. The position selected is near the tablet that commemorates Charles Reade, and it is understood that Mr. George Frampton, A.R.A., has promised to undertake the work. The movement has been set on foot by the Society of Authors, and it is intended to commemorate not only Besant's work as a novelist as a historian, and as a citizen of London, but also as the helper of his fellow-writers.

Mr. Fisher Unwin has made arrangements to publish immediately on the instalment plan a specially prepared and fine edition of his "Story of the Nations" series. The series consist of 56 volumes, which will be offered for a short time at nearly half the published price. The series endeavours to give the average reader an accurate and impartial historical survey, no less than a condensed narrative of the social, economic, moral and mental developments of a nation. The set is sent on a preliminary payment of 8s., or less than 2d. per volume.

It may be interesting to recall that Mr. George Radford, who has launched a new weekly in London the *Week Survey*, wrote the delightful paper on Falstaff in the first series of Mr. Birrell's "Obliter Dicta." In the preface to the second series Mr. Birrell, after mentioning the fact and regretting that Mr. Radford could not be persuaded to contribute to the later volume, proceeds, with something very like an Irishism, to declare that, "in order to enjoy the pleasure of reading your own book over and over again, it is essential that they should be written wholly or in part by somebody else."

From an illustrated article on Miss Baden-Powell's autograph book, which appears in the *Week End*, it appears that one leaf of the album

contains the autograph of the Duke of Connaught, then the somewhat cramped hand of a Prince of the Roman Church, Cardinal Vaughan, gives expression to a Latin motto, which is followed by some lines by Frederic Harrison. Selous, the mighty hunter, has inscribed his name in this book, and the Marquis of Dufferin has written in Persian characters a verse from "Omar Khayyam." Miss Baden-Powell, it is not generally known, is proficient in Persian. Nansen, just prior to starting for the North Pole in 1892, wrote, "Don't judge a man according to his luck, but to his merit," after Sir Michael Hicks-Beach had curiously enough recorded "En bon heure."

What does the average Englishman know about Fénelon? Viscount St. Cyres, in the preface to his new book on the subject (Methuen & Co.), says: "Fénelon will appear in these pages as the father of eighteenth century sentimentalism—witness his politics and philosophy, his educational and literary theories—but also as an upholder of seventeenth century rationality, and of the most ruthlessly stoical of mysticisms—a disciple sometimes worthy, sometimes dilettantist, and sometimes morbid, of the great Spanish ascetic St. John of the Cross." That is so; but on these aspects of the character and career of Fénelon the bulk of our reading public, we fear, requires to be educated. Middle-aged men recall faintly the days in which they were set to translate the "Télémaque" of Fénelon into English. They remember that Calypso was inconsolable, and so forth; and that is about all. Lord St. Cyres, if they read his book, will draw their attention to the greater merits of "Télémaque"—"to the pulse of generous large humanity that beats through every page, self-denying, yet not ascetic, tender yet not sentimental, passionate yet not unreasoning, to the voice that made reach, even to Kings' houses, the cry of that helpless, hopeless, downtrodden class, which was fast losing not only the rights and dignity, but almost the outward semblance of man." Lord St. Cyres deals with Fénelon from all the possible points of view, and presents a picture of him as finished as it is comprehensive. The study is, indeed, exhaustive, and at the same time marked by a style at once careful and distinguished. This "Fénelon" should at once take a permanent position in the literature of French biography as produced by English writers.

Under the title "Cavalier and Puritan" (Smith, Elder, & Co.) Lady Newdigate-Newdegate has collected from the private papers and diary of Sir Richard Newdigate some curious and notable material that illustrates the social and political life of a country gentleman in the reign of Charles II. Perhaps the most remarkable of these family documents are the newsletters in manuscript addressed to Sir Richard Newdigate, the second baronet, at Arbery, in Warwickshire. The passion for news is, of course, one of the primitive passions, and was general long before newspapers were known. These "intelligencers" of Sir Richard appear to have been very well informed on the whole. They are certainly industrious scribes, and know how to season their letters with sensational reports and lively gossip. Of plots, duels, elopements, robberies, and Court scandals they have much that is exciting to report, often enough in paragraphs that whet the appetite with no little art. There is a story of "four score Scots," Covenanters no doubt, brought from Edinburgh to the Thames by sea "to be sold in Barbados as slaves." It is pleasant to know that some benevolent person made a purse for them and raised sufficient money to get them discharged home. In 1683, it seems, a serious attempt was made to introduce Spanish bull-fights. They were started in Red Lion Fields, and ended in a fiasco and a riot. Sir Richard Newdigate's rather Draconic rule of his large family is in some sort revealed in his diary. An irascible, well-meaning ruler of the household he seems to have been. Here is a delightful entry: "To Tom Cooper, who worked hard after I broke his head, 2s. 6d." Sir Richard's woes with his servants remind one of the domestic troubles of Samuel Pepys. Altogether,

"Cavalier and Puritan" is rich in curious and entertaining matter.

Mr. Mortimer Menpes, who is familiarly known as "Japanese Menpes," has completed his book on Japan, and it was published about the middle of November by Messrs. Adam & Charles Black. A great feature of the book are one hundred full-page illustrations in colour.

A publishing enterprise of considerable magnitude is to be launched immediately by Mr. Heinemann, who will publish the first volume of an elaborate "History of the World" in eight volumes, under the general editorship of Dr. Helmolt. The first volume embraces the history of the American continent, and the reason given for this is that in Mexico and Peru the earliest documents of man's existence are to be found.

It is said that the French Ministry are dissatisfied with the slow progress made by the French Academy with the great Dictionary on which it has been nominally engaged for the last sixty years, and for which the Government has been paying £400 a year. "At the present rate of progress, according to a recent calculation, the letter Z may be reached in about ten centuries, when it is suggested, French may no longer be a living tongue."

The *Athenaeum* says:—Notwithstanding the continuance of hostilities in South Africa, an interesting attempt is about to be made to establish there a first-class political and literary weekly journal. It will be called the *Examiner*, and is to make its first appearance with the new year at Beaufort West, Cape Colony. The editor is Mr. Charles H. Crane, and, according to his prospectus, the *Examiner* is to be "free from any bias of party or of financial interest."

Another new novel is "Count Hannibal." It is a French historical romance, in Mr. Weyman's well-known manner—hairbreadth escapes, moving accidents, &c. The story, which progresses briskly, is laid in France in 1572, and before long we are in the horrors of the massacre of St. Bartholomew. "Suddenly a rush of feet, a roar of voices surged past the window; for a moment the glare of the torches, which danced ruddily on the wall of the room, showed a severed head borne above the multitude on a pike."

Mr. Marion Crawford's new novel "Marietta," is an adaptation of an old Venetian story. The hero, Zorzi, a Dalmatian waif, is taken into the service of old Angelo the glass-blower, who feared that a man of his own caste would fall in love with his daughter Marietta. In the fifteenth century it was unlawful to teach a foreigner the art of glass-blowing, and old Antonio, intent on art, hardly realised that both Zorzi and Marietta were learning much. The course of the story is easily foreseen and pleasantly realised.

In the November *Chamber's Journal* there are some interesting extracts from Robert Chambers's *Commonplace Book*. One item is a very unflattering portrait of "the first gentleman in Europe," which Chambers received from Rogers at the banker's breakfast-table in 1844:

Amongst other things which enabled George IV. to make a good impression at first were a couple of Latin quotations, which he was sure to bring forward, one from Horace and the other from Virgil. In reality he had no more, and when this was found out the credit he obtained from them was gone.

Chambers mentions that in 1850 Dickens was making three or four thousand a year, Thackeray was spending £1,400 per annum, and Mark Lemon was taking a house at £115 a year. The *Punch* staff dined Mr. Evans, their publisher, at £2 1s. a head, and at their ordinary dinners the port cost 9s. 6d. the bottle.

Mr. T. A. Fischer of Castlercaig, Dolphington, has just published by private subscription a little book entitled *The Scots in Germany*. It is nearly forty years ago since John Hill Burton published

his famous book, *The Scots Abroad*, and Mr. Fischer will be found to have largely supplemented Burton's wide knowledge of the subject, remarks C. K. S. in the *Sphere*. It is curious, however, that no attempt has been made by Irishmen to treat their own countrymen in a similar way. We have all heard much of the Irish Brigade in the pay of the Louis XIV. but not in a very concrete way, and Irishmen for two or three centuries have been scattered over the Continent and the world generally doing as remarkable service as the Scots for the countries they have served. One remembers in connection with the assassination of Wallenstein, for example, that there was a Butler and a Gordon, the one Irish and the other Scots, connected with the event, and so on through the history, not only of the Holy Roman Empire but of all lands.

Canon Isaac Taylor, whose death is announced in his 73rd year, was a member of a remarkable family, the Taylors of Ongar. His aunts, Jane and Ann Taylor, were the joint authors of "Hymns for Infant Minds," which had an extraordinary popularity sixty years ago. The late Canon's father, Mr. Isaac Taylor, was best known as the author of "The Natural History of Enthusiasms." Like his sisters, he was brought up a Nonconformist, but became a Churchman in mature life, and his son, now deceased, was educated in the faith of the Anglican Church, to which he was earnestly attached. Mr. Isaac Taylor, the younger, was admitted to Holy Orders in 1857, and after serving curacies at Kensington and St. Mark's, North Audley-street, was appointed by Bishop Tait in 1865 to the vicarage of St. Matthias, Bethnal Green. Ten years later he became rector of Settrington, in Yorkshire, and held that benefice up to his death. In 1885 he received from Archbishop Thomson a canonry in York Minster. Dr. Taylor was an antiquary, historian, and philologist, and the list of his books is a long one. Some years ago he became involved in controversy through his courageous defence of the Mahomedan religion and its claims upon the sympathy of Christians.

An amusing book, though of a familiar type, has come out in America this autumn, entitled "Concerning English as She is Taught." The editor, Miss Caroline B. Le Row, vouches for the genuineness of all these answers culled from American school examinations. The following are specimens:—

"The House of the Seven Gables" was written by Lord Bryant.

Ben Jonson survived Shakespeare in some respects.

Chaucer was the father of English pottery.

Chaucer was succeeded by H. Wads. Long-fellow an American Writer. His writings were elapsed.

George Eliot left a wife and children who mourned greatly for his genius.

Sir Walter Scott Charles Bronte Alfred the Great and Johnson were the first great novelists.

Thomas Babington Makorley graduated at Harvard and then studied law, he was raised to the peerage as Baron in 1557 and died in 1776.

A sort of sadness kind of shone in Bryant's poems.

Sir Henry Thompson has contributed a new introduction to a revised and enlarged edition of his interesting and useful little book "Diet in Relation to Age and Activity" (Warne). Sir Henry was sixty-five when the first edition appeared. He is now in his eighty-second year, and he has added many hints on the subject with which he deals, which an increased experience has suggested might be useful. It will be remembered that Sir Henry's remarks on vegetarianism in the article which formed the foundation of the book caused considerable commotion when they first appeared. Another matter upon which Sir Henry Thompson pronounces a very emphatic opinion is the use of alcoholic liquors: "It is rare now to find anyone well acquainted with human physiology and capable of observing and appreciating the ordinary wants and usages of life around him, who does not believe that

with few exceptions, men and women are healthier and stronger physically, intellectually, and morally without such drinks than with them." It is interesting to note, too, that Sir Henry has been compelled by facts which are coming constantly before him to "accept the conclusion that as much mischief in the form of actual disease, of impaired vigour, and of shortened life accrues to civilised man from erroneous habits in eating as from the habitual use of alcoholic drink," considerable as he knows the evil of that to be.

Mr. Dent's "Temple Bible," of which the first two volumes, Genesis and Exodus, were published in the first week of November, resembles the "Temple Shakespeare" in appearance. It is issued in cloth at 1s. a volume, and in leather at 1s. 6d. Each volume has a frontispiece reproduced from a work of sacred art. To Genesis is prefixed a part of Sir Edward Burne-Jones's picture, "The Days of Creation"; to Exodus, Sir John Millais's picture, "Victory, O Lord," representing the holding up of the hands of Moses. Both pictures are very delicately reproduced in photogravure. The Authorised Version is used, and it is printed as continuous prose, with passages of poetry where the metre permits. But this is not all. The "Temple Bible" is provided with a critical accompaniment at once scholarly and modern. Dr. Sayce edits Genesis, and Dr. A. R. S. Kennedy Exodus. In each case the history of the book is given and its literary problems are discussed. At the end are notes, a map, and a table of "Biblical References in English Literature." No such Bible has yet been issued, remarks the *Academy*, and it is probable that this edition will have enormous influence on intelligent, if unlearned, readers. It presents the Bible as literature, with simple yet illuminating commentaries. Each book is light and small, and it is not too much to say that thousands of readers will find in them not only a newly edited Bible, but new ways and opportunities of reading the Bible. The books will shortly arrive in Yokohama and can be had from Messrs. Kelly and Walsh.

Mrs. Charles Bagot's autobiography, which Mr. Edward Arnold has just published under the title of "Links with the Past," is a very pleasant book. Mrs. Bagot saw the first train start from Watford, on the London and Birmingham (now the London and North-Western) Railway. As a girl, and an aristocrat, she was immensely pleased when it was rumoured that Lord Grey and Lord Brougham were to be taken to the Tower, where she devoutly hoped they would be beheaded for their naughty Reform Bill of 1831. She and her brothers and sisters flattened their noses against a window at Moor Park in order to stare at William IV. and Queen Adelaide, who were breakfasting there as the guests of Lord Westminster in 1831. She danced with her fiancé at one of Lady Jersey's great balls at Almack's. By her marriage she became great-niece to the Duke of Wellington, to whom she was then introduced in Lady Westmorland's box at the opera. "He took my hand and kept it throughout the act. My husband said to me afterwards, 'Why did you not speak to the Duke?' I had been brought up with such intense admiration of him by my father and uncles that I was struck dumb. I simply felt that I was sitting hand in hand with the saviour of England and Europe." Mrs. Bagot thinks that before bicycling young women were much more beautiful. "They had no hard lines about the mouth, and their beautiful skins were preserved by the cottage straw bonnets of the early Victorian period." Her life in Staffordshire leads her to recall the Rugeley murder. After Palmer's execution a deputation from the town waited on Lord Palmerston to urge him to change its name. "You may call it after me if you like," was his witty reply. Mrs. Bagot brings her notes up to 1900, and appropriately ends with the mention of her last sight of Queen Victoria, when she drove round London to identify herself with her people in the present war.

CORRESPONDENCE.

JAPANESE SILK IN AMERICA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—According to what the *Japan Daily Mail* published on the 4th November from the New York *Sun* on the subject of corded *kaiki* imported into the United States from Japan, Mr. Henry L. Burnett, United States Attorney, appears to hold that an error in a consular invoice as to the number of pieces or weight of corded *kaiki* actually imported under one invoice, is not indicative of any fraudulent intent on the part of the importers, and that the packing of different grades of the same goods subject to correspondingly different rates of duties, the invoice calling for only one medium grade, is not illegal. He is consequently of opinion that such irregularities do not mean a technical violation of Section 9 of the Customs Administrative Law which says: "That if any owner, importer, consignee, agent or other person shall make or attempt to make any entry of imported merchandise by means of any fraudulent or false invoice, affidavit, letter, paper, or by means of any false statement, written or verbal, or by means of any false or fraudulent practice or appliance whatsoever, or shall be guilty of wilful act or omission by means whereof the United States shall be deprived of the lawful duties, or any portion thereof, accruing upon the merchandise, or any portion thereof, embraced or referred to in such invoice, affidavit, letter, paper or statement, or effected by such act or mission, such merchandise, or the value thereof, to be recovered from the person making the entry, shall be forfeited, which forfeiture shall only apply to the whole of the merchandise or the value thereof in the case or package containing the particular article or articles of merchandise to which such fraud or false paper or statement relates; and such person shall, upon conviction, be fined for each offence a sum not exceeding \$5,000, or be imprisoned for a sum not exceeding two years, or both, in the discretion of the court."

That justice was done by the decision in this case no one can doubt who is acquainted with sterling probity and high standing of the firm concerned, but, as a Japanese, I must say that the reasons given by Mr. Burnett are open to comment, inasmuch as he is doing injustice to us and, possibly, to the legitimate importers and exporters of Japanese silks as well, by arbitrarily assuming that all the irregularities in packing as well as in invoicing are due to the alleged crude methods he believes to be in vogue in Japan among what he somewhat vaguely calls Japanese weavers and Japanese shippers, by apparently ignoring the responsibility devolving upon the importers in America under the U.S. Customs Administrative Law. It will therefore be worth while to examine a few points in his statement.

Before doing so, however, the reader should know something about corded *kaiki*, in so far as it concerns the American market. Corded *kaiki* is what is known in Japan as *kobai kaiki*, and is characterized by having a series of cotton cords on the warp and sometimes on both the warp and the weft, which makes it more desirable than plain fancy *kaiki* for making ladies' shirt waists. Its weaving for exportation was started in 1894, the idea having originated in the old-fashioned *yokume-ori*. The American demand for it has since grown with marvellous activity, and, next to *habutai*, it is now the most important of silk textile fabrics exported from Japan. Until the promulgation of the Dingley Tariff in 1897, corded *kaiki* was subject to an indiscriminate duty of 45 per cent. *ad valorem*; but by the above mentioned tariff, duties are levied under the following items of the silk schedule:—

Silk woven fabrics in the piece containing not more than 30 per cent. in weight of silk, dyed in yarn or thread in other colours than black	\$.90 per lb.
If containing more than 30 per cent. and not more than 45 per cent. in weight of silk.....	1.30 "
If containing more than 45 per cent. in weight of silk.....	3. "

But in no case shall they pay less than 50 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Great perplexity prevailed among all interested in the Japanese silk trade in America at the time when the Dingley tariff went into effect, as to what sort of corded *kaiki* should be imported in order to pay the least possible duty, being yet good enough to suit the taste of American consumers. Importers finally, as if by unanimous consent, began to bring over corded *kaiki* containing a quantity of silk as near to the 45 per cent. maximum in weight as possible for paying the duty of \$1.30 per lb., and further, weighing so much per piece that the specific duty thus to be paid would be as close as possible to 50 per cent. of the purchase price. Later, it proved that *kaiki* with heavy cotton cords was very popular among consumers, and importers commenced to import goods containing as little silk as 30 per cent. or less in

weight, paying 90 cents per lb., yet always observing the requirements as above in regard to the weight of each piece, so that the specific duty to be paid (90 cents per lb.) would be equivalent to 50 per cent. of the value, or as near as possible. It has been, and is still, almost out of the question to import to America corded *kaiki* paying \$3 per lb. as there is hardly any chance of profit. Under such circumstances the importation into the United States of corded *kaiki* subject to the duties of 90 cents and \$1.30 per lb. is still very large, and the selection of patterns in sending out orders to Japan, to suit the taste of the consumers as well as the requirements of the tariff law, is one of the most important branches of the business of the importers there. Their representatives in Japan, under instructions from their American principals, are generally very particular to observe these requirements, and in transmitting orders to the weavers in the interior they give strict instructions as to the proportion of cotton and silk to be contained in, as well as the weight of, each piece. The weavers, too, are very well aware that they must not be indifferent about these requirements; otherwise their goods will be rejected, and be consequently quite unmarketable.

Now turning to Mr. Burnett's statement, he says: "I do not find any legal evidence to establish the importers' connection with the statement of weights or number of pieces as given on the invoice, or that such errors were made by their connivance or under their direction or with their connivance or procurement."

I can assure Mr. Burnett that though he doubtless arrived at a just conclusion in the particular case in question, he will generally find it almost impossible to obtain legal evidence, or even the slightest clue to it, to establish any secret illegal connection existing through private correspondence between importers in any similar cases that may come up in future. But as a matter of course, the latter are executing their business under instructions from the former, and are kept constantly posted with the custom house requirements to be complied with in making invoices. Further, a "purchased" invoice in distinction from a "consigned" invoice in the eyes of the customs law of the United States, is construed as one that is made by the importers themselves, its real maker (their purchase agent) being simply their representative; therefore, the importers cannot renounce their responsibility for irregularities made by him. It consequently follows that it is immaterial whether an irregular invoice was made with the importers' "consent or under their direction or with their connivance or procurement," or at their representative's own discretion, the importers alone being solely responsible. On the whole, Mr. Burnett's remarks in regard to his inability "to find evidence" seem to be of very little or no value.

Concerning the irregularity in packing, Mr. Burnett says:—"It appears that the pieces in the different cases are not uniform in their proportion of silk and cotton, but it also appears that the cases of such goods are made up by the shippers in Japan as the different pieces come in from different looms, and a list is made of the goods as they are packed without any idea of assorting them, and such appears to be the recognized method of packing in the trade there. The weavers in Japan are individual weavers. The work is all done by hand looms and at different times by different members of a family, and it often happens that the exact proportion of cotton and silk does not run uniformly throughout the whole piece, as the weavers are unskilled labourers, only earning the equivalent of six or seven cents per day."

In the first place it must be pointed out that the weavers who make it their business to supply Yokohama exporters with corded *kaiki* are not individual weavers, but own mostly, or, at least, have the control of, say, fifty to a few hundred hand looms, each of which is exclusively attended to by one girl or sometimes one man. When a weaver finds his business too brisk, he may give out material to individual loom-owners for weaving. In that case the members of their family and sometimes hired hands exclusively attend to their respective looms. It is incorrect to say that all the corded *kaiki* is made by individual weavers, and particularly that "the work is done at different times by different members of a family." Moreover, we have never heard that the weaving hands for corded *kaiki* in Kiriu and Ashikaga districts were satisfied with 12 *sen* or 14 *sen* wages per day. Mr. Burnett is consequently wrong when he says that it appears to him that the cases of corded *kaiki* are made up by the shippers in Japan as the different pieces come in from different looms, and that such is "the recognized method of packing in the trade" in Japan. As a matter of fact, weavers generally deliver hundreds of pieces in one lot, and the exporters receiving them subject each piece to a rigid inspection as to weight, quality, finish, etc.—a recognized custom in shipping ports in Japan—and they (the exporters) do not in the slightest hesitate to reject the whole or part of such delivery, when they have cause to complain about any of the above points. Goods in which the "proportion of cotton and silk does not run uniformly throughout the whole piece," are, as

a rule, promptly rejected. The customary rejection is the dread of the weavers, and if any exporter accepts pieces of corded *kaiki* exceeding the maximum in weight, or in the proportion of cotton and silk, it is altogether exceptional and must be referred to some special cause. As to the proportion of cotton and silk, it is ascertained by pulling out cotton cords from a sample cut and weighing both separately. The percentage of each can thus be found to quite a minute figure, and any piece that is out of proportion will, as usual, be rejected.

It will be seen that corded *kaiki* is not the product of work done by so heterogeneous a lot of individual weavers as Mr. Burnett seems to think, and that the shippers of the same are not so innocent a crowd of ignoramuses as he apparently imagines. On the contrary, the latter, as trained (mostly Americans) business men, are perfectly well aware of what they are accepting from the weavers, and what they are shipping to America, especially as to the weight per piece and the proportion of cotton and silk, and if any one of them claims ignorance about these essential points touching the important question of the duties, one can safely infer that it is a diplomatic ignorance. It was in last February that Messrs. Marshall Field & Co., Messrs. J. V. Farwell & Co., Messrs. Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. and others of Chicago complained to the Treasury Department in Washington that some of the importers of corded *kaiki* in New York had been allowed to import the \$1.30 (duty per lb.) goods as 90 cent. goods, the \$3 goods as \$1.30 goods, etc., and they (the Chicago houses) were being unjustly undersold by the New York houses. The consequence was that the Appraiser of the port of New York gave strict orders to have every pattern of imported corded *kaiki* analysed as to the proportion of cotton and silk, and that some of the importing houses were considerably embarrassed thereby. However, it would be illogical to conclude from the above incident that the representatives in Japan of the Chicago houses were shipping corded *kaiki* with full knowledge of the goods as to their weight and proportion of cotton and silk, thus enabling their principals to make entry at customs with correct invoices, while those of the New York houses had no such knowledge. The shippers or exporters are of course far from being ignorant of what they are packing, or from "being without any idea of assorting" grades according to the rates of duties they come under. They are perfectly able to pack solid one grade of the goods in a case, and they know, if necessary, how to pack various goods assorted in one case, and itemise them in the invoice so that at the destination the importers will be placed in a position to know what they are opening up, and the Examiners at the Appraiser's store can easily make an examination of the contents. Further, they are well aware of the trouble the importers on the other side will be placed in, when the contents of the case are in a mixed-up state, and do not easily tally with what the invoice calls for at the time of the examination at the Appraiser's store. In practice, the custom house examination is not extended to the entire lot of packages represented by the invoice, and the collector usually orders one package out of each ten to the Appraiser's store for examination, which is the minimum fixed by law. When, however, the examiner finds any irregularity or mixed-up condition in the packages he thus examines, the entire lot is ordered to the store, and is thoroughly overhauled, to the immense annoyance of the importers on account of the long detention of the goods at the store. This risk the Yokohama exporters are of course careful not to incur.

After stating that he does not find any evidence of fraud in the indiscriminate packing made, and expressing his recognition that such packing is "the mode usually in vogue in Japan," Mr. Burnett says: "It is, I think, attributable in a great degree to the careless Japanese method of packing goods of this character obtained from different looms of different individuals. It may be a crude method without being fraudulent."

After refuting his statement thus far it is hardly necessary to comment on the above conclusion of his, which is based altogether on wrong facts.

I do not intend to criticize Mr. Burnett's finding in this particular case, but according to the statement he makes as to his reasons for such finding, it would seem as though corded *kaiki* were woven by, and under the direction of, the lowest order of Japanese people working individually in an unsystematic and crude manner, with no possibility of turning out the patterns and colours as may be ordered by the American importers, or observing the requirements as to the proportion of cotton and silk or the limit of weight per piece, and one would be led to suppose that quite commonly the proportion of cotton and silk does not run uniformly throughout the piece.

Further it is rather amusing to find Mr. Burnett ignoring with apparent sincerity the responsibility of the importers as to invoices and packing, as though corded *kaiki* were packed and shipped by some insignificant native Japanese merchants, quite ignorant

of the customs and other requirements in the United States. If the collector of the port of New York accepts the above statement of Mr. Burnett as justified, I am afraid that the former will soon issue orders that all packages containing corded *kaki* imported from Japan be sent to the Appraiser's store without exception, and that the contents be thoroughly overhauled and examined as to the number of pieces, the weight of each piece and the proportion of cotton and silk, in order to fix the rates and amount of duties to be paid, the mere checking of the invoice, and the examination of the usual one package out of each ten being utterly inadequate for the purpose. Furthermore it be true that some of the goods are not uniform, throughout the piece as to proportion of cotton and silk, to the bewilderment of the customs officials in determining their grades for the purpose of the duties, it may happen that they will soon arrive at the conclusion that corded *kaki* should be subject to 50 per cent. *ad valorem* indiscriminately, as being unenumerated in the silk schedule of the Tariff, to the immense relief of those interested in Japanese silk!

Your obedient servant,

A JAPANESE.

THE GOTEMBA HOSPITAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—Until I read your article this morning I was unaware of the existence of any leper refuge in Japan. In a casual way I have from time to time asked my friends if they knew what was being done for the lepers in this country, but one and all, Japanese and Europeans alike, seemed to be quite as ignorant on the subject as myself. I suppose that laziness, if not indifference, is the explanation of my own ignorance, and it will most likely be found to be the reason why the other foreign residents of Japan have allowed their contributions to be represented by the paltry sum named in your article. I can imagine nothing that should more strongly appeal to the sympathy of mankind than the charity in question, and certainly none is worthier of adequate support. I enclose a small subscription, and if you will kindly forward it to the proper quarter I shall be much obliged. I enclose my card.

Yours, &c.

Yokohama, Dec. 9th, 1901.

THE MORMONS—A REPLY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—A person, who by the way is ashamed of his name, and, therefore, hides it behind the title "An American Friend of Japan," has rushed into print on "Mormonism." I would treat his communication, published yesterday, with silent contempt if it were a personal matter, as a man lacking the courage to attach his name to an article is not worthy of notice.

No intelligent Japanese will believe him to be a friend of Japan, but can plainly see he is a narrow-minded and bigoted individual who wants to prevent the establishment of a religion against which his main argument is abuse. He advocates that the Japanese people go back to the days of religious intolerance. Japan has made wonderful progress, and a narrow-minded individual cannot pass as its friend by advocating that the nation violate its own laws and prohibit the "Mormons" from preaching in this land after freedom has been granted to all religions.

I agree with him that anarchistic teachings led to the death of President McKinley, and I rejoice that renewed efforts are being made to suppress these teachings, but I remind the gentleman that religious intolerance led to the death of the Saviour of the world and many great and good men including the Prophet Joseph Smith, whom God selected to again establish on the earth the Church of His Son Jesus Christ.

I am pleased to inform your correspondent that there is no section of America where the "Mormons" have more friends than in the Southern States, and that as a rule the people of the South are very kind indeed to our Elders who are labouring there as missionaries. We have over ten thousand Church members in the Southern States. There is not a true American living but who deprecates the outrages which have been perpetrated in "North Georgia or in the mountains of east Tennessee." Your correspondent approves of tarring and feathering. No wonder he is ashamed of his name! "Out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh." He possesses a heart that rejoices in crime, provided the "Mormons" are the victims. Therefore, in telling of the tarring and feathering of innocent men who work without pay to spread the gospel of life and salvation, this damnable outrage he speaks of as "heroic treatment." His sentiments read like the ravings of an anarchist, but undoubtedly emanated from a professed Christian. There never was a time in America when a kinder feeling was exhibited toward the "Mormons" than at present, your correspondent to the contrary notwithstanding. As an

evidence of this the following appeared in a recent editorial in the *Idaho Enterprise*, a non-Mormon paper: "We want to say to our good friends, both Mormon and Gentile, that life is too short to vex it with the troubles of the past. What difference does it now make as to who was right, or who wrong, fifty years ago, a year ago, or a day ago? Why should we pause to dissect the corpse of a dead quarrel? Why should we of this generation embroil ourselves and embitter our lives because our grandfathers could not agree with each other? The world is moving on with majestic strides. God directs the course of events and if there be anything in the signs of the times, they mean that love and goodwill are supplanting hatred and vindictiveness. There is no folly among fools as costly as that of the revengeful and malicious human creature. It is a canker worm that eats out all the joy and beauty of life, leaving a dry shell of misery and desolation. There is not now any place for an Anti-Mormon sentiment except in the bosom of revenge."

Your correspondent has ventured a prediction and I will do the same. When he is dead and buried ("fanatics and imposters are living and dying every day and their memory is buried with them"), the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, established by God Almighty, will be growing in power and strength and majesty. The Church of Christ has again been established on the earth as foreseen by the Prophet Daniel, and it will stand forever.

I have defined our position on plural marriage time and time again and will not weary your readers with a repetition.

As to Rev. Joseph Cook, and his statements, I will say: We have over twenty thousand seventies, elders and priests in the "Mormon" Church and none of them receive compensation for their services, neither do any of our missionaries. As to these officers who work for nothing being a "greedy horde of cormorants," I leave the public to judge between them and the missionaries drawing fat salaries. Rev. J. Cook says, "A more industrious and patiently plodding people cannot be found on the globe. Their toil has made deserts green with meadows, golden with harvest, and bright with flowers." Common-sense should have taught him that such a community would not long stand bad leaders. All things in the "Mormon" Church are done by common consent, every officer is sustained by vote from one to four times each year in local and general conferences—men and women both voting.

Article thirteen of our Faith reads as follows:—"We believe in being honest, true, chaste, benevolent, virtuous, and in doing good to all men; indeed we may say we follow the admonition of Paul, 'We believe all things, we hope all things, we have endured many things, and hope to be able to endure all things.' If there is anything virtuous, lovely, or of good report or praiseworthy, we seek after these things." Rev. Folk, D.D., a personal friend of your correspondent, has written a book entitled "The Mormon Monster," (Price \$2.00) in which he attempts to show that we do not live up to the principles of our belief as stated above. In refutation of all such falsehoods the testimonies of General Kane, Bishop Tuttle, Miles Grant, and others, all non-"Mormons," have already been published in the columns of the *Japan Mail*. In addition I give the following from a letter received from Col. Alexander G. Hawes, a personal friend of mine, who first became acquainted with the "Mormon" people over thirty years ago, and who has been in Salt Lake City, many times, residing there on one occasion for six months:

"London, April 23rd, 1896.

"My Dear Heber:—Your very nice long letter of the 10th, came duly to hand. Of course you know, aside from the long and intimate personal friendship we have had together, how much I have always been impressed with the genuineness and sincerity of the religious feeling among the men and women who hold your faith. Many times and oft I have said in conversation that the only religious people I ever knew who lived up to their professions were the "Mormons" of Utah. And this is true. This it is that inspires respect, even where there is a total absence of belief in the doctrines. Your people carry their beliefs into daily life and act as if they think there is something in them. If I had the belief to start with I cannot see how as a sensible person I could do otherwise. If there is anything in a belief which involves an eternity of future existence, there is everything."

I leave your readers to judge between the statements of Rev. Folk, at two dollars a volume, and those made by my non-"Mormon" friend, a Colonel in the United States army during the rebellion, and at the time of writing the above the General Manager for the United Kingdom of that great corporation the New York Life Insurance Co.

We have between 1700 and 1800 missionaries in all parts of the world preaching the gospel of Jesus Christ without money and without price. They are separated from their homes, their families, their friends, their business, and all that is near and dear

to the natural heart of man. There are nearly four hundred thousand people, members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, who notwithstanding their persecutions, their drivings, the opposition raised against them by their enemies, the killing of their Prophet and Patriarch, have remained firm and steadfast in the gospel of Jesus Christ. I ask my readers if the lives of these people do not impress them that there is something divine in a religion which inspires men and women to make such sacrifices with no earthly hope of reward?

In conclusion, I commend to all of our Christian critics the following verses from one of the Latter-day Saint hymns:

"Judge not, that you be not judged,
Was the counsel Jesus gave,
Measure given, large or grudging,
Just the same you must receive.

Jesus said, be meek and lowly,
For 'tis high to be a judge;
If I would be pure and holy,
I must love without a grudge.

It requires a constant labour,
All His precepts to obey;
If I truly love my neighbour,
I am in the narrow way.

Once I said unto another,
In thine eye there is a mote,
If thou art a friendly brother,
Hold, and let me pull it out.

But I could not see it fairly,
For my sight was very dim,
When I came to search more clearly
In mine eye there was a beam.

If I love my brother dearer,
And his mote I would erase,
Then the light should shine the clearer,
For the eye's a tender place."

Yours respectfully, HEBER J. GRANT.

THE UN-AMERICAN AMERICAN AND MORMONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—On a bitterly controverted question a writer should either not write or else sign his name to what he writes. A name signed shows sincerity and begets confidence. Communications not properly signed by their authors might well be let pass; but the one in your issue of the 4th inst. deserves notice. In the interest, therefore, not of Mormonism, but of the cherished American spirit of liberty, I must call attention to a deadly thrust "An American Friend of Japan" has made at the very foundation of our freedom. It is in these words:—

"During a recent sojourn in the States, the telegraphic columns of the various dailies frequently told of incidents where outraged citizens in these and other sections gave notice to 'greedy hordes of cormorants, calling themselves bishops, elders and priests,' to use the language of the late Joseph Cook, that they must either move on, or they would be tarred and feathered. In one or two instances, I believe, this *heroic treatment* was administered and it need hardly be stated that, after this, when they received notice to quit they did not stay on the order of their going."

Evidently the writer of the above approves (as the words I have italicized evince) this species of lawlessness; and if the multitude of stringent laws which he would have devised defining all the minutiae of offences against morals and good order should be put in force, this statement alone would condemn him as one of the first offenders against these laws.

As strongly as I oppose both anarchism and Mormonism, I must say that your correspondent's views are a very defective antidote for them. I am, however, of opinion that a severer penalty should be imposed upon the one who attempts the life of a President of the United States; and also that the public preaching of anarchism should be declared a misdemeanour, and punishable in all States, as I think it may already be in some. Beyond this it would be a revival of the Inquisition.

Your correspondent says the Americans are a long-suffering people, and that the nation "carries its principles of liberty, sometimes, to an absurd extent. As witness the liberty of speech granted anarchists and the terrible fruitage that it has borne in the assassination of President McKinley."

This statement is just about as wide of the mark as it could be. I see a half dozen of the leading American Reviews, and this is the first time I have seen such an opinion expressed in print. Since the beginning of the American nation, now 125 years, there has been but one anarchistic murder! Does this show that American liberty is the kind of soil in which these evil weeds—foreign weeds—grow? How has it fared in Europe, the land of legal minutiae? Hardly a year passes without an anarchist or two trying to knock over a king, queen or dowager. A somewhat noted evangelist in the

U. S. in illustrating once the fruitful evil of a too minute code of laws, said he never went into a beautiful graveyard and saw posted on the road side the sign "keep off the grass," that he did not immediately feel an impulse to jump and spit, and then go on his way.

When you hear people, Mr. Editor, talking about eradicating this religious heresy by petty civil laws, or about keeping out moral evil by a legal technicality, you may set them down as very un-American and unprogressive. If the U.S. had adopted such a course the Roman Catholics would have been banished on account of their allegiance to the Pope and their mistaken views on civil government. But nothing of the kind was done; and events confirm the wisdom of the American principle; for the spirit of freedom has taken such deep root in the Catholic Church in the U.S. that it is with no little anxiety that the Pope views the liberal progress of his American brethren. There must be something lacking when public sentiment has ceased to guide the people in morals and religion. This is not yet the condition of the American nation.

Very truly,
Tokyo.

E. SNODGRASS.

THE BUFFALO EXPOSITION, WHY IT FAILED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—Under "American Topics," in your issue of Dec. 5th, you note the fact that the Buffalo Exposition had closed with a deficit of \$4,000,000.

Why was this? In a time of unexampled prosperity, when, as a late writer has said, "the American people have money to burn," with an exposition situated in the immediate neighbourhood of America's greatest natural curiosity, why this heavy financial failure?

Other American expositions have paid expenses and some have made handsome profits, but none, as far as this writer is informed, has sunk anything like the sum mentioned above.

To my mind, an explanation, partial perhaps, is found in the fact that the exposition authorities defied the Christian sentiment of the land by keeping its doors open on Sunday, notwithstanding the very earnest protest of those in place and power, backed by multitudes in the lower ranks of life. As a result the Buffalo Exposition was largely boycotted. Instead of twenty or twenty-five million visitors, as was expected, it had but about one-third of that number.

As soon as the management made known its decision, the religious press and pulpit,—no mean factors in influencing American public sentiment—took up the subject and advised the people to stay away. Young people's societies, which now number millions of the very best the land has produced, such as the Christian Endeavour, the Epworth League, and the Baptist Young People's Union, denounced the action of the authorities and voted not to attend.

A few years ago, the Chicago Exposition managers voted to keep open doors on the Sabbath "for the benefit of the workmen" who, they claimed, could not attend during the week days. A trial of Sunday opening for only two or three times proved so disastrous to the Exposition exchequer, that notwithstanding their concern for the poor working men, they hastily reconsidered their action with the result that the big show thereafter ran but six days in the week.

The Centenary of the so-called "Louisiana Purchase" is to be celebrated in St. Louis, by a monster exposition in 1903. It promises to be the largest of the kind yet held. The business interests centering in St. Louis have subscribed \$10,000,000 and the national Congress has made an appropriation of \$5,000,000 conditional upon the closing of the exhibition on the Sabbath day. American sentiment demands Sunday closing and it is proving profitable financially.

American people believe that without a due observance of Sunday, there can be no true Christian morality and that, when that is wanting, its free institutions will be doomed; hence they are determined to guard the Sabbath, one of the bulwarks of their liberty.

Yours truly,
Osaka, December 7th, 1901.

AN AMERICAN.

A PITIFUL STORY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—I enclose you a copy of a private letter received from one of your subscribers describing the pitiable situation in which he found himself last Sunday a.m. in a sleet storm in the northern section of this, the main island, of Japan, and also for personal and general information to ask what steps should be taken to obtain redress under such circumstances. Who should be responsible for such lawless invasion and wanton destruction of property? The house in question stands in a large lot, quite isolated from

neighbouring buildings, save the church building in the same lot, but quite isolated from adjoining buildings. Have owners of buildings any rights in their defence and preservation from invasion by half-crazed, irresponsible Firemen? It were well for the man who turned the hose on a man so patient as he did, for had it been some other European he might not have escaped uninjured. Has the Government, or Fire Insurance Companies, any regulations on this subject? Any information will be gratefully received.

Yours sincerely,

HONEST INQUIRER.

[COPY.]

Awamori, Dec. 7th, 1901.

Your postal came to-day, but it is not to answer it that I now write, but to say that the ladies and myself are all well after a pretty bad fire scare.

Just after getting back from the evening meeting the chimney caught fire and the Japanese thought the roof was on fire and came rushing in and took possession of the house, despite my protest, and then proceeded to smash things generally and effectually.

I suppose there has been looting but till morning comes we cannot tell; they might have taken much more. They turned the hose on me, because I tried to stop the smashing, and get them to leave, and they tried to hustle me out but I would not go.

The little room I was staying in was unmoistened but for a little water near the door, when I think they were ducking me. I am now keeping the smashed-house, and the ladies are over in the Church rooms, with plenty to keep them warm. The Christians carried over a good many things.

The ceilings of two rooms, karakami, mats, a stove (?), lamps, &c., are all smashed and trampled down in mud and water. Repairs will be heavy, but as there was no fire there will be nothing to get from the insurance company.

8.40 a.m.

The storm is still blowing with sleet and it is a dreadful day to be out of house and home. We breakfasted in the kitchen, one of the good rooms.

Yours, &c.,

E. ROTHESAY MILLER.

THE HOUSE TAX AGAIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—There is no reason to doubt that all parties concerned in this matter wish to do the just and honorable thing. But it is complicated. However, one surely cannot fail to see that the perpetual leaseholders are a peculiar class of Japanese subjects, so to speak; and for this very reason it would be, on general principles, quite unfair to apply the law in detail to their case. I understand from your remarks in the *Mail* of the 6th that you take the unequalled position that the house tax as imposed on leaseholders is reasonable and just. I know not what reply "Centaur" makes in the *Herald*, but I should like to call attention to one or two points in your editorial.

In reply to the supposition that the land rent or tax (for it is a tax in the legal sense of the term) included the house tax, you reply that if such was the understanding when the treaty was made one must then conclude that the Japanese Government is deliberately seeking to violate an agreement. Does such a conclusion logically follow? In view of the fact that no records of the deliberations are at hand and the parties have passed away, it is the easiest kind of a supposition to think that much was said at the time about what this high land-tax should include. What was the basis of the house tax in those early days? You say it was totally different from the present. You say that now it is absolutely independent of the land. If this be the vital distinction, then in the days of the treaties the house tax was *not* independent of the land; and it would not have been necessary to specify in the treaty that the house tax was included, since it was already related to the land. If this were the case, the present imposition of the house tax would not be really a breach of an agreement, but a conforming to new conditions; for now the house tax is, in your own terms, "absolutely independent of the land," whereas in treaty days it was not. It would be important to straighten out this phase of the subject. The Government must apply the law as it exists to-day, or else make an exception, as was done in the case of registering deeds immediately after the revision of the treaties. Unless this be done in the case of the house tax, it would seem that the leaseholders must pay one tax twice. What is the analysis of this land tax or rent?

Your point as to the tax on vehicles, horses, and incomes seems hardly relevant. These items are not associated with land values on which taxes are based. They give no value to land like houses do. And, moreover, it is not contended (at least by me) that the land tax included all "municipal, prefectural and imperial taxes" as these taxes are levied to-day. It could not include very logically a tax which did not exist at the time the treaty was made, as for example

the income tax. And the taxes on horses and vehicles could only be objectionable on the ground that they would be excessive if the present land tax is to remain unchanged.

Your objection to the argument that as the house tax was not levied before the new treaty the Government has no right to levy it now, is that the right to levy it *did* exist before, but that the *power* to collect it did not. I wonder if you considered well what such a statement implies. It implies a fixed supposition in the mind of the Japanese Government that the foreign Powers could not be trusted to do justice in a matter which was so palpably in favour of Japan. If the matter has become (or may become) an international question now, nothing stood in the way of its becoming one then. I do not think history records a case (except in the military overthrow of one Power by another) where one or more nations have cut off either directly or indirectly another nation's sole means of life. A government is essential to the existence of a nation; and taxation is essential to the existence of the government. Surely it cannot be said that the Powers by a forced treaty deprived Japan of her sole means of life—her various taxes—and in no way made compensation for them. If the case stands as you say, that the land tax does not include other taxes and there is no reason for supposing that it does include any other on your ground, nothing being stated to that effect, and that the Japanese Government had of old the right but not the power, then the foreign Powers have been guilty of the grossest injustice to a weaker nation. But if, on the other hand, the case stands as others suppose it does, that the land rate was estimated to compensate for other taxes, and that now the new treaties coming into force makes it necessary for all the laws to be applied to the leaseholders, then this imposition of the house tax is a necessary resolution of the land rent or tax into its component parts, so to speak; and no intention of injustice can be laid to the Japanese Government. They cannot change the land rent and neither could they very well devise a different rate of house taxation for the leaseholders. They must apply the law to all alike, or make an exception till it can be reformed; and this will involve a readjustment of the land rents which can only be made by international agreement.

If I understand correctly the latter part of your editorial, you say that roads, lights, drains and police service in the former settlements cost the Government more than the taxes received from these districts. Is this so? While I have not made any investigation as to the total income and expense relative to the settlements, yet as regards Tokyo I can hardly imagine that your statement would apply. Certainly leaseholders should not expect the Government to thus care for them at a dead expense. And is it possible that during all these years other parts of the empire have been heavily taxed in order to keep up the settlements? Probably I misunderstand you; for your last remark seems to grant that the settlements pay more into the Imperial Treasury than any other part of the country. If this be so, and yet the settlements are not self-supporting, there is indeed very little left for caring for other districts.

The distinction you draw between imperial land rent and a tax is one that, a party concerned is not likely to make, besides a good dictionary would not bear out the distinction.

There is another phase of the subject; but as it has not been introduced I shall pass it by. I am sure we should all be glad to know just what is to be expected; and that the Powers concerned wish to do the just thing in the matter no one need doubt.

Very truly,
Tokyo.

E. SNODGRASS.

(Both sides, we are persuaded, want to do the just thing.—Ed. J.M.)

A WONDERFUL LADY.

Mrs. Elizabeth Hanbury died at Richmond, Surrey, on October 31, aged 108 years and 144 days. She was the youngest child of Mr. John Sanderson, born at Armthorpe, Yorkshire, in 1749, and was herself born in Castle-street, London-wall, on June 9, 1793. Her father's warehouse was in St. Mary Axe, and he resided in Leadenhall-street, the house having a garden at the back in which were trees and a summer-house, where her father liked to walk enjoying the flowers. Mrs. Hanbury remembered the opening of the East India House in Leadenhall-street, long since pulled down. About 1800 the family removed to a roomy house in Old Jewry, and Mrs. Hanbury often spoke of her nurse frequently taking her for a walk in Moorfields, where Finsbury-circus now is, to see the cows milked. About 1816 she accompanied a sick brother to the Isle of Wight. At that time communication with the island was kept up by a sailing packet between

Southampton and Cowes twice or three times a week. When Mrs. Fry began to visit the prisoners in Newgate Mrs. Hanbury joined in the work, and thus began many years of untiring labour among prisoners. At this time the convict ships, especially those for women, were sent out with a disgraceful and scandalous disregard of proper and even decent arrangements for those whom they carried. Drink was plentifully supplied, and the demoralising influences were often ruinous to young offenders. The convicts proved willing to second the changes introduced and to obey a matron, to do useful needlework, and to be taught as in a school. An immense amount of good work was thus achieved. In 1826 she married Mr. Cornelius Hanbury, of the firm of Allen and Hanbury, chemists. Her son, the present Mr. Cornelius Hanbury, still directs the business of the firm, though he is over 80 years of age, and in 1900 celebrated his golden wedding. He is churchwarden of Holy Trinity, Richmond, but the deceased lady all her life remained a member of the Society of Friends. She took a deep interest in the various religious and benevolent objects which engaged the time and attention of her grand-daughters, two of whom became missionaries, one in connection with the China Island Mission, and the other with the Church of England Zenana Missionary Society. Her sight enabled her to read and write till she was over 100, and she daily dressed and went into her sitting-room till about the middle of her 107th year. During the next 12 months of her life, she remained free from any malady, but her weakness slowly increased. Mrs. Hanbury leaves numerous grandchildren and great-grandchildren, and among her near surviving relations may be mentioned her nephews, Sir Thomas Hanbury, of La Mortola, Vintimiglia, Italy, and Mr. Sylvanus Fox, of Wellington, Somerset; and cousin, Sir Thomas Henry Sanderson, Permanent Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and Sir Percy K. Sanderson, Consul-General at New York.

A THANKSGIVING MEETING.

The following is the programme of the great thanksgiving meeting which is to be held in the Y.M.C.A. Hall, Kanda, on Saturday, the 14th inst. at 2 p.m., in commemoration of the twentieth century Union Evangelistic Movement. The Rev. H. Kozako will be in the chair:—

- 1.—Piano Voluntary, Mrs. D. C. Greene.
- 2.—Hymn No. 1
- 3.—Reading of Psalm, by Rev. S. Motoda, Ph. D.
- 4.—Opening Prayer, by the Chairman.
- 5.—Hymn No. 2
- 6.—Address, by Rev. Y. Honda, President of the Japan Evangelical Alliance
- 7.—Thanksgiving Poems, by Rev. M. Okuno and Mr. B. Inoue
- 8.—English Hymn, "The Ninety and Nine," by Missionaries
- 9.—Address, by Rev. J. D. Davis, D. D.
- 10.—Reports of "Taiko Dendo" as follow:
 - (1) Sapporo, Hokkaido District, Rev. J. Tanaka
 - (2) Hakodate, Hokkaido District, Rev. M. Yamaka
 - (3) Aomori, Tohoku District, Rev. H. Kobayashi
 - (4) Sendai, Tohoku District, Rev. M. Saito
- 11.—Hymn No. 3.
 - (5) Tokyo Headquarters, Kwanton District, Rev. K. Hoshino.
 - (6) Tokyo City, Kwanton District, Rev. T. Ukai.
 - (7) Yokohama, Kwanton District, Rev. H. Hirata.
 - (8) Gumma, Kwanton District, Rev. T. Hori.
 - (9) Saitama, Kwanton District, Rev. S. Tanaka.
 - (10) Kofu, Koshu District, Rev. Y. Hiraiwa.
 - (11) Matsumoto, Nanshu District, Rev. E. Aibara.
 - (12) Niigata, Hokuetsu District, Rev. S. Omiya.
 - (13) Kanazawa, Hokuriku District, Rev. K. Mori.
 - (14) Shizuoka, 1st Tokai District, Rev. H. Harano.
 - (15) Nagoya, 2nd Tokai District, Rev. M. Ogimi.
- 12.—Hymn No. 4.
 - (16) Osaka Headquarters, Kinki District, Rev. K. Miyagawa.
 - (17) Kyoto, Kinki District, Rev. J. Aburatani.
 - (18) Kobe, Kinki District, Rev. T. Harada.
 - (19) Okayama, Kinki District, J. H. Pettie, D.D.
 - (20) Matsuyama, Nankai District, Rev. S. L. Gulick.

- (21) Hiroshima, Sanyo District, Rev. Y. Eie.
 - (22) Matsuyama, Sanin District, Rev. B. F. Buxton.
 - (23) Saga, Kyushu District, Rev. A. Olmans.
 - (24) Nagasaki, Kyushu District, Rev. A. Segawa.
 - (25) Kagoshima, Kyushu District, Rev. S. Matsumoto.
 - (26) Taikoku, Formosa District, Rev. K. Kawai.
- 13.—Hymn No. 5.
 14.—Statistical Report of Forward Movement by Rev. Geo. Fukuda.
 15.—Thanksgiving Prayer by Rev. Y. Honda.
 16.—Doxology.
 17.—Benediction.

DASTARDLY MURDER BY FILIPINOS.

On Monday afternoon (says the *Manila Times* of the 27th ult.), news was received in Manila to the effect that Pandia Ralli, the well-known journalist and newspaper correspondent, of late operating as a prospector in Morong province, together with six of his native labourers, was massacred on the morning of the 20th Nov. in his prospecting camp on the Limutan river about thirteen miles north of Mavita. Mr. Ralli, in company with Mr. F. Emerson Hoar and Charles Muller, had three coal claims staked out in that immediate vicinity and lately had been at work surveying and making various improvements preparatory to commencing active operations. On Friday, the 15th Nov., Mr. Muller left camp with eight or ten natives to go over the mountain trail to Mavita for provisions for the camp. Ralli was left at the camp with seven natives to guard their belongings. Mr. Hoar was in Manila attending to some legal matters. Returning over the trail from Mavita, Muller was met by a native about seven miles from camp. This man's head was badly cut, his body showed several stabs, and several of his fingers were severed. The homicide proved to be one of the men left behind with Ralli, and he begged of Muller to turn back at once for fear of his life and those of the rest of the party. Muller rushed on, however, and arriving at the camp, found the wounded native's story to be only too true. Everything pointed to a furious struggle. Ralli lay where he had been finally struck down and his body was horribly mutilated. The native assistants had fought for their lives and no discrimination was shown them by the inhuman brutes who so successfully accomplished their designs. The native who escaped was stricken down at the very first and managed to crawl away and conceal himself in the river bed until the murderers had finished their work and left. Then he got up and struggled along the trail to meet Muller and warn him. The camp was burned and all marks of the claims were destroyed by the force which attacked Ralli. The surviving native is positive that there were fully forty native bolomen in the party that surprised the camp. Ordinarily a guard was kept at night about the camp; but this night it seems the usual vigilance had been relaxed, and men were literally butchered in their sleep. After burying the bodies of Ralli and the six natives Muller and his party went back over the trail to Mavita, arriving there late Sunday night. Mr. Muller left yesterday morning for Manila where he met Mr. Hoar and imparted to him his terrible story. Lieutenant De Witt, 20th Infantry, stationed at Siniloan, was notified by Mr. Muller and a detachment is out now on a scout for traces of the murderers. The news was late, however, for the trails are in terrible condition; and it is difficult to travel with any degree of speed. The gang of cut-throats who performed this latest deed were not insurgents. They were not people of that country, for three of the dead natives belonged there and together with many others of the same clan, have worked for these partners at various times. It is very evident to the surviving partners that the author of the attack had wholly in mind the destruction of the claims. They all three had been warned many times to keep away from those claims and not to venture into that country again, as their presence was not desired; and furthermore if they persisted in holding their claims or tried to work them, they would certainly be killed.

THE KAISER AND HIS NAVY.

A Berlin telegram of Nov. 18th said:—Emperor William to-day participated in the debate of the society of Naval Engineers on the subject of placing heavy guns on little ships and its effect upon their designs and construction. His Majesty referred to the influence of military requirements upon the development of ship construction and artillery, and pointed out how the aim of Germany had always been to allow the opinion of the officers who had to navigate ships to have as much weight and influence as the shipbuilder and the constructor. The Emperor illustrating his contention that tactical requirements influenced the construction of ships

of war, said the lines of the galleys were superior in this respect to later battleships. He instanced the battle of Lepanto as the greatest wherein galleys had been engaged, and said Don Juan of Austria had brought his galleys into action in half moon formation, and had destroyed the enemy's fleet by the superiority of their bow fire.

Germany was the first nation able to place a captain still on the active list at the head of the construction bureau. He believed that the types of vessels now being launched in German yards also represented the very best needed for the purposes of the country or that could be demanded from the splendid constructors and magnificent yards of Germany.

BANK OF JAPAN.

BANKING ACCOUNT.

On Saturday, Dec. 7th:—

	DR.	Yen.
Share capital fully paid up	...	30,000,000
Reserve fund and other liabilities to shareholders	...	18,130,033
Amount of convertible notes issued	...	181,466,454
Government deposits	...	22,214,696
General deposits	...	11,476,371
Exchange liability	...	52,936
Total	...	263,340,492
	CR.	
Discount notes	...	21,861,668
Foreign discount notes	...	14,612,585
Treasury loan to Government	...	22,000,000
Temporary "	...	30,500,000
General loans	...	37,856,524
Exchange liability	...	4,213,816
Government bonds	...	57,521,175
Property	...	2,437,693
Bullion and Specie	...	72,337,029
Total	...	263,340,492

ISSUE ACCOUNT.

Daily average during past week:—

Amount of convertible notes	...	183,407,389
Bullion and Specie:—		
Gold	...	67,881,537
Silver	...	1,833,333
Total	...	69,714,870
Securities:—		
Government bonds	...	29,722,630
Government certificates	...	1,000,000
Government bills	...	47,833,333
Security notes	...	3,314,881
Commercial notes	...	31,821,675
Total	...	113,692,519

These accounts, compared with those of the previous week, show:—

	Specie Reserve:—	Increase.	Decrease.
Gold	...	265,381	—
Silver	...	1,333,333	—
General loans	...	—	470,455
Government deposits	...	2,895,309	—
General deposits	...	6,423,975	—

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

Shanghai, December 6.
 The report of the United States Canal Commission favours the Nicaragua route, the Canal taking eight years to construct and costing a hundred and ninety million dollars. At the same time the commissioners admit the many advantages of the Panama route.

THE NETHERLANDS SCANDAL.

Later.
 Prince Henry has returned to The Hague and his relations with the Queen have been resumed.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Three laagers were surprised and 250 Boers captured in the Transvaal yesterday.

MARQUIS ITO.

Shanghai, Dec 7.
 Marquis Ito has left St. Petersburg.

THE ISTHMIAN CANAL.

The Hay-Pauncefote Treaty has been published. It provides for the construction of a canal by, or under, the auspices of the United States, which is given all rights incident to such construction, exclusive of the right of management. It further provides for the free and equal navigation of the canal by the merchantmen and warships of all nations, similar to the regulations of the Suez Canal. No mention is made about fortifications.

FRENCH (INDEMNITY) LOAN.

Shanghai, Dec. 10.

A telegram of Dec. 7th says that the French Senate has passed the Chinese Loan Bill.

THE HAY-PAUNCEFOTE TREATY.

The Foreign Affairs Committee of the American Senate has reported favourably on the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty.

MARQUIS ITO.

Marquis Ito has arrived at Berlin.

AUSTRALIAN IMMIGRATION.

The Melbourne Senate has passed the Alien Immigration Restriction Bill.

THE WAR DEATH LIST.

The total number of British losses by death since the war began is 18,347, including 893 officers.

RENEWED BOER ACTIVITY.

A telegram of Dec. 8th states that there is a recrudescence of Boer activity under Botha in the Transvaal and Dewet in Orange River Colony.

GERMAN BUDGET DEFICIT.

The German Budget shows a deficit amounting to thirty-five million marks.

RUSSO-JAPANESE STEAM COMMUNICATION.

It is stated at St. Petersburg that the Japanese Government has concluded negotiations with Russia by which the former provides for the opening of a regular steamship service between Tsuruga and Vladivostock.

BOTHAS.

Later.

A telegram dated Dec. 9th says that Botha with 1,500 Boers was on the north of Ermelo.

RUSSIA AND THE GERMAN TARIFF.

Russia threatens a retaliatory tariff if the German tariff is passed in its present form.

FRIENDLY BOERS INCREASING.

The number of Boers taking arms against the enemy in the field shows a notable increase.

DE WET.

A later telegram to the *Times* from Pretoria dated the 9th says that De Wet is in command of 1,000 men to the south of Heilbron.

BOERS IN TRANSVAAL.

The Boers in the Transvaal are endeavouring to go north.

MORE BLOCKHOUSES.

Attacks on the railway are frequent, and it has been found necessary to build blockhouses at every 600 yards, connected by wire entanglements, blockhouses a mile apart being powerless.

WILL NOT SUPPORT HOLLAND.

The *Standard's* correspondent at Brussels says that the Powers have declined Holland's request to support her demand for bringing the Boer refugees to Holland.

THE ATTEMPTED BOYCOTT.

Shanghai, Dec. 11th.

A telegram from London dated Dec. 10th says the Dutch dockers have finally abandoned their scheme aiming at an international boycott of British shipping by foreigners. Many Dutch refused to join.

WARWICKSHIRES FOR THE CAPE.

The Fifth Battalion of the Warwickshires, nearly 900 strong, leaves on Dec. 16th for the Cape.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

Nicaragua has concluded a treaty with the United States, leasing to the latter in perpetuity a strip six miles broad covering the route of the Canal.

BOER COMMANDANT WOUNDED.

Later.

On Dec. 11th Commandant Maritz was severely wounded in an unsuccessful attack on TontlvoschKop(?), at the extremity of Cape Colony.

PASSENGER RATES FOR THE CORONATION.

At a meeting of the P. and O. Company the Chairman announced that return tickets, lasting two years, for a fare and a half, would be issued, which would be a great boon in the coronation year.

(This part of the message is somewhat obscure.—Ed. J.M.)

MARITZ OPERATING.

Shanghai, Dec. 12.

A telegram of Dec. 11th says that Maritz with a strong force twice attacked a garrison of twenty holding a grain depot to the north of Calvinia between the 27th and the 4th, after which he abandoned the attempt. The Boer casualties were 16.

FRESH TROOPS FOR THE CAPE.

A *Daily Mail* correspondent says that the departure of fresh troops for the Cape on a large scale will commence shortly.

A NIGHT SURPRISE.

It was reported on Dec. 12th that General Bruce Hamilton's column after a night march surprised and captured practically the whole of Bethel's commando. Seven Boers were killed and 131 taken prisoner.

BOTHAS.

Louis Botha, with a large commando, is reported to be on the north of Vryheid.

MARQUIS ITO.

Count von Richthoven has banquetted Marquis Ito.

(RECEIVED AT THE LEGATION OF FRANCE.)

THE CHINESE INDEMNITY LOAN.

Saigon, Dec. 8.

The Senate, after a short debate, adopted by 224 votes to 93 the project of a Chinese loan as passed by the Chamber.

(This is a loan floated by the French Government on the security of the Chinese Indemnity bonds.—Ed. J.M.)

THE FRENCH BUDGET.

Saigon, Dec. 11.

The Chamber by 436 to 125 votes has passed the project of mercantile marine law. During the discussion of the Budget M. Caillaux explained that the Budget deficit for 1901 had been caused by the law upon drawbacks and premiums but that the credit of France remains intact. The Chamber authorised *affichage* of the speech of the Minister of Finance.

TROUBLE AT TIENTSIN.

There has been a riot at Tientsin between German and Indian soldiers.

THE BUDGET.

Saigon, Dec. 12.

The Chamber has terminated the general discussion of the Budget.

(SPECIAL TO THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

LARGE FIRE IN HYOGO.

Kobe, 5.53 p.m., Dec. 11.

A large fire occurred at Hyogo this forenoon in the Riosinsha match factory. Two women were burned to death, and three were injured. The area devastated extended to two hundred *tsubo*. The loss is estimated at *yen* 20,000. The buildings were insured in the Tokyo Fire Insurance Company.

(FROM THE "N.-C. DAILY NEWS.")

FIRE ON THE "CHUNGKING."

Chefoo, Dec. 4.

The fire on the *Chungking* started in the between-decks forward at 10 a.m. yesterday, and is still burning, but is under control. The forepart of the vessel is gutted.

The crews of the American, Chinese, and Japanese men-of-war in port went to her assistance yesterday.

No casualties are reported.

(FROM "DER OSTASIATISCHE LLOYD.")

EXCLUSION OF CHINESE FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Berlin, Nov. 29.

The Government of the United States of North America intend to lay before Congress a bill through which the prohibition of Chinese immigration into the United States will be prolonged.

GERMAN SHARE OF THE INDEMNITY.

Berlin, Nov. 30.

The German Budget for 1902 contains, under the heading of Income, the first payment of the Chinese War indemnity, amounting to 17,504,824 marks. Therefrom 13,424,644 marks will go to satisfy the private claims, which amount can, if found necessary later on, be raised to 15,000,000 marks (£750,000).

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Berlin, Dec. 4.

The rebels in Colombia have surrendered. Order has been restored throughout the country. German interests have not been threatened by the revolution.

THE GERMAN TARIFF.

Berlin, Dec. 2.

The German Reichstag has taken up the debates of the New Tariff Bill. The Imperial Chancellor, Count Billow, stated in his address, that the bill was an endeavour to compensate the different interests. It has received the consent of the Governments of the Allied States, as it meets the requirements of Germany's political economy. Especially it tends to a higher protection of the farming interests and to a furthering of the export industry, which would give better opportunities to the Government than the present tariff for the signing of new treaties with other Powers. The Secretary of the Treasury, Baron Thielmann, discussed later the necessity of new commercial treaties.

COST OF GERMAN OCCUPATION.

The Budget provides 25 million marks for maintaining the German occupation brigade in China.

EXCLUSION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The entering of Cape Colony and Natal is now permitted exclusively to those holding a special permit, which, however, can be obtained only with great difficulty.

PLAGUE IN TURKEY.

The Port of Constantinople has been declared to be infested by plague.

RIOT AT GOA.

In Portuguese Goa riots have taken place, but order has now been restored by the Government.

GERMAN SHARE OF INDEMNITY.

Berlin, Dec. 3.

According to the memorial accompanying the German Budget, Germany will receive from China an indemnity of 99 million taels, whereof 85 millions will be paid for the expedition which Germany undertook in good-will to assist the Chinese Government in maintaining order in China.

GARRISONS IN CHINA.

The Powers consider it inopportune to entirely withdraw their troops from China. Germany intends for this reason to maintain small garrisons both in the Province of Chihli and in Shanghai, which on the one hand will further the consolidation of the situation and on the other render it possible to exercise a pressure upon the Chinese officials when necessary.

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line	Steamer	Date
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	City of Peking	M. Dec. 16
Canada, Br.	C. P. R. Co.	Kim. at China	T. Dec. 17
Tacoma, Wash.	N. P. Co.	Glenogle	F. Dec. 20
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Princess Irene	Sa. Dec. 21
San Francisco	O. & O.	Doric	Sa. Dec. 22
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Tacoma	Sa. Dec. 28
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Kim. at Japan	W. Dec. 23
Hongkong	O. & O.	Gaelic	Th. Dec. 26
Hongkong	T. K. K.	Hongkong Maru	Sa. Dec. 28
America	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	M. Dec. 30
Hongkong	M. M. Co.	Indus	W. Dec. 31

- 1 Left Shanghai on the 11th inst.
- 2 Left Vancouver on Monday the 2nd inst.
- 3 Left Hongkong on Wednesday the 11th inst.
- 4 Left San Francisco on the 3rd inst.
- 5 Left Singapore on the 9th inst. at 11 p.m.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer	Date
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Hakui Maru	Th. Dec. 12
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	China	S. Dec. 14
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Koenig Albert	Sa. Dec. 13
Canada	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian	Sa. Dec. 14
Europe, Br.	N. Y. K.	Wakasa Maru	Sa. Dec. 14
Tacoma, Wash.	P. M. Co.	Duke of Fife	Sa. Dec. 14
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Kim. at China	Tu. Dec. 17
America	P. M. Co.	City of Peking	Tu. Dec. 17
Seattle, Wash.	N. Y. K.	Kaga Maru	Tu. Dec. 7
Europe, via S'hai	M. M. Co.	Yarra	Th. Dec. 14
Australia	N. Y. K.	Kumano Maru	Sa. Dec. 11
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Glenogle	M. Dec. 22
Hongkong	O. & O.	Doric	M. Dec. 22
America	O. & O.	Coptic	F. Jan. 17
Hongkong	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	Tu. Dec. 31
America	T. K. K.	Hongkong Maru	W. Jan. 1

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oro, British steamer, 2,147, W. R. Coleman, 6th Dec.,—Shanghai via ports, and Kobe, 4th Dec.,—General.—Dodwell & Co.

Braemar, British steamer, 2,316, Wm. Watt, 6th Dec.,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 4th Dec.,—Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co. Ltd.

Exion, British steamer, 2,271, D. Robinson, 6th Dec.,—Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 4th Dec.,—General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Hakui Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,419, S. Tsuji, 6th Dec.,—Shanghai via ports, 30th Nov., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Matsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,959, De La Lande, 6th Dec.,—Kobe, 4th Dec., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Koenig Albert, German steamer, 6,590, C. Polack, 6th Dec.,—Hamburg and Bremen via ports, and Kobe, 3th Dec., Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Avagao Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,526, F. E. Cope, 6th Dec.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Bugeaud, (14), French Cruiser, 3,870, Capt. Lefevre, 7th Dec.,—Nagasaki.

America Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,256, P. H. Going, 7th Dec.,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 6th Dec., Mails & General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Iehang, British steamer, 1,240, L. Jones, 7th Dec.,—Nagasaki via Kobe, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, Y. Oda, 7th Dec.,—Yokkaichi, 6th Dec., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sakura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,831, M. Hamada, 7th Dec.,—Kobe, 5th Dec., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Fushiki Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,110, N. Nielsen, 7th Dec.,—Shanghai, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kotik, Russian steamer, 299, A. Scherbinin, 8th Dec.,—Petropaulovski via Muroan, General.—Walsh, Hall & Co.

Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 437, I. Shimidzu, 8th Dec.,—Yokkaichi, 7th Dec., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Teshio Maru, Japanese steamer, 686, Nomura, 8th Dec.,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Ikai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,917, K. Nobeta, 8th Dec.,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Landauru, British steamer, 2,157, A. M. Rait, 9th Dec.,—Madras via ports, and Manila, 30th Nov., General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Victoria, American steamer, 2,112, J. Panton, 11th Dec.,—Tacoma, Wash., and Victoria, B.C., 21st Nov., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Pingsuey, British steamer, 4,149, E. Warrall, 11th Dec.,—Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 10th Dec., General.—W. M. Strachan & Co.

Yarra, French steamer, 2,084, Negre, 11th Dec.,—Marseilles via ports, and Kobe, 10th Dec., Mails and General.—M.M. S.S. Co.

Tenkai, British steamer, 3,016, H. C. Harris, 11th Dec.,—Seattle, Wash., General.—W. M. Strachan & Co.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, Y. Oda, 11th Dec.,—Yokkaichi, 10th Dec., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Argonaut, British cruiser, 11,000, 16 guns, Capt. H. Cherry, 11th Dec.,—Hongkong.

Ocean, British battleship, 12,950, 16 guns, Capt. W. G. White, 11th Dec.,—Hongkong.

Albion, British flagship, 12,950, 16 guns, Capt. W. W. Hewitt, 11th Dec.,—Hongkong.

Nuernberg, German steamer, 2,663, Ammon, 11th Dec.,—Hongkong via ports, Shanghai, 6th Dec., General.—C. Illies & Co.

Otaru Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,551, S. Watanabe, 10th Dec.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yamaguchi Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,038, S. Yoshizawa, 10th Dec.,—Kobe, 8th Dec., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Duke of Fife, British steamer, 2,416, J. S. Cox, 12th Dec.,—Hongkong, via ports, and Kobe, 10th Dec., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co. Ltd.

Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer 437, I. Shimidzu, 12th Dec.,—Yokkaichi, 11th Dec., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Jules Verne, French Barque, 1,240, Charles Cezard, 12th Dec.,—Cardiff, 28th June, Coal.—Weinberger & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Hongkong Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,047, W. E. Filmer, 6th Dec.,—Hongkong via ports, 6th Dec., Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Tenshin Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,706, T. Tibballs, 6th Dec.,—Kobe and Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Woyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,158, S. Kawano, 6th Dec.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Jinsen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,433, I. Higo, 6th Dec.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Asagao Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,528, F. E. Cope, 7th Dec.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Matsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,959, De La Lande, 7th Dec.,—Uruga, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Rosetta Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,039, N. Tate, 7th Dec.,—Hongkong via Kobe, and Moji, General.—Dodwell & Co. Ltd.

Brooklyn (20), U.S. Flagship, 9,215, Capt. Dickens, 7th Dec.,—Kobe.

Goliath (16), British battleship, 12,950, Captain Louis Wintz, 7th Dec.,—Hongkong.

Braemar, British steamer, 2,316, Wm. Watt, 4th Dec.,—Victoria B.C., and Tacoma, Wash., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co. Ltd.

Serbia, German steamer, 2,377, Brehmer, 9th Dec.,—Havre, Hamburg and Bremen via ports, General.—Illies & Co.

Iehang, British steamer, 1,240, L. Jones, 8th Dec.,—Ballast.—Butterfield & Swire.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, Y. Oda, 8th Dec.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 436, I. Shimidzu, 9th Dec.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Ikai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,917, K. Nobeta, 9th Dec.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sakura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,831, M. Hamada, 9th Dec.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Landauru, British steamer, 2,157, A. M. Rait, 11th Dec.,—Madras via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Afridi, British steamer, 2,354, Thos. Golding, 11th Dec.,—New York via ports and Suez Canal, General.—Dodwell & Co. Ltd.

Exion, British steamer, 2,271, D. Robinson, 10th Dec.,—Liverpool via Hongkong and ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire & Co.

Glaucus, British steamer, 3,350, John Barr, 10th Dec.,—London and Glasgow via ports, General.—Butterfield and Swire.

America Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,256, P. H. Going, 10th Dec.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Victoria, American steamer, 2,112, J. Panton, 12th Dec.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Yamaguchi Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,038, S. Yoshizawa, 12th Dec.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hakui Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,419, S. Tsuji, 12th Dec.,—Shanghai, via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Oro, British steamer, 2,147, W. R. Coleman, 12th Dec.,—Moji, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co.

Kotik, Russian steamer, 299, A. Scherbinin, 12th Dec.,—Nagasaki, General.—Walsh, Hall & Co.

Bugeaud, (14), French Cruiser, 3,870, Capt. Lefevre, 12th Dec.,—Shanghai.

Descartes, (14), French cruiser, 4,003, Capt. de Saune, 12th Dec.,—Hongkong.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, Y. Oda, 12th Dec.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Otaru Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,551, S. Watanabe, 12th Dec.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Japanese steamer *Hakui Maru*, from Shanghai via ports:—Lieut. General T. Kuroki, Capt. T. Tsurumi, Lieut. S. Akimoto, Baron S. Osaki, Miss C. Ozaki, Mrs. Tojo and infant, Mr. and Mrs. W. Wordorsky, and Mr. T. B. Glover in cabin; Mr. and Mrs. S. Murakami, Miss T. Murakami, Mr. T. Miyazaki, and 2 Chinese in second class; 169 Japanese and 1 Chinese in steerage.

Per German steamer *Koenig Albert*, from Europe via ports:—Mr. King, Mr. and Mrs. Nyffenegger, Miss Reidhaar, Miss Kayser, Mr. and Mrs. de Man and child, Mr. Mechenburg, Mr. Feichtner, Mrs. Whitall, Mr. Hiller, Mr. Hoeft, Mr. Dawson, Mr. Albenheim, Mr. Gaestner, Prinz Reuss, Mr. Lehmann, Mr. Kuhn, Mr. Nichel, Mr. Ritter, Mr. and Mrs. Kuhn, Mr. Pietzker, Mr. de Berigny, Mr. Anthor, Mr. Mackay, Miss Butternoth, Mr. Flaig and Mr. Kishi in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *America Maru*, from Hongkong via ports:—Dr. J. Spencer Hough, Mr. W. F. Page, Miss D. Page, Miss H. Page, Mr. A. H. White, Mrs. A. H. White, Mr. Z. Noguchi and Mr. R. Masujima in cabin. For San Francisco:—Lieut. A. Allen, Mrs. A. Allen, child and maid, Mr. A. C. Bryer, Mrs. Conroy, Mrs. E. J. Earle, Mr. G. F. Ford, Mrs. G. F. Ford, Mr. Ed. Freschl, Mr. Arthur Faget, Mr. L. L. Gillespie, Mrs. Hayner and 3 children, Mr. Lihachoff, Mrs. Lihachoff, Mrs. S. A. Moffatt, Mr. S. F. Moore, Mrs. S. F. Moore and 3 children, Mrs. Pou Sing, Mrs. Pou Sing and 2 children and Mr. Chu Kung Yeung in cabin.

Per French steamer *Yarra*, from Kobe:—Mr. G. Ertel and boy, Mr. G. Carpentier, and Mr. G. Yanny in cabin.

Per American steamer *Victoria*, from Tacoma, Wash., and Victoria, B.C.:—Mrs. T. Skinner, Miss Skinner and amah, and Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Chenoweth in cabin; Mr. and Mrs. Osama and Mr. T. McDonald in intermediate; 6 Japanese and 166 Chinese in steerage.

Per British steamer *Landauru*, from Madras via ports:—Mrs. J. A. Cole, Mrs. L. E. Elting, Miss Cooper, Mr. A. Marks, Mr. J. Knight, Mr. Leon Mosser, Mr. W. Bulchand, and Mr. B. Rochiram in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Hongkong Maru*, for Hongkong via ports:—Miss A. Brownell, Mr. C. Heu Cho, Mr. and Mrs. Li Cho and 4 children, Mrs. D. Davenport, Hon. and Mrs. Cecil Edwards and maid, Mr. I. Erlanger, Mr. D. G. Fairchild, Mr. John Healy, Rev. and Mrs. Louis Hodons, Mr. F. P. Johnson, Mrs. Helen Kip, Capt. Koch and valet, Mr. Ian Sai, Mr. Bartour Lathoup, Mrs. R. W. McNeeley, and infant, Miss McNeeley, Mr. W. G. Nickerson,

DEPARTED.

Mr. J. F. Parks, Mrs. L. Rigby and infant, Rev. and Mrs. E. H. Smith, Miss E. H. Smith, Mr. A. C. Taylor, Mr. C. G. Town, Mrs. Tseng and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. Tseng Ghuck Hin, and Mr. Tseng Shing Fang in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *America Maru* for San Francisco via Honolulu.—Mr. R. Abe, Lieut. Albert C. Allen, Mrs. A. C. Allen, infant and maid, Mr. A. C. Bryer, Mr. J. Cleryfayt, Mrs. J. Cleryfayt, Mrs. Conroy, Mrs. E. F. Earle, Mr. A. Faget, Mr. N. J. Foote, Mr. G. T. Ford, Mrs. G. T. Ford, Mr. Ed. Freschl, Mr. K. Fujii, Mr. P. Fitz Gibbon, Miss M. Fitz Gibbon, Mr. L. L. Gillespie, Mr. Henry S. Godfrey, Mr. K. Naidai, Mr. A. C. Harrison, Jr., Mrs. Hayner & 3 children, Dr. H. Y. Hiller, Lieut. K. Iida, I. J. N., Rev. N. A. Johnson, Miss Julia Johnson, Mr. Lihachoff, Miss Bertha Loyd, Mrs. S. A. Moffatt, Mr. S. F. Moore, Mrs. S. F. Moore and 3 children, Mr. N. Nakajima, Mr. K. Otsuki, Miss M. E. Phillips, Mr. Pon Sin, Mrs. Pon Sin, Miss Pon Young, Miss Pon Gu, Mr. S. Saito, Lieut. Col. W. F. Spicer, U.S.M.C., Mr. N. Tanaka, Mrs. N. Tanaka, Capt. S. Tomioka, Mr. A. H. White, Mrs. A. H. White and Mr. Chin Kung Young in cabin.

Per British steamer *Landauri*, for Manila, Rangoon and Madras via ports.—Mr. Matias Gregorio, Mr. E. Arriola, Mr. A. Heredia, Mr. J. Heredia, Lt. Comdr. A. B. Canaga, U.S.N., Lt. Comdr. F. H. Sherman, U.S.N., Mrs. Onderdonk and two children, and Mrs. J. H. Redfern, baby and servant in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Hakuni Maru*, for Shanghai via ports.—Mrs. S. Sano, Mrs. K. Sano, Mr. M. Ozawa and Consul S. Uchida and child in cabin; Mr. K. Uchiyama, Mr. S. Hirata, Dr. I. Ito, Mr. Z. Nagano, Mr. I. Shimanoye, Mr. and Mrs. Chu San and Mr. Hon Kin Shin in second class; 20 passengers in steerage.

REPORTS.

The American steamer *Victoria*, Captain John Pantan, reports:—Left Victoria, B.C., on Nov. 21st, and encountered in Long. 132° W. strong gale from S.W. lasting over 30 hours, from there had moderate northerly and westerly winds until Long. E. 163° when the ship ran into a whole gale from S.S.E. hauling next day to W. by N. with furious seas and frequent hail and snow storms. In Long. E. 150° to Long. E. 145° encountered another whole gale from South to West lasting for nearly 3 days with tremendous high seas and much snow, thereafter had fine weather to Yokohama.

CARGO.

Per British steamer *Bruemar* for Tacoma, Wash., and Victoria B.C.:—

From.	Canada, & West.	Chicago New York Pacific Other Cities.	Total.
Yokohama..	—	—	131
Total...	—	—	131

SILK.

From.	New York.	South Manchester.	Total.
Hongkong & Canton	25	—	25
Shanghai	—	—	—
Yokohama	205	—	205
Total	230	—	230

VESSELS TO ARRIVE.

STEAMERS.

NAME.	FROM.	REPORTED.	
Atholl	Liverpool	Leaves S'hai	Dec. 12
Ambria	Hamburg	Passed Canal	Nov. 22
Bengloe	London	Passed Canal	Nov. 8
Benvorlich	London	Passed Canal	Nov. 22
Bingo Maru	London	Left Suez	Dec. 5
China	San F'cisco	Left	Nov. 23
Coningsby	Baltimore	Passed Canal	Nov. 5
Denbighshire	London	Left H'kong	Nov. 27
Deucalion	Liverpool	Left H'kong	Dec. 11
Doric	San F'cisco	Left	Dec. 3
E'press of China	Vancouver	Left	Dec. 2
Gairloch	New York	Left	Nov. 25
Glenfarg	Tacoma	Left (for Kobe)	Nov. 24
Glenesk	London	Passed Canal	Nov. 19
Heathburn	New York	Left	Dec. 1
Heim	Cardiff	Passed Canal	Nov. 12
Hillglan	New York	Left H'kong	Dec. 4
Indrani	New York	Passed Canal	Nov. 1
Indrapura	Portland	Left Astoria	Dec. 6
Indrasamha	New York	Left	Nov. 6
Indus	Marseilles	Left S'pore	Dec. 9
Java	London	Left S'pore	Dec. 1
Kagoshima Maru	Bombay	Av'd H'kong	Dec. 8
Kawachi Maru	London	Left Suez	Nov. 25

Kinshu Maru	Seattle	Left	Dec. 3
Lethington	New York	Left	Nov. 25
Lowther Castle	New York	Leaves	Oct. 15
Malacca	London	Passed Canal	Nov. 15
Maria Velerie	Trieste	Passed Canal	Nov. 15
Morven	New York	Left	Nov. 15
Peleus	Liverpool	Left S'pore	Dec. 7
Prinz Heinrich	Hamburg	Passed Canal	Dec. 2
Prinzess Irene	Hamburg	Left H'kong	Dec. 11
Sado Maru	London	Left H'kong	Dec. 6
Sambria	Hamburg	Passed Canal	Nov. 22
Shanghai.	London	Passed Canal	Dec. 2
Shinano Maru	Seattle	Leaves	Dec. 17
Silesia	Hamburg	Passed Canal	Nov. 23
Strassburg	Hamburg	Left Manila	Dec. 10
Stentor	Liverpool	Passed Canal	Nov. 26
Tamba Maru	London	Left	Dec. 7
Warfield	Phila.	Passed Malta	Nov. 4
Yawata Maru	Melbourne	Left T'day Is.	Dec. 6

UNDER SAIL.

Acme	New York	Aug. 1	Y'hama
Adelaide	New York	Sept. 10	Y'hama
Admiral Troude	Cardiff	May 26	N'saki
Alcides	Phila.	Sept. 20	Kobe
Arthur Fitger	New York	Loading	Y'hama
Arthur Sewall	Phila.	Sept. 27	Kobe
Bertha	New York	Loading	Japan
Brilliant	New York	July 29	Y'hama
Carl	Hamburg	Aug. 21	Y'hama
Comet	Phila.	Sept. 13	Kobe
Dunboyne	Phila.	July 24	N'saki
Eskasoni	New York	Loading	Japan
Ferdinand Fischer	Phila.	Oct. 26	Kobe
Fortunato Figari	Phila.	Sept. 20	N'saki
Garnet Hall	Phila.	Oct. 26	Kobe
Jules Verne 2	Cardiff	June 28	Y'hama
King George	Phila.	July 15	Kobe
Merioneth	Cardiff	Sept. 28	N'saki
Nauarchos	Phila.	Oct. 14	N'saki
Palgrave	Phila.	Nov. 1	Kobe
Paul Rickmers	New York	Oct. 23	Y'hama
Professor Koch	Phila.	Loading	Japan
Shenandoah	New York	Sept. 16	Y'hama
Sokoto	Phila.	Oct. 3	Kobe
Thekla	Port Tampa	July 6	Y'hama
Wynford	Phila.	Nov. 1	N'saki

1. At Sydney N.S.W. on Sept. 23.
2. Arrived Cape Sagami on Dec. 10.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

In imports there is nothing to record.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

Grey Shirting—8 1/2 lb, 38 1/2 yds, 39 inches	Y. 2.85 to 3.50
Grey Shirting—9 lb, 31 1/2 yds, 45 inches	28.0 to 3.80
Indigo Shirtings—24 yards, 14 inches	2.50 to 3.35
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches	3.00 to 5.00
Cotton—Italians and Satteens, Black, 32 inches	0.20 to 0.30

WOOLLENS.

Flannels	Y. 0.35 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 32 inches	0.30 to 0.45
Mousseline de Laine,—Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches	0.16 to 0.33
Cloths—Pilots, 54 (6) 56 inches	0.50 to 0.95
Cloths—Presidents, 51 (6) 65 inches	0.90 to 1.00
Cloths—Union, 54 (6) 56 inches	0.60 to 1.00
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5 lb per lb	0.60 to 0.66
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	9.50 to 12.00
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42 1/2 inches	0.90 to 1.80
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0 lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches	1.90 to 2.25
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5 lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches	2.50 to 3.50

COTTON YARN.

Nos. 16/24, Singles	Y. 135.00 to 145.00
Nos. 28/32, Singles	155.00 to 165.00
Nos. 38/42, Singles	Nominal
Nos. 32, Doubles	Nominal
Nos. 42, Doubles	Nominal
Nos. 260, Plain	160.00 to 170.00
Nos. 2/60, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	240.00 to 260.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed	290.00 to 320.00
	410.00 to 430.00

RAW COTTONS.

American Middling	27.50 to 28.00
Indian Broach	24.00 to 25.00
Chinese	24.50

METALS.

In metals there is nothing new.

Round and square 1/2 inch and upward	Y. 4.30 to 4.60
Iron Plates, assorted	4.80 to 5.20
Sheet Iron	5.30 to 6.70
Galvanised Iron sheets	10.25 to 11.00
Wire Nails, assorted	6.70 to 7.00
Tin Plates, per box	7.80 to 8.30
Pig Iron, No. 3	2.00 to 2.15
Hoop Iron (5/8 to 1 1/2 inch)	5.50 to 6.00

KEROSENE.

There is nothing of note to report in connection with the kerosene market.

American	\$2.66
Russian	2.40
Langkat	2.35

SUGAR.

The Sugar market remains practically unchanged.

Brown Takao	Y. 5.90 to 6.55
Brown Manila	6.35 to 7.30
Brown Daitong	5.80 to 6.00
Brown Canton	6.00 to 7.70
White Java and Penang	7.90 to 9.40
White Refined	9.95 to 11.70

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

Holders are a little weaker but business is on a small scale and will probably continue so over the holidays.

QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra, Fine	Y. 940 to 950
Filatures—Extra, Coarse	940 to 950
Filatures—No. 1, Fine	920 to 930
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse	920 to 935
Filatures—No. 1 1/2, Fine	900 to 910
Filatures—No. 1 1/2, Coarse	910 to 915
Filatures—No. 2, Fine	890 to 900
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse	880 to 890
Common—Coarse	—
Re-reels—Extra	930 to 935
Re-reels—No. 1	910 to 915
Re-reels—No. 1 1/2	900 to 905
Re-reels—No. 2	870 to 880
Re-reels—No. 3	840 to 850
Kakedas—Extra	900 to 910
Kakedas—No. 1	870 to 875
Kakedas—No. 1 1/2	835 to 840
Kakedas—No. 2	790 to 795
Kakedas—No. 2 1/2	760 to 765

WASTE SILK.

There is little change and practically nothing to report.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	160 to 165
Noshi—Filatures, Good	140 to 145
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	160 to 165
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	150 to 155
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	140 to 145
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best	100 to 105
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	90 to 95
Noshi—Bushiu, Best	150 to 155
Noshi—Bushiu, Good	160 to 165
Noshi—Bushiu, Medium	125 to 130
Noshi—Joshiu, Best	95 to 100
Noshi—Joshiu, Good	80 to 85
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	120 to 125
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	110 to 115
Kibiso—Joshiu, Good	45 to 50
Kibiso—Bushu, Fair	35 to 40

TEA.

Nothing to note in this market.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	Nom.
Choice	—
Finest	—
Fine	—
Good Medium	20 to 25
Medium	26 to 30
Good Common	24 to 30
Common	21 to 24

A. C. HUTTON POTTS.

LOCAL SHARE LIST.

Yokohama, December 12:
Engine and Iron Works, buyers at yen 118. Grand Hotels, buyers at yen 235. Club Hotels, can be had at yen 70. Oriental Hotels, K'obe, buyers at yen 120. Langfeldts, buyers at yen 60. Sellers at yen 70. Kirin Breweries, buyers at yen 165. A few shares are obtainable at yen 170 for end of the month. Helms buyers at yen 45. Sellers at yen 50. Y. Club debentures, buyers at par. Offers wanted by Oriental Founders.

YEN.

Yokohama F. & I. Works	118 Buyers
Grand Hotel	235 Buyers
Club Hotel	70 Sellers
Oriental Hotel	120 Buyers
Langfeldt & Co.	60 Buyers
Japan Brewery Co.	165 Sales

Telephone No. 323.

TELEGRAPHIC QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong, December 5.

BANKS.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	\$622	Sales.
National Bank of China, Limited	27	Sellers.

MARINE INSURANCES.

China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited	52	Sales.
Union Insurance Society of Canton Limited	330	Buyers.

SHIPPING.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Company, Limited	35 1/2	Buyers.
Indo-China Steamship Company, Limited	146	Sellers.

MINING.

Punjom Mining Company, Limited	5 1/2	Buyers.
Raub A'lian Gold Mining Company, Limited	12	Sellers.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.

Hongkong & W'poa Dock Company, Limited	292 1/2	Buyers.
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd.	96	Sellers.

LANDS.

Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Company, Limited	195	Sellers.
Humphrey's Estate and Finance Company, Limited	13 1/2	Buyers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	86 1/2	Buyers.
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	22	Sellers.

Shanghai, December 5.

Indo-China S. N. Company, Ltd.	107	Sales.
S. C. Farnham & Company, Ltd.	252 1/2	Buyers.
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company	295	Sellers.
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	101	Buyers.
Hall and Holtz	37	Sales.
The Astor House Hotel Company, Limited, Shanghai	285	Sales.

A. C. HUTTON POTTS.

Stock and Share Broker,
75, Main Street.

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, December 12.

London Silver 1/4 higher and discount 1/8 per cent. higher. China sterling quotations 1/8 (or 1/2) higher have caused local rates on China to rule easier, other rates are firm without change.

London—Bank T.T.	2 0 1/2
— Bills on demand	2 0 1/2
— 4 months' sight	2 0 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight	2 0 1/2
— 6 months' sight	2 0 1/2
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	254 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight	260 1/2 @ 1
— 6 months' sight	262 @ 1/2
Hongkong—Bank sight	83 1/2 dis.*
— Private 10 days' sight	10 1/2 dis.*
Shanghai—Bank sight	80 1/2
— Private 10 days' sight	82 1/2
India—Bank sight	151
— Private 30 days' sight	155
America—Bank sight	49 1/2
— Private 30 days' sight	50 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight	51
Germany—Bank sight	206 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight	212
Bar Silver (London)	25 1/2

* Nominal.

TOKUMIYA.

SHARE AND STOCK BROKER: OFFICIAL CLOSING QUOTATIONS OF TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, December 12.

MORNING.			AFTERNOON.		
Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
21.00	26.65	26.00	Nippon Railway	—	—
—	23.00	—	Nippon Rail., new	—	—
—	—	—	Sanyo Railway	—	—
38.15	38.70	38.00	Kansai Railway	38.00	38.85
13.00	53.50	54.30	Kiushiu Railway	—	53.15 53.45
50.60	—	53.80	Kiushiu Rail., int.	5.30	— 53.50
78.90	76.70	77.70	Tanku Railway	78.50	76.70 77.15
—	—	—	Tobu Railway	—	—
—	—	—	Sobu Railway	—	—
—	—	—	Kobu Railway	—	—
—	—	—	Boso Railway	—	—
78.00	—	81.00	Narita Railway	—	—
21.40	21.10	21.30	Kioto Railway	21.00	20.80 21.05
—	—	—	Hokuyetsu Rail.	—	—
114.40	—	—	Tokyo Electric Ra.	—	—
51.80	—	53.10	Tokyo El. R. new	—	41.00 52.00
74.15	74.75	74.65	Nippon Yusen	73.65	71.30 73.30
47.45	47.80	48.15	Toyo Kisen	47.10	47.50 48.50
38.00	—	—	Teikoku Shogio Bk.	—	—
30.20	30.15	30.80	Kanagafuchi Sp'ng	30.80	30.75 30.45
—	—	—	Tokyo Rice Ex.	—	—
46.00	—	—	Tokyo Produce Ex.	46.00	46.00 46.45
245.00	243.60	245.05	Tokyo Stock Ex.	143.3	143.10 145.20
—	—	—	Tokio Gas Works.	—	—

Consultation Bureau: Yokohama.

No. 87, Main Street. Telephone No. 888.

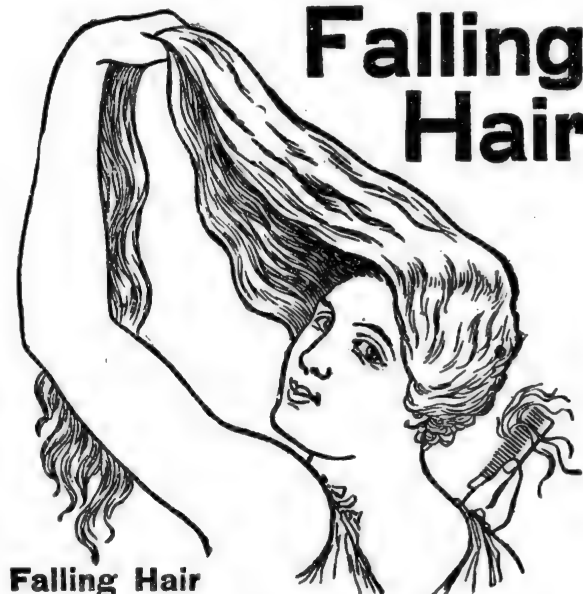
BISSET AND URE'S SHARE REPORT.

Yokohama, December 12.

Grand Hotels, offers of shares are wanted. Club Hotels have sellers at yen 75. Helms can be had at yen 50. Offers for shares are wanted. Oriental Hotels can be placed at yen 120. Offers for founders shares are wanted. Offers for Laundries are wanted. Offers of Laundries are wanted. Offers of Langfeldts are wanted.

STOCK.	Number of Shares.	Paid Up.	Divid. end.	At Working account in last accounts issued.	For term ending.	Closing Quotation.
1. Y'hama E. & Iron Works, Ltd.	2,600	50	Yen. 25 7/8	Yen. 98,434.63	Year. 31.5.1901	118 Sa.
2. Japan Brewery Company, Ltd.	9,000	50	7.50	R'rve 50,000.00	1/4 31.3.1901	165 Sa.
3. Grand Hotel, Limited	2,500	100	9	4,352.53	1/4 30.6.1901	230 B.
4. Club Hotel, Limited	1,850	100	None	Dr. 372.27	1/4 31.3.1901	75 S.
5. Oriental Hotel, Ltd.	740	100	12	W'nce to R'rve ac.	1/4 31.8.1901	120 Sa.
do do Founders	80	12.50	37	...	1/4 31.8.1901	475 N.
do do Preference	750	100	...	...	1st year	103 N.
6. Nagasaki Hotel, Limited	1,300	100	2 1/2 9/10	3,031.32	1/4 30.6.1900	60 S.
7. North & Rae, Limited	250	100	20	...	y'r 31.12.1901	215 N.
8. Brett & Co., Limited	2,800	10	5 1/2	620.13	y'r 30.6.1901	8.75 N.
9. Langfeldt & Co., Limited	1,500	100	...	5,479.55	1/4 30.6.1901	50 B.
10. Y'hama Steam Laundry, Ltd.	700	50	...	Dr. 15,184.78	...	11 S.
11. Helm Bros., Limited	3,720	50	5 1/2	3,291.12	1/4 30.6.1901	50 S.

Debenture Loans.	Amount of Loan.	Face value of debentures.	Rate of Interest.	Interest Payable.	Closing Quotation.
Japan Brewery Co., Ltd.	200,000	100	7 per cent.	1 April and 1 Oct.	102 N.
Oriental Hotel, Ltd., First Issue	75,000	100	7 per cent.	1 Jan. and 1 July	100 N.
Oriental Hotel, Ltd., Second issue	50,000	100	7 per cent.	ditto.	Nominal
Brett & Co., Ltd.	11,500	100	7 per cent.	1 June and 1 Dec.	100 Sa.
Yokohama United Club	250,000	100	7 per cent.	30 June and 31 Dec.	100 S.
Nagasaki Hotel, Ltd.	17,000	100	7 per cent.	1 Jan. and 10 July	100 Sa.



Falling Hair

Prevented by Warm Shampoos of CUTICURA SOAP, followed by light dressings of CUTICURA, purest of emollient Skin 'Cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, clears the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow on a clean, wholesome scalp, when all else fails.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour,

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the severest humours, when all other remedies fail. Sold throughout the world. And, Depot: R. TOWNS & Co., Sydney, N.S.W. 80. African Depot: LEWIS LTD., Cape Town, Natal, Port Elizabeth. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," post free. POTTER CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

Milkmaid Milkmaid Milkmaid



TRADE MARK.

BRAND
Milk

As a guarantee of
Quality, see the
MILKMAID
on every Tin.

**LARGEST SALE
in the
WORLD.**



TRADE MARK.

BRAND
Milk

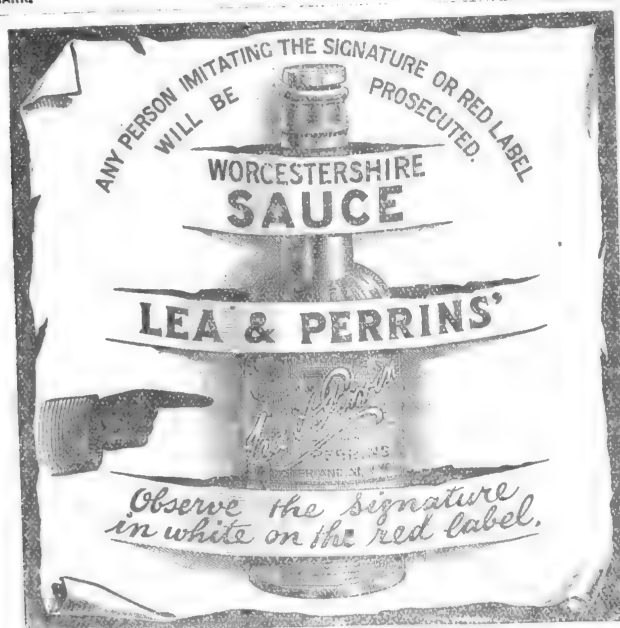


TRADE MARK.

BRAND
Milk

As a guarantee of
Quality, see the
MILKMAID
on every Tin.

**LARGEST SALE
in the
WORLD.**



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Cure Indigestion,
Bile, Sick Headache, Giddiness,
Palpitation,
and all Internal Disorders.

**THESE PILLS
ARE PURELY VEGETABLE;**
they contain no deleterious
matter and may be taken by
the most delicate.

Made and Sold only at 52, New Oxford St. (1 to 52), Oxford St.,
London. Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

LEASE FORMS.

POWER-OF-ATTORNEY FORMS.

FOR SALE at the OFFICE of the
"JAPAN MAIL," No. 55, Main Street.

TELEPHONE No. 144.

Yokohama Charity Organization.

CLOTHING for the Poor is constantly in
demand, and may be sent to the Hon.
Secretary, to whom also all APPLICATIONS
FOR RELIEF should be referred. The names
of New Subscribers will be at all times gladly
received by Messrs. JAS. DODDS, J. C. HARTLAND,
R. C. HOWARD, JAS. MARTIN, or W. F. MITCHELL.

UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

MELLIN'S FOOD

For INFANTS and INVALIDS.

When prepared is similar to Breast Milk.

MELLIN'S FOOD WORKS, PRESTON, LONDON, ENGLAND.

DINNEFORDS

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach,
Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations,
Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure
for Gout, Rheumatic
Gout and Gravel; the
safest and most gentle
Medicine for Infants,
Children, Delicate Fe-
males, and the Sick-
ness of Pregnancy.

DINNEFORDS' MAGNESIA

Sold Throughout the World.

N.B. - ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

(毎土曜一回發行)

總發行人 エフ プリンツラー
發行兼印刷人 ユービー プラザ
發行所 { 横濱市 山下町五十五番
ジャパマン マール新館社

The Japan Weekly Mail.

毎土曜日 A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART. 一回發行

No. 25.]

REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O.
AS A NEWSPAPER.

YOKOHAMA, DEC. 21ST, 1901.

明治廿五年三月廿日
第三種郵便物認可

[VOL. XXXVI.]

CONTENTS.

Summary of News	640
Political Notes	640
Chinese News	640
The House Tax	643
Dr. Baer's Jubilee	654
Competition with British Trade	655
Reclamation of Loan Bonds	655
British Locomotives	655
Compradores	658
Death of Mr. Nakaya Tokusuke	658
Death of Mr. A. J. How	658
Mr. E. H. House	657
The Kyoto Hotel Affair	657
Manchuria	658
Formosa	658
Korean News	658
The Diet	658
The Goutama Hospital	659
A Foreign Professor	659
Notes on Current Events	659
Leading Article:—Japanese Finance	660
The War in South Africa	661
A Letter from South Africa	661
Football	662
The First Snow	662
Fires	663
The "Kumano Maru"	663
Korean Notes	663
Yokohama Literary Society	664
Law Cases	664
Organ Recital	665
Death of Mr. G. E. Rice	665
Literary Gossip	665
The Hokkaido	665
High Chinese Honour for Sir Robert Hart	665
American Topics	665
News of the Week	665
European Notes	665
Correspondence:—	665
The House-tax	668
The Asahi Fire	668
A Suggestion	669
Kobe and the Crown Prince	669
Canadian Mail News	669
Early Submarines	669
Japanese Dwarf Trees	670
Germany and Chamberlain's Speech	671
Telegrams	671
Bank of Japan	671
Latest Shipping	673
Latest Commercial	674

"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21ST, 1901.

BIRTH.

On the 16th inst., at No. 89-B, Bluff, the wife of E. W. TOWNEND, of a Son.

DEATHS.

On the 15th inst. at 7 p.m., HENRY GARIBALDI WAGGOTT, eldest son of W. WAGGOTT, of Kobe, at Rokkaku's Hospital, age 27 years.

At Nagasaki, on the 17th instant, GEORGE E. RICE, late of Yokohama.

At his residence, Shiocho, No. 17, Ichhome, Yotsuya, Tokyo, on the 18th instant at 1 p.m., Mr. EDWARD HOWARD HOUSE, in his sixty-fifth year.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

NOVEMBER returns show a decrease of six hundred thousand tons in the export of British coal.

A NAGASAKI message says that on Dec. 17th three Russian sailors were sentenced to major confinement for six months by the Nagasaki Local Court.

THE German Emperor despatched a magnificent birthday present to his uncle, the King. It consisted of a table service of silver. It filled eight cases.

SOME rails turned out by the Wakamatsu Iron Foundry were recently forwarded to the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, and the

authorities were asked to place them in the Sample Museum attached to the Department for public inspection.

VENEZUELA was reported in London on Dec. 10th to be uneasy concerning possible German action at Laguayra (near Caracas). President Castro threatened to declare free trade.

THE *Tokyo Asahi* has a telegram from Matsuyama that at a special general meeting of the Iyo Steamship Company held on Dec. 15th a resolution was passed to wind-up the concern.

ADMIRAL of the Fleet Sir H. Keppel is at present in Singapore. It is understood that the octogenarian Admiral on arrival in the Far East received a telegram from King Edward enquiring after his health.

AN omnibus service between Kameno-hashi, Yokohama, and Hiranuma station was opened for traffic on Dec. 15th. The route is divided into four sections, the fee being two *sen* per passenger per section.

On the afternoon of Dec. 12th, while two fishermen of Kamakura, named Aoyagi Kametaro and Negishi Kyushichi, were engaged in fishing off Eno-shima they netted 61 copper sheathed boards each measuring a little over ten feet. The matter was reported to the local police.

A CARGO boat of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha with a load of 410 casks of *seishu* or refined liquor, which started on Dec. 17th from Yokohama for Tokyo, towed by a steam launch, sprang a leak about three o'clock in the afternoon and foundered off Haneda losing 370 casks out of the 410 on board.

GRADUATION exercises at the Naval College, Edajima, were conducted on Dec. 14th in the presence of H. I. H. Vice Admiral Prince Arisugawa who represented the Emperor on the occasion. The graduates numbered 125. Three of the successful students received each a field glass as an Imperial present.

THE following telegram was translated by the *Kobe Herald* on Dec. 12th from an Osaka paper: The general opinion is that the American Cotton Bureau has miscalculated the estimate of the cotton crop, to the extent of a million bales. Neill holds to his original figures. The market price is still diminishing.

CONCERNING the tenders invited at Manila for the building of gun-boats for the United States, the *Jiji's* Kobe correspondent reports to his paper under date of Dec. 14th that the Ishikawajima, Mitsubishi and Uruga Shipbuilding Companies have secured contracts, while the Kawasaki Dock Company and the Osaka Iron Works have failed.

THE time-ball on the Bund, Yokohama, has been for some time the subject of conversation among foreign residents and nautical people in this port because of its never having been put in working order. It is understood, however, that the defect in its construction will be amended and that the ball will work about February next.

THE other day the citizens of Moji petitioned the Governor of Fukuoka prefecture asking that a representation be made to the Government with a view to including the port Tonoura within the sphere of Moji harbour. A bill relating to the above proposal, together with a bill relative to the navigation of Moji straits, passed the House of Representatives in its 14th session.

A REPORT from the Japanese Consul in Foochow, under date of Dec. 4th, says in effect that the quarantine restrictions enforced at Foochow

against vessels coming from Amoy, Hongkong, and Swatow have been cancelled since the 31st of October, but that the importation of rags, waste paper, corpses, etc., from those ports is still prohibited. The report adds that a similar condition has been adopted at Newchwang.

ACCORDING to investigations made by the Communications Department the total number of depositors in the Post Office Savings Banks throughout the country is 1,983,791, including 629,345 farmers, 224,679 merchants, 94,078 persons engaged in miscellaneous occupations, 73,388 workmen, 98,984 officers and officials, 246,184 school boys and girls, 22,548 fishermen and seamen, and 40,081 persons having no profession, etc.

LAST Saturday, Baron Senge, Governor of Tokyo, left his residence in a *jinrikisha* for the purpose of attending the ceremony of opening a primary school in one of the suburbs of the Capital. Near Ueno Station the vehicle came into violent contact with a tramcar, with the result that the Baron was thrown out, severely injuring his head and left ear. The Governor was attended by a physician near by and then taken to his home.

WITH a view to effect radical reforms in the dyeing industry in Japan, which is still in its infancy, the Government has resolved to purchase abroad some 118 sets of machinery for the purpose at an estimated cost of *yen* 100,400, provided that the measure is approved by the Diet. It is understood that the machinery, when it arrives, will be rented to dyeing establishments in the interior on certain conditions.

THE International Oil Company of Echigo province, which commenced business on the 16th of last November, is reported to have effected a compromise with the Abe, Masuda and Kuwabara establishments in Yokohama, by which arrangement the latter body are authorized to undertake the exploitation of the "International" brand oil throughout the country. The Japanese concerns referred to are agents for the Standard Oil Company.

WITH regard to the new station at Hiranuma, the members of the Yokohama Japanese Chamber of Commerce have decided to submit a representation to the Government shortly. According to the representation, they urge that it is necessary that rails should be laid between Yokohama and Hiranuma to establish communications with through trains. In addition there should be two return services between Yokohama and Hodo-gaya, one in the morning and the other in the evening.

WITH regard to the proposed opening of a line of steamers between Vladivostok and Tsuruga in January next, as already announced by Reuter, the *Tokyo Asahi* has a paragraph to the effect that according to a contract made between the East Asia Railway Company and the Home Office it is provided that the latter authorities will have to supply to the Russian concern a number of Japanese seamen for a period of ten years commencing on the 1st of January next, the sphere of service extending as far as Behring and Okhotsk seas.

MR. IKARIYAMA, the popular Chief of the Kagacho Police Station, was ordered on Wednesday to take charge of the Bluff Police Station in addition to his present post, owing to the transfer of Mr. Okada, Chief of the Bluff Station, to the Foreign Affairs Bureau in Kanagawa Prefectural Office. We need scarcely say that foreign residents on the Bluff, will be very much pleased in having Mr. Ikariyama again as the Chief of the Bluff Station, where he had charge several years ago.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Saturday, Dec. 14.

Deliberations are being carried on by the *Seiyun-kai* leaders with regard to the Budget. The results are not yet published, but it is understood that the programme will be to insist upon the transfer of the Chinese Indemnity to a special account, and to oppose the defraying of State enterprise expenses out of general revenue. Also the Party will decline to sanction any new undertakings or any increase of official salaries until financial and administrative reforms are carried out. It must be explained that this programme has not yet received the approval of the majority. Some important members of the *Seiyun-kai* are inclined to endorse the Government's plan of carrying the Chinese Indemnity to the general account. Our own information goes to show that the Budget will be passed as presented by the Government with slight changes.

Monday, Dec. 16.

It is evident that the *Seiyun-kai* leaders are strongly inclined to reject the Government's financial programme. All the efforts made by Mr. Inouye Kakugoro and his fellow-thinkers to induce a more placable mood appear to have failed, and if the temper of the Party may be judged from the tone of the questions addressed by its representatives on the Budget Committee to the Ministers of State and the Government Delegates, the public is likely to see another political crisis.

The Committee sat until 3 p.m. on the 13th instant and devoted most of its time to the process of questioning; a generally unsatisfactory process, the questions being purposely framed so as to embarrass the persons to whom they are addressed, and the upshot being in the majority of cases that the questioners declare themselves unsatisfied. The Committee came to the conclusion that the presence of the Minister President and of the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs was necessary. Such conclusions always mean fighting.

On the other hand, it appears that the Minister of Finance has not made a success in his manner of replying to the queries addressed to him. Regarding them probably as frivolous—which they doubtless are in many instances—he has put them aside curtly and even contemptuously, and his demeanour is said to have offended not only his opponents, who were prepared to be offended, but also neutrals who were not unwilling to be amicable. Nothing, as we have often said, is more defective in the procedure of the Japanese Diet than the arrangement which places Ministers of State in the witness-box to be cross-examined and badgered by their political antagonists.

The theoretical objection of the *Seiyun-kai* is that the Chinese Indemnity, being receivable by annual installments spread over a number of years, can not properly be regarded as an asset wholly available for the purposes of one year's budget. They take the view that it should be treated in a special account, and that no part of it should be appropriated until it is received.

There is, of course, some reason on the side of the *Seiyun-kai*, but it is a sentimental rather than a practical reason. Not many Powers, we imagine, will treat their share of the Indemnity as the *Seiyun-kai* proposes that Japan should treat hers. France has already

decided to raise a loan on the security of the bonds handed to her, and to carry the whole of the proceeds to the credit of the ordinary revenue, in order to make up a deficit due to exceptional causes. She is doing, in short, precisely what the *Seiyun-kai* leaders denounce as unsound and improper. Yet where France leads, Japan should be safe in following without compunction.

The question of prime interest and moment is, supposing that the Indemnity be treated as the *Seiyun-kai* advises, how are the accounts to be balanced? It has too often been the habit of political parties in Japan to pursue a programme of destructive opposition, content if they can create an *impasse* for the Government, and careless of their own responsibility to erect some building on the ruins of the one destroyed. That fault can not be charged against the *Seiyun-kai* on the present occasion. They have a definite plan which admits of easy statement. Put briefly, the Government's programme is this. The exceptional charges to be defrayed next year are 20½ million *yen* for restoring the Naval Fund which was drawn upon for the purposes of the Chinese campaign; 6 million *yen* on account of a debt already incurred for the purposes of the same campaign; 2½ millions for the maintenance of troops in Chili, and 17 million *yen* on account of State enterprises; a total of 46 millions. Now the only certainly available asset is 20 million *yen* derived from increased taxation. The Government therefore proposes to absorb the 38 millions obtainable by selling to the Deposit Bureau the Chinese bonds—face value, 45 millions, selling price, 80—, and this asset being added to the proceeds of increased taxation, gives a total of 58 million. Deducting from this the above aggregate of liabilities—46 millions—there remains some 12 millions which are to be used in redeeming the national debt.

It will be apparent that the Government has certain aims in view. First, it desires to make the prosecution of the State enterprises independent of such a precarious source of funds as domestic loans. These enterprises are railways, telegraphs and other works of a wealth-earning character. Secondly, it wishes to establish the firm fact that there shall be no issues of loan bonds next year, since the constant expectation of such issues tends to depress the market. Thirdly, it desires to devote a substantial sum to the redemption of its securities by the method of lot, as originally provided by law, since the present method of purchase at the lowest rate ruling in the market is unfair to the banks and individuals who subscribed for the bonds in the first place, and has also the effect of causing depreciation.

With these aims the *Seiyun-kai* leaders evidently sympathise, in part at any rate. They are willing that the State's productive enterprises shall be carried on with funds obtained from surplus revenue. But they join issue with the Government as to the form in which the Naval Capital Fund should be restored. The Cabinet's method, they say, when carefully considered, amounts to this, that the Fund will be restored with Chinese Indemnity Bonds. But if the Deposit Bureau has money to buy Chinese bonds, which are an asset not immediately realisable, why should it not buy Japanese bonds instead? Why not restore the Naval Fund with Japanese bonds, and place the Chinese securities in a special account, to be collected gradually as they fall due? That plan would have the advantages of closer ad-

herence to the original *post-bellum* programme as mapped out by law, and of not attempting to deal in one operation with an asset which does not properly mature for a long term of years and by gradual operation.

It will be seen that the question is purely one of form. Certainly there are no grounds for a parliamentary dead-lock, which would tend to deepen the impression already produced publicly by the obstructiveness of Japanese political parties, namely, that the finances of this country are falling into more and more irretrievable disorder.

The test question of the hour is the Diet's attitude towards a Government bill for discharging the outlays on account of railway construction from the surplus revenue. Mr. Sakatani, Vice-Minister of Finance, when questioned by the Budget Committee on the 13th instant, said that if the House rejected the Bill, the only course open to the Government would be to suspend either the building of railways or the operation of the sinking fund. Asked whether the Cabinet would not be disposed to follow an alternative route if a good one could be pointed out, he said that the Government, having given the matter the fullest consideration, did not think it likely that any better plan could be devised.

The Budget Committee met again on the 14th instant at 1 p.m., Mr. Komura, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the Minister President of State being present. In answer to questions, Mr. Komura explained that the total Chinese Indemnity of 450 million taels was intended to cover claims preferred by States and claims preferred by private individuals. The amount of the former had already been determined, but the amount of the latter was still uncertain, and should it prove larger than was at present anticipated, a *pro-rata* reduction would be made in the sums payable to each State as well as in the sums payable to individuals. According to present appearances, however, the latter contingency would not arise. His Excellency further explained that the original Japanese demand had been made on a basis of five-per-cent, but that as the Powers had afterwards agreed to put the Indemnity bonds on a 4 per cent. basis, the Japanese Government had preferred a supplementary demand for 7½ million *yen*.

Various questions were put to the Prime Minister as to whether any change in the railway system would be necessary now that the allocation of the various Divisions had been completed; whether military expenditures might be reduced by shortening from 3 years to 2 the period of military service, or increasing the number of conscripts allowed to return home before the expiration of their term; and what were the Government's ideas as to administrative and financial reform. Viscount Katsura was of course unable to make definite replies to these questions, as the subjects concerned were of great importance and had not yet been decided. He said, however, that a first step in administrative reform might be traced in the Budget now before the House. Mr. Sakatani subsequently explained with reference to the latter point that the reform was shown in a reduction of the fixed expenditures. In order to increase the pay of officials the former Cabinet would have required an additional revenue of 5 million *yen* from taxation, whereas the present project was to reduce the number of *hannin* officials by 8,000 and to apply the saving of 2,200,000 *yen* thus effected to augmenting the salaries

of the remaining *kannin* officials by 20 per cent in the case of the Central Government and over 20 per cent. in the case of local Governments.

Mr. Sakatani farther explained in answer to questions, that it was impossible to say definitely whether a sum might not have to be carried to next year's accounts in connexion with uncompleted public works, as had been the case last year. The Government preferred that such things should not occur, but strikes and other unforeseen incidents might always upset calculations.

Up to this moment of going to press the attitude of the *Seiyu-kai* towards the Budget is uncertain, nor is it likely to be definitely fixed for three or four days longer. Many rumours are circulated, one pointing to the dissolution of the Lower House, which would mean a loss of a thousand *yen* to each member, and another forecasting a split in the ranks of the big party, followed by the amalgamation of the Leaders with the Progressists and the *Sansei*-Club. But all these things are the purest conjectures. It is known that in response to a message from Count Inouye, Marquis Ito despatched a telegram to the head-quarters of the Party, indicating the advisability of refraining from radical opposition to the Cabinet, but the terms of the telegram were not sufficiently explicit to offer a certain basis for forecasting the policy of the Party.

Meanwhile the *Seiyu-kai* have formulated their programme of administrative reform, a fact upon which they are greatly to be congratulated, for the trouble in the past has been that while every body was calling out for financial or administrative reforms, nobody seemed able or willing to define his interpretation of the word "reform." The principal points of the programme are, first, that the staff of officials should be reduced, and that uniformity of official practice should be introduced. As to the former point, the document shows that whereas there were 46,000 officials—Army and Navy excluded—in 1894, the number grew to 70,000 in 1898 and to 80,000 in 1900. It is conceded that as the State's business increases, so also must the number of officials, but the *Seiyu-kai* leaders find these figures excessive.

They next claim that the power of local governments must be increased; that the administrative system must be better defined; that the abuse of centralization of authority should be corrected; that whatever matters can be managed by the localities should be transferred to their care, and that the special offices of the Central Government now established in the prefectures ought to be abolished; all which changes would tend to a great augmentation of efficiency with a large reduction in the official establishment and in its expenses.

Another point insisted on is the adoption of measures to expedite the discharge of judicial business; such measures being a modification of the collegiate system and an extension of the jurisdiction of district courts.

There are also proposals with regard to the Army and the Navy, but they are somewhat vague, the only definite suggestions being that works now carried on by those Departments direct, should, as far as possible, be transferred to private firms, and that there should be amalgamation and co-operation wherever feasible.

The programme further advocates a general sifting of officials, with a view to weeding out the bad and promoting the good, and a contemporaneous increase of salaries.

Another point is the revision of the innumerable petty regulations, and the abbreviation of troublesome procedure that serves now merely to impede, instead of expediting public business.

Finally, the leaders of the Party suggest a modification of the present regulations for the appointment and promotion of officials (*bunkan bungen-rei*), the object of the modification being to facilitate the employment and advance of competent men without reference to their qualifications to pass an examination or as to the time of their service.

Tuesday, Dec. 17.

On the whole the tendency of the *Seiyu-kai* is towards opposition. There is a moderate section led by Mr. Inouye Kakugoro, but its members have evidently concluded that it would be fruitless to maintain an attitude of dissent towards more than one of the proposals advocated by the Party. That exception is a resolution that no necessity exists for defraying the cost of public works out of ordinary revenue. At the last meeting of the *Seiyu-kai* council Mr. Inouye and his friends vehemently traversed that contention, and the discussion grew so hot—the other side being led by Mr. Ozaki Yukio—that Mr. Inouye finally withdrew. The resolution was therefore put aside, and its ultimate fate remains in abeyance. But the Council unanimously agreed, first, that the funds received from the Chinese Indemnity should be placed in a special account; secondly, that the capital funds must be restored; thirdly, that the law for purchasing public bonds in the open market by way of redeeming the national debt must be abolished, and fourthly, that the Budget must be compiled on the basis of administrative and financial reform.

It is plain that these resolutions if adhered to in the Diet, as they probably will be, mean the rejection of the Budget, for the latter is compiled on the basis of drafting the Chinese Indemnity into the general revenue, and further, the Cabinet can not see its way to undertaking any further scheme of reforms pending the passage of the budget. It is possible that a compromise of some kind may be effected, the *Seiyu-kai* not being anxious, it is said, to push matters to an extremity. But inasmuch as the use of the Indemnity to balance the accounts, instead of issuing a further batch of loan bonds, is a cardinal feature of the Government's programme, the outlook can not be called hopeful at present.

Where a desire to oppose exists, reasons for opposition are not difficult to find. In the present case two proximate causes are assigned: one is that the explanations of the Minister of Finance have been found unsatisfactory; the other that, as stated by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the amount of private claims to be paid out of the total Indemnity handed by China to foreign Powers has not yet been definitely fixed, so that Japan's share can not be regarded as an asset of fixed amount. These two points are obviously trivial and even frivolous. If the *Seiyu-kai* are genuinely anxious to assist the smooth management of the country's financial affairs, they will consider facts and figures, not the phraseology or the manners of a particular Minister; and if they honestly attach importance to Mr. Komura's statement, they must be

aware that he pointed out the insignificance of the sum affected by any private claims still remaining to be satisfied. It really seems quite unreasonable to allege that the portion of the Indemnity coming to Japan can not be regarded as a fixed asset inasmuch as it may still undergo a small fractional *pro rata* diminution on account of unsatisfied private claims. That factor of uncertainty in the case of the Indemnity is not as large as the possible fluctuations in market value of the domestic loan bonds that the *Seiyu-kai* propose to sell to the Deposit Bureau.

The Progressists have resolved to withhold their consent from the project of a steel-plate factory at Kure. They will vote, however, for the building of barracks in Formosa; for the works of communication contemplated at Yokohama and Kobe; and for a small increase of official salaries. As for the Government's educational measures, the Party will allow its members to vote independently.

Wednesday, Dec. 18.

The general meeting of the *Seiyu-kai*, held on the 16th instant, made it plain that the Party is determined to assume an attitude of hostility to the Cabinet. A resolution was unanimously passed endorsing the programme suggested by the Party's Council. We need not weary our readers with unessential details. The salient facts are that the *Seiyu-kai* will vote against all new enterprises except those regarded as absolutely necessary; that it will vote against all increase of salaries, except those regarded as absolutely necessary; and that it will vote against the drafting of the Chinese Indemnity into the general revenue for next year. This last is, of course, the cardinal point. If the House refuses to sanction new undertakings, or to permit increases of salary, the Cabinet must only bow to that decision. Such undertakings and such increases may seem advisable, but if the people's representatives decline to vote funds, there is an end of the matter. The treatment of the Chinese Indemnity, however, involves the question whether domestic loan bonds shall or shall not be issued, and it seems probable that the Cabinet will not agree to have its opinion set aside in that respect. In point of fact, the difference of views has no practical significance. The *Seiyu-kai* leaders profess to be anxious to restore the Naval Capital Fund with ready money, but that is impossible whether the Chinese Indemnity bonds or domestic loan bonds become the ultimate security. The whole trouble resolves itself into this: that the *Seiyu-kai* leaders are resolved to assert themselves, and that the most effective manner of doing so is through the instrumentality of the Budget.

People are naturally asking, will either side give way, or must it end in dissolution of the Lower House or resignation of the Cabinet. It is impossible to answer that question at present. We can not offer any definite opinion. The *Seiyu-kai*, at the instance of Mr. Inouye Kakugoro, has already made one concession: it has postponed formulating any decision as to the propriety of defraying the cost of public works out of ordinary revenue. That is an important concession, indicating a mood not wholly implacable. There are rumours that certain members of the House of Peers are endeavouring to make arrangements that each side shall send members to form a council which will prepare a scheme modified so as to satisfy both. If that were possible, it would certainly be the most sensible course.

Meanwhile the Budget Committee continues its deliberations. On the 16th instant it passed from questions relating to the General Budget to questions concerning each section. In the Finance Department's section the Government delegate explained that the reduction of appropriations on account of State enterprises would affect mainly telephones, railways and Formosan undertakings. In the War Department questions were put about looting in the Chinese campaign, but the Government asked that the matter should be discussed *in camera*. The result is not accurately known, but it is supposed that the conclusions arrived at were that the total value of the official loot was some 4 or 5 million yen; that the accusations of looting preferred against individual officers were not wholly without foundation, and that due steps had already been taken to deal with such cases. The Minister of War is understood to have explained that the proceeds of the official loot were included in the miscellaneous receipts shown in the section of Extraordinary Revenue.

The Minister of State for Justice explained that a bill for amending the judicial organization would be presented in this session of the Diet. It would provide for a certain change of the collegiate system; for the transfer of light cases from the local to the district courts, and for the hearing of appeals from district courts by the Court of Cassation, in order to secure uniformity. The Government further proposed to make bailiffs salaried officials, instead of letting them obtain their emoluments from fees as at present.

Thursday, Dec. 18.

There is no improvement in the political situation. On the contrary the hands of the *Seiyun-kai* have been strengthened by the accession of the *Sanshi* Club. The latter's resolutions with regard to the Budget are identical with those of the *Seiyun-kai*, except that whereas the *Seiyun-kai* leaders confine themselves to declaring that the Chinese Indemnity must be placed in a separate account, the *Sanshi* Club insist that it must be devoted to Far-Eastern purposes (*Toyo no keiyai*). We do not pretend to know exactly what is intended by "Far-Eastern purposes," but the vagueness of the phrase suggests a suspicion that to be more explicit would have been inconvenient. The *Seiyun-kai* leaders, observing that something very closely approaching identity existed between their own resolutions and those of the *Sanshi* Club, made overtures to the latter with a view to united action. The Club received these overtures in a friendly spirit and held a meeting to consider whether they could not modify their programme so as to bring it into entire accord with that of the *Seiyun-kai*. They decided in the negative, however, but at the same time intimated to the *Seiyun-kai* that when the question comes before the House there will be an opportunity to arrange for concerted action.

The *Sanshi* Club command about 30 votes in the Lower House. Their accession to the ranks of the *Seiyun-kai* in the event of a division would therefore produce a phalanx of 190 members. The Cabinet can not make head against opponents so numerous, and it will now have to be considered whether the Budget ought to be wrecked on a rock of mere accounts. If the representatives insist on ear-marking the Chinese Indemnity, and putting it into a special purse, they must be permitted to have their way. The ultimate result of opposing them means that their programme would be carried out by their own hands,

and thus the present Cabinet has only to consider whether the rescue of the Budget from overthrow is equivalent to the loss of prestige involved in adopting the view of the majority in the Lower House.

The House of Peers, however, is with the Cabinet. Its various sections may be said to have come into line for the defence of a programme which differs from that of the Government solely in the addition of one word. The Government proposes that the surplus of general revenue shall be used for defraying the cost of State enterprises. The House of Peers proposes that the surplus shall be "temporarily" employed in that way. With regard to the Steel Factory at Kure, the House of Peers is said to be now favourable, whereas last session it was hostile. The Houses have performed a complete *volte-face* in this matter. Last session the Representatives passed the measure and the Peers rejected it. This session, the Representatives are for rejecting it and the Peers for passing it. A Japanese Cabinet must be perplexed for data to form an intelligent forecast in any contingency.

It is possible, and even probable, that under these circumstances the Cabinet will allow the Lower House to deal with the Budget as the majority think fit. Then, when the document goes to the Peers, the Cabinet's original bases will be restored, and a conference of the Houses will necessarily follow. Thereafter, should the Representatives remain obdurate, sentence of dissolution will be pronounced. That appears to be the *denouement* anticipated by many politicians at present, but considering the inconvenience that Marquis Ito experienced last session owing to the opposition of the Upper House, the *Seiyun-kai* will probably be disposed to reflect before precipitating another and more significant combat with the Peers. It becomes necessary for the *Seiyun-kai* leaders to remember that the final issue of opposing the Cabinet and wrecking the Budget is their own assumption of office, in which event they would be seriously embarrassed did they find an Upper House pledged to the financial policy which they themselves were sworn to reject. Thus the Cabinet's armoury is by no means weaponless.

Friday, Dec. 20.

There are indications, according to the leading Tokyo journals, that the Cabinet does not regard the points of difference between itself and the *Seiyun-kai* as essential, and that it will make another effort not only to convey a clearer conception of its views to its opponents, but also to discover some *via media*. There is also a very circumstantial rumour that in reply to information telegraphically conveyed to Marquis Ito by Mr. Matsuda Masahisa, Chairman of the General Committee of the *Seiyun-kai*, the Marquis has sent a message which materially affects the attitude of the Party and is likely to break down their implacable mood. Marquis Ito emphatically disapproves of political agitation tending to produce frequent changes of ministry, especially when such changes are calculated to convey to the public a false impression as to Japan's financial condition. On the other hand, the *Seiyun-kai* certainly includes elements which, while not prepared to rebel against Marquis Ito's authority, would be secretly pleased to contrive the downfall of the Cabinet. At this moment of writing, however, the indications are that some kind of compromise will be effected. Both sides must be quite conscious that whichever carries its point, not one *sen* will be added to or subtracted from the Treasury's resources. They are, in fact, disputing about

a mere question of form, and that a ministerial crisis or a parliamentary dissolution should be precipitated for such a reason would be frivolous.

The Progressists have ranged themselves definitely on the side of the Cabinet. At a meeting of the leaders held on the 18th instant, it was decided that the Party should be asked to sanction the sale of the Indemnity bonds to the Deposit Bureau and the transfer of the proceeds to general revenue; the establishment of steel works at Kure; the building of barracks in Formosa, and the augmentation of salaries for junior officials. In short, from point to point they support the Cabinet.

The Special Committee entrusted with the duty of examining the Government Bill for defraying out of general revenue the cost of railway construction, met on the 18th instant, and devoted the whole forenoon to cross-questioning Mr. Sakatani, Vice-Minister of Finance. The result was that the Committee broke up at noon without having come to any decision. These meetings for cross-examination are becoming quite ridiculous. It is the obvious purpose of some of the questioners merely to embarrass the Government delegates, not to obtain information.

CHINESE NEWS.

Saturday, Dec. 14.

The *Fiji Shimpo* has a telegram from Peking saying that while England is radically opposed to any agreement conferring exclusive rights on Russia in Manchuria, she would not raise any serious objection to an arrangement definitely fixing the time for the evacuation of the territory, provided that it was to be ultimately restored to its previous condition. On that basis, which is in strict accord with the declarations frequently made by the Russian Government, it ought not to be difficult to effect an arrangement.

Viceroy Yuan's attempts to have the civil administration of Tientsin restored to the Chinese Authorities are said to be strenuously opposed by the German and British Representatives.

Monday, Dec. 16.

The Imperial Court left Kaifong on the 14th instant. Telegrams in that sense have reached the *Tokyo Asahi* and the *Fiji Shimpo*. Up to the last moment there were rumours that the journey would be deferred, and now the belief in certain circles of Peking politicians is said to be that the Emperor himself will not return, but that a dummy will be sent in his place. This reminds us of an incident connected with the first audience given by the Emperor of Japan to Foreign Representatives after his transfer of the capital to Tokyo. When the British Minister, Sir Harry Parkes, attended by some officers from the camp in Yokohama and other officials, were conducted to the audience chamber, they made their obeisances in the usual manner, and the Minister delivered a short address which was translated subsequently into Japanese. Thereafter the Sovereign's reply was read by a Chamberlain and the visitors bowed themselves out. Throughout the whole ceremony it was observed by several of the Englishmen that the figure seated on the Throne never gave a sign of life, and that not even a fold of its voluminous garments could be seen to move. The conclusion they were disposed

to form was that they had seen a puppet, not the real Emperor of Japan—a ridiculous conclusion, we need scarcely say, and doubtless the adjective may be justly applied to the theory now entertained by certain persons in Peking.

Telegrams to the *Asahi Shimbun* say that Viceroy Yuan has announced his intention of not proceeding to Tientsin until the civil administration is given up by foreigners, and that the Manchurian question is still in abeyance.

Tuesday, Dec. 17.

The Imperial Court is expected to reach Peking on the 7th of January. Thus the journey is to occupy 25 days. That is just the time upon which we calculated originally, but we were not prepared to find the Court make such a journey in the very depth of winter.

A telegram to the *Jiji* says that Wang Wenshao was to pay consultative visits to all the Foreign Representatives on the 16th inst. and that he will subsequently open the Manchurian negotiations.

Viceroy Chang Chih-tung is said to have memorialized the Throne in the sense that an extension of the postal system is most essential.

An Imperial Decree issued in Kai-fong on the 8th of December confers special rewards on high officials. Yung Lu is among the number thus distinguished. He is granted the decoration of the two-eyed peacock's feather, with the brevet title of Senior Guardian of the Heir Apparent, and the services for which he is thus distinguished are that he gave protection to the Foreign Legations, strongly urged the necessity of exterminating the Boxers and otherwise did his best to preserve the *status quo ante bellum*, in all which Wang Wen-shao did his best in helping Yung Lu's endeavours "regardless of the difficulties and perils attending such line of action." Does Yung Lu rest under an unjust imputation in the eyes of foreigners? We have always maintained that such a thing was very possible. It never seemed to us that the evidence against him warranted the sweeping charges laid at his door. By foreigners he is regarded as one of the chief supporters of the Boxer movement and as the arch enemy of the Legations. The Throne now publicly proclaims that he protected the Legations and strongly urged the necessity of exterminating the Boxers. Where is the truth to be found?

Berlin telegrams state that the Italians are about to establish a bank in Shanghai, and further that having obtained State assistance to the extent of two million lira, they are going to open a line of steamers to China and Australia.

Thursday, Dec. 18.

It continues to be insisted that Russia is pressing China for a settlement of the Manchurian question, and that M. Lessar is leaving no stone unturned in Peking to bring about that end. The newsmongers refuse to take the view that it is China who wants a settlement, and that it was from her side that the last proposals came. Why should Russia be in a hurry? The one inconvenience of the present situation to her is its costliness, and since, under no circumstances could she leave Manchuria at once, she has probably reconciled herself to the thought that whatever interval elapses before a settlement is reached, such interval can be deducted from the period of her subsequent

occupation. It is our belief that she is quietly "sitting tight," and that she will be found ready to entertain reasonable terms whenever China is prepared to offer them. China herself is the source of danger. In her perturbation she may be disposed to purchase the restoration of Manchuria at a price which the other Treaty Powers could not permit.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* takes the trouble to combat once more the rumour that Japan contemplates an alliance with Russia, or that Marquis Ito's visit to St. Petersburg had any such purpose. Our contemporary's view is that Japan can not, without sacrificing her own interests, enter into a complete alliance with any Power, and that she maintains towards all alike an equally unprejudiced attitude, being prepared to cooperate with any one of them for mutually beneficial and honourable purposes.

THE HOUSE TAX.

Saturday, Dec. 14.

It is observable that "Centaur's" arguments have completely "panned out." One of his most prominent points was that the land in the Settlements had been sold by the Japanese Government to foreigners at prices representing "the estimated value of the land at the time," from which, presumably, he desired to draw the inference that no payment of rent was subsequently necessary. On being reminded that the greater part of the land was not sold at all, but was given without charge to foreigners, his answer is:—"The least said on this subject perhaps the better. It is fair to assume that when these gifts (the italics are not ours) were made the generous donors had a fair *quid pro quo* and knew what they were about, so that this plea can not enter into the matter." It is fair to ask, then, why did "Centaur" raise the question. The point was his own. He now finds it to be a radically unsound point, which, of course, is discouraging for him, but certainly he does not improve his position by alleging at this eleventh hour that the point had better be left out of consideration.

As to the *quid pro quo* that he speaks of, with an accompanying sneer at the generosity of the official owners, the facts are well known. Originally the Foreign Representatives desired to have the settlement at Kanagawa. But the Japanese Government not only had made preparations at Kanagawa, but also knew well that it would be impossible to afford effectual protection to the persons of foreigners residing at Kanagawa on the high road to the capital. At the same time, the foreign merchants themselves saw that Kanagawa was not a suitable place from a business point of view. They were anxious, therefore, to move to Yokohama. But their diplomatic authorities restrained them, and under the circumstances the Japanese Government thought it advisable to offer some of the Yokohama lots free of upset price, a course which was subsequently extended. No one pretends to think—certainly we had no intention of suggesting—that this step was dictated by motives of generosity. It was purely political. But when "Centaur" advanced the argument that the land had been sold to foreigners at its estimated value, it was necessary to correct his facts. We are speaking now of Yokohama Settlement. The lands given free of charge elsewhere were not governed by any considerations of political expediency.

"Centaur" makes another assertion which must be traversed. He says:—"The editor of the *Mail* would appear to be ignorant

of the fact that Yokohama, Nagasaki and Kobe were all under foreign municipal management at one time, the last named until the new treaties came into operation." Now the question here at issue had been carefully limited by us to Yokohama. "Centaur's" original argument was that the superior state of affairs existing in the foreign settlements was "the result of the good management of former municipal councils." We replied, "To what foreign municipal council are we to attribute the credit of the present state of Yokohama Settlement?" "Centaur" answers by citing Kobe's case in particular and by a general allusion to the fact that Yokohama was under foreign municipal management *at one time*. It certainly was, and the editor of the *Japan Mail* happened to be a resident of Yokohama at that time, now 33 years ago. If "Centaur" intends to allege that the present state of Yokohama is in any degree due to the acts of a municipal council which administered the Settlement's affairs for a very brief interval and with conspicuous ill-success thirty-three years ago, he must not expect to be taken seriously. Neither do we think that many of the residents will support him in graciously ignoring all that the Japanese authorities have done at heavy expense during those thirty-three years, and in attributing the results of their labours to an abortive foreign municipal council which held office for a short time and made a distinct failure of it thirty-three years ago.

Frankly speaking, we regret that "Centaur" can not make a better case, for we should welcome any argument calculated to influence the Japanese Government in the direction of the only solution likely, in our opinion, to prove satisfactory, namely, arbitration.

Wednesday, Dec. 18.

A Nagasaki correspondent writes on this subject. He takes exception to our statement that the house tax is absolutely independent of the land, and in support of his objection he instances the practice in Nagasaki where the basis of assessment is partly the area occupied by the house and partly the value of the land so covered, so that, in his opinion, the house tax is an additional impost on the land on account of the use to which it is put. That statement appears to us very questionable. The bases of assessment for purposes of house tax are the area of the building and its quality, in the latter being included everything relating to the nature of the building, such as the materials with which it is constructed, the fashion of its construction and so forth. Sometimes, however, the income of the occupant is considered, that being thought a fair method of estimating the quality of his residence, and sometimes locality is taken into account, it being deemed just that a house in a thriving and populous situation should pay more per square *tsubo* of building than a house in a secluded and thinly peopled quarter. An easy method of determining the nature of the locality is to consider the market value of the land, for that generally furnishes a clear indication of the eligibility of the district for business or residential purposes. But it does not follow that there is any connexion between the land tax and the house tax. The two things are quite distinct. It is true that building land is more highly taxed than agricultural land, but the tax remains the same whether buildings are erected or are not erected, just as it undergoes no variation whether the farmer chooses to till his land or to let it lie fallow. We can not for a moment agree

with our correspondent that an additional tax is imposed on the land on account of the use to which it is put. There is no additional tax on the land. The tax is on the house and the house only. The land is taken into account merely for purposes of reference; merely to help in determining the quality of the house.

With regard to the next point made by our correspondent, namely, that we appear to ignore the decision of the "best legal authorities at home," we reply that we do by no means ignore it. But neither do we ignore the fact that it was founded on a purely *ex-parte* statement of the case. The law officers to whom the British Government referred the question did not sit as judges, fortified with all the arguments on either side and with a full account of the history of the problem. They had before them a brief prepared by counsel for one side only, and upon that they based their verdict. It is impossible to accept as conclusive the dictum that the "property" referred to in the 18th Article of the Treaty includes houses, when the terms of the article itself furnish a definition which excludes houses. The article says:—"When such incorporation takes place, existing leases in perpetuity under which property is now held in the said settlements, shall be confirmed, and no conditions whatsoever other than those contained in such existing leases shall be imposed in respect of such property." The English language is not capable of greater explicitness. This Article lays down with the utmost precision that the property in question is the property held under the leases. We have only to go to the leases, then, to find out what property is designated, and when we do go to them we find that land alone is concerned. They are land leases, pure and simple. They were drawn up before a solitary building stood upon the property covered by them, and the rent-charge imposed by them had no reference whatever to any structures that might subsequently be placed on the land. The people of Tokyo might with equal justice claim exemption from house-tax because the landed property they hold already bears, as urban land, a heavier tax than that levied upon rural land. Whatever decision the British law-officers may have formed on the strength of *ex-parte* evidence, thinking persons can not possibly admit that "property" defined by a document includes something to which the document makes no sort of reference.

But we do not, as Mr. Jones appears to think, deny for a moment that the British residents, or the residents of other nationalities, are justified in objecting to the tax. They are most amply justified. Their own officials have told them so, and they may well be excused if they accept and abide by a dictum so welcome. Our arguments are not intended to reflect in any way upon the attitude of either side. We merely write what we think. After all, the question reduces itself in the end to the intention of the parties who signed the treaty. It would have been a great boon had the foreign signatories invited the Japanese to furnish an explicit statement of all the taxes to which foreigners would be liable under the new system. Unhappily they failed to take that precaution—though we shall scarcely be speaking unfairly if we call it a natural precaution—and the result is that the question now turns upon intentions. We know it to be a fact that the Japanese negotiators had the house tax in view, and that they regarded it as an unques-

tionably accruing asset which would go to reduce the heavy outlays of the Treasury on account of the municipal affairs of the settlements. But we know nothing as to the intention of the foreign negotiators. We can not tell even whether the house tax ever occurred to them. Arbitration might throw light upon that point and we regard arbitration as the only satisfactory exit. Meanwhile we again repeat that the arguments of the opposition still await an exponent.

Indirectly connected with our correspondent's letter, there is a point which deserves notice. Some very strong journalistic comments have been published, condemning the Japanese authorities for proceeding to collect the house tax while the question of its propriety is still pending. These critics appear to think that such a step is in the last degree unjustifiable and imprudent. Have they reflected, we wonder, on the full import of the proposition they lay down. The doctrine to which they commit themselves is nothing more or less than that the Government of a country should suspend the operation of its system of taxation in deference to any doubts expressed by a foreign Power. That is an intolerable notion. The law of the land must take its course. Were full effect given to the doctrine under-lying these criticisms, it would follow that a so-called "Sovereign State" must await the sanction of foreign Governments before enforcing its own laws. The plain course is for the foreign residents to pay under protest, and to preserve the receipts for the monies so paid. If the matter be ultimately decided in their favour, it will be easy to obtain restitution.

We venture once more to urge the advisability of arbitration. Whichever side wins, the other does not lose face. Each has stood up for what it frankly believes to be its rights, but unfortunately an agreement does not appear to be in sight, and for the sake of this comparatively trivial matter the smooth operation of the treaties is imperilled.

DR. BAEZ'S JUBILEE.

On the 14th instant His Excellency Count Arco-Valley gave a brilliant entertainment at the German Legation to commemorate the jubilee of Dr. Baelz's twenty-fifth year of service in Japan. Count Arco-Valley could not have done anything better calculated to win the hearty applause of all nationals in this empire, for while the German community may justly be proud of possessing such a compatriot as Dr. Baelz, the subjects and citizens of every other country represented among the foreign residents are unanimous in their appreciation of his high abilities and in their esteem for the noble qualities of his character. We may add, too, an expression of the satisfaction this new departure inspires from another point of view, namely, that the duty of doing honour to Japan's foreign employés is no longer left entirely to the Japanese. There is certainly only one Dr. Baelz, and we frankly admit that an exception made in his favour can scarcely constitute a precedent for guidance in other cases. But there have been not a few distinguished men in this country who, after serving Japan in a manner substantially recognised on their return home, were allowed to take their departure from among us without any mark of official appreciation except such as the Japanese gave them in the usual routine of approval. We have often thought that had they received more honour from their own nationals, their value

would have been more justly estimated by the Japanese also. The entertainment on the 14th took the form first of a luncheon, and subsequently of a garden party. About forty persons sat down to luncheon, among them being the Minister of State for Education, the British Minister and the President of the Imperial University. Count Arco-Valley, in proposing the first toast, said:—

EXCELLENCIES AND GENTLEMEN:—Some weeks ago the friends of Dr. Baelz and the scientists who hold the same scholastic rank as himself, organized in the Koishikawa Park a celebration in never-to-be-forgotten commemoration of his having completed twenty-five years' service in the Imperial University of Tokyo. Dr. Baelz's fellow-countrymen have already testified their high appreciation of his contributions to the progress of medical science, and we desire now to give expression to our sincere admiration for his achievements. Dr. Riess, who has served with Dr. Baelz in the Imperial University for fifteen years, will presently give you an account of Dr. Baelz's career. I have to assure you, gentlemen, in my own name and in that of Dr. Baelz, that we profoundly appreciate your kindness in attending here to-day. Dr. Baelz, during the twenty-five years of his residence in Japan, has carried on the work of a teacher, of a scholar and of a physician, and has long served the British Legation in the capacity of medical adviser. Dr. Baelz is our fellow-countryman and a distinguished German scholar. It gives us the utmost satisfaction to reflect that his investigations and his writings all belong to the domain of German science. He has been closely connected with three countries, Japan, England and Germany, and I therefore ask you to raise your glasses to the healths of their Majesties the Sovereigns of those countries.

Dr. Riess then spoke as follows:—

YOUR EXCELLENCIES AND GENTLEMEN:—Our most obliging host Count Arco-Valley has honoured me, as he told you just now, with an invitation to say a few words on this occasion of the celebration of the 25th anniversary of Dr. Baelz's coming to Japan.

Now, as our Minister has told us, the many-sided activity of the Professor in his capacity as a teacher of medicine and a doctor has already been dwelt upon three weeks ago at a grand and splendid celebration. How well our friend succeeded in clearly expounding theoretical knowledge and cleverly organizing and improving the institutions of practical surgery, was explained to us then present by his colleagues and former pupils who were of course most competent to proclaim them. Japan owes a debt of gratitude to Dr. Baelz for what has been taught by him. How could I dare to go through all those branches of medical science in which our friend, as we then heard with admiration, has shown himself a most successful teacher and promoter: from physics to *matéria medica*, from bacteriology to midwifery, even from psychology to hygiene, but more especially clinical medicine. We were very fortunate in being told of these things by renowned experts, by physicians, and thus we realised in every sense Homer's saying: *ιατρὸς γὰρ ἀνὴρ πολλὸν ἀξιώτερος ἀλλῶν* = a medical man is of greater value than many others combined.

Moreover, the German Asiatic Society has not failed to recognize his merits in making the Japanese nation better known and understood among the great community into which it was received, by presenting him with an honorary Membership, and as he himself refused to admit the importance of his services, by inflicting on him the enumeration of his virtues and high qualities engrossed in lapidary style upon an artistic Diploma, which has been handed over to him. To-day it is therefore for the third time that our friend receives our felicitations as the centre of a celebration given in his honour.

My object on this occasion can only be to speak in my capacity as the oldest German colleague present at our jubilee, to speak as a man and a friend of his; to remind you how he has stood before us as a man and a friend and, accord-

ing to the deep German meaning of those two grand words, as a "Menschenfreund."

I shall never forget my first impression when, about fifteen years ago, I made the acquaintance of Herr Baelz. He stood before me firmly and straightly with erect head, the shoulders widely thrown back, with his quick eye observing the world before him with lively attention. One perceived immediately that he was a genius taking a wide range of interest, a man of many-sided knowledge and of broad views—our learned Dr. Baelz. With rare presence of mind, and quick command of his knowledge he devotes, like Virchow, all his capacities at once to the subject that is brought to his notice; he always surprises and impresses us by the drastic clearness of his words, the persuasive tone of his voice, the concentration of the rich store of his experience. His capability of observing with a widely opened eye, searching far and near, and his corresponding power of imagination that enables him quickly to combine the slightest and most distant indications, has of course been of great service to him as a diagnostic and medical artist; but at the same time it has served him equally well in all departments of his vast field of observation. The motto of the possessor of the most solid zeal for culture. "*Nihil humanum a me alienum puto*," i.e., "there is no human activity outside the range of my interests," may with perfect right be used by our friend on the shield of honour of his intellectual armour.

And while in his always interesting conversation he boldly tries to climb to a height from which he may conveniently look far and near, he pleases us still more by his warm sympathy for great and small, by his humane participation in all affairs of life. He has praises for the coolie dragging heavy loads with a sing-song, entertains children and receives orphans into his house, had encouraging words for the Japanese fencers at a time when they were greatly neglected, and takes the most hearty delight in the popular humour so widely prevalent in Japan. For everybody he readily gives, sometimes even without being asked, the best advice, the most unreserved suggestion at his disposal. His optimistic Idealism makes him always inclined to appreciate any good qualities he discovers in others, while he himself confesses most sincerely, "Despite all my efforts I shall never be able to reach such a degree of perfection;" "we cannot achieve that." I am afraid, Gentlemen, of a very widely-spread human quality, viz. laziness, our friend has no proper conception. As he himself always tries his best to still improve his good points, to bring everything nearer the Ideal, he kind-heartedly supposes the same in others.

A nature so gifted with alacrity, so much inclined to sympathetic feeling, carries the reward in his social merits and his good intentions in himself; the kindhearted pleasantness which emanates from him is in every surrounding reflected back upon him. The words "Doctor Baelz" have, as hardly any other two words, through the whole width and breadth of Japan a ring in which the memory of joyful impressions may easily be recognized.

But for so much appreciation our friend must also pay his price. There is hardly anybody in Japan whose time and strength are so often claimed by others as are his. It cannot be otherwise, and I myself have occasionally observed it: even so robust a nature must often feel exhausted and overstrained; but when in a moment of greatest fatigue anybody wishes to see him or a patient asks for his help, he cannot refuse to give his services immediately; and in a few minutes new strength seems to arise from the inexhaustible resources of his active soul; very soon he appears as fresh as though he had just risen to the first work of the day. I should like to see anyone to whom Dr. Baelz, for the sake of his own convenience or for the purpose of showing his modesty, or for any other reason, has ever said *Ne* when his assistance was requested.

And now we wish for him and us that he may still for a long time remain as he is: honest and true, of always equal liveliness of soul and elasticity of body, public-spirited and kind. In this wish, Gentlemen, I hope you will with full

hearts and with full glasses join me. Long live Dr. Baelz!

His Excellency Sir Claude MacDonald subsequently said:—

YOUR EXCELLENCIES AND GENTLEMEN,—Count Arco and Professor Riess have spoken so fully and in such eloquent and feeling terms that there is little for me to add. I will only therefore say that for my part I entirely endorse all that they have said respecting Dr. Baelz.

I should like to add on behalf of the British Legation that we deem it an honour to be associated with so clever and distinguished a member of the medical profession, and with so upright, warm-hearted, and courteous a gentleman.

The toast of Dr. Baelz's health having been drunk with the greatest enthusiasm, the learned physician spoke as follows:—

YOUR EXCELLENCIES AND GENTLEMEN,—It is difficult for me to express in adequate terms my gratitude towards H.E. Count Arco for arranging in my honour this splendid fête, and for the kind words he has spoken. In fact, I find he honours me too much, and the same I must say of my friend, Dr. Riess, who gave too glowing an account of my work. In accordance with the saying of the old philosopher: *gnothi seauton* (try to know thyself), I have often tried to see my inner ego as in a mirror, but the image I saw there was of a far less flattering character.

What I have done, is this. I have stood at my post—a pioneer post of science—for fully 25 years. In Europe that is quite a common thing, but it is true, out here in Japan, where the foreign element, diplomats, consuls, professors, merchants and others change quickly as in a kaleidoscope, a man who occupies the same position for a quarter of a century, is a rare phenomenon.

Our friends at home often say that they cannot understand how one may stay away from Europe so long without being obliged to do so; they all feel with Tennyson:—"Better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay."

But I make bold to say that the last twenty-five years have been as interesting in Japan as anywhere in the world to the observer who came here with open eyes and with interest for the country and its people, and who told himself that he had not only to teach, but also to learn. To him there lay open a most attractive field. He was witness of a phenomenon unique in the history of nations, of the almost abrupt transition from one kind of civilization to another, from strict isolation right into competition with the nations of the west, plowing all the oceans with the keels of their ships.

He was witness to a revolution, political, social, economical, and even moral, so sudden, so thorough, so radical as no other nation has gone through in such a short time. What a field for the study of racial and ethnological psychology, of which I confess myself an ardent student!

And the mere fact that Japan has emerged from these political and social earthquakes as we see her to-day, proves what a healthy foundation there must be in a nation, which through two hundred and fifty years if internal peace and external isolation has not become effeminate and degenerate like the Koreans, but which has kept its energy and activity so fresh and fiery, that now, after only thirty years, it has to speak a weighty word on water and on land when it comes to decide the fate of this part of the world.

When I arrived here, Japan was, so to speak, in the schoolboy age of the western civilisation. In the Army, in the Navy, there were foreign instructors. On the only railway, between Tokyo and Yokohama, the engine-drivers were foreigners. The Mercantile Marine was represented by the still small fleet of the Mitsu Bishi Company under the directorship of foreigners. The schools for Law, Medicine, Engineering had only been opened.

Now, the Japanese Army and Navy, directed by Japanese, are equal to those of the most advanced Western countries. An extended system of railways covers not only old Japan, but has reached Yezo, and Formosa. The Mercantile Marine has her own steamer lines to Europe, America, Australia. The University and other

scientific schools have educated and turned out quite a number of well trained specialists, and they are now under Japanese control—a result of which Japan may be justly proud. Two circumstances have made my sojourn here particularly interesting: first, that I have known almost all the leading men personally, and second, that my professional work gave me a chance of a deeper insight into the inner life of the gifted people, than it is usually the share of foreigners to obtain.

And I may say, too, that this my professional experience has shown me that there are now in Japan a number of good native physicians and surgeons, the elite of whom I have the honour to see here to-day.

I have always considered myself fortunate in that my work here was by its nature neutral and international; and indeed, in these days of national rivalry and quarrelling, science only knows of no prejudice against race, nation, or individuals. In science only Goethe's words have been fulfilled:—Orient and Occident sind dich mehr zu trennen.

It is my fervent wish that this tie of science uniting Japan with the Western world may become still tighter, and that it may be strengthened in the future by other ties of a similarly friendly kind.

In the afternoon a large party, chiefly Germans and Japanese, assembled in the spacious grounds of the Legation where refreshments were served and a band played, while within the building an admirable performance of music was given. A specially attractive feature was the singing of Miss Kayser, whose beautiful and highly trained voice delighted her hearers. The party, having joined in toasting Dr. Baelz, broke up at sunset after a most enjoyable afternoon. The following is the programme of music:—

- 1.—Romanze fuer Violine aus "Jocelyn" G. Godard.
Fraulein Mayeda.
- 2.—Arie der Elsa aus "Lohengrin".....R. Wagner.
Fraulein Kayser.
- 3.—Sonate F-dur fuer Violine und Klavier.
Satz 2 und 3A. Dvorak.
Herr Junker und Dr. Crusen.
- 4.—Arie der Leonore aus "Alessandro Stradella"
F. von Flotow.
Fraulein Kayser.
- 5.—a. Chanson tristeP. Tschaikowsky.
b. GavotteK. Bohm.
Herr Junker.

COMPETITION WITH BRITISH TRADE.

We recently reproduced a letter addressed to *The Times* by an Australian, indicating that in several staples of trade Great Britain was suffering heavily from American competition in Australia, and suggesting that she was not unlikely to be driven out of that important market altogether. Such information, supplementing previous assertions, often repeated, as to deep inroads made by German competition into British trade, was well calculated to inspire alarm. It seems to have induced statisticians to look into the matter, and the result of their researches is very far from bearing out these pessimistic conclusions. In fact, the long and short of the matter would seem to be that the appearance of competitors in fields hitherto monopolized wholly by Englishmen has created alarm quite incommensurate with the facts of the case. Thus, with regard to New South Wales, it is found that whereas imports from Great Britain increased from £8,211,351 in 1899 to £9,923,117 in 1900, a difference of £1,711,166, imports from Germany stood at £856,032 in 1899, and at £1,105,664 in 1900, an increase of only £249,632. If the question of New South Wales' trade with all over-sea countries be considered, it appears that whereas the value of imports from Great Britain

was £7,190,115 in 1896, it grew to £9,923,117 in 1900, an increase of nearly 234 millions in five years, while the increase of imports from France, Germany, America and other countries not under the British flag during the same period was less than 2 millions, and the total value of such imports in 1900 was only £5,120,115, or little more than one-half of the value of British imports.

Even more interesting is the question of American competition in iron and steel. An idea has been suggested that Great Britain is suffering severely in this competition, and many people even go so far as to say that she can not possibly hold her own. But statistics show that during the first eight months of the present year British exports of iron and steel, hardware, cutlery and machinery of all kinds aggregated £35,865,574 in value, whereas American exports of the same articles for the same period totalled only £13,869,299. The United States has therefore a long way to travel before she is on a level with Great Britain in the very line where she was supposed to have attained most striking results. Even in sewing machines, which have been so often referred to, the returns show that Great Britain exported £1,052,271 worth to foreign countries while America sent abroad £505,624 worth. All this is very reassuring.

REDEMPTION OF LOAN BONDS.

The Minister of State for Finance, at the close of his speech in the House of Representatives on the 12th instant, made an important statement which deserves special notice. He said that the Government hoped to redeem the fixed portion of the public loan next year by the method of lots. At present the plan pursued is to buy bonds in the market whenever they can be obtained cheap, the result being that the Treasury's operations do not tend in any way to enhance the value of its own securities. Now it happens that when the loans for the war of 1894-5 were floated, many bankers and private individuals subscribed for the bonds at par, trusting confidently that even if the Government did not take immediate steps to repay the money, it would at any rate adhere to the then legally determined method of redemption by lot at par. But the Government subsequently obtained permission from the Diet to substitute for the lot system purchases in the open market at the cheapest ruling rates, and the original subscribers to the loan now find that securities for which they paid 100 yen in good faith, do not command more than 86 or 87 yen. They consider that they have been very harshly treated, and that the Government is not acting properly when it takes advantage of the depreciation of its securities at holders' expense. Apparently the Government has been induced to take the same view.

BRITISH LOCOMOTIVES.

Lord George Hamilton's open letter to Mr. Baird has elicited from representatives of British locomotive builders a letter which is worth perusal by any one interested in the question of locomotive rivalry:—

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

Sir,—We have read with interest your article dealing with Lord George Hamilton's letter to Mr. Baird on the subject of competition of American and German locomotive builders for locomotive engines for India, and we—the locomotive builders in

Glasgow—wish to submit jointly the following considerations.

First, as to American competition.

The American engine is designed with the view of reducing as much as possible the amount of hand labour in the course of its construction, and substituting machine work instead, and it is, therefore, a cheaper engine to build in works which are equipped for its construction than the British engine is in works equipped for the construction of the British engine.

Until the commencement of the American competition for Indian locomotives some three or four years ago all engines ordered for India were of the British type, modified, of course, to suit local and climatic conditions, and British builders were asked to build these types only. When the American builders began to compete they were allowed to offer their own type of engine, except in the case of some details which did not affect the general construction of the engine. In the case of the broad-gauge engines, for instance, all have been supplied with outside cylinders, and without crank axles, whereas, with very few exceptions, the Indian engines made in this country have inside cylinders and crank axles, the latter being the most expensive part of the engine per ton.

It follows, therefore, that, as far as design is concerned, the Americans were allowed to supply a cheaper engine than British builders.

As to materials employed in the construction, the British builders are compelled to obtain certain materials from two or three makers, whose productions have been found to give the most satisfactory results in working, but which are, not unnaturally, costly. Were the American builders in all cases restricted to the same makers?

As to workmanship, we have reason to believe that the American engines supplied to this country were very far below the standard of workmanship obtaining in the best locomotive works in Britain, and we have had before us unofficial information from India which goes far to show that the same was the case in the Indian engines.

You, Sir, treat the matter, rightly, we believe, as one of national importance, and we suggest that Lord George Hamilton should send a small commission to India to inquire into the results obtained with the American engines there, and also that the English railway companies who have American engines working on their systems—viz., the Midland, the Great Northern, and the Great Central Railways—should be asked to allow the same commission to inquire as to the results obtained on their railways.

As to German competition, as the two orders recently sent to Germany are the first that have been given for locomotives, India has yet to prove that "Germany can serve her better than England in the matter of locomotives." For ourselves we frequently get, and are at the present time getting, orders for engines for foreign countries, such as Holland, Sweden, Spain, &c., in competition with German makers, for railways whose directors have learned that what is cheapest in first cost is not always cheapest in the long run.

It would be interesting to know what makers of material are to be accepted in the case of the German engines. We can buy German tyres, axles, &c., much cheaper than we can get them in this country, but so far we have not desired, and have not been invited, to use these materials in the construction of engines for India.

It does not appear to be known that since the East Indian and Assam-Bengal Companies sent their orders to Hanover, two other Indian Railway companies have placed orders for 25 and 6 engines respectively with home manufacturers, preferring to pay a higher price and to wait longer for what they presumably believe will ultimately prove to be the cheapest source of supply.

The present difficulty has been caused by the simple fact that we are filled up with orders sent to us from all parts of the world by companies who know our work, and who, in forecasting their needs, prefer to wait for us rather than go elsewhere, while obviously they do not regard our prices as "prohibitive."

With regard to the future, if the Indian railways are prepared to accept the cheapest engine offered without regard to quality of material and workmanship, then the capacity of the existing establishments is quite ample to satisfy the demand. On the other hand, if it is proved that the British engine, though not the cheapest in first cost, is the most economical in working and maintenance, and the Indian railways are prepared to restrict themselves to British manufactures for the future, we are prepared to take such steps as may be necessary to meet any future demand.

We are, Sir, your obedient servants,

NEILSON, RED, & CO.

DUNS & CO.

SHARP, STEWARD, & CO. (limited).

J. F. Robinson, Managing Director.

Glasgow, October 24.

COMPRADORES.

Some leading merchants in Manchester who are connected with the China trade have resolved that the Chinese language shall be taught to young men destined for the Far East, the idea underlying the project being direct dealings with native merchants in the interior and independence of compradores and shroffs. Concerning this, the *North China Daily News* makes the following interesting remarks:—

The comprador is something more than an interpreter and a go-between; he is a capitalist and often finances the houses which he represents; he is a guarantor for the stability and security of the customer he introduces; and his position in China is relatively one of the highest and most coveted. He is likewise an expert in the complicated coinage system, which is a very important consideration in China. His high status can only be attained by years of practical experience and sterling honesty. He is the means of establishing mutual confidence between trading parties. He is as honest and business-like in his dealings as other business men, and his deflections from the paths of virtue are no more than those of other men. Our Manchester friends must be hypercritical indeed in their estimate of the comprador, and also guileless in their intentions, if they think he is to be substituted by a raw inexperienced youth, coming from Owen's College with a year's educational training in Chinese. An acquaintance with the Board of Trade would have shown them that British civil servants, intended for service in China, are sent out for three years' educational training on the spot, and at the end of that time their knowledge of the language is hardly much more than a mere smattering of a local dialect; the experience of missionaries is somewhat identical. In what position then will be the student from Owen's College with his year's, or three or four years' training, sent out here to negotiate for business men, say a thousand miles in the interior where a score of dialects are spoken? And yet, to open out or develop an export trade with the interior, this difficulty must of sheer necessity be first overcome. For this work the comprador is *facile princeps*. He is native-born, and understands Chinese dialects better than anyone else; and for this reason, combined with the others previously referred to, it is impossible to find a qualified substitute in the present condition of things.

DEATH OF MR. NAKAYE TOKUSUKE.

Mr. Nakaye Tokusuke died on the 13th instant. He had been promised a year and a half's life by his physicians if he adopted the utmost care, but he seems to have lasted only a year. The celebrated Buddhist priest Shaku Unsho made many attempts to obtain access to Mr. Nakaye during the final days of his illness, and was at last admitted by Mrs. Nakaye, who probably did not share her husband's agnosticism. The dying man had almost lost the power of speech or motion, but it is related that he attempted to throw his pillow at the reverend gentleman when the latter commenced a Buddhist service. He has left a will forbidding the use of any religious ritual at his burial.

DEATH OF MR. A. J. HOW.

Not in Shanghai alone but also in Yokohama and Tokyo the death of Mr. A. J. How has certainly caused profound sorrow. He belonged to the old-day class of business man, the pride of Oriental settlements, genial, loyal, open-handed and thoroughly hospitable. A long series of years passed in Shanghai did not seem to have weakened his strong constitution, and he had become so much a part and parcel of the place that the idea of bidding him a last farewell never seriously presented itself to the innumerable friends who loved the cheeriness of his daily converse and confidently hoped to enjoy it for many a year to come. May he rest in peace after the long day's work. He carries to his grave such affection as few men win outside their own family circle.

MR. E. H. HOUSE.

Mr. Edward Howard House died at his residence in Tokyo on the 18th instant at one o'clock in the afternoon. Mr. House had been an invalid for over twenty years, the whole of his body from the waist downwards being paralysed by gout, so that he could never stand erect nor move from place to place without the aid of a chair on wheels. He bore his terrible affliction with exemplary fortitude, though the burden must have been hard indeed to endure, seeing that it was imposed at the early age of forty-five. Mr. House was unquestionably the most brilliant writer ever connected with journalism in the Far East. Already before visiting Japan he had earned a high literary reputation in his own country, America, not only for his newspaper writings but also for dramatic compositions, among which may be mentioned the celebrated "Colleen Bawn," immortalized by Dion Boucicault's acting. Shortly after reaching Japan, in the early seventies, Mr. House established and edited a journal called the *Tokyo Times*, which soon attracted wide-spread attention by its sparkling and caustic style and its fearless advocacy of Japan's international cause. The public temper was different then from what it is now. Very few persons seriously entertained for one moment the idea that Japan suffered any hardship by being deprived of her tariff and judicial autonomy, and Mr. House's arguments were generally regarded as heretical and dangerous in the extreme. He took the Shimonoseki incident as a special target for attack, and incidentally the character of the late Sir Harry Parkes received at his hands such prejudiced treatment that the name of the *Tokyo Times* soon stank in the nostrils of the British residents, who knew that their intrepid and conscientious Minister did not in any sense deserve such treatment. It may indeed be said with truth that the great effect which Mr. House's brilliancy and dogged persistency would have produced in the natural order of things, was much marred by his intemperance and by a fervour of controversial zeal which betrayed him into dissipating his strength on non-essentials and substituting success in a side issue for victory in the main cause. Nevertheless the credit undoubtedly belongs to him of having been the first to make the public reflect about Japan and about her titles, nor can it be denied that America's awakening to the rights and wrongs of the Shimonoseki affair and her ultimate restoration of her part of the indemnity would certainly have been long deferred and possibly might never have taken place but for Mr. House's intellectual activity and ceaseless agitation. He bore with apparent complacency the odium and even the ostracism that his writings brought upon him in the Far East. His favourite motto was "they are slaves who would not be, in the right with two or three." Yet there is no doubt that he suffered keenly under it all, and that one of his most welcome compensations was when he found himself able to advertise that if the editor of a certain local contemporary whose son had undertaken the task of horsewhipping Mr. E. H. House, would send to a certain place at a certain hour on a certain day, he might have the fragments of the shattered cane restored to him. This love of fighting led to a strange incident, probably unknown to most of our readers. In connexion with the Japanese Authorities' inability to apply their quarantine regulations to a vessel which visited Yokohama, the *Tokyo Times* published such

vehement attacks upon the Minister of the country whose flag the vessel flew that His Excellency could barely be restrained from challenging the scurrilous editor. He ultimately contented himself with intimating that the *Tokyo Times* must not be sent to the Legation any longer. But Mr. House replied that the subscription had been paid up to a certain date, and that pending the expiration of that period the paper should go to its destination. Thenceforth a messenger was steadily employed by each side, one to deliver the paper, the other to carry it back again. These fighting instincts contrast sadly with the physical helplessness to which Mr. House was ultimately condemned for the long, weary period of twenty years. Not intellectual helplessness, however. Only a few months ago this community had an opportunity of judging how little his power of attack and defence had suffered by illness when he took the field in the correspondence columns of the *Japan Mail* for the purpose of denouncing what he rightly or wrongly regarded as musical charlatanism. He retained, indeed, the full vigour of his mind to the last. Nature was not sufficiently kind to mitigate his bodily sufferings by dulling his appreciation of the active life from which he was hopelessly excluded. He found some comfort in music, of which he had always been passionately fond, and many hours during the last two years of his time upon earth were devoted to training youths of the Imperial Band. He built a house specially for their reception, and it was probably one of his bitterest disappointments that the conservatism of the Household Department interfered with his artistic projects. The solace of religion was denied to him. He lived and died an agnostic, and one of his last injunctions was that no religious ceremony of any kind should take place at his burial, a behest which his adopted daughter, Mrs. Kuroda, intends to observe faithfully. It is inexpressibly sad to review the life of such a man and to reflect upon the great gifts sacrificed by the cruelty of fate which crippled him in mid-career. He was a sincere friend of Japan, and it probably pleased him to find that the comparative neglect shown towards him by his own countrymen and other Occidentals in the closing years of his life, was partially atoned for by the loving attention of the people for whom he had so strenuously laboured.

His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to bestow on Mr. E. H. House, shortly before his demise, the second class order of the Sacred Treasure.

It may be a congenial occupation for a journal like the *Japan Herald* to traduce the memory of a man who lies awaiting burial, and whose hand can never be raised again in his own defence. The helplessness of a victim constitutes an enticing opportunity for vilipenders of a certain type. Of such slanders no detailed notice need be taken. But when the *Japan Herald* alleges that Mr. House "induced a Japanese Minister of affluence to furnish him with means to publish a newspaper in Tokyo, the understanding being that he agreed to engage himself to write that indefatigable Minister, Sir Harry Parkes, out of the country in a couple of years,"—when the *Japan Herald* makes that statement it is guilty of deliberate falsehood. We say "deliberate" because the *Japan Herald* must be perfectly well aware that no such agreement could ever have been contemplated by a Japanese Minister. The Minister in question, one of the most distinguished men in Japan, has always been

a firm friend of England, and was on terms of special intimacy with Sir Harry Parkes. He would certainly not think it worth his while to contradict a libel appearing in such a journal as the *Japan Herald*, but we deem it necessary to notice the falsehood because of the insolent effrontery with which it is formulated. Doubtless the result will be a shower of mud poured upon our own heads, but that will not mitigate the *Japan Herald's* brutality to the dead or its unscrupulous libel on the living.

THE KYOTO HOTEL AFFAIR.

It is observable that the *Kobe Chronicle* continues to be the victim of misconceptions about the Kyoto Hotel affair. In a recent issue our contemporary makes much of the fact that the road over which the privilege of passage was disputed "is not now and never was the property of the Hideyoshi shrine," and adds that "the fact provides a curious comment, first on the attempt to extort money for granting on behalf of the Hideyoshi shrine trustees the right to use the road, and second on the defence offered on behalf of the Hokokkai that as trustees they could not grant a right for which nevertheless the sum of ten thousand yen had been asked." The road certainly is not the property of the shrine in the sense that the land over which it is constructed belongs to the Government, but it is the property of the shrine in the sense that the latter paid for its construction and also disbursed a large sum on account of the shifting of houses which interfered with the passage. There can be no question that the use of the road for the purposes of the Kyoto Hotel or for any other purpose except as an approach to the shrine of Hideyoshi, could not have been permitted without the consent of the trustees of the shrine, and under these circumstances it seems idle to draw fine distinctions between the Government's right of eminent domain and the trustees' right of actual tenure. Equally idle and most unjust is it to attempt, as our *Kobe* contemporary attempts, to create an impression that the trustees were guilty of deliberate misrepresentation with the object of extorting money. We may add as to this so-called "extortion" that, according to investigations conducted by the Finance Department, the sum of ten thousand yen was not demanded by the Secretary of the Hokokkai, but offered by the representative of the Hotel Directors, and the purpose to which the money should be applied was distinctly understood to be the keeping of the road in repair. It was at the request of the representative of the directors that the terms of the arrangement were embodied in a letter. We do not defend the action of the Secretary of the Hokokkai, for although he showed himself most sympathetic and helpful in the early stages of the affair, his ultimate course certainly can not be called tactful. But in the matter of tact or grace the main sinner is the *Kobe Chronicle*, which even now insists that the intervention of the Japanese Authorities "at the eleventh hour," was due solely to the publicity given to the affair, and implies that they were not actuated by any genuine desire to help the foreign company out of a difficulty. The publicity given to the affair had nothing whatever to do, in a direct sense, with the steps which the Finance Department took and which were the means of effecting a settlement. Indirectly that publicity certainly contributed to the result since it induced a representation to the Department, but the Department would surely not have interfered unless it

had been approached, for it is in no sense the business of officials to intervene in private transactions. When our Kobe contemporary says, "it was most unfortunate that those in authority waited until the eleventh hour, before settling a question which should never have offered any difficulty," it pronounces a most thoughtless dictum. If officialdom did not step in, that was merely because it was not asked to do so. Up to the moment when the Directors of the Hotel published their report, the negotiations had been entirely of a private character, and we affirm with absolute confidence that if, before making that report, the facts of the *impasse* had been brought to the notice of the Authorities, the misunderstanding—for it was nothing more—would have been quickly settled. Grace can not be exacted from any journalist, but the public has at least a right to expect that statements will not be made calculated to minimize the genuinely friendly character of official procedure and thus to deter repetitions of such assistance as was rendered in the present instance.

MANCHURIA.

The Peking correspondent of *The Times*, wiring from Hankau under date of November 3rd, and subsequently from Peking, said:—

In view of the many versions extant with regard to the text of the proposed Manchurian Convention, the following correct translation of the authentic text, as communicated by the Grand Council to the great Viceroy interested, is essential to a proper understanding of the latter's protests.

Article I.—Russia agrees to return Manchuria to China, the country to remain on the map of China as before the Russian occupation and to be administered by Chinese officials.

Article II.—The agreement of August 27, 1896, with the Russo-Chinese Bank is hereby declared binding for ever, and the protection of the Trans-Manchurian Railway and Russian subjects is undertaken. If no further rebellion occurs and action on the part of other Powers does not interfere, the Russian forces in Manchuria will be gradually withdrawn as follows:—Within 1901 from the four southern sections of the Mukden province as far as the Liao River, also the Shanhai-kwan-Niu-chwang Railway to be restored to China. Within 1902 the remaining forces in the Mukden province to be withdrawn. Within 1903 the possibility of withdrawing all forces in the other two provinces of Kirin and Hei-lung-kiang will be investigated.

Article III.—The military governors of the three provinces shall in concert with the Russian military authorities decide the number of Chinese troops to garrison Manchuria and the places where they are to be stationed, and China shall not reinforce them beyond such number or advance them beyond such limits. Except in land indicated as pertaining to the Trans-Manchurian Railway administration, the military governors shall use solely Chinese troops, infantry or cavalry, to serve as police, but are forbidden to use artillery.

Article IV.—The Shan-hai-kwan-Niu-chwang-Sin-min-tung Railway will be restored to its original owners; but other Powers may not send troops to protect the railway which, with all the land now occupied by it, shall be under the sole charge of Chinese troops. The repair and upkeep of the railway shall in every respect conform to the provisions of the Russo-Chinese Treaty and Railway Loan Agreement. Without the permission of Russia no prolongation of the railway or construction of new branch lines shall be permitted in the southern portion of Manchuria, nor may the Liao River bridge nor either terminus of the railway be moved. The expenses incurred by Russia in repairing the Shan-hai-kwan-Niu-chwang-Sin-min-tung Railway and the cost of maintenance must be refunded.

No mention is made in the foregoing of mines, commercial, or other exclusive privileges; therefore the provincial authorities fear that other clauses exist which the Grand Council is unwilling to disclose.

Peking, Nov. 8.

I have obtained from most trustworthy sources details regarding the recent diplomatic proceedings in connexion with the new Manchurian treaty, which show that its signature was frustrated by vigorous action on the part of Japan, and that the wrangling on the subject with M. Lessar, the Russian Minister, which ensued, was the immediate cause of Li Hung-chang's death.

The Japanese Legation a fortnight ago secured a trustworthy outline of the terms of the treaty, and thereupon demanded of the Chinese plenipotentiaries officially to lay before them the text of the instrument, basing its demand on the Japanese interests involved in any change in the *status* of affairs in Manchuria. The plenipotentiaries refused. The Japanese Government then communicated direct from Tokio with the Southern Viceroy, and induced them to use their influence with the Empress against the treaty. In the meantime, the Empress had already instructed Li Hung-chang to sign the treaty, though commanding him, if possible, to secure before doing so, the modifications mentioned in a recent despatch. Her instructions, however, contained an important proviso—namely, that Li Hung-chang should first communicate the terms of the treaty to the Ministers of the Powers, and sign it only if they did not object. Last week Li Hung-chang visited M. Lessar and explained these instructions to him. M. Lessar strongly objected to the contents of the treaty being revealed to the other Ministers, and the interview was a stormy one. Li Hung-chang went home in a violent rage and had a hemorrhage, which the doctors attributed to the effects of excitement and over-exertion on his weakened system.

While these events were taking place at Peking, the Southern Viceroy sent the Empress a strong memorial again the treaty. Upon receiving it, the Empress telegraphed to Li Hung-chang countermanding the order to sign the treaty. These instructions were only received after Li Hung-chang had become unconscious. After their arrival M. Lessar yesterday endeavoured to get Li Hung-chang's seal affixed to the treaty. Chou-fu had, however, arrived from Pao-tung-fu, taken charge of the seals as Li Hung-chang's temporary successor, and transferred them to his own official residence.

Simultaneously with its publication of the above, *The Times* published a statement from St. Petersburg that no proposals regarding the Manchurian question had been made to the Chinese Government by Russia since the month of February, and that if the question had been again raised, it was on the initiative of the Chinese themselves. That is what we believe and have frequently asserted.

FORMOSA.

The recent outbreak in southern Formosa is referred to three causes; first, the active measures taken by the authorities to search out disaffected persons, who consequently became desperate; secondly, a partial failure of the rice crop; and, thirdly, the changes made in the system of local administration; changes which were misrepresented to the people by insurgent leaders. The insurgents are in 4 or 5 parties from 50 to 500 strong each, and it has been found necessary to send troops against them. The Japanese divided into 17 companies for the purpose of pursuit, but the work seems to have been very arduous on account of the nature of the ground, nor does it appear that the troops have as yet gained any decided advantages.

KOREAN NEWS.

Monday, Dec. 16.

It has been settled that the French post offices shall take charge of mail matters between Korea and China. So we learn from a telegram to the *Asahi*.

Italy has established a Consulate in Seoul. The new Consul arrived in that city on the 14th instant.

Tuesday, Dec. 17.

A correction is now wired concerning the strange telegram received on the 15th inst. to the effect that the French post office in Seoul was to undertake the transmission of mail matter to China. The truth appears to be that all mail matter for French colonies in the East will be entrusted to the French office in Korea, and forwarded thence to a French office in China for final despatch to the various destinations. The charge per letter will be 3 *sen*.

Mr. Pok has at length left Japan. He sailed from Nagasaki on the 15th instant for Chemulpho by the *Sundai Maru*.

THE DIET.

Saturday, Dec. 14.

The speech made by the Minister President of State in the House of Representatives on the 12th instant, was couched in general terms. After noting that friendly relations exist between Japan and foreign Powers, and assuring the House that the Cabinet devotes all its energies to carrying out the essential policy of the Restoration, his Excellency made brief allusion to the North-China complication and to the constancy of Japan's endeavour to promote a settlement by cordial coöperation with the other Powers. As to finance, he frankly admitted that the attempts to obtain money abroad had been unsuccessful, and he explained that the Government had met the situation by postponing such of the State's enterprises as could be deferred without serious loss or inconvenience.

The Minister of Finance made a speech giving the salient points of the Budget. Alluding to the figures—which have already appeared in our columns—he pointed out that there is a surplus of 2½ million *yen* in the grand totals, which surplus the Government proposes to appropriate for Formosan purposes. The ordinary revenue shows an increase of 17¼ million *yen*, as compared with the current year, owing to augmentation of taxes—in accordance with the measure passed by the Diet last session—and owing to development of the Customs' revenue and the earnings of State industries. On the other hand, the extraordinary revenue shows a decrease of 16½ million *yen*, which is due to the facts that no domestic loans are to be floated; that only a small sum—7½ million *yen*—is transferred from the original Chinese Indemnity, and that the schemes of military and naval expansion have now been carried so far as not to involve continued heavy outlays. The ordinary expenditures, however, show increases of 16½ million *yen*, owing to larger appropriations for the redemption of the National Debt and to various outlays on account of education and works of communication. With reference to the new undertakings planned by the Government, the Minister spoke of them briefly, as they have already been described in our columns, but added that an experimental *sake* brewery was contemplated with a view to introducing reforms in the methods of manufacture. He further confirmed the facts with which the public is familiar, namely, that 47½ million *yen* worth of Chinese bonds are to be sold to the *Yokubu* at 80 per bond. This, added to 20 millions accruing from increased taxation, will place the Treasury in possession of 58 million *yen*, of which 2½ millions will be devoted to paying expenses in China 20½ millions will be used to restore the Naval Reserve Fund; 11½ millions will be employed for redeeming bonds, and the remaining sum will be used for carrying on State enterprises. Finally, the Government has decided to postpone public undertakings to the extent of 6 million *yen* out of the 23 million that ought to have been appropriated for that purpose according to the post-bellum programme. Hence the surplus remaining from the Chinese indemnity and from increased taxes, as noted above, will be sufficient for these works.

Thursday, Dec. 18.

HOUSE OF PEERS.

The House of Peers met at 10 a.m., and proceeded to read a Government Bill authorizing the issue of Exchequer Bills at a discount. Baron Kaneko opposed the measure as calculated to impair the country's credit, and several other members took the same view. The Bill was finally handed to a special committee, and the same procedure was adopted with regard to a Bill for extending from 7 months to 12 the period allowed for registration of foreign patents.

The House rose at 10.40 a.m.

Friday, Dec. 20.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House of Representatives met on the 19th instant at the usual hour and sat until past 5 o'clock. Sixteen private bills of no special importance were read and handed to Special Committees.

A bill was then introduced by the *Seiyu-kai*, providing for the abolition of the present system of reducing the national debt by purchasing bonds in the open market at current rates, instead of redeeming them at par by lot.

The Minister of State for Finance insisted that no necessity existed for such a bill, inasmuch as the Treasury proposed to redeem 12 million *yen* worth of bonds during next year by lot, and funds to carry the process of redemption any further would not be available.

The bill was handed to a special committee.

Two bills of similar purport were then read. One, introduced by the *Seiyu-kai*, provided that the Chinese Indemnity must be treated in a special account; the other, introduced by the *Sansei Club*, contained the same provision but added that the Indemnity must be applied to Far-Eastern purposes.

Both bills were discussed simultaneously. The Minister of State for Finance opposed them vehemently, and Mr. Ozaki Yukio, parliamentary leader of the *Seiyu-kai*, supported them. Finally they were handed to a special committee of eighteen.

THE GOTEMBA HOSPITAL.

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of the following sums for the Gotemba Leprosy Hospital:—

	Yen.
Anonymous	100
Messrs. Robison & Company	100
Rev. A. J. King	5
F. Brinkley	10
"Japan Mail"	20
Mr. J. T. Hamilton	100
W. K.	10
Mr. Sonoda Kokichi	20
Mr. T. B. Glover	10
Mr. A. J. White	5
Mr. F. Schroeder	1
Mr. H. C. Pigott	20
A. I.	5
Professor C. D. West	50
R. N. A. V.	5
T. W. Hellyer	10
W.W.	5
Baron H. Iwasaki	50

A FOREIGN PROFESSOR.

The *Nippon* publishes an attack upon a certain foreign professor in Tokyo who is said to be behaving with such rudeness that pupils decline to attend his classes, and there is general discontent among all those connected with him. We refrain from giving names, the probability being that the story contains only a very small germ of truth.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

There is an idea in some quarters that England is falling behind certain other nations in the furniture industry, and that Germany among others is rapidly catching her up. That is not the case, as will be seen from the following figures which show the furniture exports of the six principal countries at intervals of a decade:—

	1891.	1900.
United States	615,858	873,133
United Kingdom	591,915	636,629
Austria	418,667	624,042
France	699,024	560,004
Italy	182,480	495,315
Germany	215,000	370,000

It will be seen that France has lost her second place and fallen to the fourth on the list, and Germany, which used to be fifth, has become sixth. The most remarkable progress has been made by Italy, which exported in 1900 £495,315 worth of furniture against £182,480 ten years previously.

Viscount de Bondy has just returned from a short sojourn in Peking, whither he proceeded last month for the purpose, it is stated, of discussing some important official questions with the French Minister in China. It appears that the Viscount will not immediately repair to his new post in Indo-China. He has resumed his duties of First Secretary at the French Legation in Tokyo, and will probably remain there for some time, having received telegraphic orders from the Minister of Foreign Affairs in Paris to hold his post in the Japanese capital pending further instructions.

The Public Procurator has returned Mr. Tanaka Shozo's petition, and has warned him that if he desires to present petitions to the Throne in future, he must follow the prescribed procedure. No further steps will be taken against Mr. Tanaka. That result will doubtless be found very satisfactory by the public, but in our opinion the privilege of pardoning Mr. Tanaka should have been reserved for the Emperor himself.

With reference to the Oriental Hotel Company's hotel project in Kyoto, the *Kobe Herald* understands that the difficulty has been overcome at last and the Company are now at liberty to use the disputed road if they should determine to go on with the enterprise, upon the simple condition that they pay a share of the up-keep and for any damage that may be caused through the passage of heavy carts, etc.

We read in Japanese journals that Captain Baehme (apparently) arrived at Ujina on the 12th instant, in the *D'Entrecasteaux*, conveying a hundred decorations granted by the French Government to officers of the Fifth Division which served in the Chili campaign.

On the evening of the 14th instant a large number of the members of the Tokyo Club, Japanese and foreign, gave a farewell banquet to Mr. A. R. Pattison. The health of Mr. Pattison was drunk with great enthusiasm, and amid fervent wishes that duty or pleasure might one day bring him back to Japan.

The number of Japanese subjects who received Orders of Merit from the Emperor last year was 3,905, including four ladies. The number of foreigners similarly honoured was 219. Finally the number of Japanese who received foreign orders was 102; namely, 8 from Russia; 16 from France, 3 from

Portugal, 7 from Prussia, 5 from Belgium, 34 from Germany, 5 from Austria, 5 from China, 1 from Holland, 6 from Italy, 5 from Spain, and 7 from Turkey. As usual England's name is conspicuous by its absence, and Germany's stands at the head of the list.

The Diet did not meet on Monday, the Committees alone being at work. Until the Budget Committee, or the special committee entrusted with the duty of examining the railway bill, is in a position to present its report, meetings of the Houses would be of little use.

Speaking at a meeting of the Tradal Society, Mr. Motono, Japanese Representative in Brussels, said that Belgium is well able to lend money to Japan, since her annual returns from foreign investments now amount to 150 million francs annually. But whether she would be willing to lend was another question. In the first place, she is not well posted as to the state of affairs in Japan; in the second place, she considers the Japanese too clever—a statement which Mr. Motono declined to put into more explicit terms; and in the third place, while willing to assist her own people's foreign enterprises, or enterprises undertaken by her own people in cooperation with foreigners, it is unlikely that she would assist foreigners, alone, or, at any rate, that she would do so on any basis not of the soundest character. What Japan has to do is to consider whether these conditions can be satisfied.

Captain Shiraiishi, who distinguished himself at the taking of the Taku Forts, has been restored to his rank in the Navy. He had been tried by Court Martial and sentenced to be deprived of his rank for causing the death of a sailor by harsh usage. Captain Shiraiishi struck the man a blow which proved fatal, though of course it was not given with any such intention. He was degraded and condemned to imprisonment, but in consideration of his services the Emperor has pardoned him.

Mr. Takemura Yorikata and two others have instituted legal proceedings against the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, on the ground that the decisions adopted by the last general meeting of shareholders were contrary to law. The particular points attacked are that a sum of half a million *yen* was set aside to form a fund for the extension of navigation, and the improvement of the fleet; that a grant of money was made to the family of the late Mr. Nakamigawa, and that a successor to the latter was not elected.

On the 6th instant about 100 fishing boats put out from Takashima in Shiribeshi, but in the evening only 72 returned, 28 being unable to make the shore. Six were cast away, several of the hands being lost, and the fate of 22 boats with 40 hands is still uncertain.

Mr. Wada, Engineer-in-chief of the Wakamatsu Foundry, is said to have tendered his resignation on the ground of ill-health, but the real reason is alleged to be the Government's refusal to endorse a supplementary estimate presented by him.

Consent has been given for the Imperial Household Department to purchase 3,000 shares in the Soul-Fusan Railway.

At recent gun practice at Kure, which members of the Lower House were invited to witness, a successful trial of an 8 in. quick-firing gun built at Kure Arsenal was made. The new piece is the first of its kind turned out by the arsenal.

JAPANESE FINANCE.

THE *Bulletin Commercial* of Brussels contains an interesting article on Japanese finance from the pen of a gentleman who has had for many years an opportunity of studying and investigating the affairs of this country. We translate the article:—

The fact is undeniable that Japan is at present undergoing a commercial crisis. But for the business man the essential point is to know the nature and the importance of this crisis. Let us then examine the budgetary situation, properly called, and the general financial situation.

The *post-bellum* programme that the Japanese Government traced in 1896 is known. The funds required for executing the programme were to be obtained, on the one hand, from the Chinese indemnity, so far as the armament of the country was concerned, and on the other, from domestic loans, the proceeds of which were to be specially appropriated to public works. This programme was being faithfully carried out when the revolt of the Boxers in China led to a considerable augmentation in the expenditures of the empire. In the last accounts alone they mounted to 28,600,000 *yen*. The existence of a special fund of 50 millions of *yen* enabled these extraordinary outlays to be met without disturbing the budgetary equilibrium. Nevertheless, foreseeing the continuance of these expenditures and desiring to restore the special funds to their original state, the Government had recourse to an increase of taxes, obtaining thus an additional revenue of 21 million *yen*. Thus the Government was able to balance its budget as follows:—

	<i>Yen</i> .
Ordinary Receipts	207,540,000
Extraordinary Receipts	69,956,000
Total.....	277,496,000
Ordinary Expenditures	164,675,000
Extraordinary Expenditures	111,212,000
Total.....	275,887,000

It has been seen that the public works were to be carried out with funds obtained from domestic loans. But in consequence of the peculiar economic situation of the country and tightness in the money market, the Government judged that a loan would be impossible, or at least that it would be very onerous, and it was not made. The natural consequence was suspension of the public works to which the funds thus obtained would have been applied. Works representing an outlay of 9 million *yen* were therefore suspended, and the Budget was perfectly balanced.

Onlookers prejudiced, or foreseeing a new deficit in a not remote future, expressed the opinion that the country was over-taxed and that it could not support new charges. That is an error, as attentive examination of the figures shows. It is true that the receipts of the State are now more than 200 millions, whereas they were only 85 millions ten years ago. At first sight one might conclude that the nation's burden has been augmented in the same proportion. It must

not be forgotten, however, that the ordinary revenue in Japan includes receipts from her enterprises and her domains, such as railways, posts, telegraphs, forests, &c. Now it is precisely these receipts, or rather their increase that has contributed to augment the amount of the general revenue. Thus, whereas they totalled only 8 million *yen* in 1891, they to-day exceed 97 millions. It is impossible to pretend that this increase of receipts has augmented the national burdens. The same phenomenon has occurred, as the following table will show, in various other categories of receipts—the figures are given in thousands of *yen*:—

	1891.	1901.	Actual.	Per cent.
Land Tax	37,451	46,560	9,110	24
Income Tax	1,110	5,600	4,500	394
Customs Receipts	4,530	15,620	11,090	244
<i>Sake</i> Tax.....	14,680	55,000	40,320	274
Tobacco Monopoly.....	1,790	9,610	7,820	436
Various	10,250	17,020	6,770	66

It will be seen that the tax on *sake*, for example, which produced only 15 millions ten years ago, brings to-day 55 millions, or nearly the quadruple. Here then is a difference of 40 millions of *yen*. Further, the customs ten years ago gave only 4 millions; to-day they give nearly 16 millions. If account be taken of this special increase of receipts produced by *sake* and customs dues, the conclusion is arrived at that the direct taxes, instead of doubling, as is generally pretended, have only been raised from 53 to 83 million *yen*, an augmentation of less than 60 per cent.

Now is there any real augmentation? These 53 millions of 1891, may they not be equivalent to the 83 millions of to-day? In effect, in consequence of the adoption of the gold standard and of the industrial and commercial extension that Japan has achieved during recent years, the values of labour and its products have nearly doubled, so that the workman can get for his work to-day twice as many *yen* as he did ten years ago. Consequently, his tax-paying capacity is doubled, and it follows that taxes the double of those supported by him in 1891 would be only an equal burden. It will not be erroneous if, even leaving aside the rapid progress effected during the course of recent years in all branches of national industry, one affirms that the wealth of the country and its revenues have increased 100 per cent., or even 200 per cent., as the following table shows (the figures are in thousands of *yen*):—

	1899.	1891.	Increase.
Deposits in the Banks	72,000	564,000	683
Exports.....	70,000	214,000	205
Imports	66,000	320,000	233

The 53 million *yen* of direct taxes in 1891 would thus be equivalent to 106 millions, and since the actual taxes amount to only 83 millions, it follows that the charge borne by the Japanese subject has diminished by 25 per cent.

It has been stated above that undoubtedly at this moment Japan is passing through a financial crisis. But this crisis in itself is only natural. In principle it may be said to have been born of the disturbance of

equilibrium between fixed capital, on the one hand—that is to say, capital which takes the form of constructions destined for industrial purposes, machines and implements, lines of communication, etc.,—and, on the other, circulating capital; that is to say, capital which is consumed in each operation and which re-appears, transformed, in the new product, capital which includes raw materials destined for manufacture, manufactures themselves and money required for workmen's salaries and provisions. In most cases it is a disturbance of equilibrium between these two kinds of capital that determines crises, whether they are simply financial, or commercial and industrial as in Japan. Such was the case in Europe in 1847, and in America in 1856 and 1872 after the construction of railways *en masse*. Such is the case in Japan to-day. Circulating capital, which should serve to exploit fixed capital, has been itself transformed into fixed capital; coined money which should serve for exploiting mills and factories, and for purchasing the raw materials required to feed them, has been itself converted into the form of mills and factories. Japan has devoted the greater part of her capital to enterprises which, though giving her a considerable revenue, have absorbed the whole of her floating capital. Besides, during late years, imports have largely exceeded exports. This year, in consequence of the war in China and a diminution in the demand for silk and *habutaye* abroad, the ratio between imports and exports has been 6 to 5. This difference in favour of foreign countries, namely, 50 millions of *yen* or 125 millions of francs, has had to be paid in gold.

The direct result of this outflow of money has been an increase in the rate of discount and of interest.

The demand for ready money increasing without cessation, the Imperial Bank—the great regulatory bank of the country—suddenly raised its rate of discount, and the period of expansion of recent years has been succeeded by a reaction. Merchandise purchased not being able to be paid for, has accumulated in the warehouses and the public emporiums; credit has been contracted, and confidence has disappeared for some time. The same phenomenon has naturally been produced in the money market; stocks, shares and securities of all kinds have suffered considerable depreciation.

But to stop there would be to look at only the outside of the question. To infer the bankruptcy of the country from the crisis through which Japan is now passing would be to draw from the premises conclusions which they do not warrant.

We have just seen that the crisis had for prime cause the disappearance of floating capital, the disturbance of equilibrium between capital fixed and capital circulating. Let Japan recuperate this capital under one form or another, and her former prosperity will return, for the vital forces of the nation have not been affected; the sources of her wealth remain intact, not to say still un-

exploited; the basis of the national economy has not diminished, on the contrary, it has increased; her soil is covered with lines of communication; her railroads have multiplied; everywhere her ports and her navigable routes have been improved; her machines and her factories have been considerably augmented; the skill of her artisans has been developed in sensible proportions; the intellectual and technical capital of the nation has undergone considerable increase.

So soon as Japan possesses means to exploit the sources of her riches, the crisis will be removed. These means, in the eyes of the majority of her enlightened men, can be found only in a foreign loan; a loan which will place the State in a position to buy up the railways and thus to restore to circulation the enormous portion of floating capital which has been withdrawn. In order that this loan itself be possible, Japan must evidently work to bring her legislation and her codes into fuller harmony with foreign legislation, and it is necessary that the right of property in land and mines, as well as the right of hypothecation be accorded without restriction to foreigners.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Since the controversy about the manner of conducting the Boer war has extended to the Far East and has been carried on in these columns, we think that our readers, Japanese and foreign, especially German, will be interested by the following extract from a speech recently delivered by the Secretary of State for War:—

THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

But Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman has accused the Government and his country of a very grave matter. He has accused us of methods of barbarism in the conduct of the war. ("Shame.") I believe and I am here to uphold that no war at any time by any nation under such conditions has been waged with more humanity than the war in which we are engaged. (Cheers.) I will not carry you back to the old controversy about farm-burning, of which I will only say that in any case in which farm-burning was the result, as it was in many, of the fact that our soldiers were treacherously sniped from the farm after they had left it, or that our communications had been cut on the railway lines by organized parties proceeding from certain houses, or for other acts of treachery of which there have been too many in this war—I say in all those cases we have been too amply justified in carrying out the natural retribution which all civilized nations carry out for such offences. (Cheers.)

THE CONCENTRATION CAMPS.

But the great attack on which our opponents base themselves in this charge is in regard to the concentration camps. So long as every house in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony was used at once as a telegraph station, a recruiting office, and a refectory for the enemy, it became impossible for Lord Kitchener to ignore the necessity of relieving the country of the population which was rendering futile the exertions of our troops. Under those circumstances you have to consider not what their condition is now as compared with what it would be in time of peace, but what their condition is now as compared with what it would have been if they had been left on their farms. (Hear, hear.) You have not got to consider the difference between luxury and privation, but between starvation and great suffering and the less suffering we can arrange for. (Hear, hear.) I want to put this question as fairly as I can, but let me remind you, to a large extent the disease in the camps is due to this—that a large number of persons came in, some compulsorily, but a great number voluntarily, already half starved, because their resources were at an end, half clothed and with their bodies in a condition fit for the reception of disease. Under those circumstances a large death-rate was certain. The death-rate in these camps has been moderately large and has given me and my colleagues great anxiety. But remember that the statistics furnished and the comparisons made are necessarily inaccurate. You

cannot compare the death-rate of camps from which all the healthy males have been taken out with any ordinary death-rate.—(Hear, hear.) If you look only at infants, it has been pointed out to me within the last few days that in the 33 great towns of this kingdom the mortality of infants under one year was 248 per 1,000. In Portsmouth it was 325 per 1,000, in Preston 327, in Manchester and Salford 350, and in Birkenhead 362 per 1,000. Therefore, those who compare the death-rate in these camps, in which there are a large number of young children, with the ordinary-rate of the great towns are, of course, speaking without their host. I have heard of people who think that measles, however epidemic, cannot have much effect on the death-rate. But I have seen that the *garde mobile* of Paris during the siege had a death-rate of 40 per cent. in measles cases. The French soldiers in the Italian campaign who were similarly attacked had a death-rate of 40 out of 125 in one hospital. Remember that nobody knows the statistics of death in the houses of the Transvaal itself. Owing to the ignorance of the Boers and the absence of ordinary medical necessities comparatively few children survive; and we know this, that though they are a highly prolific race the increase of their population has not been equal to that of European nations under the same conditions. We have had to deal with great difficulties in these camps, we have had to deal with ignorance of ordinary sanitary laws, with concealment of disease, which has caused epidemics, with obstinate determination not to call in the doctor, and, as will be found from publications which will shortly be put before you, with the horrible and deadly concoctions—I can use no other word—with which the Boer women in their ignorance dose their own children when they are suffering from disease. We have throughout the last six months done everything which inspection and great care can suggest to ameliorate these conditions. (Hear, hear.) I neither apologize for the policy nor will I accept for the Government the whole responsibility for the loss in a country of which the capitals are in our hands but in which an irresponsible body of men are determined to make our communications difficult, and have been for months past engaged in looting our very convoys sent up to support their wives and children. When people talk about barbarism I want to ask them this question—What nation engaged in war has at any time, in any country, or under any conditions, endeavoured to feed, clothe, house, nurse, doctor, and educate 150,000 persons who have been left on their hands by the enemy, whom they have called upon, as Lord Roberts did on two occasions, to take over and maintain their own belongings, but who said they would leave them upon our hands?—(Hear, hear.)—I am not going to say anything about the breaches of the rules of war by our antagonists. I am not going to press this question of firing on ambulances or the professing to surrender and then opening fire again, or the firings on our wounded which have been established on various occasions, except to say in passing that these terrible breaches of the rules of war have never provoked any retaliation on our side or any divergence from the civilized law of quarter to our enemy.

BRITISH LENIENCY.

Nor am I going to labour, although I mention it in defence of the humanity of this country, the fact that the war has I fear, been greatly protracted by undue leniency in the treatment of rebels found in arms against the Sovereign under whom they have enjoyed the freest of institutions, or of breaches of parole by the Boers in the Orange Free State, which in their humanity have been permitted by our generals. I believe that to a large extent our present troubles are due not to that undue severity of which I hear so much, but to a leniency applauded at the time by all those who now condemn us, but forgotten now that the result comes in evidence against us.

HOW THE BOERS HAVE ELUDED US.

We may have paid heavily for our humanity, but there is one thing which on behalf of our armies in the field and our credit as a nation I am not going to allow to pass without notice, and that is the practice by which our enemies have been eluding us during the last few months. I am constantly asked, the question, "How is it, if you send this vast number of horses, if you have your columns, if you have good leaders, who are well equipped, that our men cannot catch the enemy? Is your intelligence defective; is your system at fault?" One explanation, not the only explanation, but a main explanation, is this—the system of our country and people with regard to the Kafir is different from the Boer system.—(Hear, hear.) The Boer columns have only too frequently in the last few months eluded our columns by hiding their tracks by murdering the Kafirs behind them. It is a serious charge, and I make it only for this reason that I had occasion to notice that in the secret intelligence reports so many cases were mentioned of the murder of Kafirs that I telegraphed to Lord Kitchener to ask whether this was a general practice, or whether it was

the action of isolated persons. His reply to me, which I receive only to-day, was:—"Cold-blooded murders by the Boers have been frequent of late." ("Shame.") He adds:—"It was only on the 10th instant (three days ago) two dead natives were found with their hands tied behind them down a main shaft at Greylingstad." The leader of a column, whose letter I saw not long ago, mentioned that he was within two or three hours of a column of the enemy whom he had been pursuing for a considerable number of hours. That was at a Kaffir kraal, and he found the place deserted, but in one of the houses he found four little Kaffir boys all under 12 all with their heads battered in two or three hours before. ("Shame.") Now, I do not bring this forward with the intention of making an impeachment against the whole Boer nation. I say that Lord Kitchener informs me of this, that he has sent a despatch on this subject and that this is in itself a most serious development of the war, and it is serious in this respect—that if this becomes more general it becomes the act, not of belligerents, but of bandit desperados who can no longer be treated as belligerents.—(Cheers.)

A LETTER FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

The following interesting letter from a Sergeant of Cavalry in South Africa has been placed at our disposal:—

MY DEAR MOTHER.—It is a very long time since I wrote to you, but we have been on a very long "trek" since then and have finally handed here, and have now only 17 horses in the whole Squadron.

As I wrote and told you last, we expected to go to Middleburg and then to Pretoria and rest. When we reached Middleburg we got a lot of horses and they packed us on the train and we travelled day and night till we reached Naauwpoort (where we first started fighting). We stayed there 4 days refitting and then started after the "Cape Rebels." We marched to Graaff Reinet, Bethesda, Willowmore, Uniondale, Barrydale, Ladysmith, Ondtchoom, Montagu, and went within 80 miles of Cape Town itself. Oh! by the bye, I visited Aberdeen (its a hot-bed of rebels). Some days we marched 40 miles, and never less than 30. Night and day it was just the same, we would get into bivouac about 7 p.m. and march again at midnight. We got very little to eat, as we could not commandeer anything, and we only had our saddle blankets at night and it was always very cold. At Graaff Reinet "B" squadron left us to go with another column and our 2 guns left us at Willowmore, so there were only about 280 of us. Round Uniondale "A" squadron got ambushed twice, losing about 8 killed and about 20 wounded. When we arrived at Uniondale Scheeper's Commando was round there.

We arrived on a Sunday and two troops of my squadron were sent out at night to hold the "nek." We had to climb the hill to it (3½ miles) so you may fancy the height, and we got there about 8 p.m., but Mr.— would not go down the other side till daylight. Well, we went down about 6 a.m. and went about 5 or 6 miles where we were told to halt and stay till the regiment came out in a couple of days. About 3 p.m. Scheepers drove all outposts in, and probably would have had us all only the other two troops came out and strengthened us and we held our own till dark when we retired to the "nek." Next morning the Colonel came up with "A" Squadron and kicked up a row about our not holding the position (?) so down we all went again and had not gone 5 miles before they started, and we had a terrible time of it for 6 hours. The Boers got nearly all round us; one troop managed to get to the nek first and save it. There were between 700 and 800 of them. All our ammunition was used up and we had to get away the best we could. We held on to two little ridges. The horses stampeded; no orders were given (in fact the Colonel had cleared). My troop was the last to come down and there were only about half a dozen horses left for us. Mine was shot dead (through the head and heart). Some of the men would not shift, so lay there till they were captured, some got away on spare horses. Another man and myself walked all the way back to the foot of the hill where we picked up two horses and rode up into the nek. I expected every minute to be hit as there was no shelter and the Boers were firing from three sides. The bullets were sending the dust up all round and you could feel the bits of stone hit you on the hands and legs. Three fellows offered us horses. You see some of the men made stands whenever there was a rock or cover, but I am sorry to say only a few. One of my corporals offered me his horse which I declined and he had not gone 20 yards before the horse was shot dead; another one I was offered was also killed. The third man wanted me to get up behind him but as I am not a circus rider I also said, "No thank you." However I got off. I was determined I wouldn't hurry for the Boers or anyone else and I did not.

I was angry about my horse being killed (she was a fine black waler and I had had her a long time). I was angry about everything and had 10 rounds in the magazine of my rifle with which I intended to make it hot for any one who tried to capture me. One of our young officers emptied his revolver and then threw it in one of their faces and then got off.

"A" Squadron had only one man hit on the wrist (grazed) as they were cut off on our right and had to go 15 miles round to get back to the neck.

"C" Squadron had 3 men killed (including our Sergeant-Major; he was a young fellow of 29 and has a wife and 5 children and has been through all the campaign; he was well liked); 2 officers and 12 men wounded, 28 taken prisoners and about 60 horses killed and missing, so we did well.

The whole thing was the fault of the Colonel and we have no good officers left. Major — has taken command of another column and taken Captain —, and Capt. —, with him, so we have only a lot of young lieutenants, who know nothing, under him. He knows nothing himself and although he was told about the Boers he would go on. Scheepers told the prisoners the colonel must have been a fool to come down. I would not have cared if he had tried to get us out of the mess. We had to stay 3 days in the neck till the 12th Lancers came about 80 miles with 2 guns to relieve us; they stayed with us till the day before yesterday at Laingsburg where we handed over all the best horses and took their bad ones and came down here, where we are to rest. We had several fights with Scheepers afterwards and got all the prisoners back, and if we had had a good officer in charge of us would have pretty well captured the most of them. We have been very badly off for food some days; only a couple of biscuits and a piece of goat's flesh, as sheep are scarce; and we had no change of clothing with us and no time to wash anything. Those who had money bought changes at the different towns. Altogether it was the worst time we have had since the war began. Of course there were times when we were very badly off before; then it could not have been prevented and no one grumbled, but now it is different. Simply gross mismanagement and incompetency on the part of the Colonel, and a want of the first principles of business. We followed Scheepers just on a thousand miles, driving him ultimately into Col. Crabbe's force, who killed two of his best commandants and a lot of his men, took 80 prisoners and 500 horses. They have most lovely horses, mostly stallions, and as each of them had three or four we had very uphill work with our worn-out horses. Poor brutes! We simply worked them till they dropped—some had sores on their backs as big as one's hand, as long as they could get along they had to do so. I was perfectly sickened with it all.

When we got to any town we were not allowed out without a pass and in fact we were treated more like dogs than men.

At Montagu a lot of men were sent to Ashton (about 6 miles off on the railway) to fetch horses, and as old Joe would never let them get anything to drink they had a real good time (you see all over the Colony it is Martial Law); you must have a chit signed by one of your own officers and then signed by the commandant of the town before you can get a drink of beer (2/6 per small bottle). Well this station had no troops and no commandant, and they all got speechless. Only nine of our Squadron got back with 17 horses. My troop had to go out at 5 next morning to collect the rest of the men and horses, Lancers, Artillery, and Hussars. I didn't go myself as I was Orderly Sergeant. We got 71 horses about and 20 men. To make matters worse, about a mile from camp a farmer had a farm (wine and grapes) and old Joe, being the senior officer, put a guard on this farmer's cellars to keep the men away. The 12th mounted guard about 3 p.m. and had to be relieved at 7 p.m. by one of ours (all drunk). At 10 p.m. same night ours were all speechless and had to be relieved by an Artillery picket. Morning came; Artillery ditto. Nearly all of "A" squadron raising the devil, singing all sorts of songs about the Colonel, upset his tent, and generally "painted things red." Consequently, 12 Lancers, 4 Artillery and 9 of ours got Courts Martial; all the officers were afraid to go to bed. Serves them right. They are the rottenest lot I have ever served under; what few waggons we have are loaded up with their *bills* and cases of champagne, &c., chairs for the mess, and yet the men have to go on half ration of biscuits and a piece of goat because there is no room on the waggons to carry it. Same with the horse forage. I don't mind going short myself, but when I think of the poor beasts having to go over that distance on 6 lbs. of corn a day it makes my blood boil. We got most beautiful horses at Ashton. Some colonial Americans and English. I got a lovely chestnut pony (or colt) but I gave him to a Captain of the 12th Lancers (Intelligence officer) so he will be well looked after. I sent all my horses to the 12th that were any good. They all look after their horses. All their waggons are loaded with forage and men's kits and rations.

We are all tired of it all. This is the first time I

have had no horse and been left clear since the war began and I don't want any more of it.

I have still got no troop officer, only Mr. — looks at it sometimes. He has been out only about 3 months, stutters, and knows nothing. I don't take any notice of him. Make my own arrangements and tell him afterwards. He doesn't mind, saves him trouble, and gives more satisfaction all round.

This is a terrible country, all hills and passes and great valleys between them (Karoo Mts.). One can only go along the roads (which are good as a rule). We were 16 miles from the sea once (Mossel Bay) but did not see it. It is very dusty, as a rule, and very cold at night, but hot in the day. The last three days have been very windy, and cold, more like March at home, but we have had very little rain.

I have nothing more to tell you at present. I hear the regiment goes to India when this war is over, but do not know yet for a certainty. I don't care much, myself, where we go as long as we get out of this country.

The people round here are the most disloyal lot you ever saw. All in favour of the Rebels. At a place called Mile River they had dinner laid out for them in the schoolhouse but, alas, "C" Squadron appeared on the scene with two guns and Jonathan had to clear with a loss of four killed and six wounded, and we ate their dinners and took the entertainers prisoners. It was all right too, bacon, fowls, roasted, boiled and curried, ham, but no desert, only plenty of coffee.

Now I must finish as I have no more to say.

This is not a very nice letter but I feel "bad tempered."

With love, your affect. Son.

Matjesfontein, Cape Colony, Sept. 14th, 1901.

FOOTBALL.

THE RUGBY MATCH.

A large crowd of spectators, among them many ladies, assembled on the Yokohama Cricket-ground on Saturday to witness the football matches. The climatic conditions were perfect, the sun flooding down from an almost cloudless sky, while the air was absolutely windless. The Rugby match with H.M.S. *Albatross* came off first. Yokohama began the attack, the Naval team starting three men short, and a try was very soon obtained. Goddard failed to convert however. Within the next five minutes the home side touched down again but once more the kick was ill-judged and the leather did not pass over the bar. By this time the missing players had turned up and the naval team settled down to steady work and the tide turned in their favour. Their passing from now on was much better than anything done by the Y. C. and A. C., and their work in the scrums, too, was infinitely superior. A fault on the home side was the hesitancy displayed in passing the ball, which spoilt several very fine rushes and prevented the team from scoring time after time. But this can be remedied by more earnest practice play as the season progresses. At half time the score was even, the Navy having also made two tries. On change of ends the visitors pressed, keeping the leather mostly in their opponents' territory. They piled up two more tries in this half, but just towards the close the Yokohama men broke away and secured a touch-down which was converted into a goal, bringing their score almost level with the visitors. Directly after the whistle blew and the game thus stood: H.M.S. *Albatross* 12 points; Y. C. and A. C., 11.

THE ASSOCIATION GAME.

Soon after three o'clock the Association teams took the field and put up one of the fastest and most interesting games we have seen this season. Yokohama began the attack the forwards rushing the ball right through the naval men, and they scored the first point from a scrimmage in front of goal within five minutes of the start. This put the *Argonauts* upon their mettle and by good wing play they worked the leather down the ground and shot for goal. Had the Yokohama goal-keeper been intent on his business he could easily have stopped this ball. As it was, he lazily put up one hand and the leather passed over his head. Soon after, by similar tactics on Pearson's part, another goal was made against his side. At half time the score stood two goals for the visitors and one for the home eleven. On change of ends the Yokohama men fell off somewhat and the Naval men scored two more goals, amid the rousing

cheers of their brothers-in-arms, who lined the field on both sides. These cheers eventually had an effect upon the local players, and amid a scene of great excitement J. E. Moss shot two capital goals in quick succession. But the pace was too hot to last in the fast-fading light and the whistle blew soon afterwards, leaving Yokohama one goal to the bad. Kilby at back was a tower of strength: the half-backs were not seen to such advantage, the brilliant forward play rather eclipsing them, still they put in useful work and fed the line with great discretion. J. E. Moss, Strome, and Drummond all deserve praise for their work. Teams:—Y. C. and A.: B. H. Pearson, goal; E. W. Kilby, W. B. Mason, backs; A. R. Firth, E. G. Fradgley (Capt.), W. J. White, $\frac{1}{2}$ backs; J. E. Drummond, J. E. Moss, O. Strome, H. Kilby, W. R. Le Marchand, forwards. H.M.S. *Argonaut*: A. Robinson, goal; J. Morrisson, R. Jarman, backs; W. Clissold, H. Hodge, W. Percy, $\frac{1}{2}$ backs; W. Brown, H. Ansley, T. Paton, R. Stevens, J. Callaghan, forwards.

SIX-ASIDE COMPETITION.

The following rules for the six-aside Association games to be played in Yokohama, have been issued by the Y. C. & A. C.:—Ground to be 80 yards by 60 yards. Goals, to be $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards wide and 8 feet high. Time, 15 minutes each way with 5 minutes interval. Off side, 2 men. Substitutes, if any man is unable to play a substitute shall be chosen by the Captains to take his place, for that occasion only. Goal-keeper shall not be allowed to handle the ball more than 20 yards from his goal. Drawn games to be replayed. The draw is as follows:—

TEAMS.

No. 1.	No. 3.
H. Kilby (Captain)	Firth (Captain)
Stephens	Le Marchand
Squire	Wilkinson
E. Powys, Jun.	F. O. Stuart
Cartwright	F. J. Hall
C. S. Moss	Eddison
No. 2.	No. 5.
J. E. Moss (Captain)	Drummond (Captain)
Mason	W. S. Moss
Marshall	W. Goddard
E. J. Moss, Jun.	A. W. S. Austen
Hayward	Crowe
Marquetti	Thorn
No. 6.	No. 8.
O. Strome (Captain)	F. W. Kilby (Captain)
A. W. Read	Edwards
Wheeler	Pollard
Waddilove	N. G. Maitland
Hellyer	H. Irvine
Graham	Meiklejohn
No. 4.	No. 7.
W. J. White (Captain)	Fradgley (Captain)
Van Smith	Alcock
Barnard	Pearson
Libaud	A. K. Owen
Thwaites	Reece
A. Kingdon	Helm

1st round to be played on 21st December, 1901. 2nd round to be played on or before 11th January, 1902. 1st round.—The ground will be reserved for the first round matches on the afternoon of Saturday, 21st December, and in the event of any game being undecided after that date, the same must be played off before the 5th January, 1902.

The return Rugby match between local players and the Fleet came off on Tuesday afternoon. There was a high north-westerly wind which interfered seriously with the play, which was consequently very rough and tumble. The home team secured two tries against a penalty goal by their naval opponents, thus scoring six points against their opponents' five.

THE FIRST SNOW.

The first snow of this winter fell on the 19th Dec. at 6.30 a.m. in Yokohama, and after continuing during about three hours ceased.

The dates of the first snow-fall since 1896 (the year the Yokohama observatory opened) are as follows:—

WINTER.	DATE.
1896.....	22nd Dec.
1897.....	6th Jan. (1898).
1898.....	22nd Dec.
1899.....	27th Nov.
1900.....	17th Jan. (1901).
1901.....	19th Dec.

FIRES.

On the evening of the 12th at 5 o'clock, fire broke out in the Tokyo Yoshiwara (Asakusa). Thirty-three houses were destroyed and four partially burned. Three persons were injured.

An Osaka message reports that shortly before 1 a.m. on Dec. 12th, fire occurred in the steerage accommodation of the steamer *Eiko Maru*, of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, then anchored in that port. Despite the desperate efforts of the crew and assistance from the shore, the flames spread to the deck in a very short space of time and by 4.30 a.m., portions of the hull were destroyed together with a large quantity of cargo. A woman who was among the passengers, was burnt to death. The loss is estimated at over yen 30,000. The vessel was captured by the Japanese from China during the Japan-China War and had a tonnage of 390 tons.

About 1 a.m. on Tuesday, fire broke out in unoccupied premises consisting of four houses at No. 129, Yamashitacho, Yokohama, owned by a Chinese named Kan Kosho. The building was destroyed. The flames were fortunately suppressed before they could spread to the adjoining houses. The cause of the fire is believed to be accidental. There was a good supply of water; a steamer from Satsumacho was present as also the police floating steamer and so it was possible to confine the fire to the spot where it originated.

An incendiary fire was started on Dec. 17th on the premises of Sasaki Masakichi at 49 Sanchoe, Masagocho, evidence of recently applied kerosene being present. The fire was discovered early and immediately extinguished.

On the afternoon of Dec. 18th, fire occurred in the Osaka Club Hotel, Osaka, and the building was reduced to ashes. The fire is believed have originated in a stove. Several persons are reported to have received injuries. The hotel was insured in the Yokohama, *Meiji* and other Fire Insurance Companies for yen 70,000 altogether.

THE "KUMANO MARU."

On Monday the new screw steamer *Kumano Maru*, carried out a series of most successful trials in Tokyo Bay near Kisaradzu, when the vessel made a mean speed of 16.697 knots on the measured course.

This vessel has been built by the Fairfield Ship-building and Engineering Company (Govan) for the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's Australian trade, and is of the following dimensions:—

Length between perpendiculars.....	400 feet 0 in.
Breadth moulded	48 " 6 "
Depth moulded	30 " 0 "
Gross tonnage about	1,400 tons.

The *Kumano Maru* is of the three deck type, built of steel to class 100 A.1 at Lloyds and fitted out in accordance with the latest Japanese Government Rules and the British Board of Trade requirements for passenger steamers.

She is constructed on the cellular double bottom system, with water ballast right fore and aft from peak to peak holding about 650 tons, exclusive of peak tanks, in addition to which there is a deep tank to hold about 400 tons. The hull is divided into watertight compartments by eight steel bulkheads and the double bottom is closely subdivided by floors and girders so that risks of loss from collision or grounding are reduced to a minimum.

There is a long bridge deck, affording a splendid promenade for first-class passengers, with a shade deck above extending the whole length of the bridge deck and on which the boats are stored.

The first-class dining saloon and smoke room are on the bridge deck; and below the dining saloon there is accommodation for 48 first class passengers. The dining saloon and entrance are very tastefully ornamented, in old English style, the side paneling being white oak with chaste

pillasters of the same and lighted from above by a large skylight fitted with beautifully coloured glass windows in addition to the ordinary side lights. At the forward end of the saloon, forming an annex, there is the social hall with easy chairs and couches upholstered in silk plush and paneled in the same style as the saloon. The smoking room is at the after end of the bridge deck and is paneled in stained oak and upholstered in morocco leather. The first class passenger berths are very large and airy rooms, all well ventilated and lighted, and upholstered in tapestry.

The arrangements made for baths, &c., are most comfortable, all the baths and lavatories being quite adjacent to the rooms, indeed nothing more complete could be desired.

A bar is fitted near the entrance to the saloon on the bridge deck with the usual appliances for the supply of drinks of various kinds.

The second class accommodation is arranged under the poop deck, provision being made for 24 passengers. The state rooms are in many respects similar to the first class rooms and as there are almost equally good baths, lavatories, smoke room, &c., one might travel second class in this ship as comfortably as in the first class of many other passenger steamers we might name.

Steerage berths are fitted for a limited number of passengers in the forward and after compartments on the main deck.

A special feature of the vessel is the very elaborate and complete arrangements that have been made for heating or cooling and ventilating the cabins. Fresh air is blown into all the living rooms by means of electric fans, and this can be either warmed or cooled so that passengers can be supplied with air either at the natural temperature of the atmosphere or higher or lower according to the climate in which the vessel may be sailing; and as the amount of air supplied is under the control of the passengers themselves they can to a certain extent make the temperature to suit themselves. To get this result the air in cold weather is heated on its way to the rooms by passing over a series of steam pipes which raise it to the required temperature; it is then conveyed by steel trunks to the various compartments. Each cabin has its own adjustable louver, so that the amount of air admitted can be controlled to a nicety. There are no objectionable steam pipes in the rooms or steam heaters and as the air is in constant circulation, without being draughty, there can be no complaint of headache from over heated rooms. When, in hot climates, it becomes desirable to cool the rooms, this is done by passing the air over a series of pipes through which cold brine from the refrigerating engine is constantly kept circulating, the air is then conveyed to the rooms through the trunkways mentioned and controlled as already described. Four large electric fans are also provided for ventilating the holds through the usual cowl heads and there is a large chamber for fresh provisions where the temperature is always below freezing point. The vessel is lighted throughout by electricity and the electric light plant is duplicate to secure immunity from breakdown.

There is a complete outfit of winches, windlass, steam steering gear and other deck machinery, all of the latest design. The vessel is schooner rigged, with two pole masts, and with her high funnel and fine lines fore and aft presents a magnificent appearance.

The propelling machinery consists of one set, of triple-expansion surface-condensing engines, having three inverted cylinders working on three cranks. The high pressure cylinder is 31 inches diameter, the intermediate 51 inches, and the low pressure cylinder 85 inches, all adapted for a stroke of 4 ft. 6 in. The high pressure cylinder is fitted with a piston valve, the remaining cylinders with slide valves, and all are worked by the usual double eccentric link motion valve gear, controlled by combined steam and hydraulic reversing gear. The crank shaft is in three pieces each piece being built up and interchangeable, and, like the thrust and tunnel shafts, is of mild steel. The propeller shaft is of Morison's patent "Lockfast" iron. The propeller boss is of cast iron, and is fitted with four blades of manganese bronze. The engines have the latest im-

provements for economical working, including feed heater and an evaporator for producing fresh water to supply the boiler. An Edward's air pump driven by levers from the main engines is fitted, also a complete system of donkey pumps necessary for the special nature of the service in which the vessel will be employed. Steam is supplied by two double-ended and two single-ended boilers, made entirely of steel. Each of the double-ended has six Morison's furnaces, and each of the single-ended three, making a total of 18 furnaces, all adapted to work at 185 lbs. pressure.

To the above description—largely technical—of the *Kumano Maru*, some information may be added about Monday's trial trip. It had been arranged that an early start should be made, but owing to late arrivals, and preliminary testing of the boilers and valves, it was close on eleven o'clock in the forenoon before the ship cast off from her buoy. There was a large company on board, for whose comfort and enjoyment no effort was spared by Mr. Kondo, President of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, his able assistant Mr. Ogawa, Manager of the Passenger Department in Tokyo, and Mr. Nagai, Manager of the Yokohama branch, while Capt. Haswell and his officers, so far as their duties would permit, devoted themselves to the same end. Among the guests were General Ijichi, Admiral Miyabara, Colonel Oshigami, Mr. Fukuzawa, Mr. Kawada, Capt. Matsumoto, Admiral Mori, (Harbour Master of Yokohama); Mr. Obata, (Member of the House of Peers); Superintendent Tsuda, of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha; Mr. A. F. White, Superintendent Engineer, Nippon Yusen Kaisha; Professor Purvis, Mr. F. W. Hammond (who is the representative in Japan of the Fairfield Yard); and in addition to these the managers of eighteen Nippon Yusen Kaisha branches, who have gathered in Tokyo recently.

The *Kumano Maru* got clear from her buoy about eleven o'clock and after about an hour's steaming reached the measured course where two buoys mark one mile, and a third at a distance of two miles makes the three miles run. A fresh northerly breeze told against three of the heats—if they may be so called—but on the other three runs before the wind the ship made most creditable time. Her average for the six tries was 16.697 knots, and her best speed was made running down wind on the second occasion when she did 17.143 knots. The vessel was light, and while one could tell on the superstructure that she was being urged somewhat, below the vibration was hardly noticeable. Altogether, the trial will, we doubt not, be taken as a complete success.

In the course of the early afternoon, the company sat down to an excellent tiffin in the fine saloon. Afterwards, Mr. Kondo, President of the Company, delivered a short speech in Japanese. Having thanked the guests for their presence, he remarked that at the outset of their enterprise designed to establish trade with Australia, the company put on the *Omi Maru*, *Tokio Maru*, and *Yamashiro Maru*. They did not have much cargo, and few passengers rewarded their initial essays, but as each successive trip showed an improvement new ships were put on, the *Kasuga*, *Yanata*, and *Futami*. Further development of the trade continued, and when the *Futami* was lost in the South Seas they decided to replace her with the *Kumano Maru*, which was 1,000 tons larger. He spoke of the various improvements which had been given effect to in the later steamer, calling special attention to the ventilating apparatus for cooling and heating the air throughout the ship, and expressing the hope that these fittings, over which no expense had been spared, would be appreciated by the travelling public and result in increased patronage of the line.

Prosperity to the *Kumano* was very heartily drunk, after which Admiral Ijichi, on behalf of the guests, expressed their thanks for the hospitality of the company's representatives and their best wishes for the prosperity of the line.

The weather was delightful throughout, the wind, which had been rather searching early in the day, dropping towards evening, and Capt. Haswell brought his ship and an exceedingly delighted company of passengers alongside the Pier shortly before four o'clock. The *Kumano* sails for Australia about the 21st of December.

KOREAN NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

The failure of the rice crop and consequent distress among the people has attracted the anxious attention of the Government. An organization has been formed within the last few days with the object of relieving the sufferings of the aged, widows and orphans. His Majesty the Emperor, has sanctioned the society and graciously contributes *yen* 10,000 and His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince follows with 5,000. The intention seems to be to establish a bureau with a full quota of officers and then give systematic relief to those in distress. This number must be very large according to all reports.

We notice in to-day's issue of one of our local dailies that the editor, in company with a foreigner, happened to be at Chong-no (Big Bell) when an official with attendants on either side came by in a covered chair. The attendants were clearing the streets with a vigour and vociferation that would have been creditable in *ante-bellum* days. The foreigner commented on the scene that such things were possible only in barbarous or semi-civilized nations. The editor tells us he replied to this by remembering the condition of the masses in other countries prior to their having become civilized. He says he thought of Turkey where death is meted out even now to any one who is disrespectful to a superior officer; he thought of Japan in the days of the *samurai* when life was in the hands of the feudal lord and of the assault on an Englishman whose death cost the Japanese Government an indemnity, and of the German in mediaeval times, who, travelling in a lordly region on a cold day, ripped open the body of one of the peasantry to warm his hands in the wound. Compared with such doings the editor thinks the vigorous clearing of the streets for a passing official can readily be controlled and changed when the country becomes "civilized." Korea is beginning to compare herself with other people and is rather complacent over it, if this editorial is to be taken as a criterion.

A few weeks ago, the pupils in the German Language School started a debating society. They discussed the advantage of forests to Korea to begin with, and then ventured on the desirability of young Koreans studying abroad. The question was discussed on both sides with considerable vigour, and one young man remarked that a foreign educated Korean on his return to his own country would be apt to find himself in the hands of the Police Department. He was ruled out of order by the Chairman and the matter was dropped. The affair was reported to the Minister of Education and reached the Palace. A strict investigation was ordered; the Korean tutors of the school were arrested; the Chairman sought refuge among foreign friends; his father was arrested and then he surrendered himself. He soon found himself in the city jail, after a week's delay or more he was tried, and pronounced guiltless of any attempt to reorganize the people's party and hold session at the Big Bell in front of the Imperial Palace gates. The young man, a lad of but seventeen, is still in confinement.

The story travelled and when it reached some thirty and forty miles in the country was something as follows:—The Christians, Catholics and Protestants, 3000 strong, entered the palace and held meetings. There hundred were arrested, the rest escaped and the leader is in hiding at the house of a foreigner and has not been captured. This, let us hope, an exaggerated report of "Korean mirrors." No wonder countrymen are bewildered and alarmed when such reports are carried by our men in scarlet livery.

Another subject that is attracting the attention of our statesmen is the erection of houses in the immediate vicinity of the Imperial Palace more than one storey high. The foreign representatives when appealed to agreed to accede to the request not to allow houses three storeys high to be erected but the Japanese Minister is reported to have withheld his consent.

The *yen* is at a premium of 54 over the Korean dollar, or, to be exact, over the nickel, which is still going down.

The electric railroad is not able to run cars longer than seven o'clock in the evening on account of the scarcity of water. Some people in the city here, it is reported, travel a long distance to get water for private use, while whole villages in the country are deserted on account of absence of water.

This budget of notes deals largely with rumour and one more may not be amiss. An English paper, a weekly, is to be started with the beginning of next year. This under Korean auspices.

Söul, December 6th, 1901.

YOKOHAMA LITERARY SOCIETY.

There was a very large attendance at the fortnightly meeting of the Yokohama Literary Society held at Van Schaick Hall, Bluff, on Friday evening. The lecture was delivered by Prof. E. B. Clarke, who took for his theme, "Tennyson's view of Immortality." In a cleverly constructed essay, the speaker traced the development of Tennyson's intellectual speculations from the early years of the nineteenth century, when the Poems by Two Brothers fell almost still-born among an unresponsive public, until the close of the poet's well-filled life when the fears, doubts, and visions of youth and middle-age had resolved themselves into a sure and certain hope of a glorious resurrection and a life hereafter. Mr. Clarke quoted freely from the poet's works, and concluded his paper with the beautiful lines which we have grown to look upon as Tennyson's farewell to earth, "Sunset, and evening bell." The lecturer was loudly applauded at the close.

The second part opened with an overture by Mrs. J. Strauss and Mr. A. Mason, *Schumann's* "Genoveva," which was brilliantly executed. Then Mrs. J. Pender Mollison gave an exquisite rendering of *G. Papini's* setting of Tennyson's "Elaine, the lily maid of Astolat." The violin obligato was taken by Mr. Max Schlüter, who played in his most finished manner. The audience were so delighted that an encore was demanded and graciously given. Mr. G. G. Brady next recited in a spirited manner Tennyson's immortal story of the fight of the little *Revenge* and the death of that grand old English seaman, Sir Richard Grenville, whose name is still a household word in the West Country, and Bideford town especially. Mr. Brady has seldom done finer work than this, and he was recalled, but had to decline an encore owing to the fatigues of a rehearsal of "The Balloon" earlier in the evening. The fourth number brought out Mr. H. A. Poole with his violin and he played in a tender, charming style "Spring's Awakening" (*E. Bach*) and "Serenade" (*Pierre*). Mr. Poole's advance in musical knowledge and command of the technique of his instrument is most noticeable this season, giving promise of greater things in the future, and it was not to be wondered at that the audience asked for an *encore*, which he kindly gave. Another song by Mrs. J. P. Mollison, "Awake" (*Philisier*), and "The Kerry Dance" (*Melloy*) by Mr. A. Henry Atkinson brought a very delightful programme to a close.

LAW CASES.

The case of Mr. Otani Sobei, butcher, No. 90, Nichome, Motomachi, Yokohama, against Mr. J. B. Hammond, No. 108, Yamashitacho, claiming payment of *yen* 87, which was to have been heard at the Yokohama Chihō Saibansho on Friday morning was postponed *sine die*.

A Tokyo paper says that on Dec. 14th judgment was delivered in the Tokyo Appeal Court in the case brought by Mr. J. H. Ranger, late of Yokohama, against Mr. P. B. Clarke, of the Maples Hotel on the Bluff, Yokohama. The latter was sentenced to major imprisonment for 15 days and to pay a fine of five *yen*. The affair it may be recollected, originated in statements made by Mr. Clarke on the 24th of June this year at a general meeting of the Maples Hotel, on which Mr. Ranger filed a suit in the Yokohama Chihō Saibansho against Mr. Clarke, who was found not guilty by that court.

Not satisfied with this verdict, the plaintiff carried the case before the Court of Appeal, where judgment was announced as mentioned above.

We understand that the decision in the case, *Ranger versus Clarke*, was given by the Tokyo Court of Appeal by default, defendant being unable to be present owing to illness. A doctor's certificate to this effect, through some unaccountable delay, did not reach the Court until after the judgment had been given. Under the circumstance, Mr. P. B. Clarke has raised a protest through his Counsel and the finding will be reopened.

We learn that F. S. Mayer was arrested at Seattle on the 6th inst., at the instance of the Russo-Chinese Bank, and will be detained till the arrival of extradition papers from Japan. He will be charged with forgery and the obtaining of money under false pretences. It is alleged that he forged a number of Japan Laundry debentures. Mayer with his wife and family, left Yokohama by the N. Y. K. steamer *Shinano Maru*, on Nov. 19th.

At the German Consulate, Yokohama, last Saturday, an enquiry into the circumstances of the collision between the German steamer *Nürnberg* and the *Ohama Maru*, a Japanese sailing vessel, in Moji Straits on Dec. 6th took place, says the *Nichi Nichi*. The paper further states that in compliance with the request of the Bikan Water Police the Chief of the Yokohama Water Police visited the Captain of the German steamer on Dec. 13th when the latter entered Yokohama harbour via Kobe, but the Captain stated that as reports relating to the case had already been forwarded by him to the German Consul in this port the matter would be dealt with at the German Consulate.

The case of the Petersen Engineering Co., Ltd., No. 113, Yokohama, *versus* Mr. T. H. Box, No. 114, claiming evacuation of premises held by the latter, which was to have been heard at the Yokohama Chihō Saibansho on Monday morning has been postponed indefinitely.

A case brought by Mr. Nagase Shinhachi, No. 61, Ichome, Kotobukicho, Yokohama, against Mr. F. Retz, of No. 59 Bluff, claiming *yen* 136.415 damages, which was to have come up for hearing at the Yokohama Chihō Saibansho on Wednesday, has been postponed *sine die*.

In the Yokohama Chihō Saibansho on Thursday afternoon, before Judge Kano, was heard an action brought by the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, No. 58, Yokohama, against Ah Leng & Co., Chinese tailors at No. 12, Yokohama. Plaintiffs were represented by Mr. Akiyama and defendant by Mr. Ideura. Plaintiffs claimed from defendant payment of two cheques, one valued at £200 and the other £118.9s. 5d. (*yen* 3,143.77 in Japanese money), with interest at six per cent. per annum from the 22nd of November this year until the execution of judgment, costs of the case to be borne by defendant. Counsel for plaintiffs stated that his clients received two bills from a firm in London some time ago which were endorsed by defendant who however failed to effect payment afterward. Counsel for defendant stated that his client was in a very miserable condition since the fire of Nov. 17th, in which his house and property were destroyed and consequently he begged the Court that the case should be deferred to some future occasion when his client might be able to comply with the plaintiffs' request. The proceedings were adjourned till Dec. 24th.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* quotes and contrasts two articles in the *Journal des Debats* and the *Triumph* respectively on the subject of the German attacks on Mr. Chamberlain for his Edinburgh speech. The article in the *Journal des Debats* is calm and moderate. It traces in the attacks profound hostility to Great Britain on the part of the Germans, and concludes that the Boer War is only the occasion, not the cause for the display of Anglo-phobia which existed before the outbreak.

ORGAN RECITAL.

As a contrast to the well-nigh unceasing round of gaieties which crowd upon us just now, a "very solemn music" was given on Monday, the 16th, at Christ Church, for the benefit of the Building fund.

The programme was selected entirely from the works of the German composer Mendelssohn: and curiously enough the majority of the numbers were vocal, which is rather an Irish way of carrying out an "Organ" recital. The Church choir was reinforced for the occasion by a bevy of fair ladies, to whom the chief glory and praise of the performance is due.

The occasion is one which precludes serious criticism. What though the *tempi* were somewhat funeral, and in places lacked the *feu sacré*:—yet the ladies sang charmingly; Mr. Vincent did his best under the circumstances, displaying with his accustomed skill the imperfections of the poor old instrument provided for his use: and we spent a pleasant, if sombre, evening. And the Church debt is reduced by the money for tickets sold: so "all is well that ends well."

We append a skeleton programme:—

Organ Solo..Overture for Military Band...Mendelssohn
Vocal Music..Excerpts from "Elijah" (24) "
Organ Solo....."Transcriptions"..... "
Postlude....."War March" (Athalie)... "

DEATH OF MR. G. E. RICE.

The death of Mr. George E. Rice at Nagasaki on Tuesday, from dropsy, removes a once well-known figure among Yokohama residents. Coming to Japan in 1868, he filled various appointments in the American Consular service at Hakodate, Tokyo and Yokohama until 1885, when he took up with commercial pursuits. His wife, who will long be remembered in Yokohama as one of the cleverest amateur actresses ever seen on the local stage, and also as an agreeable magazine writer, died last year, much regretted, but his three daughters survive him, and to them we extend our sympathy in their loss.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

Mr. George Lynch, who first came prominently before the public as a war-correspondent for the London papers during the last days of the Spanish domination in Cuba and subsequently won fresh honours by being captured by the Boers in South Africa while riding a horse painted khaki-colour, saw something of the Chinese trouble and has now brought out the inevitable book. Longmans publish it under the style of the "War of the Civilizations." It is notorious in the Far East that Mr. Lynch did exceedingly well out of "loot," and that the "showing up of the missionaries" which he threatened has not yet come off. We note that for part of the story of the Siege of the Legations he employs the narrative of Chuan Sen, an English-speaking Chinaman employed in the Tsungli-Yamen at the time; and the literary remains of Mr. de Courcy, of the Customs, who has since died. Mr. Lynch writes very sympathetically of the Chinaman and finds much justification for the new ideas of nationality which have sprung up of late among the erstwhile apathetic Sons of Han.

One of the most pathetic books issued in London this autumn is the journal written by Mrs. Susie Carson Rijnhart, M.D., under the title of "With the Tibetans in Tent and Temple." It was through the medium of the *North-China Daily News*, we believe, that the world first heard of the tragic disappearance of this heroic lady's husband, at the close of nearly four years of residence and journeying to and fro on the Tibetan eastern frontier. During those days they penetrated within a comparatively short distance of Lhasa—within 150 miles, that is, and, as distances go in that part of Asia, it was comparatively close. Earlier in the journey they lost their year-old son, and both went on with heavy hearts. The story before us is largely personal, and is sad; but Mrs. Rijnhart seems to have kept up her resolution in a wonderful manner, whilst the demands on her physical strength must have been of the most

arduous nature. Left alone on the disappearance of her husband—for their boys had left a few days before, succeeding a robbery of most of their horses—she had to wend her way to Jyekundo, and thence to Ta-chien-lu, a journey that occupied two months. During that time she—being a woman—was not permitted to enter any tents whilst amongst Tibetans, and frequently amidst frost and heavy snow had to pass the night in the open, and at times was plagued by the dogs that are always in such pressing evidence around Thibetan camps or tents. The roughness of the travelling was great, but the dangers were frequently far worse, and when we have finished the account we marvel at the fact that a woman should have finally accomplished it successfully. The riding or walking was often excessively bad, and the frequency with which the load would fall off the horse when slipping on the snow or ice necessitated the pack being restored with cold fingers and endless trouble. Add to this the difficulties and dangers of the guides, and we are left to marvel more. The mystery of Mr. Rijnhart's death has never been cleared up.

Messrs. Kelly and Walsh send us Macmillan's Colonial edition of Mr. Rudyard Kipling's *Kim*. We often wonder whether folks in the Far East realise how much better off they are in some respects than the people in the homelands. Here is a book, well-printed on good paper, with capitally produced illustrations, which we buy for one yen thirty-five sen, yet at home the same book cannot be had under 6/-, less booksellers' discount. The sale of *Kim*, we understand, has been as brisk in Japan as elsewhere. The book deserves it, for undoubtedly it is the finest thing that Mr. Kipling has achieved so far.

A beautiful cross, 2ft. high, has been erected by the Dowager Duchess of Argyll to the memory of her husband, the late Duke. It has been placed on a high cliff called Dun Dubh, situated at Macharinoch, about twelve miles from the Mull of Kintyre. On the landward side of the pedestal are the Gaelic words, "Bron air son Erraghael," being in English, "The mourning for Argyll." On the west is engraved a verse from a poem written by the Duke on an ancient standing stone near this spot:—

Remember! This the only voice from thee
No other follows from thy sealed lips;
With this thou greekest all the land and sea:
With this thou hailest all the passing ships.

On the east side is an inscription in Latin:—"Viro Optimo Dilectissimo Desideratissimo." On the side facing the sea is inscribed:—"To the beloved memory of George Douglas, eighth Duke of Argyll, K.G., K.T., Ina Argyll, his wife, has erected this cross." On each side of the inscription are the dates—April 20th, 1823; April 24th, 1900.

Dr. Furnival, in his introduction to the superb fine-art edition of *Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare*, which Messrs. Raphael Tuck have brought out this year, explains the causes which brought into existence the Shakespearian Quartos, genuine and spurious. As there was no copyright in those days, the company kept the words of the plays to themselves as long as possible. But the pirates were at work. They took down what they could, and they bought written "parts" from actors who happened to be open to corruption. Thus was produced a very imperfect version of the play, and this brought out in self-defence a genuine edition from the lawful proprietors. When a play was an immediate success a genuine Quarto was published at once, so as not to give the pirates a chance.

The readers of the *Academy* have decided that the following are the twelve best novels published in the first ten months of this year:—"Kim," "History of Sir Richard Calmady," "The Eternal City," "Tristram of Blent," "The Serious Wooing," "The Right of Way," "The Column," "The Octopus," "The Crisis," "New Canterbury Tales." A prize has been awarded to the sender of the list most nearly approximating to the above, and the results show that novel readers think very much together. The winner of the prize named eleven out of the twelve books selected by plebiscite.

THE HOKKAIDO.

According to official investigations, reproduced in the columns of the *Tokyo Asahi*, the productive power of the Hokkaido in a year is put at yen 34,534,312 in value, as will be seen from the following table:—

	Yen.
Agricultural products	12,216,214
Marine products	12,631,056
Mineral output	3,716,018
Industrial output	5,971,015
Total	34,534,312

It is anticipated that the productive power in the island will amount to something like 300 million yen annually in the future, when the island is sufficiently inhabited.

The report further says that during last year there were 48,118 emigrants representing 12,047 families, most of whom were engaged in agricultural pursuits. Ishikawa prefecture stood at the head of the list in supplying settlers and was followed by Niigata, Toyama, Aomori, Fukui, Akita, Yamagata, Tokushima, and Kagawa prefectures. At present, Ishikari province is attracting numerous emigrants, who now number one-tenth of the total population and there come next Oshima, Shiribeshi and Tokachi. The Kurile group and Nemuro are said to contain very little settlers.

At present, coal and timber constitute the principal exports of Hokkaido. During last year, some 107,250 tons of coal amounting in value to yen 845,968 were exported to Hongkong, Singapore and other Asiatic parts from Otaru and Muroran. The export of timber, mostly railway sleepers, to Talienwan and Newchwang amounted to 752,244 koku, representing yen 1,962,296 in value. The following table shows the imports and exports to and from the island during last year:—

	Exports. Yen.	Imports. Yen.
Hakodate	2,127,579	2,904,605
Otaru	770,932	301,929
Muroran	1,077,143	—
Kushiro	—	84,691

HIGH CHINESE HONOUR FOR SIR ROBERT HART.

A Chinese Imperial Decree of the 11th inst., appoints Sir Robert Hart, Inspector-General of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs, to the brevet rank of a Junior Guardian of the Heir Apparent, in recognition of the valuable assistance and advice given by him during the Peace negotiations. The *N. C. Daily News* says this appointment does honour to the Throne as well as to Sir Robert. It gives him the rank of a Viceroy, an honour which he has well deserved by his untiring and single-minded devotion to the interests of China; while we honour (the paper continues) the Throne for having recognised the value of his services and raised him to a rank which it would not have been thought possible only a few years ago that a foreigner could attain. It is one of many recent hopeful signs that the Throne is really shaking off some of its old illusions and prejudices and opening its eyes to realities; and while we most heartily congratulate Sir Robert, we feel that the Throne in recognising his merits, has coincidentally honoured all foreigners in China and gained a higher appreciation for itself.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

Senator Shelby Cullom, of Illinois, has succeeded the late Senator Davis, as chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the U.S. Senate.

The U.S. navy last year burned 324,108 tons of coal, at a cost of \$2,273,111. Ten years ago the coal consumption was 73,000 tons per annum.

Wife desertion is made a felony in Minnesota under a law passed by the last Legislature, and the first conviction under the statute has just been recorded.

Admiral Schley has positively declined to accept a public subscription to cover his financial losses through the expenses incident to the holding of the naval court of inquiry.

An American Bridge Company has secured the contract for twenty steel bridges on the Uganda Railway, the cost to be a million dollars. The Company beat the English and foreign tenderers both as to cost and time of completion.

According to the *American Agriculturist* the average yield of corn per acre this season is 17.4 bushels. Assuming that the corn acreage finally harvested is 81,515,000, and applying the estimated rate of yield, the total crop is 1,418,849,000 bushels, the smallest since 1894.

Wyoming is one of the few states in the Union which gives woman the suffrage on the same plane as man, and it is the only state which employs a woman as a prison chaplain. The latter is Mrs. May Preston Sloeson, wife of the vice-president of the faculty of the Wyoming State University.

The Rev. Charles H. Brent, Bishop-elect of the Episcopal Church in the Philippines, definitely announced his acceptance of the office conferred upon him from the pulpit of St. Stephen's Church, Boston, on Nov. 17. It is understood that Mr. Brent's consecration will take place about Christ mass time.

An American exhibition is to be held in the Crystal Palace, London, from May to September, 1902. The plans of the managers of this exhibition include the placing on view of exhibits of machinery, natural and agricultural products, food products, vehicles, lighting, heating, ventilating and sanitary appliances, textile fabrics, musical, photographic and optical instruments, an educational and scientific exhibit, naval and military ordnance and small arms, a complete art department, and a woman's section.

A new agreement for the regulation of immigration to the United States through Canada has been entered into by U.S. Commissioner Powderly with the representatives of the principal railroad and steamship lines of the Dominion. This agreement, which is to take the place of one which expired a short time ago, provides for the inspection by United States commissioners of alien immigrants destined for the United States at Halifax, N.S., Quebec, Port Levis, Vancouver, St. John, N.B., and Victoria, B.C. Complete manifests of all alien passengers are to be furnished by masters of vessels to the United States commissioners.

At the last session of Congress an appropriation of \$1,000,000 was made for the erection of a soldiers' home at Johnson City, Tenn. This institution will be different from any other in the country, for it will harbour under its roof Union and Confederate veterans of the Civil War and disabled soldiers of the war with Spain. The home is now being built. It will comprise thirty-five buildings. Among them will be a memorial hall, a mess hall, a chapel and a canteen. These will occupy a site a mile and three-quarters long and three-quarters of a mile wide. The home is located in the heart of a mountainous district. The grounds are to be laid out by a landscape gardener. Each of the barracks will have a park of its own.

A San Francisco paper prints with much complacency the following New York telegram:—Mrs. Willie K. Vanderbilt, who was Miss Virginia Fair, was conceded to be the best-dressed woman at the brilliant assemblage at the horse show to-night. Her costume, which was no more rich nor costly than hundreds of others there, was conceded to be the embodiment of perfect taste and harmony. Briefly, Mrs. Vanderbilt's costume was as follows: Gown, apricot yellow, peau de cygne under fillet guipure, old yellow roses appliqued; hat, Parisian shaped, of white fur felt, burnt orange panne, yellow roses; wrap coat of white broad-cloth, faced with ermine and Irish point appliques; boa and muff, white ostrich plumes; gloves, ivory white suede, reaching almost to the shoulder; flowers, corsage bouquet of violets; jewels, diamond pins and lorgnette

chain. The costume is estimated to have cost \$1,885.

According to the *American Grocer*, the pack of tomatoes in New Jersey in 1901 will be 50 per cent. short of 1900, when the output was 815,102 cases. Last year's "put-up" in Maryland was 1,691,045 cases, but this year there will be a shortage of 30 per cent. In Indiana the pack will be 40 per cent. off. In Delaware conditions are favourable, still the output will show a decrease of 23 per cent. Four states—Maryland, New Jersey, Delaware and Indiana—will be short as compared with 1900 not less than 1,250,000 cases. It must be kept in mind that the total pack in 1900, estimated at 5,495,093 cases in the United States, fell 1,659,830 cases below the output in 1899, when the total reached 7,154,923 cases. The carry-over from 1899 made good the short pack of 1900. It is evident that the total pack this year will not be far from 4,000,000 cases, or fully 2,250,000 cases below the average annual output of 6,350,774 cases for three years, 1898-1900.

The projected treaty of cession of the Danish West Indies to the United States is not so well advanced as it hoped would be the case at this time, remarked a Washington correspondent on Nov. 17th. It is now doubtful whether the treaty will be completed in time to reach Congress when it reassembles next month. The delay appears to have arisen through the change in the Ministry at Copenhagen, the State Department practically having reached an agreement with the Danish Government on the treaty, in fact all questions of large importance had been adjusted when the entry into power of a new Ministry not well disposed toward the new treaty made it necessary to begin the work all over again. While the negotiations are proceeding they have not yet reached a point where it can be predicted certainly that a treaty will result. The issues do not touch the price to be paid so much as the conditions relating to citizenship in the Danish West Indies, sought to be imposed by Denmark. The United States desires a simple treaty and one that will leave it at perfect liberty to deal with the islands without any restriction.

Commodore Albert Leary Gilson, the senior Medical Director of the U.S. Navy, whose death took place in New York on Nov. 17, was placed on the retired list in 1895, having reached the age limit of 62 years. Dr. Gilson received his education in Philadelphia and at Princeton College, and was professor of chemistry and toxicology in the Philadelphia College of Medicine and Surgery in 1853-54. He entered the Navy in 1855, and was in the sloop-of-war *Portsmouth's* boat on November 15, 1856, when it was fired on by the Chinese in the attempt to pass the Barrier forts in the Pearl river, near Canton, taking part in the engagements which resulted in the capture of the forts. He was on the brig *Perry*, cruising off the coast of the Southern States, when the Confederate privateer *Savannah* was captured. From 1862 to 1865 he was on the *St. Louis*, which was assigned to special duty hunting the privateers *Alabama*, *Florida* and *Georgia*. He was on board the *Idaho* when that ship was wrecked in the memorable typhoon of September 21, 1869, and for services in the Portuguese colony at Dilly, on the island of Timor, and to the Portuguese men-of-war *Principe Dom Carlos* and *Sa da Banteria*, received from the King of Portugal, with the consent of Congress, the decoration of Knight of the Military Order of Christ. For services to the British men-of-war *Plymouth* and *Dartmouth* he received the thanks of the British Government, and for similar services to the French gunboat *Scorpion* those of the commander-in-chief of the French East India station. At the request of the chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery he designed and superintended the construction of the model hospital ship for the Centennial Exposition of 1876, and at that exhibition presented his ambulance cot, which was approved by the board of officers and adopted for use in the Navy. As a writer on medical subjects Dr. Gilson took high rank, some of his writings being in use as text-books.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Captain W. B. Seabury is to bring out the new Pacific Mail liner *Korea*.

Mr. Hayashi, Japanese Minister to Korea, will leave Soul on Dec. 25th for Tokyo.

Quite a severe shock of earthquake shook up Yokohama about twenty-five minutes before two on Tuesday morning.

Vernacular papers say that in compliance with the request of the promoters of the Soul-Fusan Railway the Imperial Household Department has subscribed for 3,000 shares of the company.

An American soldier on a transport anchored in Nagasaki harbour was robbed of a cheque for yen 800 and \$200 in gold, in a hotel at Ouramachi, a few days ago.

The tiger-tamer of Harnston's Circus was mauled at Rangoon on Nov. 19th. He had a narrow escape. The beast refused to jump a flaming bar, and attacked the tamer, who was removed to hospital.

The Treasury redeemed Tokyo City Loan Bonds to the extent of yen 200,000 on Dec. 16th when the following were drawn:—45 yen 1,000 bonds; 200 yen 500 bonds; and 550 yen 100 bonds.

Mr. Nose Tatsugoro, formerly Japanese Consul in Chicago, left Yokohama on Tuesday for Montreal, Canada, by the steamer *Kaga Maru* to take up his new duties at the Japanese Consulate which has been opened there.

The Iyo Steamship Company has sold its steamers, No. 2 *Hijikawa Maru*, No. 3 *Hijikawa Maru* and No. 4 *Hijikawa Maru* to the Osaka Shosen Kaisha for yen 75,000. As already reported, this steamship company was dissolved on Dec. 14th.

The Japanese steamer No. 3 *Sakaye Maru*, belonging to Mr. Orito Tomosaburo, Tokyo, was wrecked during the storm, off Nagaoka-mura, Shima Province, on the night of the 17th inst. Twelve passengers and the crew are missing. Seven were rescued.

When the White Star steamship *Doric*, which was due in San Francisco on Nov. 26th, sailed again for the Orient she was to carry a new chief officer, Harry Gaukrodger, formerly second officer of the *Belgic* and more lately first officer of the *Georgic* on the Atlantic side.

Rumours are current that the Government intends to sell the Wakamatsu Iron Foundry to private individuals. The *Jiji* says, judging from the fact that no supplementary appropriation in favour of the foundry is included in the Budget for next fiscal year, the rumour may be credited to some extent.

It is reported from Munich that a nobleman named Hildebrand has presented to the Emperor Wilhelm II. the fine country seat, Villa Garda, near Chiarano, on Lake Garda in Upper Italy, and that the monarch has accepted the gift, but that he intends to make it a convalescent station for officers of the German army and navy.

A Japanese junk called the *Injo Maru*, towed by a steam-launch belonging to Messrs. Helm Bros., entered Yokohama harbour on Monday laden with about 3,900 cases of kerosene which have been recovered from the German steamer *Nymphé*, wrecked off Izu peninsula.

A reward of over 20 yen was given to Bun-kichi, a fisherman of Kannon-zaki, by the Captain of the German ship *Thekla*, which entered Yokohama a few days ago for the first time. About 7 p.m. on Dec. 16th when the fisherman was returning home he noticed off Kan-non-zaki, a vessel signaling for a pilot. He rowed off to her at once and offered his services, which were gladly accepted by the Captain.

Last Sunday, when an omnibus running be-

tween Kamenashi, Yokohama, and Hiranuma station was proceeding along Hanazaki-cho the horses took fright and became unmanageable. The result was that the carriage fell into the stream near by. Happily the carriage was unoccupied at the time, except by the driver, who had a narrow escape.

Rear-Admiral H. T. Grenfell, C.M.G., R.N., now in Yokohama, will proceed to the Imperial Palace to-day and be received in audience by the Emperor at 10.30 a.m. in the Phoenix Hall. The Admiral will be accompanied by his staff.

A ministerial crisis was stated in a London telegram of Dec. 10th, published at Osaka, to be impending at St. Petersburg with regard to Vannoffsky's proposed state university education. M. de Witte, Minister for Finance, opposes the project.

A camphor monopoly applicable to Japan proper and Formosa will be carried into effect in April next year, provided that the bill relating to it is passed by the Diet. The chief feature of the plan will be that the Monopoly Bureau of the Formosa Government will buy up camphor in a roughly refined form and after refining it, will export it abroad.

It is reported from Hakodate that some 14 Japanese fishermen belonging to the *Aiyo Maru*, a Japanese sailing vessel, who were lately arrested by Russian officials near Saghalien on a charge of having violated fishing rights, returned to that port on Dec. 16th by the sailing-vessel *Shinyei Maru*, the offence alleged against them having not been proved in the Russian Court.

At the semi-annual general meeting of the Tokyo Electric Light Company held on Dec. 12th the following business accounts were presented and passed unanimously:—

	Yen.
Net profits.....	137,346
To reserve	6,763
Dividend (10 per cent. per annum).....	129,499
Carried to next account	1,084

The *Victoria Colonist* said on Nov. 21st:—More liners are to be added to the fleet of large steamers which ply to the Orient from Victoria and other ports on this side of the Pacific. The additions to the 17 liners now engaged in service between British Columbia and Puget Sound, and Japan and China—all of which make Victoria their last port when outbound and first port of call inbound—will be two of the large steamers of the Leyland line, the British fleet recently acquired by the Morgan-Hill interests.

The following is from the *Bangkok Times*:—A smart engineering feat was accomplished on the gunboat *Sugrib*, which brought up the Vice-Minister of the Interior from the Peninsula the other day. Whilst the boat was at sea in rough weather one of the cylinder covers of the engines gave way—a rather serious accident. Mr. Nielsen the engineer in charge, deftly fashioned a temporary cover from a grid, and so effective a repair was made that the ship was able after a short delay to continue her voyage at full speed.

The Department of Agriculture and Commerce has a plan for opening an experimental botanical station in either Kanagawa or Shizuoka Prefecture in the course of next year, for which enterprise a sum of yen 18,600 has been included in the Budget for next fiscal year. The authorities intend to purchase about 3,000 *tsuho* of land suitable for the purpose and to cultivate thereon various species of fruits, flowers, grasses and trees, raised at home and abroad. Beside this, the authorities will devote attention to the matter of packing, preservation, manuring, etc.

George Graham, at one time a member of the Naval Yard Police, committed suicide at Hongkong on Dec. 5th by shooting himself in the head with a revolver. Graham came out to Hongkong with the 91st Regiment in 1888, and left the army in the following year to take service with the Naval Yard Police. He was for seven years in that body, and bore an excellent character.

He then went to Selangor to fill an engagement as warden in the gaol there, returning to Hongkong eighteen months later to join the Naval Store Department, where he remained for two-and-a-half years. He next took employment with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and was in their service until within a few days of his death.

The Kobe *Herald* translates the following London telegrams from the *Osaka Mainichi*:—The New York *Times* states that Newchwang would be safer in Japanese hands, and attributes the loss of trade to the Russian occupation of Manchuria. St. Petersburg reports acknowledge that passenger traffic on the Manchurian railway is temporarily suspended owing to the depredations of banditti.—The leasing of the Nicaragua territory is regarded as an equivalent in effect to an American protectorate over both Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

The C. P. R. steamer *Empress of China* took on board at Esquimalt about 180 men of the Royal Garrison Artillery who have been ordered to the Hongkong Station. On Nov. 28th H.M.S. *Sparrowhawk* arrived at Vancouver with a board of Military Officials, including Major Wynne, Captain McDonald and others, detailed to inspect the arrangements on board the C. P. R. liner for the quartering of the troops on the voyage. The Board expressed itself as highly pleased with the arrangements, individual officers remarking that the accommodation provided for the contingent excelled that of any vessel they had seen engaged in transporting troops.

The extension of the Yokohama Water Works was successfully completed on Dec. 14th after more than three years work and there is some talk that rewards should be given to the experts and officials who took charge of the undertaking. It is understood in this connection that a sum of yen 16,347 will be appropriated for the purpose and that a set of three gold *sake* cups will be given to the chief commissioner, a gold *sake* cup to each commissioner, a sum of yen 1,000 and three months' salary to the chief expert, three months' salary to the general manager, two months' salary to the overseer and a reward corresponding to one month's salary to clerks and other inferior officials and workmen.

A London telegram of November 19th, stated that the British Government had caused the detention of a British steamer which was fitting out, ostensibly for a pleasure cruise, at Victoria docks, on the ground that the vessel was laden with contraband of war destined for the Boers. A searchlight fixed to the steamer's mast brought her under suspicion, and it is said a subsequent search disclosed four field guns and quantities of raw material for the manufacture of powder, and that the vessel was fitted inside to accommodate 500 or 600 men. The captain of the vessel says the instructions from his employers directed him to call at Hamburg after leaving the Thames.

According to the *Kokumin Shinbun*, Japan's expenditure in connexion with the North China campaign was as follows:—

	Yen.
Sums appropriated.....	28,646,435
Paid out.....	22,815,927
Carried to next year	145,291
Balance	5,685,216

Classified according to each Department the expenditure stands as follows:—

	Appropriated Yen.	Paid Yen.	Carried to next year Yen.	Balance Yen.
Communications...	86,304	84,949	—	1,355
Foreign Office.....	228,784	177,756	—	51,027
Home Office.....	11,774	11,525	—	249
Treasury.....	189,800	170,855	—	18,945
Army.....	28,733,886	16,780,093	145,291	4,808,502
Navy.....	6,395,885	5,589,911	—	805,974

At a recent meeting of the chief officials of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's Yokohama branch a resolution was passed to the effect that with a view to effect the more speedy transportation of goods from Yokohama to Tokyo the branch office will

hereafter, whenever application is made by Tokyo consignees, discharge all the necessary business required at the Yokohama Customs relative to the delivery of imported articles, the expense being, of course, borne by the applicants. Tokyo merchants are therefore requested to send in applications together with bills of lading to the Company's Tokyo office at Yedo-bashi, Nihon-bashi, so that goods can be delivered to them within the shortest space of time.

EUROPEAN NOTES.

We note that Mr. W. T. Stead and the Rev. Harold Rylett stood bail for Dr. Krause.

A London telegram printed by the *Kobe Herald* says that eight submarine vessels have been completed, and twenty-nine are in course of construction, for the French Navy.

The relatives of "Colonel" Lynch, who was recently elected M.P. for Galway, have been informed, in reply to an enquiry, that, if he comes to England to claim his seat, he will be tried for treason and bearing arms against the King.

Seven convicts escaped the other day from Dartmoor. Six were immediately captured after having been shot at. The seventh, named Yaxley, managed to get clear away, but after a night and a day was secured by some farmers with the aid of a dog, and is now back in prison again.

The Newfoundland dog Bouncer, which, with a beautiful little cart and harness, was given to the Duke and Duchess at St. John's, Newfoundland, as a present for their Royal Highnesses' children, was prohibited from landing at Portsmouth, under the regulations of the Board of Agriculture affecting the importation of dogs.

The *Indian Daily News* London correspondent, telegraphing on Nov. 24th, stated that public feeling against Lord Roberts was still running high, as when passing the Army football field at Aldershot enthusiastic cheers were given for Sir Reivers Buller. On a call for cheers for Lord Roberts hooting largely predominated.

The way they have in the British Navy is not always a very nice way, as a certain officer found on the night of 1st Nov. when he arrived at Portsmouth in the *Niobe*, one of the cruisers which has been accompanying the *Ophir* in her trip round the world. He was looking forward to at least a week's leave, which he thought he had well earned; but he found himself under orders to start for China, on a vessel sailing the next day. In such circumstances even the vocabulary with which naval officers are popularly credited proves inadequate.

Tobacco growing in Ireland (says *Country Life*) was a matter which attracted a good deal of attention a couple of years ago, and the Department of Agriculture for Ireland has been prosecuting experiments since, and has now for disposal a quantity of tobacco manufactured from the crop grown in various parts of the island in 1900. The Irish leaf has been manufactured into plug, roll, cut cavendish, bird's eye, cigars, and cigarette tobacco, and these are now offered for sale. The crop of 1899 sold, after payment of the duty of 3s. per lb., at a price sufficiently good to make tobacco growing in Ireland a profitable crop.

In appointing the Rev. J. W. Adams as one of his Chaplains in Ordinary, King Edward has paid a graceful compliment to the only clergyman who wears a Victoria Cross. Mr. Adams, who is now Vicar of Stow Bardolph, has had a remarkable career, and was awarded several medals for service in India and Afghanistan while acting as Army Chaplain. In 1879 he accompanied the expedition to Afghanistan, and during the battle at Killa Kazi several men of the 9th Lancers fell into a deep ditch, full of water. The enemy were close upon them. Mr. Adams rushed to their rescue, and, although up to his waist in water, succeeded in extricating them from the horses

which had fallen over them, and, notwithstanding the close fire of the Afghans, succeeded in getting them away. He lost his own horse, and had to escape on foot.

Replying to the query, who was the first European to explore Siberia, a writer in the *Anglo-Russian* says it was the Greek Aristeas, mentioned by Herodotus, who, about 560 B.C., appears to have penetrated east of the Ural chain as far as the river Tobol. This explorer, or goldhunter, left an account of his travels, now unfortunately lost. It will be remembered that the Greeks then had thriving colonies all along the northern shores of the Black Sea, and in the Crimea. Scarcely a day passes now without Greek coins and objects of art being dug up in the South of Russia, relics of the colonists whom Herodotus described.

We have all heard of the number of unhappy infants who, at the height of the war fever, had strange and weird collection of the names of British generals and scenes of victory bestowed upon them by patriotic parents. But even Master Paardeberg French Baden-Powell Rudd, of whom we were told, will hardly grow up to bear the burden of a heavier name than is borne by an elector in a provincial city, discovered by a correspondent while canvassing at the municipal elections. This elector's surname was Denmark, and his parents took a mean advantage of that fact to christen him Horatio Hamlet Prince. Why will parents commit these crimes?

A man named Gorda, who, according to a Vera Cruz paper, has just died at El Paso, was the last survivor of the firing party who dispatched the unfortunate Emperor Maximilian on July 19th, 1867. A member of the squad has died every year since 1866. Lots were drawn among a company of soldiers as to who should be selected for the distasteful work, and the men on whom the duty fell were themselves threatened with death if they attempted to shirk the business. Gorda was on escort duty with the coffin of Maximilian when, later in the year, the body was given over to the Austrian Admiral Tegethoff, to be conveyed to Austria for interment.

Sir Rowland Blennerhassett contributes to the current *Cornhill* some of his recollections of Cardinal Newman. The life Newman led at the Oratory was extremely simple:

Up to a very advanced period of his life he rose at five o'clock. At seven he said his mass; at eight he breakfasted; at nine he invariably returned to his study, where he remained till two or three o'clock. He always kept on his table the edition of Gibbon with the notes of Guizot and Milman, Döllinger's "Heidenthum und Judenthum," almost always the copy of "Athanasius" which had belonged to Bossuet, and which contained in the margin notes in the handwriting of the great bishop, the "last of the Fathers," as Newman delighted to call him. Newman had also always near at hand some Greek poet or philosopher.

Newman used to say that he owed little or nothing intellectually to any Latin writer with one exception; that exception was not St. Augustine but Cicero.

The half-yearly report of the British East Coast Fisheries Committee has just been issued, and is claimed by the fishery inspectors to be the most satisfactory on record. The shell-fishing, in particular, has been wonderfully successfully. Last year, in the height of the season, the average daily catch of crabs was 110 per boat in April and 150 per boat in May; and it was thought that these figures would not be beaten for many years. But this year the average was 290 per boat daily in April and 170 in May—an extraordinary increase. The explanation of it is that the fishermen are now reaping the benefit of regulations to which many of them strongly objected at first. The destruction of small edible crabs and lobsters for bait in the past was bringing the shell-fishery to ruin, and it is to the prohibition of this that the increase is ascribed. It seems likely to continue, for the fishermen report that in no previous year have they met with so many small crabs, the ground in many places being covered with them.

A supplement to the London Gazette, says the

Saturday Review, contained a proclamation by the King announcing that the new regal title would henceforth run:—"Edwardus VII., Dei Gratia Britanniarum et terrarum transmarinarum quæ in ditione sunt Britannica Rex, Fidei Defensor, Indis Imperator." The announcement was happily timed with the return of the Duke of York from the first complete royal tour of the British Empire; and will be accepted both at home and in the colonies as a fit acknowledgment of the loyalty that girdles the British nation. But the wording of the new title is both academic and unsound. Australia, Canada and South Africa are not "British Dominions beyond the Seas"; they are not even in the proper sense colonies, but integral members of an organic empire though without certain powers such membership technically connotes. It was a pity to crystallise the relation of the colonies to Britain in a phrase suggestive rather of a despotic relation. The Latin phrase "in ditione" is even more unhappy in the associations of its meaning. The King to-day is Emperor of a British Empire and it would have been very simple to say so.

Unless the reproductions of the models and drawings are extremely unfair to the originals, the *Spectator* cannot look forward to any increase in the architectural beauties of the Metropolis from the Queen's Memorial. The total effect may be grandiose; it will certainly be very un-English and very Continental. Masses of stonemason's work and pompous arcades somehow seem out of place in London. The only prospect which can be hailed with unmixed satisfaction is that of an opening from the Mall into Charing Cross. That will be a real public improvement. Would it not be possible to let the rest of the Mall and the front of Buckingham Palace alone, the one in its simplicity and charm and the other in its dreary ugliness, and concentrate the efforts of the architects and sculptors on a great Victorian Arch leading into Trafalgar Square? If there were any money over, it might be spent in putting a simple memorial statue in each of the London parks. The idea of a processional road does not, we confess, sound likely to be really successful in the English capital.

M. Caillaux, the present French Chancellor of the Exchequer, is about to use France's share of the Chinese indemnity to choke the deficit of this year and the next. As the indemnity is to be paid gradually, this of itself would not suffice, and he hits, therefore, upon a most ingenious plan for cashing the whole at once. He borrows £10,600,000 in Three per Cent. Rentes, and with that meets his deficits. He then directs the "Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations" to cancel £10,600,000 of Rentes, and accept instead the indemnity, which, if paid, is of exactly the same value. That is immensely clever as a "dodge" enabling M. Caillaux to avoid an increase either of taxation or of the Debt, but it will be observed that France gives up an asset computed to be worth £10,600,000, and as no economies are proposed and no taxes, the Treasury will in 1903 be again heavily in arrear. Moreover, if China does not pay, France, instead of merely going without, will be compelled either to raise a considerable loan or to invade China in order to recover the indemnity. That looks to the *Spectator* very much like the finance of a young spendthrift, who while his bills are taken and his property will sell feels quite comfortable about his future.

A slight murmur of complaint has been heard in Lincoln's Inn against the promotion of Sir Richard Henn Collins to the Mastership of the Rolls. Not one of the great legal offices is now held by a Chancery lawyer. The Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice, the Master of the Rolls, the Attorney-General, and the Solicitor-General all belong to the Common Law side. A belief prevails among Chancery practitioners that this section of the profession has a traditional right to the Mastership of the Rolls. It is a belief which has managed to survive a good many severe shocks. During the past quarter-of-a-century there have been six Masters of the Rolls—Sir George Jessel, Lord Esher, Sir Nathaniel Lindley, Lord Alverstone, Sir Archibald Smith, and Sir Richard Henn Collins. Only two of

these judges—viz., Sir George Jessel and Sir Nathaniel Lindley—have been Chancery lawyers.

The German Naval Department has issued its list of naval officers and men, from which it transpires that at the beginning of October the German navy mustered three admirals (among them Prince Heinrich, the Emperor's brother), six vice-admirals, 16 rear-admirals, 52 captains of line-of-battle ships, 20 captains of frigates, 87 captains of corvettes, 206 captain-lieutenants, 323 lieutenants of 1st class, and 203 lieutenants of 2nd class, in all 916 active officers, to which are to be added 34 officers employed in the Naval Department in other capacities. There are 170 engineers and 183 surgeons.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE HOUSE-TAX.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—In the article on the House Tax in your issue of the 6th inst. it is stated that "The House Tax, as now imposed, is absolutely independent of the land. It is assessed solely with reference to the nature of a building." This is not quite the case in Nagasaki, where the basis of assessment is partly the area covered by the house, and partly the value of the land so covered. The tax is therefore in part an additional tax on the land on account of the use to which it is put.

I have followed with much interest your persistent advocacy and generally lucid arguments in favour of the fairness of the tax. But from the point of view of the British tax-payers you appear to entirely ignore the fact that they have been advised through the former Minister and Consul, that according to the best legal authorities at home the house is included in the term "property" in Clause 18 of the Treaty. Until they are differently advised surely the British residents are justified, or well excused, in objecting to the tax, even although the *Japan Mail* is so overwhelmingly convinced of its validity.

Yours truly,

A. L. JONES.

Nagasaki, December 12th, 1901.

THE AWOMORI FIRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—On the receipt, a week ago, of a letter from Awomori telling of the pitiable plight of a gentleman and lady friends turned out of house and home by an invasion of firemen, on a false alarm of fire, I rushed into print, perhaps prematurely, seeking redress, it becomes me now, as speedily, to report that an honorable amend seems to have been made. This is the more satisfactory as it may guard against a like mistake in future.

Very sincerely yours,

HONEST INQUIRER.

Yokohama, Dec. 16, 1901.

[CONT.]

I have been so busy since getting back that I have not thought of writing to you, but to-day your letter and enclosed papers came to hand, and also the paper which reached us to-day has your communication, so I had better write to say that the next day a special officer came with the policeman who was on duty at the time, but who had no voice on account of a cold and so could not produce any effect on the mob. They made an investigation, and an estimate of the injury done to property, and so I suppose the money will be returned in some way, or they will pay the workmen for effecting the repairs. Our carpenter was on the spot at the time and they asked him for his estimate of what he would have to do, which I think was fifty yen. Then there was hardly a whole karakami in the house, some of them being smashed into match-wood.

The head of police (*keishi*) called later and expressed his regret for what had happened, and said that he had had up the head of the fire department and his under officer (*nyakuni* and *kogashira*) and had charged them to hunt up the offenders and to see that nothing of the kind happened in future. This was important because it would have been trying for such a thing to have happened while ladies were alone; providentially I was there on evangelistic work.

Although most of the Japanese thought that the house was afire, still there were some who were bent on mischief, for numbers were heard calling, "Yaso da kara, yare, yare!" and when I would not give them permission to break up the ceilings to get at a fire which was not there, they tried to hustle me out of the way, so as to do what they pleased. The head of the firemen was away somewhere, and the *kogashira* when he came towards the end, saw that there was no fire, and so sent them about their

business, but he had to acknowledge that he had seen them do some unnecessary smashing.

When I saw them kick the stove to pieces, while the fire was still in it, and then smash the ceiling to pieces over a burning lamp, and finally catch up the lamp and flourish it around, declining to put it out because they wanted to see, I felt that they were bent on setting the house afire. In this, however, I was probably mistaken, as they could have easily set fire—as if by accident.

When I left, the dining room was habitable,—the kitchen, the room I occupied, and the room of Miss Wada had not been molested—and the two up-stair rooms would be finished in a day or two, except the "karakami." The ladies were still sleeping in the two rooms off the church, even Miss Griffiths, of Hiroaki, had come to stay with them over Sunday, not knowing what had happened.

The parsonage is entirely finished. But through a mistake or forgetfulness the carpenter did not put up a new fence to the front of the lot. I told him to give me an estimate for this, but when this row turned up he was so busy with repairs that he did not do anything, and has not sent it to me yet. The old fence is repaired, and may do very well till spring. When the new one is put up the gate will be opposite the church door, instead of opposite the straight road leading past the side of the house. This will look better for the church, and will make but little difference to any one living in the house.

With kind regards, and "Merry Christmas" to all of you.

Sincerely, E. ROTHESAY MILLER.

A SUGGESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—Profanity does not now exist in the Japanese language, except so far as it has been planted there by the influence of Christians in taking the name of God in vain, as they do in reading and speaking of 主 * 父. Let us use 主 to cover it in print vide, Exodus XXIII, 13; Joshua XXIII, 7.

Yours ever, 智神和

KOBE AND THE CROWN PRINCE.

The illuminated address and casket which the foreigners of Kobe agreed to present to His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince, were handed on Wednesday to Governor Hattori for transmission to the Prince. The delay has been caused by the fact that the casket has been made in London from designs sent home. A deputation of foreigners waited upon Governor Hattori at the Kencho, and delivered the illuminated Address and the Casket into his hands to be conveyed to His Imperial Highness. The deputation was headed by Mr. A. H. Groom, and comprised also Messrs. F. J. Abbott, J. A. Allion, F. J. Bardens, R. Home Cook, A. De Ath, C. L. de la Camp, J. Favre (Osaka), E. H. Gill, F. Gutierrez, T. W. Hellyer, H. Lucas, F. H. Olmsted, H. Pitteri, H. E. Reynell and R. Young.

Governor Hattori was accompanied by Mr. Tokonami, Secretary of the Ken.

Addressing His Excellency, Mr. Groom said:—

Your Excellency, as representatives of the Committee appointed by foreign residents of Kobe and Osaka, of all nationalities, to present a congratulatory address to His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince on the occasion of his marriage, we have now the honour and pleasure to deliver into your charge the duly signed and illuminated Address in question, together with a Casket, and we beg your Excellency will have the Casket and Address forwarded to His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince, with the assurance of our profound respect and best wishes.

Having explained the reason of the delay in the presentation of the casket Mr. Groom read the Address, as follows:—

"May it please Your Imperial Highness!

"The auspicious occasion of Your Imperial Highness's approaching marriage inspires in the minds of the Japanese people feelings of respectful interest and joyful anticipation, in which resident foreigners are privileged to participate. They appreciate with sympathetic insight the public importance of this event, and their desire to associate themselves with manifestations of national rejoicing which, amongst a people so devotedly loyal to the Imperial Dynasty, are naturally evoked by the nuptial celebrations of the Heir Apparent to the Throne.

"Influenced, therefore, by these sentiments, we, foreigners of all nationalities residing in Kobe and Osaka, join in respectfully tendering to Your Imperial Highness and your affianced Bride the expression of our sincere congratulations and best wishes for your united happiness and welfare; and we beg that you will deign to accept this Address and Casket as a token of our respect and of the earnestness of our desire to identify ourselves with the great public and social interests of the land wherein we sojourn."

Governor Hattori, who spoke in English, said he desired to express his deep appreciation of the present which foreigners had made in congratulation of the wedding of His Imperial Highness, who, he was sure, would value the Address and the Casket in which it was placed as evidence of the friendly relations which existed between resident foreigners and the people of this country. He thanked the deputation most sincerely for the trouble they had taken, and said the Casket would be sent to Tokyo that day in special charge of Mr. Hori for presentation immediately to his Imperial Highness.

Mr. Groom thanked the Governor for the assistance he had rendered to the Committee, and asked him also to thank Mr. Omori, his predecessor, for the advice the latter had given in the matter of the design. This terminated the proceedings.

CANADIAN MAIL NEWS.

Queen Wilhelmina was able to leave her sick room on Nov. 30th and participate in the family dinner. Prince Henry, her husband was to return to Het Loo at 6 o'clock the same evening.

The steamer *Gauss*, bearing the German Antarctic expedition, headed by Prof. Ehrlich von Drygalski, of Berlin, which sailed from Kiel on August 11th, and concerning the safety of which considerable anxiety has been felt, arrived at Capetown on Nov. 23rd.

Telegrams from Glasgow on Nov. 27th intimated that there may be an earlier challenge for the *America's* Cup than Sir Thomas Lipton's. The Dennys, builders of *Shamrock II.*, are again reported to be preparing for the construction of a yacht of their own design. If certain results are attained they hope to secure the co-operation of some club in issuing a challenge.

The long-delayed correspondence of Prince Bismarck has been published. The work is in two volumes. The first is made up of the letters between the Emperor William I. and Bismarck, many of which are extremely interesting, while the second volume is composed of miscellaneous letters exchanged between Bismarck and various notable personages.

The *Temps* on the other hand, is so devoted to the Boer cause that, in attacking Great Britain it minimizes, while not excusing the German proceedings in the invasion of 1870. It adds that when Mr. Chamberlain compares the conduct of the British troops in the South African War with the acts of the soldiers of any other nation, he insults the whole people.

Amid scenes of violent disorder, the Socialists on Nov. 28th forced an adjournment of the Belgian Chamber of Deputies, owing to the refusal of the Government to consider a universal suffrage resolution. The Socialists also announced that they will continue their obstruction indefinitely, and prevent a vote on the Budget until their demands are granted.

The Duke of Teck was thrown from his horse on Nov. 29th while out hunting near Nantwich, Chester, sustaining a concussion of the brain and an injury to his hip. The Duke of Teck, who succeeded to the title on the death of his father, on January 22nd, 1900, is a brother of the Princess of Wales. The Duke's horse struck a barbed wire fence, and pitched the Duke violently on to his head. The attending physicians reported that the Duke's injuries were not alarming and hoped for his recovery in a few days.

A Seattle telegram of Nov. 20th stated that Seattle women, wives and daughters of wealthy business and professional men, according to United States secret service detectives, have been conducting systematic smuggling operations on a large scale. Their violations of the law have become so frequent that the matter is receiving serious consideration from Government officials. A large quantity of expensive silks and dress goods were smuggled into Seattle from Victoria during the past winter.

Thomas Peterson Goudie, the bookkeeper of the Bank of Liverpool, who disappeared at the time of the discovery that the bank had been robbed of about £170,000 was captured on the morning of Dec. 2nd at Bootle, near Liverpool, where he had been in hiding. Goudie had £300 in his pocket when arrested. He will be brought to London for trial with the other men taken into custody in connection with the robbery, two of whom, "Dick" Burge, the pugilist, and F. T. Kelly, the bookmaker of Bradford, were remanded the same morning after a partial hearing of the evidence against them.

Seemingly fearing that the alliance between the pro-Bullerites and the pro-Boers, during the demonstration to be held on Nov. 30th in Hyde Park, in

sympathy with General Buller might be the beginning of a series of anti-Government agitations, the *Standard* of the 29th semi-officially warned General Buller that unless he checked the extravagance of his partisans, the Government might be compelled to make further disclosures, which would cause a revulsion of feeling against the General. The *Standard* hinted that General White at first refused to regard General Buller's heliogram as authority, and when it was deliberately repeated General White decided to disobey it.

The Devonian dinner, at which Gen. Buller presided, at the Hotel Cecil London on Nov. 30th was the scene of great enthusiasm and a remarkable tribute to his personal popularity. It passed off without any actual anti-government demonstrations. Long before the hour fixed for the reception the great court-yard of the hotel was crowded with people. The arrival of the General and Lady Buller was the signal for enthusiastic cheering. The most dramatic scene was in the banquet hall, where Gen. Buller, as the presiding officer, necessarily proposed the health of the King. A remarkable demonstration ensued. For several minutes there were deafening cheers, waving of handkerchiefs and singing. It is doubtful if London has ever seen a more hearty response to the toast to the King.

Debate opened on the German tariff bill in the Reichstag on Dec. 2. "This bill is the most important which has been before the house for a long time, but it does not imply any deviation from the policy to treaties of commerce," said the Imperial Chancellor, Count von Bulow. "On the contrary, the federal Government are firmly resolved to pursue a policy, with commercial treaties in future, in the interests of German industry, while of course upholding the just rights of Germany. The Emperor has approved the bill which is the result of several years' comprehensive, careful labours. The measure also is intended to furnish a better weapon for future commercial treaty negotiations with other states." Dr. von Thielmann, Secretary of the Imperial Treasury, said that in spite of higher duties on cereals, the Government hoped to come to an understanding with the United States.

When Dr. Krausse, the former governor of Johannesburg, who was arrested on September 2 on the charge of high treason and inciting to murder, was brought up at Bow-street on Nov. 20th for the thirteenth time, the Treasury representatives created some excitement by announcing that they withdrew the application for the prisoner's extradition to South Africa and wanted Dr. Krausse committed to the Old Bailey on the charges of high treason and incitement to murder. The Treasury officials consider there is ample justification to try Dr. Krausse here on the charge of inciting Dr. Cornelius Broecksmas, the former public prosecutor of Johannesburg, who was executed on September 30, to murder Douglas Foster, an English lawyer attached to Lord Roberts' staff, who was very active against the Boers. Krausse was remanded for a fortnight in £6,000 bail.

The London *Daily Graphic* discussing editorially on Nov. 30th the troubles in South Africa, ridiculed the accusations made in the press of the continent that the United States is fomenting disturbances in Colombia. The *Graphic* pointed out that what the United States has done at Colon, Germany may soon be compelled to undertake in Venezuela, with the result of disturbing the existing relations between Washington and Berlin. The paper asked whether it is impossible to arrive at some arrangement permanently and effectively to prevent these crises, such as the recent one at Colon and suggested if the United States will add to the Monroe doctrine a guarantee of foreign interests in these explosive republics and will itself undertake to perform police duties there, there is no reason why they, the European Powers, should not cease their opposition to Monroeism.

Owing to the recent anti-Prussian agitation in the province of Galicia, and at the capital, Cracow, Baron Speshart, the German consul at Lemberg, Galicia, has returned to Berlin. It is reported this step was taken under government orders on account of the hostile demonstrations against the German consul. It was at Vienna on Dec. 22nd that Germany had notified Austria of her intention to withdraw the German consulate at Lemberg altogether. The Emperor Francis Joseph summoned the leaders of the Polish party in the Reichsrath and appealed to them to exercise their influence to lessen this anti-Prussian feeling. According to a despatch to the Associated Press from London, dated November 23, the wholesale flogging of Polish children by school-masters for refusing to learn the catechism and the prayers in German nearly produced a riot. The parents and relatives of the children violently denounced the authorities. Many persons were arrested on charges of insulting government officials and sentenced to imprisonment.

EARLY SUBMARINES.

It is often said, remarks a writer in the *Globe*, that the first attempts at solving the problem of submarine navigation are hardly more than a century old; but this is incorrect, inasmuch as the idea of penetrating the depths of the sea suggested itself to at least one of the ancients, and was a more or less engrossing pursuit with several seventeenth century inventors. The ancient exponent of submarine warfare was Alexander the Great, who made use of divers' bells at the siege of Tyre, B.C. 332. Submarine navigation, however, appears as an object of discussion only with the sixteenth century. Bacon mentions it in describing the experiments carried out at Toledo in 1538 before Charles V. The vessels were something like divers' bells, and several men could remain under water a long time in them. Quite as vague are the descriptions of William Bourne and Magnus Vegelinus about the year 1600, in reference to other apparatus designed for submarine use. But the Father of submarine navigation may be said to be Cornelius Drebbel, a Dutch philosopher and scientific inventor, who settled in England in 1600. In London, in or about the year 1620, Drebbel built an impermeable submarine boat, in which twelve rowers and some passengers could be carried. This vessel appears to have embodied the principle now common to all submarine boats, namely, of the water-ballast compartments, with pumps for emptying them, to restore the buoyancy of the vessel. Respiration was obtained by means of a wonderful liquid invented by Drebbel himself, and called "quintessence of air." This liquid had the properties of purifying and regenerating vitiated air. If the accounts of the matter are correct, Drebbel submerged and navigated his boat, without the use of artificial light, from Westminster to Greenwich. After this James I. was anxious to take a submarine trip, but was eventually dissuaded by his courtiers. The inventor jealously guarded the secret of his invention, and died in 1634 without having been able to perfect it.

Following Drebbel a number of inventors worked at the problem; and one, Father Mersenne, advanced some important improvements. Mersenne, in fact, was the first to advocate the fish-shape, realising that to be able to go forward and astern without turning would greatly facilitate the navigation of submarine craft. He also suggested the use of phosphorescent substances for internal illumination; while his scheme for obtaining a supply of fresh air was by the use of tubes, wrapped in leather, which should float on the surface. Leather bags, furnished with "faucets," and fixed to leathern doors, were to serve for exit to the men and the materials in the boat. But Mersenne's project for a submarine vessel was purely theoretical. In the year 1660 a French engineer built at Rotterdam a semi-submarine boat, 72 feet in length. It was crossed from stem to stern by great beams, which ended in solid spikes. The craft floated on the water level, and was propelled by a paddle-wheel, situated in the centre of the boat between two impermeable walls. The boat was intended to act as a ram, the spikes being destined to bore holes in the hull of a hostile vessel below her water-line. However, no serious trials with this curious craft are believed to have been made.

Tradition relates that somewhere about the close of the same century a Yarmouth mechanic, named Day, invented a submarine boat, in which he, at the first trial, succeeded in remaining under water for twelve hours. The second trial was not so fortunate, for neither was ever seen again. But the annals of Yarmouth appear to be silent on the subject, which omission, of course, rather discredits the story. A long break then occurs before we hear anything further of submarine craft; but when at last the silence is broken, during the American War of Independence, the result is startling in the extreme: for an American inventor, named Bushnell, then actually got under an English frigate by the agency of a submarine. Bushnell's vessel, the *Turtle*, so called because it was formed of two parts resembling turtle-shells, was submerged by means of water-compartments, and propelled by a kind of horizontal screw, both contrivances being actuated by the one and only man on board. Two reservoirs of air answered for the purposes of respiration; a little conning-tower at the top enabled the navigator to see where he was steering; the thermometer and barometer inside were rendered visible by a coating of phosphorescent composition; while if the pump that expelled the water from the compartments failed to act, a large mass of lead could be detached from the keel, and thus a return to the surface be assured. For offensive purposes, the craft was equipped with an apparatus that enabled the navigator to attach an infernal machine to the keel of a ship. In 1776 Sergeant Ezra Lee went down in the *Turtle*, with the object of torpedoing H.M.S. *Eagle*. The submarine herself answered splendidly; but owing to an iron plate in the *Eagle's* keel, the torpedo failed to catch, and floating off, exploded prematurely

inflicting no greater damage than the shattering of the cabin windows. After this we hear nothing more of the *Turtle*; but in 1801 another American inventor, named Fulton, who had joined with Bushnell in his experiments, journeyed to France, where he built for Napoleon a sister-vessel to the *Turtle*. This craft, christened the *Nautilus*, could remain for a long time under water, and was also fitted with folding masts and sails to navigate on the surface. Napoleon, however, refused to profit by it, whereupon Fulton crossed to England, and offered his invention to Pitt. The latter favoured this novel engine of destruction, but as he was unable to persuade the Admiralty to his way of thinking Fulton returned to America without having sold his patent.

In 1823 a Frenchman, named Montgéry, took up Fulton's idea, and planned a large submarine boat, to accommodate a crew of 100. This, however, never became anything more than a plan; but Montgéry's project is the one on which Jules Verne based his famous romance "Twenty Thousand Leagues under the Sea." At about the same period, also, an American syndicate was formed for the construction of a submarine vessel, with which to effect the rescue of Napoleon from St. Helena—a scheme nipped in the bud by the death of the erstwhile Emperor. In 1845, Dr. Payerne's half-submarine, half diving-bell, the *Hydrostatic*, was successfully employed in removing sunken rocks at Brest and Cherbourg. When the boat had once sunk to the bottom of the sea, air was compressed in the hold so as to counterbalance the pressure from without, and the bottom being thrown open the crew could work on the ground as though they were in a diving bell. In 1851, during the blockade of Kiel, a man named Bauer built a submarine boat, propelled by a screw rotated by hand. This boat carried torpedoes and an apparatus for fixing them, which being accomplished, the navigator exploded them from the vessel by electricity. Bauer's trial trips turned out well till at length he ventured to a depth of 30 fathoms, whereupon the pressure destroyed the boat and the inventor. It may here be noted that submarines of the "Holland" type are equipped with an automatic mechanism that checks their sinking to a greater depth than 21 fathoms.

During the blockade of Charleston in 1863 the Confederates adopted Lucknell's idea for a submarine boat by constructing the *David*—a cigar-shaped, iron vessel, sinking and rising on the water-compartment principle, and propelled by hand-power. The *David* had caused the death of two crews before she made her famous attack upon the Federal ironclad *Housatonic*. At the last moment, however, the crew became fearful, and insisted upon delivering the attack on the surface, and with the man-holes open. This timorousness proved their own undoing. The torpedo was discharged with deadly effect; the *Housatonic* split amidships, and sank like a stone; but the great wave which she caused broke over the *David* and flooded the manholes, so that six out of her crew of eight also lost their lives. This affair created a feeling of horror throughout the civilised world, and the submersible boat was execrated as a diabolical machine which ought to be forbidden by International Law. This prejudice had the effect of putting a stop to further experiments with submarine torpedo-vessels for a period of twenty years. In 1885, however, Mr. Nordenfelt built at Stockholm a submarine boat which marked the commencement of the latest stage of its development. It was made of steel, had two tillers, and attained the desired positions, not by water-ballast, but by the means of two vertical screws. In choosing a steam engine as his motor, though, the inventor made his work doubly difficult. Nordenfelt's boat was exhibited at Landskrona in the presence of officers sent by all the great Powers in September, 1885; and was successfully tried in Southampton Water in December, 1887. Lastly, in 1888, France commenced those experiments which have resulted in the recognition of submarines by her own, the United States, and British Governments, in the order named.

JAPANESE DWARF TREES.

The opening meeting of the eleventh session of the Japan Society was held in the hall at 20, Hanoversquare, W., on 13th Nov., when a paper was read by Mr. Toichi Tsumura, M.J.S., "On Japanese Dwarf Trees," illustrated by specimens of dwarf trees and by lantern-slides. The chair was taken by Mr. Arthur Drosy, F.R.G.S., Chairman of Council, J.S.

The lecturer said:—It is always a pleasure for Japanese people to find that what they think graceful and beautiful is also loved and admired by other nations. And I have particular pleasure in telling you that the dwarf-trees, which our artists try to make beautiful, are greatly admired by Her Majesty, Queen Alexandra, by whose gracious permission I am enabled to show you pictures of those specimens, which are treasured and cultivated in the Royal Household. Now, the fancies of artistic horticultural-

ists have created almost improbable dwarfish trees, which Europeans looked at in amazement. They did not understand that every shape was an attempt to express some thought or feeling of the soul. So landscape gardening (the kindred industry called *Bonsai*) is seen in its utmost glory when the artists are philosophical, when the spectators regard their work with serious reverence, and when art ceases to be, as it so often is, a mere idle recreation. It is said that these dwarf-trees are "decidedly curious," "half crippled," "distorted," or "cruelly tortured," &c.; those who thus criticise our trees in bitter language, walk in to their gardens, pick the first flowers that come to hand and arrange them anyhow in a manner, which (to excuse themselves) they call "studied negligence." This is ignoble. It is evident that every one of the Laliput specimens of horticulture can hardly be called artistic. Imitation is often practised by way of flattery. Many of the eclectics are studied and copied, and not always with success. Again, it is alleged that a great deal of timber could have been obtained in all these years from such a multitude of potted, shrivelled up trees which now decorate rooms and make cabins more elegant. Such an argument proves that the rigid principles, which are wrongly termed utilitarian, are truly ridiculous, since they would abolish the cultivation of the æsthetic sentiment, that forms such an important element in realising and promoting the utopian ideal of mankind.

If we acquaint ourselves with the moods and habits of a people, we are sure to meet with fewer difficulties in appreciating what a people produces. How the little trees are looked upon in Japan is, therefore, a matter of considerable interest. You sometimes read in English newspapers such headings as "Motor cars as a social force" or "Telephones as a social force." The writers evidently believe in the greatest happiness of the greatest number. But have they ever speculated upon teapots as a social force in the humble dwelling of a miner or bricklayer? In Japan a jirikisha man will bring home a pine-tree about six inches tall, with uplified, exposed roots intertwined and twisted in a most irregular fashion; he buys it with part of a day's hard-earned wages. He might, indeed, have bought something that would yield more substantial comfort—but he preferred this—a pride to him—and to place it under a poor flickering light on the tiny supper table at his right hand. He looks at it, smiles at it. He forgets, for a time at least, the bitter struggle for existence and the foolish race for wealth, while his inner self pays due homage and reverence to the little tree, which is like a sympathetic friend and mesmerises him with its silent beauty. He is, indeed, a Japanese in the true sense of the word. He is surely happier in the society of his favourite friend than the British working men, when he hears that "The Father's Beer" Bill has been rejected by an overwhelming majority. The lecturer then went to invite the audience to look at some of the specimens, by means of the lantern slides reproduced from photographs. In commenting on the various pictures, the lecturer gave a good deal of interesting information concerning the planting, cultivation, and training of the dwarf-trees which it is impossible to reproduce at length here. Amongst other things he remarked:—"If we examine closely we find what deliberate care is taken in bending and twisting the younger branches. The possibility of life and health in a branch, such as will be required to work it up, or rather conform it to one's ideal, is the first principle of this kind of art. Only by trying it can you understand and appreciate the difficulties we have to face, for every branch has its own habitual growth, direction and power of growth, and finally the possibility of its future; all these factors must hence be counted upon; the result of the art is not one that can be obtained immediately but after a very long period of expectation. On the contrary, the cultivation of these dwarf-trees requires indefatigable supervision, and can only be entrusted to competent gardeners. The general principle of nurture is as depicted. But every one has his own way of giving water, manure, and sunlight, and it only shows that dwarf-trees are very hardy, indeed hardly enough to survive almost any treatment, unless it is overdone. As to the history of the dwarf-trees, some of them are said to be of great antiquity. If so, this quaint art of training trees must be a very old practice.

I would, however, fain dispense with the discussion of the ages of these dwarf-trees, by mentioning my authority that potted trees are said to have become general favourites since the time of Sakakibara Judo, who introduced the cultivation of trees in pots. It is said it was somewhere about the end of Kioho and the beginning of Genbun—namely, in the European calendar, beginning of the eighteenth century. But it seems rather dubious whether this be the true date, when we remember that the curious tea ceremony and the peculiar style of garden-making originated as early as the thirteenth century. The trees in the garden of this school were very likely trained in much the same style as we see them in pots to-day, and again we see some pictures of the potted trees drawn by Chinese artists over 2000 years ago. Here I re-

gret I can offer you no more than a conjecture that the practice of potting trees was very likely learned from China early in our history, and has undergone some changes on Japanese soil. Later on, it appears to me that the schools of flower arrangement in various ways have affected the cultivation of potted trees. But how far this is so I could not ascertain at present, principally owing to the scarcity of references at my command and the short notice given by the Japan Society to prepare this paper. To conclude, I should like to add how these miniature trees illustrate the character of our people. It is evident that they can enjoy and dwell upon abstractions, though the traces of this quality seem, especially within the last few years, to be on the wane, being displaced by the more urgent necessity of turning dynamos and setting up boilers or engines. But what they are in heart is reflected in their pastimes. Japanese recreations tend to be mental rather than physical, and enjoy, more or less, the same reputation in this respect as the recreations of the Asiatic. I remember, having spoken in the introduction to this paper of paintings, which formed a distinctly idealistic contrast to those of the realistic school, and in the cultivation of our miniature trees, it seems to me that these two schools of painting came together into play. Need it be mentioned here that the influence of the idealistic paintings had a great bearing upon the gardeners in forming the shapes of their trees? Now the gardeners in Japan are keenly sensitive to the beauties of the trees in Nature, but at the same time they exert all their conceit in copying them to try and excel Nature. Yet how their humour and ingenuity succeed in the result. The *Bonkei*—miniature landscape—is the highest development in this industry of the cultivation of dwarf-trees. The idealistic painting is indisputably the foundation of the *Bonkei*. Their peaceful recreation and gentle refinement may, as is often anticipated, vanish away before the tyranny of economical competition. This point I cannot here discuss. But they have happily established in the pages of art history their claim to be artistic; they may not have been either thinkers or travellers, or inventors, but they were artists who cultivated such trees. And, though we must understand them, before we can admire and sympathise, I have every confidence that the world will admire them more, in proportion as it understand them better.

GERMANY AND CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH.

A New York telegram of Nov. 21st said: With the appearance of the comments of the *North German Gazette* on the anti-Chamberlain feeling in Germany on account of the Colonial Secretary's reflections in his Edinburgh speech on the conduct of the German troops on certain occasions, the London press seems to have reached the conclusion unanimously that the matter is more important than they hitherto believed.

The *Post's* Berlin correspondent says: "The actual facts are that the demonstrations have been practically spontaneous and reflect the genuine color of the feeling of aversion and hatred with which the overwhelming majority of the German nation regard the war and the British people."

Mr. Chamberlain, through his secretary, has replied to interrogatories by some correspondents here of the continental newspapers in England in regard to the expressions he used in his speech, for which he is being criticised. The Colonial Secretary says that when, in order to justify severer measures which were to be adopted in the Boer war, he made reference to the action of other nations, he had not meant that severity was authenticated by official histories, and went beyond what was just and necessary. What he did mean, is that what is just and proper for other nations cannot be barbarous and inhuman on the part of Great Britain.

The fact, said another correspondent, that the anti-Chamberlain agitation in Germany has at last extracted a semi-official expression of approval from the *North German Gazette* has had the effect of convincing the British press that the situation is becoming serious. Heretofore there had been a disposition to disregard and belittle the influence of the agitation. Now the papers are taking the trouble to explain that Chamberlain's words were not intended to insult or offend Germany.

"The temper of the German public is dangerous," says the *Morning Post*, "and it behooves our people to be on their guard. The Germans appear to regard Great Britain as covetous, rapacious and barbarous. From that belief to the corollary that a barbarous nation ought to be suppressed is a short and easy step."

The *Daily News* remarks:—"Mr. Chamberlain, as the French say, 'costs dear.' The new imperialism which was to strengthen our position in the world has left us without a friend. America cannot supply what we have lost in Europe, for the German Dutch and Irish elements in that great community are to-

day more hostile than they were during the Venezuelan trouble."

The *Daily Chronicle*, which admits that the "agitation is the outcome of misrepresentation of Mr. Chamberlain's ill-judged and ill-timed remarks," says:—"This does not diminish the gravity of the situation. It is a serious thought that Lord Salisbury's self-congratulation at the Guild Hall at the correct attitude of the great Powers is beginning to be falsified."

Referring then to the "scurrilous attacks made by the German press," the *Daily Chronicle* concludes as follows: "Unless the authorities restrain the unlicensed abuse of England in the German press, we fail to see how this country can much longer ignore these accumulated insults."

The *Standard* and the *Daily Telegraph* are much less alarmist in tone, but they recognize that "such agitations, even when artificial, are not always harmless and it is a good thing that the relations between the two governments are so friendly, and that Queen Victoria's blood runs in the Kaiser's veins."

All the papers publish long specials from Berlin describing the public feeling, and agreeing that the article in the *North German Gazette* is a proof that the German Government is altogether powerless to stem the agitation, which is intended, if possible, to force Count von Bülow into some anti-British pronouncement.

The *Times*, defending Chamberlain against German attacks, says: "We must beg to remind the Germans that we claim an equal right to guard our own honor and to resent accusations founded upon the most hateful and poisonous calumnies disseminated with a deliberate persistence inexplicable in a friendly community. We hope the German people and Government will understand that the British nation will not acquiesce in any impeachment of the honour of our gallant soldiers, which is as dear to us as is that of the German army to the German nation."

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

Shanghai, Dec. 3.

A telegram of December 12th says that Senator Lodge, speaking in the Senate at Washington, declared that the result of the new Canal Treaty was that Great Britain transferred to America the entire management of the Canal, both in peace and in war, with the right of fortification.

KITCHENER TO TAKE THE FIELD.

A telegram from Pretoria says that as General Ian Hamilton has arrived, Kitchener will personally take the field and direct the movements of the troops.

MARQUIS ITO.

A telegram of the 13th says that Marquis Ito has dined with Count von Bülow.

SIGNS OF SURRENDER.

Meetings of the Boers in the field are frequent lately, and are significant of an increasing inclination on the part of individual Boers to surrender.

THE CASE OF DR. KRAUSSE.

London, December 13.

Doctor Krausse has been committed to take his trial at the January sessions on a charge of inciting to murder Mr. Forster, a barrister.

LOYAL CANADIANS.

ENTHUSIASTIC SCENES.

The Canadians are mobilizing at Halifax and will embark on the 10th of January for South Africa. The departure of the quotas from the different towns is marked by scenes of enthusiasm equalling the departure of the first contingents.

SOUTH AFRICA.

London, Dec. 14.

Botha's force has again split up. General Hamilton's columns which captured Bethel's commando, covered 51 miles in 24 hours, including seven miles of a dashing pursuit.

MINING RECOMMENCING.

Lord Kitchener has authorized the starting of 100 stamps on the Rand weekly. The stock exchange at Johannesburg reopens in a few days.

FURTHER CAPTURES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

London, Dec. 15.

General Bruce Hamilton reports from Ermelo that on the 13th he surprised Piet Viljoen's laager and killed 16 Boers, and captured 76 armed prisoners, besides many wounded. He also recaptured one of Colonel Benson's guns.

THE GERMAN TARIFF.

Great Britain has drawn Germany's attention to the grave apprehensions entertained in England with regard to the injury likely to be caused to the trade of both countries by the proposed new German tariff.

The Russian and Austrian press also continue to express apprehension with regard to the probable effect of the new German tariff.

MARQUIS ITO DECORATED BY THE KAISER.

Kaiser Wilhelm has conferred upon Marquis Ito the Grand Cross of the Red Eagle with brilliants.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Colenbrander and Dawkins have captured Commandant Badenhorst and fourteen others. The effect of this important capture is expected to be good. The blockhouse system has already resulted in securing a clear country for a hundred miles radius round Johannesburg.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

PENZANCE TO NEWFOUNDLAND.

London, Dec. 16.

Marconi is now at St. Johns, Newfoundland, and he declares that he there received, through wires raised 400 feet by means of kites, faint wireless signals from a powerfully equipped station at Penzance.

SOUTH AFRICA.

It is reported that Louis Botha has been severely shot below the left knee, and that he only escaped by crawling into the bush.

THE ISTHMIAN CANAL.

London, Dec. 17.

The U.S. Senate has ratified the Canal treaty.

THE QUESTION OF MANCHURIA.

Great Britain, the United States of North America, and Japan are energetically pressing China to procure the submission to them of any Manchurian agreement before signature.

Japan has notified China that she will require an equivalent for all advantages given to Russia in Manchuria.

LORD ROSEBERY ON THE WAR.

Shanghai, Dec. 18.

A telegram of Dec. 17th said Lord Rosebery, speaking at Chesterfield, declared that the honour of the British empire, as well as the future of South Africa, require that the war should be brought as vigorously and as successfully as possible, to the promptest and completest conclusion. The Liberal Party are now entirely free from an alliance with the Irish, who openly ranged themselves with their country's enemies. The independence of the Boers is out of the question, and the relentless prosecution of the war is necessary, but though it is impossible to negotiate with the Boer generals, overtures for peace from the exiled Boer Government should not be rejected. He advocated a liberal amnesty, and in conclusion placed his services at the

disposal of the country, with the watch-words "national efficiency."

KRITZINGER CAPTURED.

Later.
A telegram of Dec. 18th says that Kritzing was captured, having been severely wounded in attempting to cross near Block-house 9.

During the week 458 Boers were disposed of.

PROBABLE EARLY CLOSE OF THE WAR.

London, Dec. 18.
The *Daily News* correspondent at Heidelberg telegraphs that a feeling prevails that the war will be over in two months.

It is rumoured that Delarey wishes to surrender.

BOER PRISONERS FIX A DATE.

The Boer prisoners say that the war will cease on the 22nd December.

RUSSIAN GROWN TEA.

The British Consul at Batoum reports unfavourably upon the prospects of the tea cultivation in the Trans-Caucasus.

SOUTH AFRICA.

London, Dec. 19.
Kritzing and two adjutants and three others were also wounded (in the recent attempt to pass the block houses).

(RECEIVED AT THE LEGATION OF FRANCE.)

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

Saigon, Dec. 13.
The Chamber is discussing the religious budget which was suppressed by the Commission. M. Waldeck Rousseau demands its re-establishment.

SOUTH AMERICAN POLITICS.

Saigon, Dec. 15.
There is a grave situation between Chili and the Argentine Republic. The United States has tendered its good offices. The Argentine Republic has called out sixty thousand men of its reserves. Nevertheless it is not believed that war will break out.

FRANCE.

The French Minister of Public Instruction, speaking in the Chamber, severely censured the anti-military doctrines of a certain professor. The Chamber, by 412 to 69, voted for the *affichage* of the speech.

FRANCE AND ITALY.

Saigon, Dec. 16.
The Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, questioned in the Chamber with reference to the agitation in Tripoli, said that an exchange of views between France and Italy had demonstrated the perfect accord of their respective interests in the Mediterranean.

FRENCH NEWS.

Saigon, Dec. 19.
In the Chamber, M. Waldeck-Rousseau defended the Budget of Religions and insisted on the advantages of the Concordat. The Chamber by a vote of 390 to 187 decided to pass to the discussion of the articles of the Budget of Religions.

M. Caillaux has introduced a project of two provisional twelfths.

(RECEIVED IN TOKYO.)

THE CHINESE INDEMNITY.

Great Britain has named Mr. Hillier, Manager of the Peking branch of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, as commissioner for receiving the Indemnity.

THE CHINESE COURT.

Their Majesties the Emperor and the Em-

press Dowager left Kaifong on the 15th instant, and will reach Peking on the 7th January. They will stop one day each en route at Chang-teh and Shun-teh, and 4 days at Paoting.

CHINESE STUDENTS IN JAPAN.

Mr. Hsü, who was formerly inspector of Chinese students in Japan, was to leave Shanghai by the *Kobe Maru* on the 14th instant for Japan, with 10 new students from Hupeh. The same steamer was to carry Mr. Lo, who, with 5 students from Hupeh and two fellow-travellers, comes to Japan for the purpose of compiling text books for use in Chinese schools.

(FROM THE "N.-C. DAILY NEWS.")

NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

Peking, Dec. 7.
H.E. Viceroy Yuan Shih-kai has been in constant communication with the Foreign Ministers since his arrival in Peking.

It is stated that the views of the Yangtze Viceroy in regard to the Manchurian Convention, as conveyed by them in a dispatch to H.E. Yuan Shih-kai, are entirely in accord with those of Prince Ching.

FATAL FRACAS AMONG THE SOLDIERY AT TIENSIN.

Tientsin, Dec. 9.
A sepoj ran amok and shot two of his comrades. The Germans shot him and a free fight ensued, resulting in four Germans and three sepojs being killed and several wounded.

NEWS FROM PEKING.

Peking, Dec. 10.
H.E. Lu Chuan-lin, reactionary member of the Grand Council, conscious of his own unpopularity, is anxious to resign, and has recommended Lu Jen-hsiang and Yi Ko to Yung Lu's patronage. The Emperor is prepared to accept Lu Chuan-lin's resignation, but the Empress Dowager is hesitating.

H.E. Wang Wen-shao arrived at Peking on the night of the 8th and called on Prince Ching early yesterday morning to discuss the Manchurian Convention. He has stated that it is his intention to consult on all matters with Prince Ching, and he will not act on his own account as his predecessor Li Hung-chang did.

H.E. Yuan Shih-k'ai has been advising Prince Ching to reject the Manchurian Convention. H.E. Yuan is continually discussing with the Foreign Ministers the discontinuance of the Tientsin Provisional Government.

MARINE ACCIDENT AT SINGAPORE.

Singapore, Dec. 7.
The steamer *Arratoon Anear* collided early to-day with the Tanjong Pagar Wharf. She penetrated thirty feet into the wharf and wrecked a godown, while apparently receiving no injuries herself.

NEWS FROM PEKING.

Peking, Dec. 6.
Prince Ching, under advice of the British and U.S. Representatives, proposed the following four suggestions to the Throne:—

1. Disinherit the Heir-Apparent Pu Chün;
2. Keep the Grand Secretary Yung Lu away from Court;
3. The decapitation of Tung Fuhsiang, and
4. The abolition of the Empress Dowager's so-called Regency.

The Empress Dowager reluctantly consented to the 1st and 3rd suggestions, but absolutely rejected the 2nd and 4th. Viceroy Yuan Shih-k'ai has been instructed to learn the opinions of the Foreign Ministers on the above and report to the Throne.

Although the date for the departure of the Court of Peking has been fixed by Imperial decree for the 14th instant, whether there is to be any further change of date will depend on Viceroy Yuan's report on the above.

Prince Ching's first conclusion regarding the Manchurian Convention was that there were certain points in the late Viceroy Li's negotiations

which required slight changes, after which the Convention could be adopted at once; but the Foreign Ministers advised him not to do so; especially the U.S. Representative, who called on Prince Ching yesterday and proposed to intervene in the matter. Prince Ching has therefore changed his first intention and the Convention is likely to be set aside.

Peking, Dec. 11.

H.E. Yuan Shih-kai has been endeavouring to arrange for the discontinuance of the Provisional Government before dealing with the Manchurian question. He has met with strong opposition from the British and German Ministers, and has had to leave for Paotingfu without having succeeded in his object.

AUDIENCES.

Kaifeng, Dec. 9.

Their Majesties granted audience this morning to Heng Shou, Manchu Brigadier-General of the Liangchou Circuit, of Kansu province, and to the Manchu Colonel, Tu Erh-su.

Kaifeng, Dec. 10.

His Imperial Highness Prince Chun, and the First Secretary of the Special Mission to Germany, Chang Yen-mou (Chang Yi) Sub-Chancellor of the Grand Secretariat, were received in special audience this morning by their Majesties. Prince Chun was granted the privilege of lunching with their Majesties after the audience.

Kaifeng, Dec. 12.

Their Majesties granted audience this morning to Prince Chun, Sheng Yün, Governor of Shensi, Major-General Fang Yu-sheng, and the Chihli expectant prefect Wang Hsuan.

DEATH OF A NOTED STRAITS CHINESE.

Singapore, Dec. 13.
Chang Keng-kwe, Captain China, Perak, is dead. His property is valued at ten millions.

(FROM "DER OSTASIATISCHE LLOYD.")

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Berlin, Dec. 5.

The German Reichstag received to-day the Budget of Kiaochow for 1902-03. It shows expenses amounting to 12,528,000 marks, rendering necessary an allowance of 12,168,000 marks from the treasury of the German Empire, the revenue of the Colony itself being calculated only at 360,000 marks. During the present year the expenses were calculated at 11,050,000 marks, whereof 300,000 marks, was the income of the Colony and 10,750,000 the contribution of the Empire.

Among the extraordinary expenses are mentioned:—

	1902. Marks.	1901. Marks.	Increase. Marks.
The ordinary expenses reach the sums of against.			
Civil administration	799,547	723,062	76,485
Military administration	2,458,593	2,119,599	338,994
General expenses	1,688,040	1,403,615	284,425
	1092. Marks.	1901. Marks.	
Building of harbour	3,400,000	3,385,000	15,000
Construction of buildings	2,105,000	1,590,000	515,000
Floating dock ...	400,000	300,000	100,000
Electric plant ...	350,000		

The following addition to the military forces is required commencing from the first of October 1902: one chief of the Staff, one company of horse, and one detachment of Marine-Artillery, altogether one captain, three officers, and 165 men.

Berlin, Dec. 7.

The German Budget for 1902 provides for Consulates at Nanking, Ichang, and Chinanfu. Marquis Ito has made arrangements at St. Petersburg for the establishment of a steamer line between Tsuruga and Vladivostock.

It is reported that a treaty has been signed whereby the Danish Islands in the West Indies have been ceded to the United States of America. The German newspapers *Vorwärts*, *National*

Zeitung, and *Kölnische Zeitung* have been prohibited in South Africa.

NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

Peking, Dec. 7.

The German Minister Dr. von Mumm returned to-day from his visit to the treaty ports and Kiaochow. Immediately after his arrival the Acting Governor-General of Chihli, Yuan Shih-kai, paid a visit to the German Minister.

Peking, Dec. 9.

A man of the 4th Indian Punjab Regiment, who was supposed to have run amok, fired to-day in Tientsin at two men of his own regiment and killed them. Then he entered the store rooms of the German Brigade and fired more shots. He thereby fatally wounded Controller Ehlert, seriously two German soldiers, and slightly one, before the German sentinel could kill the Indian.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

Hongkong, Dec. 9.

The Hongkong Regiment arrived here this morning from North-China.

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line	Steamer	Date
Seattle, Wash.	N. Y. K.	Kinsaku Maru	F. Dec. 20
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Princess Irene	Sa. Dec. 21
America	O. & O.	Doric	Sa. Dec. 21
Hongkong	O. & O.	Gaelic	M. Dec. 23
Hongkong	M. M. Co.	Indus	W. Dec. 25
Tacoma, Wash.	N. P. Co.	Glenogle	Th. Dec. 26
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Fun of Japan	Th. Dec. 26
Hongkong	T. K. K.	Hongkong Maru	Su. Dec. 29
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Tacoma	Su. Dec. 29
America	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	Dec. 30
America	P. M. Co.	Peru	Tu. Jan. 7
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	China	Th. Jan. 9
India, B.C.	C. P. R. Co.	Fun of India	M. Jan. 13

- 1 Left Seattle, Wash. on the 3rd inst.
- 2 Left Kobe on the 19th inst.
- 3 Left San Francisco on the 3rd inst.
- 4 Left Shanghai on the 18th inst.
- 5 Left Hongkong on the 16th inst.
- 6 Left Tacoma, Wash. on the 9th inst.
- 7 Left San Francisco on the 10th inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

To	Line	Steamer	Date
Australia	N. Y. K.	Kinsaku Maru	Sa. Dec. 21
Hongkong	O. & O.	Doric	M. Dec. 23
America	O. & O.	Gaelic	Tu. Dec. 24
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Kobe Maru	Th. Dec. 26
Canada, B.C.	C. P. R. Co.	Fun of Japan	F. Dec. 27
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Glenogle	Su. Dec. 28
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Princess Irene	Sa. Dec. 28
Europe	N. Y. K.	Kinsaku Maru	Sa. Dec. 28
Tacoma, Wash.	N. P. Co.	Tacoma	M. Dec. 30
Hongkong	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	Tu. Dec. 31
Seattle, Wash.	N. Y. K.	Riojan Maru	Tu. Dec. 31
America	T. K. K.	Hongkong Maru	W. Jan. 1
Europe, via S'hai	M. M. Co.	Indus	Th. Jan. 1
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Peru	W. Jan. 1
America	P. M. Co.	China	F. Jan. 20
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Fun of India	M. Jan. 13

BANK OF JAPAN.

BANKING ACCOUNT.

On Saturday, Dec. 14th:—

Dr.

Yen.

Share capital fully paid up	30,000,000
Reserve fund and other liabilities to shareholders	18,216,522
Amount of convertible notes issued	183,652,019
Government deposits	22,055,493
General deposits	8,242,451
Exchange liability	64,679
Total	262,231,165

Cr.

Discount notes	19,993,380
Foreign discount notes	14,819,823
Treasury loan to Government	22,000,000
Temporary	30,500,000
General loans	37,934,350
Exchange liability	5,288,836
Government bonds	56,771,368
Property	2,437,775
Bullion and Specie	72,485,629
Total	262,231,165

ISSUE ACCOUNT.

Daily average during past week:—

Amount of convertible notes ... 181,578,563

Bullion and Specie:—

Gold	68,241,956
Silver	2,500,000

Total ... 70,741,957

Securities:—

Government bonds	24,893,734
Government certificates	1,000,000
Government bills	52,500,000
Security notes	3,285,531
Commercial notes	29,157,134

Total ... 110,836,399

These accounts, compared with those of the previous week, show:—

Specie Reserve:—

	Increase.	Decrease.
Gold	360,419	—
Silver	666,067	—
General loans	77,826	—
Government deposits	—	159,203
General deposits	—	3,233,920

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Tenshin Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,706, T. Tibballs, 13th Dec.—Kobe, 11th Dec., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
China, American steamer, 2,422, D. F. Friele, 13th Dec.—San Francisco via Honolulu, 23rd Nov., Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.
Athenian, British steamer, 2,428, Harry Mowatt, 13th Dec.—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 12th Dec., Mails and General.—C. P. R. & Co.
Saikio Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,652, C. Young, 13th Dec.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Omi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,533, K. Homma, 13th Dec.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Oyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,158, S. Kawano, 13th Dec.—Kobe, 11th Dec., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, Y. Oda, 15th Dec.—Yokkaichi, 14th Dec., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Kaga Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,906, J. W. Ekstrand, 15th Dec.—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 14th Dec., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Sado Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,856, W. Thompson, 16th Dec.—London via ports, and Kobe, 15th Dec., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 437, I. Shimidzu, 14th Dec.—Hankai, 15th Dec., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Kai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,917, K. Nobeta, 16th Dec.—Kobe, 15th Dec., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Asagao Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,526, F. E. Cope, 16th Dec.—Kobe, 14th Dec., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
City of Peking, American steamer, 3,128, J. T. Smith, 16th Dec.—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, Dec. 15th, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.
Empress of China, British steamer, 3,003, R. Archibald, 17th Dec.—Vancouver, B.C., 2nd Dec., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.
Thekla, German ship, 2,930, Alm, 17th Dec.—Port Tampa, 6th July, Phosphate Rock.—Otto Reimers & Co.
Wakanoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, K. Kato, 16th Dec.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Matsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,959, De La Lande, 17th Dec.—Uruga, 17th Dec., Ballast.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Yamashiro Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,568, I. Miyagi, 17th Dec.—Kobe, 16th Dec., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Strassburg, German steamer, 3,232, L. Madsen, 18th Dec.—Hamburg via ports, and Manila, 10th Dec., General.—C. Illies & Co.
Hilglen, British steamer, 2,501, S. Pulford, 18th Dec.—New York via Suez Canal and ports, and Shanghai, 13th Dec., General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
Vikang, British steamer, 886, W. McClure, 18th Dec.—Hongkong via Kobe, 7th Dec., General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Jinsen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,433, I. Higo, 18th Dec.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Otaru Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,551, S. Watanabe, 19th Dec.—Kobe, 17th Dec., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, Y. Oda, 19th Dec.—Yokkaichi, 18th Dec., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kokura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,591, K. Kawahara, 19th Dec.—Kobe, 19th Dec., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 437, I. Shimidzu, 13th Dec.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Fingsey, British steamer, 4,149, E. Warrall, 13th Dec.—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—W. M. Strachan & Co.
Woyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,158, S. Kawano, 14th Dec.—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Omi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,533, K. Homma, 14th Dec.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Wakasa Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,881, J. B. Mcmillan, 14th Dec.—London and Antwerp via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Athenian, British steamer, 2,428, Harry Mowatt, 14th Dec.—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Duke of Fife, British steamer, 2,416, J. S. Cox, 14th Dec.—Tacoma, Wash., and Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Calliope, British steamer, 2,498, James Smith, 14th Dec.—Hakodate, Kerosene Oil.—Standard Oil Co.

Teinkai, British steamer, 3,016, H. C. Harris, 14th Dec.—Liverpool via ports, General.—W. M. Strachan & Co.

China, American steamer, 2,422, D. F. Friele, 14th Dec.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Koenig Albert, German steamer, 6,590, C. Polack, 14th Dec.—Bremen and Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Tenshin Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,706, T. Tibballs, 15th Dec.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Nuernberg, German steamer, 2,663, Ammon, 16th Dec.—Havre, Hamburg and Bremen via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Aspern, Austrian Cruiser, 2,500, Capt. Carl Heinrich, 16th Dec.—Shanghai.

Reinbek, German ship, 2,768, C. Thiessen, 16th Dec.—Portland, Oregon, Ballast.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, Y. Oda, 16th Dec.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Argonaut (16), British cruiser, 11,000, Capt. H. Cherry, 17th Dec.—Wei-hai-wei via Nagasaki.

Empress of China, British steamer, 3,003, R. Archibald, 17th Dec.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

City of Peking, American steamer, 3,128, J. T. Smith, 17th Dec.—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Kaga Maru, Japanese steamer, J. W. Ekstrand, 17th Dec.—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Iku Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,917, K. Nobeta, 17th Dec.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 436, I. Shimidzu, 17th Dec.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Wakanoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, K. Kato, 17th Dec.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Asagao Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,526, F. E. Cope, 18th Dec.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yarra, French steamer, 2,084, Negre, 19th Dec.—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

Saikio Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,653, C. Young, 19th Dec.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Jinsen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,433, I. Higo, 19th Dec.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Matsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,959, De La Lande, 19th Dec.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per American steamer *China*, from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mrs. Th. de Bernigny and child, Capt. C. C. Todd, Mr. H. E. Barber, Mr. Leon de Hoya, Mr. G. M. Taggart, Mr. Louis Fischer, Mr. W. Perier, Mr. R. H. Wright, Mr. John W. Houston, Mr. L. Trouet, Rev. I. H. Correll, Rev. W. Court and wife, Mr. G. W. Hill and wife and children, Mrs. C. H. Blake, Mrs. C. H. Bartlett, Mrs. H. S. Mayers, Miss G. S. Wood, Miss A. L. Blake, Mr. H. Capel, Miss C. E. Richter, Mrs. O. V. Waixel, Mr. W. F. Beaman and wife and child, Miss E. P. Dale, Miss L. Relyea, Miss L. Minness, Rev. R. Wellwood and wife and 2 children.

Mrs. Theresa Adamson, and 5 children, Lieut. J. G. Doyle, Mr. W. E. Lowther, Mr. J. R. Saunders and wife, Mr. P. J. Bostwick, Rev. E. P. Dunlop and wife, Mr. P. J. Moore, Mr. J. T. Smith, Miss C. Bostwick, Mrs. C. C. Faxon, Mr. Alex. Muller, Rev. H. P. Williams and wife and child, Miss N. M. Cheney, Mrs. S. LaGrave and Mrs. I. Needham in cabin.

Per British steamer *Athenian*, from Hongkong via ports:—Lieut. Von Der Marvelz, Mr. and Mrs. Bottorff and child, Mr. D. G. McNaughton, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Snuggs and 3 children in cabin; 14 passengers in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Saikio Maru*, from Shanghai via ports:—Mrs. E. Morrison, Mr. E. L. Brandes and Mr. W. Walton in cabin; Mr. Shibata, Mr. Katano, Mr. Oshima, Mr. Takahashi, Mr. K. Oshima, Mrs. Tsutada, Mr. Hangen, Mr. Dettai and Mr. A. Daewood in second class; 44 passengers in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Kaga Maru*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. T. Hirai, Mr. N. Okumura, Mrs. W. Thompson, Miss L. Webb, and Mr. Komura's 3 children in cabin; Mr. H. Kanamori in second class; 13 passengers in steerage. For Seattle:—Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Hand and 2 children in cabin; 45 passengers in steerage.

Per American steamer *City of Peking*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. Geo. Eckley, Mr. J. Refeen, Mr. C. Person, Lieut. and Mrs. Feluchnin, Mr. H. E. Reynell, and Miss Partridge, in cabin. For San Francisco:—Mr. N. Johnson, Mr. N. Linberger, and Mr. W. M. Dempsey, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Empress of China*, from Vancouver, B.C.:—Miss I. Ayres-Reed, Mr. Stanley H. Dyer, Rev. H. Endicott, Mrs. Endicott, Mr. J. Goforth, Lieut. A. J. Gregory, Mr. M. D. Howell, Mr. A. Hancock, Mrs. Hancock, Miss Hancock, Mr. F. E. Hayhurst, Mr. Arthur T. Hall, Mr. E. A. Leather, Mrs. L. J. Lambert, Major G. H. Loch, Lt. A. V. Langton, Mr. E. T. Payne, Miss K. W. Runkell, Mrs. Stanhope, Mrs. Spence, Mr. Sugiyama, Mr. Sato, Mr. Walter A. Thacher, Miss E. M. Trent, Mr. R. Toovey, Mr. E. E. White, Major J. H. E. Wynne, Miss Wynne, Lieut. C. E. J. Wahl, and Mrs. J. H. Scrivener, in cabin; 29, in intermediate, 539, in steerage, and 110 troops.

DEPARTED.

Per German steamer *Koenig Albert*, for Europe via ports:—Mr. C. Nickel, Mr. S. E. Levy, Mr. F. Grosser, Mr. G. Heesch, Mrs. F. Kerby, Mr. F. R. Gaertner, Mr. V. Berger and son, Mr. E. R. Hardson, Mr. and Mrs. Donnerberg, child and servant, Mr. William Grier, Mr. L. Goetschel, Mr. A. P. Nobbs, Baron Poellnitz, Prince Ypsilanti, Baron d'Anehan and servant, Mr. Arthur Wilm, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. de Freitas, child and amah, Mr. and Mrs. William G. F. Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. Marceron, Mr. Georg Ertel, Mr. Leon Trunlt, Mr. Wm. H. Stone, Mrs. Cecil Edwards and maid, Capt. King, Mr. Georg, Yanny, Mr. N. Kirbuts, Mrs. Hoste, Miss Turner, Mr. M. Fleishfresser, Rev. and Mrs. J. Cassie Brand, Mrs. E. E. Smith, Mr. Franz Schutski, Mr. H. C. Jobsen, Mr. J. Campbell, Mr. Herbert Goldsmith, and Mr. Von New Hun, in cabin.

Per American steamer *China*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mrs. T. Adamson and 5 children, Mrs. F. Airley, Mrs. C. W. Bartlett, Mrs. C. H. Blake, Mrs. F. J. Bostwick, Miss C. Bostwick, Rev. W. F. Braman, Mrs. W. F. Braman and child, Mr. H. Capel, Rev. I. H. Correll, Miss W. M. Chaney, Rev. Wm. Court, Mrs. Wm. Court, Major C. J. Cram, U.S.A., Miss E. P. Dale, Rev. E. P. Dunlop, Mrs. E. P. Dunlop, Lt. J. G. Doyle, Mrs. C. C. Faxon, Mrs. S. LaGrave, Mr. F. J. Garder, Mr. C. W. Milles, Mrs. C. W. Milles and 3 children, Mr. W. E. Lowther, Mrs. W. S. Meyers, Mrs. C. S. Miller, Miss L. Minness, Mr. P. J. Moore, Mr. Alex. Mallen, Mrs. L. Needham, Miss S. Relyes, Miss C. E. Righter, Mr. J. R. Sanders, Mrs. J. R. Sanders, Mr. J. T. Smith, Mr. Joskus Tavis, Capt. C. C. Todd, Mrs. O. V. Waixal, Rev. E. Wallwood, Mrs. E. Wallwood and 2 children, Rev. P. H. Williams, Mrs. P. H. Williams and infant, and Miss S. G. Wood, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Athenian*, for Vancouver, B.C.:—Mr. Bottorff, Mrs. Bottorff and child, Mr. W. George, Mr. John Knight, Mr. D. G. McNaughton, Mr. E. T. Snuggs, and Mrs. Snuggs and 3 children, in cabin; 14 in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Wakasa Maru*, for London via ports:—Mr. F. Truscott, Mrs. Dawson, Mr. E. R. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. W. Y. Showler and children, Lieut. Y. Okayama, Paymaster Murota, Surg. M. Hiraro, and Misses Seymour, in cabin; Mr. K. Komiya, Mr. Rah Aki, Mr. K. Sekiguchi, Mr. M. Takana, Mr. L. W. Lewis, Mr. R. C. Lees, and Mr. T. J. B. Richards, in second class; 67, in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Kaga Maru*, for Seattle, Wash.:—Dr. N. L. Griffin, Mr. Sharpe, Mr. E. Piggins, Com. and Mrs. Tonami, Prof. S. Kimura, Consul and Mrs. Nose, Mr. S. Kusakabe, and Mrs. Kusakabe, in cabin; 17, in steerage.

Per British steamer *Empress of China*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mrs. Ben Wood, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Spofford, Mr. F. S. Whitman, Mrs. Whitman, Mr. W. B. Thom, Mr. and Mrs. Kempson, Rev. L. Kennedy, Mr. R. N. Wheatley, Mr. C. H. Morrison, Rev. and Mrs. Chalk, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Vogen, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Claypool, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Stimson, Mr. R. A. Lemcke, Mr. F. Henderson, Mr. F. Joseph, Capt. Mueller, Capt. Beyer, Mr. M. Stempel and servant, Mr. F. W. Gotch, Mr. R. Masujima, and Mr. E. W. Fraxar, in cabin; Miss T. Kondo in intermediate.

Per American steamer *City of Peking*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. W. M. Dempsey, Mr. I. Honbu, Mr. Johnson, Mr. N. Lineberger, Mr. A. R. Pattison, Mrs. A. R. Pattison, and Master R. E. Pattison, in cabin.

Per French steamer *Varra*, for Marseilles via ports:—Mr. Geo. Eckley, Mr. W. Pletcher, Mr. H. E. Reynell, Mr. M. Pages, Mr. Leguin, Mr. M. E. Bomgay, Mr. P. Gilbert, Consul de Pommayrae, Lt. Snares, Mr. Enseigne Cholet, Mr. M. Miyaoaka, Mr. D. Le Coze, and Mr. K. F. Crawford, in cabin.

CARGOES.

Per British steamer *Athenian*, for Vancouver, B.C.:—

From.	Canada & West.	TEA.	Chicago & New York.	Pacific Coast.	Other Cities.	Total.
Hongkong	395	—	—	174	—	569
Amoy	—	554	—	—	—	554
Shanghai	621	—	—	—	—	621
Yokohama	—	—	704	—	—	704
Total	1,016	554	704	174	—	2,448

From.	New York.	South.	Manchester.	Total.
Hongkong & Canton	105	—	—	105
Shanghai	291	—	—	291
Yokohama	698	—	—	698
Total	1,094	—	—	1,094

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

Manchester advices show an advance of a half-penny per pound for Yarns but dealers hold off expecting the rise to be purely temporary. There has been very little done in Shirtings, Fancy Cottons and Woollens.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	PER PIECE.
Grey Shirting—8½ lb, 38½ yds, 39 inches	2.85 to 3.50
Grey Shirting—9 lb, 31½ yds, 45 inches	2.80 to 3.80
Indigo Shirtings—24 yards, 14 inches	2.50 to 3.35
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches	3.00 to 5.00
Cotton—Italians and Satteens, Black, 32 inches	0.20 to 0.30

	PER YARD.
Flannels	Y. 0.35 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 32 inches	0.30 to 0.45

	PER YARD.
Mousseline de Laine—Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches	0.16 to 0.33

	PER YARD.
Cloths—Pilots, 54 @ 56 inches	0.50 to 0.95

	PER YARD.
Cloths—Presidents, 54 @ 65 inches	0.60 to 1.00

	PER YARD.
Cloths—Union, 54 @ 56 inches	0.60 to 1.00

	PER YARD.
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5 lb per lb	0.60 to 0.66

	PER PIECE.
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	9.50 to 12.80

	PER PIECE.
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches	0.90 to 1.80

	PER PIECE.
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0 lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches	1.90 to 2.25

	PER PIECE.
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5 lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches	2.50 to 3.50

	PER BALE.
Nos. 16/24, Singles	Y. 135.00 to 145.00

	PER BALE.
Nos. 28/32, Singles	155.00 to 165.00

	PER BALE.
Nos. 38/42, Singles	Nominal

	PER BALE.
Nos. 32, Doubles	Nominal

	PER BALE.
Nos. 42, Doubles	Nominal

	PER BALE.
Nos. 260, Plain	160.00 to 170.00

	PER BALE.
Nos. 280, Plain	Nominal

	PER BALE.
Nos. 2, 60, Gassed	240.00 to 260.00

	PER BALE.
Nos. 2, 80, Gassed	290.00 to 320.00

	PER BALE.
Nos. 2, 100, Gassed	410.00 to 430.00

	PER BALE.
RAW COTTONS.	

	PER BALE.
American Middling	27.50 to 28.00

	PER BALE.
Indian Broach	24.00 to 25.00

	PER BALE.
Chinese	24.50

	PER BALE.
METALS.	

	PER BALE.
The market has been moving a little in Bar Iron and in Galvanized Sheets.	

	PER BALE.
Round and square ½ inch and upward	Y. 4.30 to 4.60

	PER BALE.
Iron Plates, assorted	4.80 to 5.20

	PER BALE.
Sheet Iron	5.30 to 6.70

	PER BALE.
Galvanized Iron sheets	10.25 to 11.00

	PER BALE.
Wire Nails, assorted	6.70 to 7.00

	PER BALE.
Tin Plates, per box	7.80 to 8.30

	PER BALE.
Pig Iron, No. 3	2.80 to 2.15

	PER BALE.
Hoop Iron (¾ to 1½ inch)	5.50 to 6.00

KEROSENE.

A better feeling can be reported in this market.

American	2.66
Russian	2.40
Langkat	2.35

SUGAR.

There have been small deliveries of Refined, but prices are unchanged.

	PER PICUL.
Brown Takao	Y. 5.90 to 6.55
Brown Manila	6.35 to 7.30
Brown Daitong	5.80 to 6.00
Brown Canton	6.00 to 7.70
White Java and Penang	7.90 to 9.40
White Refined	9.95 to 11.70

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

The market has been quiet during the week and settlements have been small. Prices for crack chops are unaltered, while medium grades are lower in price and easy in tone. Taking it all round sellers are inclined to be current and we shall probably see lower prices before the close of the year.

QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra, Fine	Y. 940 to 950
Filatures—Extra, Coarse	940 to 950
Filatures—No. 1, Fine	920 to 930
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse	920 to 930
Filatures—No. 1½, Fine	890 to 900
Filatures—No. 1½, Coarse	880 to 890
Filatures—No. 2, Fine	870 to 880
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse	860 to 870
Common Coarse	—
Re-reels—Extra	930 to 940
Re-reels—No. 1	910 to 915
Re-reels—No. 1½	900 to 905
Re-reels—No. 2	870 to 880
Re-reels—No. 3	840 to 850
Kekedals—Extra	900 to 910
Kekedals—No. 1	870 to 875
Kekedals—No. 1½	835 to 840
Kekedals—No. 2	790 to 795
Kekedals—No. 2½	760 to 765

WASTE SILK.

Some few orders come to hand at or about the quotations given below and business although not general is fairly active for the time of year.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	160 to 165
Noshi—Filatures, Good	140 to 145
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	160 to 165
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	150 to 155
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	140 to 145
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best	100 to 105
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	90 to 95
Noshi—Bushiu, Best	150 to 155
Noshi—Bushiu, Good	160 to 165
Noshi—Bushiu, Medium	125 to 130
Noshi—Joshiu, Best	95 to 100
Noshi—Joshiu, Good	80 to 85
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	120 to 125
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	110 to 115
Kibiso—Joshiu, Good	45 to 50
Kibiso—Bushiu, Fair	35 to 40

TEA.

There is no change in the market and the season is practically closed.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	—
Choice	—
Finest	—
Fine	—
Good Medium	29 to 30
Medium	26 to 29
Good Common	24 to 26
Common	21 to 24

FISH OIL.

The market for Fish Oil is somewhat easier and small business has been done at reduced prices.

COPPER.

Copper prices are still going down and there is a general inclination to await further developments.

A. C. HUTTON POTTS.

LOCAL SHARE LIST.

Yokohama, December 19.
Kirin Breweries changed hands at yen 167.50.
Langfeldts, buyers at yen 75; sellers at yen 80.
Oriental Hotels, Kobe, buyers at yen 120.
Club Hotels, sellers at yen 70.
Grand Hotels, buyers at yen 235.
Engine and Iron Works, changed hands at yen 120.
Helms, buyers at yen 45.
Y. U. Club debentures, buyers at par.
Offers wanted for Oriental Hotel Founders.

	YEN.
Yokohama E. & I. Works	120 Sales
Grand Hotel	235 Buyers
Club Hotel	70 Sellers
Oriental Hotel	120 Buyers
Langfeldt & Co.	75 Buyers
Japan Brewery Co.	167½ Sales

Telephone No. 323.

TELEGRAPHIC QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong, December 17.

BANKS.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation \$620 Sellers.
National Bank of China, Limited 27 Sellers.

MARINE INSURANCES.

China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited 52 Sales.
Union Insurance Society of Canton Limited 330 Buyers.

SHIPPING.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Company, Limited 35½ Buyers.
Indo-China Steamship Company, Limited 146 Sellers.

MINING.

Punjom Mining Company, Limited 5 Sales.
Raub A'lian Gold Mining Company, Limited 11 Sellers.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.

Hongkong & Wharfe Dock Company, Limited 287 Buyers.
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd. 96 Sellers.

LANDS.

Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Company, Limited 195 Sellers.
Humphrey's Estate and Finance Company, Limited 13½ Buyers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

China Fire Insurance Company, Limited 86½ Buyers.
Green Island Cement Co., Limited 22 Sellers.

Shanghai, December 17.

Indo-China S. N. Company, Ltd. 106 Sellers.
S. C. Farham & Company, Ltd. 250 Buyers.
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company 305 Sellers.
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited 102 Sales.
Hall and Holtz Ltd. 37½ Sales.
The Astor House Hotel Company, Limited, Shanghai 285 Sales.

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, December 19.

Silver from London ¼ higher and China sterling quotations ¼ higher have caused further weakness in local rates on China.

London—Bank T.T. 2 0½
— Bills on demand 2 0½
— 4 months' sight 2 0½
— Private 4 months' sight 2 0½
— 6 months' sight 2 0½
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight 254½ @ 5
— Private 4 months' sight 260½ @ 1
— 6 months' sight 262½ @ 1
Hongkong—Bank sight 78½ dis.*
— Private 10 days' sight 78½ dis.*
Shanghai—Bank sight 78½ dis.*
— Private 10 days' sight 80½ dis.*
India—Bank sight 151
— Private 30 days' sight 155
America—Bank sight 49½
— Private 30 days' sight 50½
— Private 4 months' sight 51
Germany—Bank sight 206½
— Private 4 months' sight 212
Bar Silver (London) 25½
* Nominal.

TOKUMIVA.

SHARE AND STOCK BROKER: OFFICIAL CLOSING QUOTATIONS OF TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, December 19.

MORNING			AFTERNOON		
Dec	Jan	Feb.	Dec	Jan	Feb.
70.30	—	—	Nippon Railway	70.50	69.5
—	—	—	Nippon Rail., new	—	90.00
51.50	53.10	—	Kansai Railway	—	5.10
57.70	58.50	—	Kinshin Railway	57.70	58.50
51.00	53.70	—	Kinshin Rail., ext.	—	—
—	—	—	Kinshin Rail., ind.	—	—
77.65	76.35	—	Tokyo Railway	77.85	76.60
—	—	—	Tokai Railway	—	—
—	—	—	Sabu Railway	—	—
—	—	—	Kobe Railway	—	—
—	—	—	Boso Railway	—	—
—	—	—	Narita Railway	—	27.80
50.70	51.20	—	Kioto Railway	50.70	50.00
110.00	109.40	—	Hokuyetsu Rail.	110.00	109.60
112.80	—	—	Tokyo Electric R.	112.70	114.70
50.40	51.70	51.25	Tokyo El. R. new	49.95	51.25
77.85	77.60	74.40	Nippon Yusen	77.00	74.50
56.80	57.50	—	Toyo Kisen	56.80	57.15
30.70	—	—	Teikoku Shogi Bk.	—	—
38.40	—	37.60	Kanagafuchi Sp'g	38.00	37.00
—	—	—	Tokyo Rice Ex.	—	—
36.30	35.80	37.10	Tokyo Produce Ex.	36.70	35.05
141.0	141.10	141.70	Tokyo Stock Ex.	141.30	142.5
—	—	—	Tokio Gas Works	—	—

Consultation Bureau: Yokohama.

No. 87, Main Street. Telephone No. 888.

BISSET AND URE'S SHARE REPORT.

Yokohama, December 19.

Kirin Breweries are steady at yen 165. Grand Hotels, offers of shares are wanted. Club Hotels have sellers at yen 70. Helms can be had at yen 50. Offers for shares are wanted. Oriental Hotels can be placed at yen 120. Offers for founders' shares are wanted. Offers for Laundries are wanted. Offers of Langfeldts are wanted.

STOCK.	Number of Shares.	Paid Up	Divid- end.	At Working ac- count in last ac- counts issued.	For term ending.	Closing Quotation.
1. Y'hama E. & Iron Works, Ltd.	2,600	50	25%	Yen. 98,434.63	Year. 31.5.1901	118 Sa.
2. Japan Brewery Company, Ltd.	9,000	50	7.50	R'rve 50,000.00	½ 31.3.1901	165 Sa.
3. Grand Hotel, Limited	2,500	100	9	4,352.53	½ 30.6.1901	230 B.
4. Club Hotel, Limited	1,850	100	None	Dr. 372.27	½ 31.3.1900	70 S.
5. Oriental Hotel, Ltd.	740	100	12	R'rve ac. 15,184.78	½ 31.8.1901	130 Sa.
do do Founders...	80	12.50	37	...	½ 31.8.1900	475 N.
do do Preference	750	100	...	...	1st year	103 N.
6. Nagasaki Hotel, Limited	1,300	100	2½%	3,031.32	½ 30.6.1900	60 S.
7. North & Rae, Limited	250	100	20	...	y'r 31.12.1900	215 N.
8. Brett & Co., Limited	2,800	10	5%	629.13	y'r 30.6.1901	8.75 N.
9. Langfeldt & Co., Limited	1,500	100	...	5,479.55	½ 30.6.1901	60 B.
10. Y'hama Steam Laundry, Ltd.	700	50	...	Dr. 15,184.78	...	11 S.
11. Helm Bros., Limited	3,720	50	5%	3,291.12	½ 30.6.1901	50 S.

Debenture Loans.	Amount of Loan.	Face value of debentures.	Rate of Interest.	Interest Payable.	Closing Quotation.
Japan Brewery Co., Ltd.	200,000	100	7 per cent.	1 April and 1 Oct.	102 N.
Oriental Hotel, Ltd., First Issue	75,000	100	7 per cent.	1 Jan. and 1 July	100 N.
Oriental Hotel, Ltd., Second Issue	50,000	100	7 per cent.	ditto	Nominal
Brett & Co., Ltd.	11,500	100	7 per cent.	1 June and 1 Dec.	100 Sa.
Yokohama United Club	250,000	100	7 per cent.	30 June and 31 Dec.	100 Sa.
Nagasaki Hotel, Ltd.	17,000	100	7 per cent.	1 Jan. and 10 July	100 S.

BEAUTIFUL SKIN

Soft White Hands

Luxuriant Hair

Produced by

CUTICURA SOAP.

MILLIONS OF WOMEN USE CUTICURA SOAP exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients, and the most refreshing of flower odours. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines, in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap, the BEST toilet and BEST baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour.

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the severest humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," post free, of Aust. Depot, R. TOWNS & CO., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: LENNON LTD., Cape Town. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

Milkmaid Milkmaid Milkmaid



TRADE MARK.

BRAND
Milk

As a guarantee of
Quality, see the
MILKMAID
on every Tin.

**LARGEST SALE
in the
WORLD.**



TRADE MARK.

BRAND
Milk



TRADE MARK.

BRAND
Milk

As a guarantee of
Quality, see the
MILKMAID
on every Tin.

**LARGEST SALE
in the
WORLD.**

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

SIGNATURE IN
WHITE
ON
RED LABEL

**ORIGINAL
WORCESTERSHIRE.**

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

IS A HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY

It cures Rheumatism, Sciatica,
Stiff Joints,

Glandular Swellings,
Sore Throat, Quinsy, Mumps,
Burns, Piles, Fistulas, &c.

**AND EVERY
FORM OF SKIN DISEASE.**

Manufactured at 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

Yokohama Charity Organization.

CLOTHING for the Poor is constantly in demand, and may be sent to the Hon. Secretary, to whom also all APPLICATIONS FOR RELIEF should be referred. The names of New Subscribers will be at all times gladly received by Messrs. JAS. DODDS, J. C. HARTLAND, B. C. HOWARD, JAS. MARTIN, or W. F. MITCHELL.

LEASE FORMS.

POWER-OF-ATTORNEY FORMS.

FOR SALE at the Office of the
"JAPAN MAIL," No. 55, Main Street.

TELEPHONE No. 144

(毎土曜日一回發行)

編輯人 エフ・アイズワース

發行兼印刷人 エー・ビー・アッパ

發行所 横濱市 山下町五十五番
ロイヤル・ビル・第一階

UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

MELLIN'S FOOD

For INFANTS and INVALIDS.

When prepared is similar to Breast Milk.

MELLIN'S FOOD WORKS, PECKHAM, LONDON, ENGLAND.

DINNEFORD'S

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatism, Gout and Gravel; the safest and most gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.



MAGNESIA

Sold Throughout the World.
N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

The Japan Weekly Mail.

毎土曜日 A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART. 一回發行

No. 26.]

REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O.
AS A NEWSPAPER.

YOKOHAMA, DEC. 28TH, 1901.

明治廿五年三月廿日
第三種郵便物認可

[Vol. XXXVI.]

CONTENTS.

Summary of News	677
The Political Situation	678
Chinese Affairs	681
The Question of the Railways	681
Again the Old Question	681
Foreign Trade	681
Early Decay of the Japanese	683
"A White Australia"	683
Korean Nickels	683
Freedom of Speech	683
Ball at the Russian Legation	683
The War and Naval Departments	683
Funeral of Mr. E. H. House	684
Notes	684
Notes on Current Events	685
"Hirelings"	685
Matches	685
The Bookshelf	685
Diplomatic	685
The Koke Water Works Affair	686
Formosa	686
"The Decadence of England"	686
Football	686
Monthly Summary of Japanese Current Literature	687
"The Balloon"	687
American Topics	689
Fires	690
The Asiatic Society of Japan	691
Funeral of Mr. Rice	691
The Diet	691
The Goutenba Hospital	691
The Dawn of Love	692
Chinese News	692
Christmas	693
Foreign Missions in the Twentieth Century	695
Correspondence:—	
The House Tax Again	698
The Meguro Leper Hospital	698
The Scandal Incident	698
Mormonism.—A Reply	698
Law Cases	699
News of the Week	700
Telegrams	700
Latest Shipping	701
Latest Commercial	702

"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28TH, 1901.

BIRTH.

At Yokohama, on the 21st December, 1901, the wife of MARTIN SCHEILLENBERG, of a Son.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THE Crown Prince has made a donation of yen 500 to the Railway Bureau.

DR. AND MRS. HATUYAMA are expected to arrive at Nagasaki about the 7th of next month.

THERE was a heavy snow-fall at Takata on the 23rd. The drifts were over two feet deep.

A BRANCH of the Russo-Chinese Bank will, it is reported, be opened at Nagasaki some time next year.

THE steamer *Sutherland*, which went ashore in a gale on the Tapatau Rock at Kiaochow, is expected to become a total wreck.

A COLLISION occurred between a passenger and some goods cars on the Sanyo Railway at Nishinomiya on the evening of the 22nd inst. One man was killed.

A TELEGRAM published in Osaka dated London,

Dec. 21st, says:—The American cruiser *Philadelphia*, now in San Francisco, proceeds to Panama under urgent orders.

THE materials for a fine floating dock, ordered from Europe for the Sasebo Admiralty, will arrive at Nagasaki by a Nippon Yusen Kaisha's steamer about the 7th of January next.

PROF. JOHN H. WIGMORE, formerly an instructor in the Keiogijiku, Tokyo, has been promoted to the position of Dean of the Northwestern University Law School, Chicago.

ON the night of Dec. 18th, the residence of Mr. Sufu, Governor of Kanagawa Prefecture, was broken into by a burglar who carried off some valuable articles. The thief is still at large.

A PRIVATE telegram received in Shanghai on Dec. 19th, said that the *Peiho* was being closed by ice, and the steamers were leaving Taku, many of them with their inward cargoes undischarged.

THE Hongkong Police Force will be represented at the coronation ceremonies next summer by sixteen of its European members, who are all going home on leave in the spring of the coming year.

ON Saturday afternoon, a series of entertainments was given at the Noge reservoir to commissioners, officials and workmen who took charge of the extension of the Yokohama Water Works.

AN 11-knot steamer of 900 tons gross, the *Hingchai*, built at Kwong Tuck Cheong's ship-building yard for the Wayun Steamship Co., Ltd., and engined by the Tin Hing Co., was launched at Hongkong on the 12th.

IT was reported in Shanghai on Dec. 15th that the spinning mill which formed part of the property formerly owned by the Yah Loong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd., had been sold to Japanese purchasers for the sum of Tls. 75,000.

A SOUL telegram dated Dec. 21st says that Mr. Hayashi, Japanese Minister to Korea, had farewell audience with the Korean Emperor on that day, and that the Minister will leave Chemulpo on Dec. 25th by the Japanese war-ship *Saiyen* for home.

MR. K. ISHIKAWA, Principal of the Tokyo School for Dumb and Blind, was decorated by the Emperor on Dec. 21st with the Sixth Class Order of Merit in recognition of valuable services rendered by him to the institution, over which he still presides.

WE are asked by Mrs. Van Petten to state that the bazaar held on the 13th and 14th in aid of the Charity Hospital at Negishi, netted 212 yen profits. The ladies in charge desire to express their sincere thanks to all who contributed to its success.

THE British steamer *Yiksang*, which arrived at Yokohama on Dec. 18th from Hongkong, and for which Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co. are the agents, has been purchased by the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha. The vessel has a tonnage of 1,317 tons.

A FEW days ago, says a native paper, the Yokohama branch of the Standard Oil Company lowered quotations for their oil by six sen per case. This step is attributed to the importation of Russian petroleum in large quantities and to the appearance of the new "International" brand on the market.

THE Military Engineering school had some successful balloon experiments at Wakamiya-cho Ushigome, Tokyo, on the morning of the 23rd

inst. Mr. Wada, of the Meteorological Observatory, went up in the car and when the balloons had reached 150 metres, released two pigeons and at 300 metres other three, all of which reached a military office. Prince Fushimi, General Nozu, and other officers were present.

ON the evening of Dec. 18th, a Japanese woman named Fujiki Osa, aged 32 years, living at No. 1,119, Negishi, Yokohama, attempted to set fire to an adjoining house but was prevented by some neighbours who took her to the Bluff Police Station. Upon examination, she was found to be in a state closely bordering on insanity and consequently the police had to deliver her to her sister living in the neighbourhood.

IT is reported from Nagano under date of Dec. 19th that under the auspices of Viscount Honda and other leading inhabitants of that place a line to be called the Hochu Electric Railway has been organized and that the work of construction is expected to commence at an early date, sanction having already been obtained. The new railway runs from Toyono station on the Shin-yetsu railway to various hot springs at Shibu, Yasuhiro, Tanana, etc. in that district.

ON Monday afternoon Baron Sannomiya, Chief of the Board of Ceremonies, while proceeding in his carriage from the Household Department, met with a nasty accident at Miyakezaka, Haya-busacho. The horse shied at a telegraph pole, and striking it, broke the glass of the window. Baron Sannomiya was slightly injured on the face by a piece of the broken glass. The *betto* was severely injured. Viscount Katsura happened to be passing at the time and he conveyed the Baron to his residence at Takanawa.

THE foot race from Mita, Tokyo, to Hakone a distance of 22 *ri*, by the students of the Keio-gijiku came off successfully last Saturday, the 21st. Mr. Kobayashi Hoji, 20 years old, was the winner and received the gold medal presented by the *Jiji Shimpo*. The second man was Mr. Morimoto Risaburo, 18 years old, who obtained the silver medal offered by the same journal. There were 15 competitors in the race. Starting from Mita at 3.30 a.m. the successful runner arrived at his destination at 3.57 p.m. and the second man at 4 p.m. via Kanagawa, Totsuka and Oiso.

VISCOUNT WATANABE, former Minister of Finance, writing from Vienna under date of Nov. 3rd, said that since his arrival at the Austrian capital on Oct. 26th, from Rome, nearly every day had been passed busily and pleasantly in either accepting or giving entertainments. After describing an interview he had with the Austrian Minister of Finance, the distinguished tourist remarked that he will shortly set out on a tour of inspection in Turkey and Greece, *via* Servia, Roumania, and the Balkan peninsula, and thence proceed to Odessa, whence he will visit St. Petersburg. The Birthday of the Japanese Emperor was celebrated at the Japanese Legation in Vienna with due respect.

A COLLISION took place in the Inland Sea on the evening of Dec. 16th between the German steamer *Serbia* and a Japanese fishing boat, with the result that the latter was sunk. There were two fishermen in the boat, and one of them was rescued, but the other is missing. The collision was due to the fact that there was no light in the fishing-boat at the time. Though the Japanese boat was blameworthy in this case the Captain of the steamer is reported to have given, out of sympathy, to the rescued fisherman and the family of the other man a sum of yen 135, which was collected from among passengers and crew of his ship. The German steamer was on her way from Kobe to Hongkong when the accident occurred.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

Saturday, Dec. 21.

The Minister President of State has taken the exceptional step of inviting the *Seiyun-kai* leaders, Messrs Ozaki Yukio and Masuda Masahisa, to meet representatives of the Cabinet in conference so as to find an exit from the present dilemma, and the *Seiyun-kai* leaders have readily assented. The initiative came from Viscount Katsura, who has thus shown wise statesmanship, for the question at issue is merely one of form, and it would be at once unsightly and injurious to the nation's reputation that a crisis should be precipitated about such a question. Viscount Katsura originally proposed that the Cabinet should be represented by Admiral Yamamoto and Mr. Sone, but the reply of the *Seiyun-kai* leaders was that they earnestly desired the presence of the Minister President himself, in view of the importance of the occasion, and that while regarding Admiral Yamamoto as eminently suitable, they neither approved nor condemned the project of appointing Mr. Sone. This last hint seems to have been taken, for the members of the Cabinet who ultimately attended the conference were the Premier himself and Admiral Yamamoto. The first meeting took place on the 18th instant and the second on the 19th. No definite decision is understood to have been reached, but there is a general feeling that a healthier atmosphere has been created. No one attempts to say definitely what concessions the Government is prepared to make, and, indeed, it is easy to appreciate the difficulty of making a forecast, for everything turns upon one point—shall the Chinese Indemnity be drafted into the general budget or shall it be placed in a separate account. Judging from the tone taken by the Minister of State for Finance in the Lower House on the 19th instant, the Cabinet is quite determined not to change its attitude in the matter. On the other hand, the leaders of the *Seiyun-kai* are not in a position to challenge a conclusive trial of strength. They are without their head—whose astuteness in being absent from the scene must now be recognised—and if they defy the Cabinet to the extent of having the duties of administration placed upon their own shoulders, they certainly could not discharge those duties in the face of a hostile House of Peers. If indeed the embarrassment be purely an affair of sentiment, then a common basis of agreement may be very difficult to find. But there are many men of sound sense and business instincts working behind the scenes, under the guidance of Count Inouye, and it is not unreasonable to hope that their united efforts will discover an exit satisfactory to both sides. Marquis Ito is reported to have telegraphed that as certain foreign States have already taken the step of drafting their share of the Chinese Indemnity into their budgets, there can be no valid objection to Japan's doing the same.

For our own part, we are disposed to regard the issue with confidence. It is certain that the Prime Minister would never have taken the course of inviting the *Seiyun-kai* leaders to a conference had he not previously been assured of their readiness to accept the invitation. Further, when a meeting of the *Seiyun-kai* parliamentary members has been called for the purpose of consulting them about the new development, they unanimously agreed to leave the matter in the hands of Messrs. Ozaki and Masuda, and to appoint a small committee through whom information as to the course of the conference could be conveyed from time to time. It may be described as an almost uniform experience

in Japan that conferences of this kind, where both parties approach each other in a conciliatory spirit, end in an understanding, and that is the result we venture to predict in the present case, though we do not offer any confident analysis of the bases of settlement. The probability is that the Cabinet will give way as to the drafting of the Indemnity into the general budget and will agree that the Naval Capital Fund should be restored out of the surplus revenue of the next two years, while the *Seiyun-kai*'s concessions will be in the matter of railways and with regard to the method of redeeming the national loan bonds.

Monday, Dec. 23.

A meeting of the representatives of the Cabinet and of the *Seiyun-kai* was to have taken place in the Imperial Hotel on the 20th instant, but it was postponed by desire of the Ministry. In political circles it does not seem to be inferred that any hitch has taken place, but only that the Cabinet finds it necessary not to enter the conference without a distinct determination as to what portions of its financial programme it is prepared to abandon and what portions it considers essential. Those points are said to have been already fixed by the *Seiyun-kai* on their side, but an agreement on the part of the Cabinet Ministers is not so easy. There is a "strong party" among the Ministers, and the majority of the Peers also advocate a policy of non-concession. It is to be observed that the Minister of State for Finance declared emphatically in the Diet last Thursday that the Government was determined not to agree to place the Chinese Indemnity in a special account, and inasmuch as that question is the cardinal demand of the *Seiyun-kai*, a situation appears to have been created involving either the failure of the conference or the Cabinet's repudiation of Mr. Sone's affirmation. There is an idea that the Ministry's back has been strengthened by an alleged telegram from Marquis Ito to the *Seiyun-kai* leaders, explaining that since other countries are treating the Indemnity as the Cabinet proposes to treat it, there can be no valid objection to the latter's project. At all events Saturday saw the capital in a state of bewilderment as to the issue of the complication. The newspapers found scarcely anything else to talk about.

As the situation takes more definite shape it becomes easy to foresee that should the *Seiyun-kai* force the complication to a rupture with the Cabinet, the latter will find itself in a camp with the Progressists and the House of Peers for allies. The Progressists have shown their usual astuteness in this instance. They have deliberately brought their programme into explicit agreement with that of the Ministry, although the process has involved some rather marked departures from previous assertions, and has exposed them to caustic criticism at the hands of their enemies. The occasion seems to constitute an opportunity for the Progressists to attract to their ranks some of the older statesmen, as the *Seiyun-kai* have already done, and such a chance is not to be neglected by a wise political party. It need scarcely be said that this pause in the negotiations has opened the mouths of the critics in whose eyes nothing can ever be right; the men who denounce with equal vehemence the things done and the things left undone. There is no interest in following the outcry of such persons, but we may note that all seem agreed in condemning Mr. Sone, the Minister of Finance. Mr. Sone appears to labour under the disadvantage of

having the courage of his opinions and of attaching little importance to the obstacles confronting him.

Up to the moment of going to press we have no information of a definite adjustment of the difficulty having been effected. A second meeting of representatives of the Cabinet and of the *Seiyun-kai* was to have been held on Saturday, but it did not take place, the Government not being yet prepared to formulate its concessions. The parliamentary members of the *Seiyun-kai* are certainly not united in their views, a small but influential minority being resolutely opposed to an uncompromising policy. In the Ministerial camp also there are two sections. Meanwhile the eyes of all are fixed upon Count Inouye who is endeavouring to effect a compromise. An informal meeting of the members of the conference was to have taken place at the Count's residence on Sunday, but in political circles there does not appear to be any confident hope of a settlement. It is easy to appreciate the Government's dilemma. If it goes too far in conciliating the *Seiyun-kai*, it will alienate the goodwill of the Peers. To many onlookers it seems as though the Cabinet's wisest course would be to let the machinery of the Diet work without interference until a veritable deadlock is reached. In whatever manner the Lower House alters the Budget, there is almost a certainty that the Peers will restore it to its original form, and the conference ensuing in the ordinary course of parliamentary procedure would appear to be the most suitable place for mutual concessions. Against that course, however, there is one strong objection, namely, that it would imperil the existence of the Budget altogether. Did the conference of the Houses fail to reach an understanding, that would be an end of everything. Doubtless what the Cabinet is bound to consider *in primis* is the passing of the Budget, and to achieve that object an understanding with the *Seiyun-kai* is the best course.

The *fitsugyo-ka* (business men) are also seeking to bring about a composition of difficulties. Baron Shibusawa, Mr. Okura and Mr. Shoda are said to be exerting all their influence.

Tuesday, Dec. 24.

Monday morning found things still uncertain. A large part of Sunday was devoted to discussions in Count Inouye's residence, but though they were continued up to a late hour at night, no definite decision was reached. The crucial points are the Chinese Indemnity and the repeal of the law authorizing the Treasury to effect the payment of the national debt by purchasing bonds in the open market instead of by periodical drawings of lots. The Cabinet seems resolved to oppose the latter change of system, though its pertinacity of determination is not easy to comprehend; while as to the Chinese Indemnity it is not unwilling to sell the bonds to the Deposit Bureau at a lower rate than 80, but it declines to abandon the transaction altogether as the *Seiyun-kai* leaders demand. Count Inouye is understood to be siding with the moderate view. He is too astute not to see plainly that several inconvenient consequences would result from forcing matters to a final rupture. In the first place, the Progressists would be the only gainers, since they would find themselves practically allied with the present Ministry. In the second place, there would probably be a split in the ranks of the *Seiyun-kai*, since a section of the latter is strongly opposed to

uncompromising opposition. In the third place, the *Seiyun-kai* would alienate the House of Peers and throw the latter into the arms of the Progressists. And in the fourth place the Party would be acting contrary to the wishes of its leader, who is understood to have telegraphed more than once deprecating a collision with the Cabinet. Count Inouye consequently urges concessions mainly on the side of the *Seiyun-kai*. Doubtless the Prime Minister also clearly sees the value of the cards he holds, and is resolved not to make any retreat that involves an abandonment of important conditions. But of course the *Seiyun-kai's* face must be saved as well as the Cabinet's, and it is the difficulty of accomplishing the dual operation that involves delay, and causes many people to declare that the situation is hopeless. That pessimistic view, however, is hard to accept. It is hard to imagine that the Ministry and the *Seiyun-kai*, especially when assisted by a statesman so fertile in expedients as Count Inouye, should be unable to discover a basis of agreement, when both sides are anxious to agree. Meanwhile, the date for the presentation of the Budget Committee's report, namely, the 26th instant, is rapidly approaching. Little time remains for discussion. Of course the Government can solve that difficulty by suspending the Diet for a few days; but suspension would probably be resented by many members, and would at all events add a disquieting element to the situation. It is not unlikely that before going to press there will be a possibility of making some definite statement.

Count Okuma is represented as laughing at a difficulty which he declares to be merely a question of accounts, and which he compares to a dispute between two bank clerks as to how they shall write up a ledger. Far more important in his eyes is the fact that the Cabinet should condescend to hold conferences with political parties in the rooms of a hotel—the upper storey of an inn, as Count Okuma puts it. He finds that very humiliating, and is curious to know what may next be expected.

Just as we go to press news reaches us to the effect that the conferences between the Cabinet and the *Seiyun-kai* have failed. At first it seemed that a settlement had been reached. The Government, on its side, consented to modify the matter of the Chinese Indemnity by selling the bonds to the Deposit Bureau at 70 instead of 80, and promised to appoint a special committee for the purpose of drafting a programme of financial and administrative reforms; upon which terms the *Seiyun-kai* representatives agreed to withdraw their opposition. The complication appeared then to be solved, when an unexpected difficulty arose. The *Seiyun-kai* representatives asked the Cabinet to pledge itself to accept the Budget as amended by the Party, but the Cabinet naturally declined to make any engagement without seeing the amendments. Thereupon the Committee of the *Seiyun-kai* hastily called a meeting of the parliamentary members of the Party, when after an animated discussion, it was resolved by a narrow majority of 3 votes that the Cabinet's proposals must be rejected. The haste shown in summoning this meeting is said to have been due to the fact that every day's delay was found to add to the numbers of the moderates in the *Seiyun-kai's* ranks.

Meanwhile, the Saturday Club of the Upper House held a meeting and passed a resolution to the effect that the Ministerial Budget, being better than that of the *Seiyun-kai*, must be supported. Steps were taken to communicate with the other six sections

of the House, and all of them endorsed the resolution. Thus the whole of the House of Peers stand solid for the Cabinet, and have declared that if the latter surrenders to the *Seiyun-kai*, the Upper Chamber will oppose both the Cabinet and the Party.

A strange situation is thus created. It is now by no means improbable that if the Cabinet's Budget were brought before the Lower House, the Ministry would find a majority in their favour, since the Progressists, the Imperialists and nearly a moiety of the *Seiyun-kai* would vote for them. On the other hand, if any further concessions be made to the *Seiyun-kai*, the Budget will not pass the Peers. Practically the Cabinet's situation is good.

The National Unionists held a largely attended meeting on Sunday, the 22nd inst. and passed a long resolution with regard to Russia's occupation of Manchuria. The resolution sets out by declaring that Russia's occupation of Manchuria is opposed to the preservation of China's integrity and to the security of Korea, and must also prove a source of lasting trouble in Eastern Asia. So long as this question remains unsettled, the restoration of peaceful relations between China and other Powers carries no assurance of permanent tranquillity. On the occasion of the withdrawal of the proposed Manchurian agreement, the National Union—we still quote the resolution—expressed satisfaction that the Japanese Government had brought about that result, but urged that the responsibility devolved upon the Ministry to cause the actual occupation of Manchuria by Russia to terminate. Since then several months have passed. Russia has continued to pursue a course plainly calculated to achieve her own ends at China's expense, and on the other hand the Japanese Government has rightly maintained its attitude of firm opposition to such a result. But the true solution of this problem is to be found in the actual withdrawal of Russia's forces and in her final abandonment of the designs she entertains. To urge upon China the necessity of reflection and upon Russia the desirability of self-restraint can not prove more than a temporary expedient. Doubtless the Japanese Government followed that course, first, in deference to Russia's assurances that she would give up Manchuria as soon as the Court returned to Peking, and secondly because the conduct of the peace negotiations engrossed attention. The National Unionists, on their side, desiring to strengthen the hands of their statesmen, refrained from any expression of opinion and awaited the coming of the proper moment. That moment has now come. The return of the Court to Peking is the signal. The peace negotiations have been concluded; in a few weeks the Central Government will be re-established in Peking; public opinion in China has been roused to the necessity of preserving a region that is the cradle of the dynasty, and the Powers are agreed, on the whole that the restoration of Manchuria must be effected. Japanese statesmen must not lose this opportunity. They must consider the interests of a friendly neighbour, and must establish a basis of lasting tranquillity in the Orient by bringing about Russia's evacuation of Manchuria. If they proceed boldly and resolutely, the people of this country will support them. They must not destroy all that has been hitherto accomplished by failing to put the last touch to the work.

The above manifesto was adopted by acclaim, and the assembly subsequently partook of a banquet at which several speeches were delivered.

Wednesday, Dec. 25.

Yesterday's Tokyo journals contain particulars of the result described briefly in these columns on the 23rd instant. It appears that the *Seiyun-kai* representatives made three sets of proposals, none of which could be accepted by the Cabinet, but that finally an agreement was almost reached on the basis that the Chinese Indemnity Bonds should be transferred to the Deposits Bureau at 70 instead of 80, that the Government would verbally guarantee their trustworthiness as securities, and that measures should be taken with regard to administrative and financial reform, the *Seiyun-kai* on their side promising to withdraw their bills which provide for the treatment of the Indemnity in a special account and for a change in the present system of redeeming public bonds, and engaging to support the Cabinet's railway proposals. But now when a settlement seemed certain, an unexpected difficulty arose. The *Seiyun-kai* representatives had asked in one of their tentative proposals that the Cabinet should promise to accept the Party's amendments of the Budget provided that any point difficult of endorsement should be made the subject of consultation. At the last moment, however, the *Seiyun-kai* seem to have withdrawn the saving clause from this condition, and to have demanded that the Cabinet should pledge itself absolutely to accept the Party's amendments to the Budget. In short, the *Seiyun-kai* required that in consideration of their having yielded with regard to the main issues, the Cabinet should yield unreservedly with regard to minor alterations. The Cabinet refused to give any unconditional pledge of the kind, and thereupon the conference broke up. Subsequently a general meeting of the parliamentary members of the *Seiyun-kai* was summoned. It was attended by 131 members. The General Committee presented a report of the negotiations, and suggested that further *pour-parlers* would be quite futile. Mr. Tada Sakubei then proposed that as the course of the negotiations had shown virtual agreement between the Cabinet and the Party, it would be advisable that each section should appoint two representatives to form a new committee for the purpose of consulting with the Government. This proposal was opposed by Mr. Sameshima, who declared that the views of the Party being now clearly proclaimed, no further discussion of them was necessary. A closed ballot was taken, when 64 voted for Mr. Tada Sakubei's proposal and 67 against it, the moderates being thus defeated by 3 voices. How much significance attaches to this split in the ranks of the *Seiyun-kai* no one can venture to assert at present, but the fact has to be noted that at a friendly *réunion* of the Party held on the evening of the same day in the Maple Club, 58 members of the moderate section were conspicuous by their absence, being in fact engaged holding a *réunion* elsewhere on their own account.

The leader of the "strong-policy" section in the *Seiyun-kai* is said to be Mr. Ozaki Yukio, and the leader of the moderates is Baron Suyematsu, with whom are Mr. Inouye Kakugoro, Mr. Ooka Ikuzo, Baron Kaneko and other influential men. But this analysis is open to doubt.

Mr. Ozaki Yukio has never been an advocate of compromise. His fighting powers as well as his remarkable abilities are fully appreciated. But his present situation is not secure against damaging criticism. Reason is outraged when a Ministry is asked to pledge itself blindly to accept whatever changes a political party may make in the Budget. The changes may be of a minor character,

but if so, that is an argument in favour of not exacting any unconditional promise with regard to them. Briefly speaking, it comes to this, that if the budgetary alterations which the *Seiyun-kai* representatives have in view are insignificant, then to insist upon the Ministry's pledging itself beforehand to accept them, is frivolous and vexatious. If, on the contrary, the contemplated alterations are radical, then the Ministry should be given an opportunity of considering them. It can not be supposed that the voice of the nation will be raised in support of such procedure as that attributed by the press to the extremists among the *Seiyun-kai*. That is the more regrettable inasmuch as the concessions made by the *Seiyun-kai* in other directions indicate an unequivocal desire to avoid a disastrous collision. Of course, to those reading between the lines, it is obvious that the main budgetary amendment contemplated by the extremists was the excision of all appropriations for increasing the emoluments of junior officials, the *Seiyun-kai's* contention being that such increases must be postponed until financial and administrative reforms have been effected. But the nation is convinced that these increases are inevitable, and, further, if the extremists had such a purpose in view, they should have formulated it distinctly, instead of seeking to pledge the Cabinet to blind agreement. Their position is decidedly unfortunate.

With regard to the Cabinet itself, the general opinion seems to be that whereas the Premier and Admiral Yamamoto are in favour of conciliatory measures and of compromise, the Minister of State for Finance and the Minister of State for Justice are showing an implacable mood. There can be no doubt that the difficulty of an agreement was greatly accentuated by the emphatic declaration which the former statesman made to the Lower House on the very eve of the conferences, namely, that under no circumstances could the Government agree to treat the Chinese Indemnity in a special account. Very likely that was the Government's resolve. Indeed, subsequent events go to show that it was. But it could not conduce to the success of an amicable negotiation that one of the negotiating parties should publish an ultimatum when the negotiation was just about to commence.

Wednesday, Dec. 25.

The leaders of the *Seiyun-kai* have apparently recognised the very equivocal character of the situation in which they placed themselves in the sequel of the recent negotiations. At a meeting held on the 24th instant, they adopted several important resolutions, namely; (1) That the appropriation for building barracks in Formosa should be passed. At first it was proposed to eliminate this, as had been done last session, but on the motion of Mr. Tada Sakubei the meeting agreed to approve the appropriation. (2) That the appropriation for the Kure Steel Works should be sanctioned. (3) That the salaries of *hannin* officials of the Central Government should be increased by 10 per cent, making the average 36 *yen* monthly; that the salaries of *hannin* officials of the local governments should be augmented as proposed by the Government, and that the salaries of judicial officials should be increased by whatever amount could be obtained from reductions of the *personnel*, but that no special allowance should be provided for the purpose. They decided, on the other hand, that the Chinese Indemnity must be placed in a special account. This last point, however, is probably a mere matter of form, for the Party's leaders

have already shown in their conferences with the Government that their objection to drafting the Indemnity into the general revenue is based solely on its apparent insecurity, and that if the bonds were assessed at 70 instead of 80, there would be no difficulty.

The result of all this is that agreement between the Cabinet and the *Seiyun-kai* should now be easy. The Party's leaders have seen that to persist in their attitude of opposition would have caused a serious split in their own ranks. The only obstacle to a settlement at the close of the recent conference was that the *Seiyun-kai's* representatives insisted on the Government's pledging itself to accept the Party's amendments of the Budget while those amendments were still in the lap of the future. No inference could be drawn from such a demand except that the Party intended to make drastic amendments which could not possibly obtain the Ministry's consent on their own merits. But at the meeting on the 24th all the important demands of the Government were accepted by the Party, with slight modifications, so that there can no longer be any apprehension as to the nature of the projected amendments. But it remains to be seen whether the solidarity of the *Seiyun-kai* will fully survive the shock of this curious collision. We may add here that the Independent members of the Lower House, numbering some 18 or 19 and including Mr. Shimada Saburo, Mr. Taguchi Ukichi and other important politicians, held a meeting at the *Seiyoken* in Tsukiji on the 24th instant and decided to support the Government's Budget.

Marquis Ito's telegrams to Count Inouye have been disclosed by Mr. Hara Kei in order to prevent misapprehensions. The first was as follows:—

St. Petersburg 29th Nov.—Your telegram about the *Seiyun-kai* has been received. The state of international relations renders it imperative that the country should have a strong and lasting Ministry. With the exception, therefore, of some question vitally affecting the national interests, I can not endorse any collision with the cabinet at this stage. You are at liberty to communicate this to the members of the *Seiyun-kai*.

This telegram was shown to Mr. Hara Kei by Count Inouye, and Mr. Hara communicated its contents to Mr. Masuda and Baron Suyematsu, but it was not made known to any others of the *Seiyun-kai's* committee.

Then on the 16th instant, after the Party's financial policy had been decided at a meeting of parliamentary members, Mr. Masuda sent the following telegram to Marquis Ito:—

The Government proposes to draft the Chinese Indemnity into the general revenue and to make this the basis of the Budget. Our Party unanimously decided to-day that the Indemnity must be placed in a separate account inasmuch as it is an uncertain asset and further there is a better programme of finance than the Government's. Our procedure is framed in accordance with good intentions, as directed by your Excellency, and is not prompted by any desire to oppose the Cabinet. If the latter makes some slight amendments in the Budget there should be no difficulty.

On the 18th instant, Marquis Ito made the following reply by wire, addressing it to Count Inouye:—

The French Government has obtained the consent of the Chambers to raise a loan of 265 million francs on the security of the Chinese Indemnity. Germany has included the amount of the Indemnity in her next year's Budget. It is therefore a mistake to regard this asset as uncertain. It is well suited for restoring the Capital Funds.

At the same time Marquis Ito telegraphed to Mr. Masuda desiring him to ask to be shown the above message. It may be explained here that Marquis Ito's reference to Germany did not carry much weight inasmuch as the portion of the Indemnity included by the

latter Power in her Budget is only the installment to be received next year. No other telegram has been received from Marquis Ito on this subject.

The special committee of the Lower House, which was entrusted the duty of examining and reporting upon the private Bill—i.e. a *Seiyun-kai* Bill—for placing the Chinese Indemnity in a special account, held a final meeting on the 24th instant, and decided to recommend the approval of the Bill, 10 voting for it and 7 against it. The minority will of course present their report also, in the usual order of things.

The Moderates of the *Seiyun-kai* are now said to number 71. They held a meeting at the Hamano-ya on the 24th instant. Ultimately by the intervention of Messrs. Masuda and Ozaki, who came to the restaurant for the purpose of restoring peace, it was agreed that all differences shall be forgotten and that the Party should march in line once more. That means, we take it, that an agreement with the Government is certain.

Thursday, Dec. 26.

The Budget Committee having, in its session on the 24th instant, carried its examination and deliberation to such a point that the general result could be foreseen with sufficient clearness, the Cabinet invited the *Seiyun-kai* to hold another conference. It will be remembered that the last conference failed at the eleventh hour owing to the *Seiyun-kai's* representatives demanding that the Cabinet without seeing the amendments contemplated by the Budget Committee, should nevertheless pledge itself to endorse them. The Cabinet naturally refused, and there the matter ended for the moment. But it had become plain in the course of these negotiations that the moderates held a very strong position in the *Seiyun-kai* and that to persist in a policy of opposition to the Cabinet would be to alienate them altogether. Accordingly, when the Budget Committee met on Saturday, its decisions were guided by a desire to conciliate the moderates, and there resulted a situation which practically removed the Cabinet's difficulty in endorsing the Committee's amendments. Under these circumstances Viscount Katsura invited the representatives of the Party to re-open the negotiation, and after due deliberation the General Committee of the Party decided to accept the invitation. Accordingly, at 4 p.m. on the 25th instant, Messrs. Ozaki and Masuda proceeded to the official residence of the Premier. Viscount Katsura being confined to bed with a cold was obliged to receive the visitors in his sleeping chamber. He was assisted by Admiral Yamamoto, and after a conference lasting for four hours, the following agreement was arrived at, its basis being the third of the series of propositions originally put forward by the *Seiyun-kai*:—

- 1.—That the Cabinet should withdraw the Budget and that the *Seiyun-kai* should simultaneously withdraw the Bill for treating the Chinese Indemnity in a separate account.
- 2.—That the Cabinet should declare the Chinese Indemnity to be a secure item of State revenue.
- 3.—That in the new Budget to be submitted to the Cabinet the Chinese Indemnity Bonds should be valued 70 *yen* instead of 80.
- 4.—That the Government should give its assent to the general scheme of the Budget Committee's amendments; provided that items still undecided by the Committee, especially those connected with the Fixed Expenditures, should be open to consideration according to the result of the Committee's deliberations.
- 5.—That the Government should take practical steps with regard to the questions of administrative and financial reform.

Carrying this compact, Messrs. Ozaki and

Masuda returned to the residence of Marquis Ito, where the members of the General Committee awaited them, and their action having been approved by the committee, the latter repaired, at half-past nine p.m., to the office of the Party, and submitted the result to the members there assembled. A vehement discussion ensued. It appeared that the extremists were by no means pleased to find themselves on the eve of a placable denouement. They insisted that the Party would lose face altogether if it struck its colours in such a manner, and that it should insist at all events on the placing of the Chinese Indemnity in a separate account. The fact is that the *Seiyun-kai*, weakened by the divisions in their own ranks, have been gradually drifting, partly under a desire to obey their President by avoiding a final collision with the Cabinet, and partly in consequence of seeking to prevent a secession of the moderate members, until they finally discover themselves in a position of practical agreement with the Ministry. It would obviously be an act of purely vexatious antagonism did they now insist upon a point which they previously conceded, namely, the exclusion of the Chinese Indemnity from the general revenue. Yet no alternative remains except to desist from further opposition. They were unable to choose between the two courses on the night of the 25th, though they continued the discussion until 12 o'clock, and a general meeting was held at 9 a.m. on the 26th to consider the question. Its result will be known before we go to press. But there is no difficulty in predicting that unless the parliamentary members of the Party endorse the action of its representatives, a serious split in its ranks must ensue.

Thursday, (evening), Dec. 26.

It will be seen from our report of yesterday's proceedings in the House of Representatives that the moderates have carried the day, and that an *entente* between the Cabinet and the *Seiyun-kai* has been established. The necessary changes have been made by the Government in the Budget, and the Party's Bill for placing the Indemnity in a special account has been withdrawn. Farther, the House has decided to pass the Budget before rising for the New Year's recess.

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

Monday, Dec. 23.

It is stated that the first of the resumed conferences with regard to the Manchurian agreement was to take place at the Russian Legation in Peking on the 20th instant, China being represented by Prince Ching and Wang Wen-shao.

Later news gives what is alleged to have occurred at this first conference. Prince Ching is reported to have carried on the whole negotiation, Wang Wen-shao remaining silent throughout. The Prince represented that as a secret agreement already existed between Russia and China with regard to Manchuria, China's chief point now was that nothing should be done to impair her sovereignty in that region. Consequently, she could not agree to the conditions providing for the posting of Russian troops in the district and limiting the number of Chinese troops stationed there. There were other conditions, also, demanding modification, but these were the most important. M. Lessar is reported to have replied that the discussion of details might be deferred to another meeting. How much reliance may be placed on this news we can not tell.

It comes from the *Jiji Shimpō's* correspondent. The allusion to a secret agreement sounds apocryphal.

Although the Chinese Court is now actually *en route* from Kai-fong to Peking, a rumour—published by the *Asahi Shimbun*—declares that Viceroy Yuan has advised their Majesties not to enter the capital until the Manchurian question and the problem of the Tientsin civil government are settled. It is difficult to believe that had Viceroy Yuan deemed delay necessary for these reasons, he would have postponed his recommendation to such a late hour. On the other hand, the advice attributed to him is natural and by no means wanting in astuteness.

It is stated that the Emperor will enter Peking on the 7th January and the Empress Dowager on the 8th.

The problem of restoring the civil government of Tientsin to China seems to be causing some discussion. A conference of the Foreign Representatives is said to have been held for the purpose of considering the matter, when five States—England, Germany, Holland, Italy and Austria—were found to be in favour of retaining the government in foreign hands, whereas five others—Japan, France, Russia, America and Belgium—were in favour of surrendering it. Spain stood neutral. This is a matter of some importance, for Viceroy Yuan is understood to have declared his resolve not to enter his *Yamen* in Tientsin until the civil government of the place is in the hands of China. If the news of this division of opinion be correct, it would appear that the concord of the Powers is not standing the test of practice.

Tuesday, Dec. 24.

The *Tokyo Asahi* publishes a telegram which undertakes to give an almost verbatim report of the conference between the Russian Minister, on one side, and Prince Ching and Wang Wen-shao on the other. It is scarcely possible to place implicit reliance on the report, but its gist may be re-produced. M. Lessar sought to obtain the Plenipotentiaries' consent to the agreement of four articles which had already been accepted by the late Viceroy Li, but Prince Ching and Wang Wen-shao maintained that what Li might have agreed to was one thing and what they were prepared to agree to was another. Asked the views of the Emperor and the Empress Dowager, they replied that Their Majesties would never sanction an agreement which was not calculated to secure the approval of the other Powers. M. Lessar objected that the other Powers were not concerned in a question between Russia and China with regard to Manchuria, but the Plenipotentiaries held firmly to the contention that whatever compact was made must be of a nature to secure the endorsement of Great Britain, the United States and Japan. This conference took place on the 20th instant. The *Asahi's* account will be seen to differ in one respect from that previously published by the *Jiji Shimpō*; for whereas the latter represented Prince Ching as having carried on the whole negotiation on China's side, and Wang Wen-shao as having preserved silence, the *Asahi* makes out that Wang did most of the talking.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* publishes a later telegram from Peking to the effect that on the 22nd instant M. Lessar conveyed to the Chinese plenipotentiaries an intimation that no change could be made in the terms of the Agreement as previously formulated.

It is alleged that what China proposes as the basis of a Manchurian Agreement is the withdrawal of the Russian forces within a twelvemonth; the restoration of the Newchwang-Shanhaikwan Railway on payment of compensation amounting to 700,000 taels, and various other provisions regarding the military situation. These details are published by the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.

Friday, Dec. 27.

The *Asahi Shimbun* published on the evening of the 26th instant an extra containing a telegram from Peking to the effect that the Chinese Plenipotentiaries have presented an official document to the Russian Minister taking exception to the following four points in the proposed draft of the Manchurian agreement:—(1) That the Chinese troops in Manchuria shall be trained by French military experts, no other Power being allowed to take part, and that the number and positions of the Chinese forces in Manchuria shall be determined after consultation with Russia. (2) That the Russian forces shall be withdrawn within 3 years, which seems to China too long a time. (3) That the Manchurian mines shall be worked in combination with Russian subjects, no subjects or citizens of any other State being allowed to participate, and that the opening of mines shall be preceded by consultation with Russia. (4) That without Russia's permission no extension of existing lines or construction of new ones shall take place in South Manchuria.

The Chinese Plenipotentiaries are said to have added that the above are the clauses to which principal objection is taken but that other minor details will also require consideration. They ask, however, for Russia's answer with regard to the foregoing, and they declare that they have the instructions of the Throne to conduct the negotiations in a spirit of the fullest amity and with due regard to the rights of other States.

The Chinese Court was to arrive at Ching-ting on the 20th instant. Ching-ting is the next town to Pao-ting. Rumour now insists that Their Majesties will remain in Pao-ting until the Manchurian question is settled.

There is a report that General Tung Fuh-shang is dead.

A body of troops, said to be twenty thousand strong, from Viceroy Yuan's army has reached Pao-ting.

The *Jiji Shimpō* publishes a London telegram to the effect that the Chinese Government has satisfied England's scruples with regard to the Manchurian question. Exactly what that means it is difficult to conjecture. England has asked for nothing except that any arrangement made by China shall conserve the treaty rights of Great Britain.

The Chinese Representative in Sōul has asked the Korean Government to give to Chinese subjects the same fishing privileges on the coasts of the peninsula as those enjoyed by Japanese.

THE QUESTION OF THE RAILWAYS.

The question of the State purchase of private railways and their hypothecation as security for a foreign loan is again beginning to occupy a prominent place in public attention. It receives the support of many leading men of business, notably Baron Shibusawa and the members of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, as well as the great majority of the members of other Chambers

of Commerce throughout the country. The element of a foreign loan does not figure conspicuously in the project as now again brought forward in a memorial addressed by Baron Shibusawa to the Government, but there can be no doubt that the measure is generally regarded as a means of obtaining the much-needed supply of floating capital. Briefly speaking, the plan is that the Treasury should purchase the private railways at a price calculated by taking their average net earnings for the past three years, multiplying the total by 25 and issuing four-per-cent. bonds for the resulting figure. These bonds would remain for three years unredeemed, and would thenceforth be redeemed in 25 years at the rate of twelve millions annually. The aggregate net earnings of the nine principal private lines at present are 12,271,713 *yen*, and the earnings of the State lines are 8,819,277 *yen*, the total of the two being 21,090,990 *yen*. It is calculated that, at the conclusion of three years, this total will be augmented by 5,061,837 *yen*, in consequence of extensions of the lines as now planned and of developments of traffic. Hence the funds flowing into the Treasury from the railways at the end of three years would aggregate 26,152,827 *yen*, and this also would be an increasing quantity. Now the purchase prices of the nine principal private roads, assessed on the above basis of profits, would be as follows:—

	Yen.
Nippon Railway	121,575,840
Sanyo Railway	43,623,269
Kobe Railway	8,321,844
Kiushu Railway	59,164,785
Kwansei Railway	24,282,398
Tanko Railway	24,884,622
Kyoto Railway	2,453,692
Hokuyetsu Railway	6,558,250
Nishinari Railway	544,500

Total..... 291,409,200

The interest payable upon this amount would be 11,656,368 *yen*, and the sinking fund being 12,000,000 *yen*, a total of 23,656,368 *yen*, the sum remaining would be 2,496,459 *yen*, which, together with the gradual increment of earnings, should be applied to improvement and extension. Moreover, during the first three years the Government would receive the total earnings of the lines, and would have to pay out only the interest, namely, 11,656,368 *yen*, as against profits of at least 12,271,713 *yen*, while at the end of 28 years the State would find itself in possession of a very large and unencumbered source of yearly revenue.

Such is the plan mapped out in Baron Shibusawa's memorial. He makes no direct allusion to a foreign loan, but he suggests that the bonds should carry their sterling equivalent on their face, and should be payable in sterling to all foreign holders. Apparently they would be issued at par, but whether the shareholders would consent to receive at par bonds which would not fetch more than 80 in the open market, the memorial does not say. It may be assumed, however, that Baron Shibusawa is not without exact information as to the attitude the various companies would assume towards his scheme. Of course, so far as the State is concerned, the sacrifice demanded of it is that it should surrender its present railway receipts—some nine million *yen*—for the sake of carrying out the purchase programme. It would ultimately be found to have devoted 167½ millions, approximately, to the acquisition of property producing about 15 or 16 million *yen* annually. That would be a fine transaction. But the main consideration is that the nation has fixed the greater portion of its floating capital in

railways and other enterprises, and that much inconvenience is now felt in consequence. A state of affairs exists which plainly impedes the development of the country's resources, and if those best qualified to judge—as merchants and manufacturers certainly are—believe that relief might be furnished by the scheme indicated in Baron Shibusawa's memorial, it is the Treasury's duty to give full consideration to the matter.

AGAIN THE OLD QUESTION.

It is our desire to consider fully and fairly every argument advanced in good faith with regard to the house tax, and we therefore devote a few lines to the position taken by Mr. Snodgrass in a letter published in our correspondence columns.

The inference which Mr. Snodgrass deprecates as likely to be drawn from our previous remarks is precisely the inference we intended to suggest. It is our contention that no foreigner settling in Japan has any right to expect that land will be available for his occupation on terms cheaper than those obtainable by a Japanese subject. Mr. Snodgrass has frequently made a comparison between the land rent paid by foreign land-holders and the land tax and land rate levied from Japanese subjects, and for the purposes of his comparison he has always placed on one side of the account the whole of the foreign payment, as though it were entirely a tax. We reply that it is not a tax alone or even chiefly, but is first, a rent for the privilege of occupying the land, and secondly a tax upon the land. We further say that if a Japanese subject desired to obtain the use of land in Tsukiji or its neighbourhood for building purposes or for any purpose whatsoever, he would have to pay a rent several times larger than that paid by the foreign lessees. Mr. Snodgrass admits the fact, but seeks to make the point that whereas the Japanese subject would pay rent to the owner of the land, the foreigner pays it to the Government. Precisely. But it happens that the Government is the owner of the lands leased to foreigners. If those lands became vacant now, the Government would not think of letting them to its own subjects at a rent even approximately as low as that paid by the foreign holders. The trouble with Mr. Snodgrass is that he can not persuade himself to regard the 28 *sen* per *tsubo* paid by foreigners as anything but a tax. Yet that payment has invariably been regarded as rent, and the holders of the lots used to be uniformly called "land-renters." If Mr. Snodgrass can show by any valid line of reasoning, that foreign settlers were entitled to receive rent-free land from the Japanese Government when the settlements were first assigned, and if, further, he can demonstrate either by documentary evidence or by proof of practice that they actually did receive rent-free land, then we shall agree with him in regarding the whole of their present payment as a tax. But so long as any validity attaches to the principle, elsewhere universally applicable, that unless the ownership of land be acquired, rent must be paid to the owner for the use of the land, just as long must we contend that the foreign lessee, not being an owner, pays rent to the owner. In the latter part of his letter Mr. Snodgrass advances the plea, in one breath, that many Japanese subjects pay taxes only on the lands held by them, and makes the admission, in the next, that to give the land to foreigners rent-free would not have been just and was not to have been expected. We

fail to detect the relevance of the former contention in the face of the latter admission, but the point is worth further reference since Mr. Snodgrass appears to labour under the impression of a former correspondent that the initial payment made by foreigners differentiates them from mere renters. But that payment was never intended to represent the value of the land. Its declared purpose was to recoup the Government for expenses incurred in levelling and preparing the settlements. Figures will perhaps convey a clearer idea than words as to this subject. The area of the land hitherto assigned by the Government to foreigners in the Tsukiji Settlement is 25,641 *tsubo*, and the total initial price paid by its holders is 43,148 *yen*, or 1.68 *sen* per *tsubo*. Is it conceivable that the latter figure recouped the Authorities for the sums expended in building the sea-wall, making roads and otherwise preparing the settlement? We have no record of the monies laid out by the Government on the various Settlements—Tokyo, Yokohama, Hakodate, Kobe, Osaka and Nagasaki—; but this we do know, namely, that the sums obtained for the lands in all these places aggregated 409,000 *yen*, whereas in Nagasaki alone five hundred thousand *yen* were expended in compensating Japanese citizens whose lands had to be taken for forming one half of the settlement area. So far from receiving the equivalent of the value of the lands, the Treasury unquestionably expended a very large amount in preparing them, and has never been even partially recouped. The drainage system in Yokohama alone must have cost hundreds of thousands of dollars. The situation then is that the foreign lessees are occupying lands on which Japan has spent large unrecovered sums, and that, further, the Treasury had to pay out annually for municipal purposes in the Settlements more than a hundred thousand *yen* over and above the total receipts from land rents and other local taxes. That can scarcely be called a just situation.

FOREIGN TRADE.

During the middle period of this month—10th to 20th instant—the exports from Japan totalled 8½ million *yen* and the imports 5½ millions, so that there was a balance of 3 millions on the side of the former.

The details will be gathered from the following table:—

	Ten days. Yen.	From January. Yen.
Exports.....	8,552,627	243,988,884
Imports.....	5,506,902	251,187,646
Balance.....	3,045,725	7,193,762
Gold exported.....	110,000	11,477,852
Gold imported.....	281,196	10,553,287
Balance.....	171,196	924,565
Silver exported.....	61,589	2,539,638
Silver imported.....	32,420	307,810
Balance.....	29,169	2,231,828

Classified according to each port the following figures show the business done from December 10th to December 20th:—

	Exports. Yen.	Imports. Yen.
Yokohama	4,626,633	1,667,015
Kobe	2,595,214	3,346,624
Osaka	477,326	148,977
Nagasaki.....	182,552	171,516
Hakodate.....	102,844	44,902
Niigata	—	4,549
Moji	436,559	40,237
Shimonoseki	19,431	82,889
Kuchinotsu	112,668	173
Total.....	8,552,627	5,506,902

EARLY DECAY OF THE JAPANESE.

The old question of early maturity and early decay among the Japanese has been raised again by the *Nippon* and opinions are invited on the subject, which, as will have been seen from the last "Monthly Summary of Current Literature" published in these columns, it does not consider by any means settled. Is there not a tolerably conclusive answer within the field of every-day vision, so far as concerns the question of early decay, at any rate? Do we not see many comparatively old men in the enjoyment of thorough vigour, both physical and mental; vigour such as would be a subject of comment even in the Occident? The names of Count Inouye, Marquis Ito, Baron Shibusawa and Mr. Okura Kihachiro need alone be mentioned. Here are four prominent men all well on in the sixties; all as energetic and competent to discharge business as they were twenty years ago, and all astonishingly juvenile in appearance. They seem to offer strong evidence that the theory of early decay has at least numerous exceptions. It would not be unreasonable, perhaps, to expect that in a subtropical climate rapid growth and possibly rapid decay ought to be the general rule. But, speaking from our own observation, we should be disposed to say that hale and energetic old age is as common here as it is anywhere else. Doubtless some responsibility rests on the old-time custom which directed that a man should step aside at the age of 50, or at latest 60, in order to make room for his juniors. An idea has thus been educated that after 50 or 60 decay of moral and physical powers becomes so pronounced as to dictate the expediency of the *inkyo* habit. But history shows that the custom of segregating oneself from the world of affairs on the threshold of old age had its origin in the religious pessimism of Fujiwara days, and was quite unconnected with physical or mental decay.

"A WHITE AUSTRALIA."

The Hon. Sir Horace Tozer, writing in the *Empire Review* about the question of a white Australia, says:—

Japan can hardly complain of Australia's desire to manage her own affairs as to her own people seems best. Japanese legislation is not over liberal to Australians, and in their military schools the Japanese make no secret of their ultimate aims to acquire territory in Australia.

Sir Horace Tozer must have been greatly misled, or else he is one of those not uncommon writers that speak without serious thought. His statement that "Japanese legislation is not over-liberal to Australians" has no foundation whatever. Japanese legislation does not discriminate in the smallest degree against Australians. Her treaties are absolutely impartial in that matter, and if Sir Horace Tozer were required to give any practical illustration of his assertion, he would be much embarrassed. As for his second allegation that "in their military schools the Japanese make no secret of their ultimate aims to acquire territory in Australia," the only term applicable to it is "pure silliness." No such doctrine has ever been propounded in Japanese military schools within the knowledge of those best qualified to speak. If Australia's anti-Japanese legislation rests on any chimerica of the kind—which we do not believe—she is battling with phantoms.

KOREAN NICKELS.

The problem of the coinage of nickel pieces in Korea seems to be more complicated than might be imagined at first sight. French citizens, American citizens, and Japanese subjects are all said to be engaged in the lucrative operation, and the possibility of restraining the last-named is said to be dubious, whatever may be the case with regard to the two first. The treaty between Japan and Korea provides that "in case any subject of either of the two countries counterfeits the coin of either of them, he shall be punished according to the laws of his own country." But the laws of Japan do not provide for the case of a Japanese subject counterfeiting the coin of a foreign country within the borders of that country. The Criminal Code enacts merely that if a Japanese subject counterfeits the coin of a foreign country within the borders of that country, he shall be liable to imprisonment. There is no provision that covers the case of a Japanese subject counterfeiting foreign coin in a foreign country. Evidently no such provision would be inserted under ordinary circumstances, for the duty of restraining offenders of that nature devolves upon the country where the offence is committed, and Korea's incompetence to discharge the duty is due solely to the fact that her judicial autonomy is limited by the treaties. Japan, of course, is bound to enact the necessary legislation without a moment's delay. It was constantly and justly contended in her behalf during the days of Consular Jurisdiction that the Powers exercising judicial functions within her realm were under the strongest moral obligation to provide that their assumption of such functions did not interfere with the preservation of law and order. She has now to apply the fable to herself in Korea. We do not know how it is with regard to the laws of America and France, but there can be no doubt as to how it ought to be.

FREEDOM OF SPEECH.

The incalculable injury inflicted upon international relations by the writings of some newspapers is now pretty generally recognised. A case in point is the German press. Judged by the articles and paragraphs persistently published in Germany during the past two years, England and everything English are cordially hated by the German nation; so cordially that whatever forbearance or magnanimity England may show, she must reckon Germany among her declared foes. On the other hand, Germans who have no connexion with journalism deny emphatically that the temper of their nation can be inferred from the writings of its press; insist that Englishmen must not attach the same importance to German journalistic utterances as they attach to the utterance of their own newspapers, and allege that despite this unceasing vehemence of attack, Germany is at heart friendly to England. It may be so, and we trust that it is. But if it be so, what shall be said of German journals? Can they be regarded either as exponents of domestic public opinion or as contributors to the general good of mankind? On the other hand, German editors may with perfect justice retort that English newspapers, which are admittedly representatives of English opinion, showed a spirit of marked unfriendliness in criticising Germany's conduct during the war of 1871, and that what is happening now is merely repayment of that old debt with compound interest accumulated during thirty years. There is no adequate answer to such

a retort, though we may be disposed to plead that the rate of interest is very high. The accusation is thus brought round, to British newspapers, and again the fact emerges that the press is, in some respects, a factor of mischief. What is the reason? Probably it is to be found in the impersonality of the newspaper; in the editorial "we," which while imparting a fictitious plurality, and therefore weight to the utterances of some self-sufficient scribbler equipped with no qualifications but assurance and glibness, enables him at the same time to shirk the consequences of identification. Signed articles would surely serve in some degree to check scurrility and slander. A man writing over his own name would hesitate to say things which he dared not utter in society. But will the practice of signing articles come into general vogue? Not for many a year, according to present appearances. The "we" is too convenient a weapon from the editorial point of view, and besides it really seems as though the public liked to be addressed in that sovereign form of speech; liked to have opinions suggested with a semblance of strong authority. Mr. C. S. Grinnell, writing in the *Atlantic Monthly*, says that "the newspapers, with all their faults, are among the most constant aids to the vigilance which is the price of the liberty that is protected by the courts." "With all their faults"—that is the point. How many newspapers could be fairly classed as honest guardians of public morality compared with the number that would have to be classed as simply vendors of slander?

BALL AT THE RUSSIAN LEGATION.

A brilliant ball was given by His Excellency the Russian Minister and Madame Iswolsky at the Russian Legation in Tokyo on the 19th instant. The guests were very numerous, including all the Ministers of State and members of the Corps Diplomatique, several of the most prominent statesmen out of office, and the principal officers of the Army and Navy stationed in Tokyo. At about ten o'clock His Imperial Highness Prince Fushimi arrived, and after a short interval for conversation, supper was served, dancing being deferred to a later period. This departure from the usual routine proved very convenient, for it enabled the Prince and such of the guests as felt no interest in the dancing to take their leave immediately after supper, without their departure causing any break in the continuity of the party. Thereafter dancing was kept up with great spirit until a late hour, the ball proving in every respect a marked success.

THE WAR AND NAVAL DEPARTMENTS.

It is rumoured that in consequence of Baron Kodama's resolve to devote himself solely to the duty of administering Formosan affairs, and for that purpose to resign the portfolio of War, Viscount Terauchi will be appointed to succeed him at the latter Department. As to the Viscount's replacement in the position of Vice-Chief of Staff, the only forecast is that one of the officers now belonging to the Head-Quarters Staff will be appointed.

Field-Marshal Marquis Oyama is said to have decided that he will not at present resign the position of Chief of Staff.

Vice-Admiral Baron Inouye, now commanding at Yokosuka, has been raised to the rank of Admiral. There are thus four full Admirals, namely, Marquis Saigo, Viscount Ito, Count Kabayama and Baron Inouye.

FUNERAL OF MR. E. H. HOUSE.

The funeral of the late Mr. E. H. House took place on the 21st instant and was attended by a large concourse of friends. Among the most conspicuous figures were their Excellencies the Minister of State for Education and Colonel Buck, United States Representative, Admiral Viscount Enomoto, Lieutenant-General Viscount Terauchi, Mr. Sonoda Kichichi, Professor Hozumi, Professor Mitsukuri, Mr. Yokoyama, Mr. H. Sato, Dr. Green, Mr. J. Griffin, Mr. Scidmore, Baron Kanda, Mr. Yoshida, representing the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Count Okuma's Private Secretary, Mr. Cox, Dr. MacDonald, Mr. A. Brent, &c. The cortege left the residence of the deceased exactly at one o'clock. It was escorted by a strong guard of honour, and the numerous floral offerings and vehicles constituted a procession of considerable length. In accordance with the wish of the deceased, all religious observances were dispensed with, so that the ceremony at Aoyama consisted solely of music by the Band of the Imperial Household and addresses by friends. The first address was delivered by Mr. Oishi, Count Okuma's Private Secretary, who said:—

It was Count Okuma's intention to attend in person and pay a tribute to the memory of the late Mr. E. H. House, whom he had known intimately for many years. But an insuperable obstacle at the last moment prevented him from carrying out that intention, and he has therefore delegated me to speak in his behalf. Mr. House's association with Japanese foreign affairs commenced when he proceeded to Formosa in 1876, accompanying the Japanese expedition thither in the capacity of special correspondent. He rendered excellent service on that occasion, not only by his account of the campaign, but also by faithfully and succinctly recording the facts that led up to it. Subsequently he laid this country under a deep obligation by his advocacy of her cause, especially in connexion with the Shimonoseki Indemnity. His writings on that subject greatly influenced public opinion, and it may be said that to his representations was largely due the restoration of the United States share of the Indemnity. It is with profound regret that this country receives the news of his death.

Captain Brinkley spoke next. He said:—

Friends—The man whose body we consign to the grave to-day and whose memory we have met to honour, was worthy of the homage we desire to pay him. For he was remarkable alike from a literary point of view, an artistic point of view and a philanthropic point of view. From a literary point of view, because, among all those who have been connected with foreign journalism in the Far East, his pen was incomparably the ablest, and because also in the higher and less accessible domain of book writing he earned no small distinction. From an artistic point of view, because music and the drama were the loves of his life, and in both he won the applause of the public. And from a philanthropic point of view because he devoted his ability and his energies to combatting the racial prejudices which are the disgrace of this twentieth century. But highest in his epitaph must be written a fact which he himself would have most desired to be remembered, the fact that he was the friend of Japan; her friend in the distant days, now more than a quarter of a century ago, when to say a word on her behalf or to plead for any international recognition of her rights was to provoke a storm of obloquy and even to incur the charge of treachery to the interests of one's own country. Japan has now won for herself such a place among the nations that no foreign voice need be raised any longer on her account. But although her present position vindicates the advocacy of those that espoused her cause in the early years of *Meiji*, when she stood on the threshold of her modern career, it can not mitigate the pain they suffered for her sake. Whenever, then, the name of Edward

Howard House is spoken, let it be remembered that he was Japan's pioneer friend, and that he fought her battles in the time when opponents were numerous and allies few. Now the long day's work is done. We lay him in a grave hallowed by a nation's gratitude.

Professor Hozumi, having explained that he appeared as the representative of the students who had profited by the instructions of Mr. House in the early years of his residence in Japan, read the following oration:—

I reverentially offer this address before the bier of the late Mr. Edward Howard House, on behalf of the students whom he taught. At the beginning of the *Meiji* era, when the Government was endeavouring to promote education, Mr. House served as instructor in English in the *Nanko* of the Imperial University. The *Nanko* was the successor of the *Kaisei Gakko*, and Mr. House was the principal teacher. In the dual capacity of instructor and organizer he rendered valuable assistance. Education was then in its infancy in Japan and organization was incomplete. The services of Mr. House at such a time were of special assistance. He was a man of exceptional abilities, and remarkable singleness of purpose, who pursued with unflinching courage whatever aim he had set before himself as right and just. His manner of teaching was most conscientious and painstaking, and it is in no small degree due to his instruction that we, his former students, have won our present positions. In countenance and demeanour he seemed gentle and full of amiability, but behind this appearance of suavity there was the true spirit of *fortiter in re*. Thus we all regarded him as an inflexible parent, and he treated us as loved but not indulged children. That he possessed high literary abilities and was exceptionally qualified in many branches of learning are facts too well known to call for comment, but we, his pupils, can say that we have never known a teacher possessing such personal magnetism or such a power of imparting instruction. It is nearly thirty years since we enjoyed the benefit of his teaching, yet his gentle but commanding countenance is still before our eyes, his persuasive voice still sounds in our ears, and the instruction he gave us still lives in our memory. All these things are there, but alas! the man himself is no more. He is gone, but not his ashes alone will remain in our country. There will remain also the students he educated, some in official positions, some in private, but all serving their country through his aid. The flower is crushed but its perfume is imperishable. May the knowledge bring some satisfaction to the spirit of the departed! It was his last wish that no religious rites should be performed at his grave. Therefore we now merely bid him a long farewell, and beg that his spirit will receive this address in lieu of incense and litanies.

Mr. G. H. Scidmore then read the following.

FRIENDS OF MR. HOUSE:—I have lived in Japan during the greater part of the past twenty-one years and I regard as one of the pleasantest features of that sojourn the close friendship of Mr. House. I knew him intimately and I feel it a great privilege to testify in his honour to-day. Nearly all of you know something of the brilliancy of his intellect and of his complete mastery of his mother tongue, as shown in the work of his pen. In social intercourse his mental forces were more striking. Added to these great equipments he possessed a chivalrous nature with a staying, fighting quality that led him to sacrifice himself when he believed that he was in the right.

Toward those who had earned his confidence he was true and constant.

Toward those who were dependant, or needed his help, he was generous to a fault.

The number and character of those I see here present, to pay homage to his remains, are sufficient proofs that he left many and worthy friends to mourn his death.

The last address was read by the Vice-President of the Meiji Musical Society.

With profound regret we bid farewell to the adviser of our Society and our valued instructor, offering at his bier, though with unskilled hands and instruments some of the music that he loved

and taught us to love. We pray that he may listen to it.

UYEHARA, Vice-President of the Meiji Musical Society.

Flowers were then laid on the bier by the mourners, one by one, and the ceremony came to an end, the remains being taken to Meguro for cremation, and the ashes subsequently to Yanaka for interment.

A correspondent writes:—"In your obituary notice of Mr. House, you omitted all reference to his lesseeship of the St. James's Theatre in London, which he held for about 5 years before he came out to Japan. He did excellent work there, for he pulled the old bankrupt house out of its difficulties, and gave it a grand name by the excellence of his entertainments." We were not aware of this incident in Mr. House's career. In fact his life outside Japan was little known to us.

The leading Japanese journals contain most appreciative notices of the late E. H. House. They speak in high terms of his ability as a writer, and say that Japan can not forget the friendship he showed to her. At the same time, they recognise that much of the value of his advocacy was impaired by the extreme character of his views, and by his inability to discover any categorical division of the public except into friends and enemies.

NOSES.

One of the latest wonders of surgery is a paraffine nose. The discoverer of this curiosity is a Viennese surgeon, by name M. Gersuny. It appears that one of the most difficult operations of surgery is to raise to normal proportions a nose that has been lost or mutilated or misconstructed by nature. In the first place, a nasal skeleton has to be made, then it has to be established *in situ* with a thin piece of bony tissue cut from the frontal bone, and then it has to be covered with skin. But the Viennese surgeon substitutes for these intricate manœuvres the simple process of injecting under the skin of the defective organ a quantity of vaseline-paraffine which has been liquified by heat. The mass thus introduced is then shaped to whatever form is desired, and is left to solidify, which it does at the temperature of the body. Experiments show that it is not absorbed, but there is gradually produced a web of connective tissues which unites and traverses all the parts of the injected vaseline. The same method has been applied to replace a jaw-bone. Its greatest triumph is thus described:—

It is well known that natural cavities, as the stomach, the bladder, the terminal portion of the great intestine, etc., are formed by muscular rings called sphincters. When these rings are destroyed, the cavity remains open and the contents escape. Never has a surgeon been able to reproduce a sphincter, destroyed by a wound or a pathologic process. This is done to-day by the injections of vaseline-paraffine. M. Gersuny cites as notable among his observations the case of a woman whose vesical sphincter and urethra had been destroyed by an ulceration. To remedy this state of things many auto-plastic operations had been attempted, but in vain. M. Gersuny then decided to inject vaseline under the mucous membrane which bordered the orifice left by the destruction of the sphincter. This was done and the patient was thus relieved of her infirmity. These few examples will suffice to make the public appreciate the value of the method.

It is will be observed that a new risk is thus added to the marriage lottery. Hitherto a man's chief solicitude has been to ascertain whether his intended has false teeth or hair. Henceforth he must consider also the question whether she has a paraffine nose.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* announces that the Princess Imperial is again *enceinte*, and that the news has been received with much rejoicing in the Court circle.

A telegram from Mayebashi, dated the afternoon of the 21st instant, says that the Thirty-ninth Bank closed its doors on that day. The Bank has its head office in Mayebashi and a branch in Tokyo. Its capital is 1,400,000 *yen* and of that amount 945,000 *yen* is paid up. The bill which precipitated the bank's difficulty was for 66,000 *yen*, but the real trouble is said to have been a sudden demand for the payment of debts due to two other banks. This Thirty-ninth Bank was connected chiefly with the silk trade, and its disaster is reported to have caused something like a panic in Mayebashi. But although the shareholders will lose, there does not seem to be any idea that creditors will suffer.

The above Society, which is practically identical with the National Union, entertained the new Chinese Minister, Mr. Tsai, at the Maple Club on the 21st instant. There was an attendance of about forty, all prominent men. A report was presented showing that five prefectures had offered to send students at public charges to the Society's school recently established in Shanghai, and that a large number of Chinese having announced their intention of coming to the school in Tokyo, the building at Akasaka had been changed for a much larger one in Kanda.

A large number of prominent personages assembled on Sunday at Ikegami to pay a tribute to the memory of the late Mr. Hoshi Toru. The day had no special numerical relation to the date of Mr. Hoshi's assassination; it seems to have been chosen simply because the Diet is now in session. Mr. Kataoka Kenkichi spoke on behalf of the *Seiyukai*, and the heads of the various sections of the Party also delivered addresses. One of our Tokyo contemporaries, describing the ceremony, truly observes that were Mr. Hoshi living, the difficulty of finding an exit from the present political dilemma would probably be soon solved.

The suspension of payments by the Thirty-ninth Bank in Mayebashi has naturally led to a run on several other banks in that town, and the year seems likely to close under painful circumstances in the centre of the silk-producing district.

Within the first two hours of the opening of the Tokyo Local Court on the 23rd instant, no less than 80 applications for permission to become bankrupt were presented. Tokyo journals justly remark that the state of business in the capital may be inferred from this fact.

The graduation ceremony of the Artillery and Engineers College took place on the 23rd instant. The Emperor was unable to attend. Six officers were specially distinguished, four of them receiving swords, and two of them gold watches from the Sovereign. Altogether the graduates numbered 274.

On the 23rd instant some 400 workmen employed at the Abo Coal Mine on Kayakujima near Nagasaki, attacked the offices, and quite a fierce fight ensued, resulting in the deaths of one of the officials and four of the assailants. No cause is yet assigned.

On Friday the Municipal Authorities of Yokohama are to issue a final notice declaring

that house tax from the second half of 1899 to the close of 1901 must be paid before the 20th of January. An intimation has already been addressed by the British Consul to his nationals, advising them to pay under protest if the Local Authorities adopt extreme measures.

"HIRELINGS."

The *Berliner Neueste Nachrichten* repeats the silly charge that the British army is made up of "hirelings." Speaking of English procedure in South Africa, it says:—

The only circumstance which can be admitted in extenuation is, perhaps, the fact that in South Africa the soldiers employed by England are hirelings and not an army recruited under the obligation of universal service. For this reason we repeat it is an insulting insinuation to make any comparison at all between the English Army and the German army of 1870.

One can not but wonder at the thoughtlessness of a newspaper making such statements. If this *Berliner Neueste Nachrichten*—which, it may be mentioned, is the property of Herr Krupp of Essen—paused for a moment to reflect, it would see that with the exception of the rank and file the whole German army is made up of "hirelings," as is the whole of every country's army. The officers and the non-commissioned officers are all "hirelings." England does not compel any of her people to become soldiers. She has been able to get along hitherto without imposing that painful burden on them. Perhaps it offends some other nations that she should be so fortunate. But before they bring against her the ridiculous charge that she uses hirelings to fight her battles, let them remember that all their own officers and most of their non-commissioned officers are "hirelings."

MATCHES.

It may prove a matter of considerable importance to Japan that a new match-making machine of great capacity is said to have been discovered in America. Match-making has become a flourishing industry in this country. Most of the work is done by children, the cost of labour being thus greatly reduced. But children alone can not possibly compete with a machine which turns out nearly a million matches per hour, and can be operated by five boys, whereas the older machines required the services of twenty-five men. A description of the new process is given by American journals:—

The split wood is sawn crosswise of the grain into two-inch lengths, and the splints are cut from these blocks in a specially designed planing tool consisting of two rows of thirty-two knives each. As the knife makes 250 strokes per minute, the capacity of each machine is nearly a million splints per hour. The splints are first dried by hot air and then gathered up and placed in the hopper of a cleaning machine. From the cleaning machine the splints are taken to a straightening machine, where they are shaken down until they arrange themselves side by side in long, parallel rows. They are picked up and put in little boxes four inches deep, two inches wide, and fifteen inches in length. These holders are carried to the large match-making machine proper.

This machine finishes the match in one continuous operation; dipping it in paraffine wax, tipping it with phosphorus, drying it out, and delivering it ready for shipment, the whole operation taking thirty-two minutes, and the matches being turned out at the rate of 6,000,000 per day of ten hours. The machine may be described as an endless belt, six hundred feet in length, known as the carrier, which extends up and down the length of the room. The belt travels with an intermittent motion at the rate of nine inches a stroke and thirty strokes a minute. Each link of the belt consists of a set of transverse slats, known as a block, and in each block are placed four hundred splints. After the splints have been inserted no further handling is necessary, each block being successively dipped in wax, dried, tipped in phosphorus, and again dried, and finally delivered as finished matches ready for packing.

THE BOOKSHELF.

The Sinner and the Problem, by Eric Parker. London, Messrs. Macmillan and Co., Yokohama, Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, Ltd. Mr. ERIC PARKER has a quaint wit and a decided aptitude for telling a tale, but we wish he had not thought it worth his while to ape the mannerisms of bigger men. The story which he has to tell in his queerly-named book deals principally with the thoughts and wayward moods of two English school-boys, and incidentally the story-teller hints at his own love affair. As a study in youthful psychology the *Sinner and the Problem* is very interesting, but the author mars his work by attaching labels to his characters instead of names. Thus we have one boy dubbed *The Sinner*, the other *The Problem*; the principal feminine character appears as *The Lady of the Lake*; an assistant school-master is sketched as *The Chief Butler*, his colleague as *The Other Man*; the head-master as *Mine Host*, and so on and so forth. It is a literary fancy, as you will, but it would have lent a great air of sanity to the story had Mr. Parker dealt in the common names of Tom, Dick, Harry, Smith or Thompson. For all that the book is worth reading, and when the author touches on descriptions of scenery or the joys and delights of an English summer day he rises above the level of the average novelist.

"Some English Conversations."

A friend—not the publisher—sends us a copy of a little book entitled "Some English Conversations," by Messrs. T. I. Chapman and S. Kudo. The idea of the authors is to introduce Japanese students to American slang, and in a section of the educational world there appears to be some indignation that Japanese youths should become familiar with such terms as *grind* for *study*, *foxy* for *astute*, being able to *cat nails* as an expression of great hunger, *that is out of sight*, for *that is good*, and *forking out* for paying. Truly we fail to see the "why not?" It appears to us that if there be folks who desire to study slang, there may reasonably be authors to cater for their fancy. We have slang dictionaries in England and the Japanese student will not be harmed by possessing a *gradus* to slang. Mr. Chapman's preface shows that he quite appreciates the situation, and that he offers his conversations to the curious rather than to the studious. But it is amusing to see how wholly unable Mr. Kudo has been to find Japanese equivalents for his collaborator's phrases. Thus "that is out of sight: you always had the knack of making rarebits," becomes in the Japanese: *Ko wa seiteki ni joto da. Kimi wa rarebit wo koshirayaru no wa itsudemo joudayo*; "Why in thunder don't you swear off," takes the form of, *naze kimi wa karuta wo yosanai ka*, and "I will if it takes a leg" is solemnly rendered *yosarureba yosu sa*. Mr. Kudo would find in the pages of Japanese *shosetsu* a much more picturesque and apposite collection of phrases.

DIPLOMATIC.

Mr. Motono, hitherto Japanese Representative in Belgium, has been appointed Minister in Paris.

Mr. Hayashi, Japanese Minister in Seoul, has been raised to the first rank of high officials.

Mr. Murota has been appointed an official-in-waiting of the Golden Pheasant Chamber.

THE KOBE WATER WORKS AFFAIR.

We read in the *Hochi Shimbun* that the unhappy affair of the Kobe Water Works has been at length settled owing to the intervention of Baron Shibusawa. The arrangement, according to the *Hochi Shimbun*, is that the Kobe Municipality buys back at cost price one half of the 500,000 yen worth of bonds delivered to Mr. Morse, and that it exchanges the remainder for bonds carrying on the back a distinct pledge of redemption in sterling at a fixed rate. As to the costs of the legal proceedings, nothing is said to have been settled, but rumour alleges that they are to be shared. This seems to be an equitable arrangement.

FORMOSA.

Between November 16th and December 10th a vigorous campaign has been carried on in Southern Formosa against the insurgents. Twelve of the leaders and 156 of their followers has been killed or captured.

The expeditionary force sent against the Formosan insurgents expected to have its work done by the 10th instant, but was delayed owing to the difficulty of penetrating to the fastnesses of the bandits. The force returned to Tainan on the 17th. Its total casualties had been 21 killed and 20 wounded.

"THE DECADENCE OF ENGLAND."

Mr. Poultny Bigelow continues to write under the above title in the *Independent*. He prefaces his last essay by the questions: "Is there an American who does not love England?" and he answers it by saying, "I suppose not." On the principle of loving her himself, he chastens her. His present indictment busies itself at the outset with London tailors. What he has to say about them is this:—

Do you want some clothes made in London? You go to a first rate tailor and are elaborately measured and cross measured. The cloth is excellent, the price moderate, as compared with New York. You are requested to call and try them on in three days. You come to be tried on and find that the clothes are basted together and that the fit is merely a preliminary one; the basting is all ripped open and you are pinned up again. The tailor expresses no surprise that his work is badly done; he does not know that it is a wretched job.

You call, after a long interval, and try them on again. The sleeves are an inch too long, the collar fits as though it were made for a horse, the jacket is tight across the chest, and obviously intended for a fat man around the belt.

You ask if he did really take measurements in the first instance. The tailor complacently rips up all his seams again and once more proceeds to make chalk marks all over you and insert a number of pins.

You are inclined to use profane language, but curiosity masters your other feelings and you wonder how any establishment can succeed when so much time can be wasted over one suit of clothes.

You return for another "try on" in three more days, and the tailor is made to see that the coat pinches under the arm pit, that the back is full of wrinkles, that you would be ashamed to show yourself in such a garment.

Once more he proposes to rip you up, chalk you over and riddle you with pins. This time you give the matter up as a bad job; you cannot afford to waste any more time in this manner. An average man of letters could earn \$100 in the time that you are wasting over an English suit of clothes.

So you bundle the ill-fitting things into your trunk, wear them once or twice aboard ship in order to evade the New York customs and then given them away to some poor relation as soon as you can conveniently do so.

This is no isolated case. I ask my English friends on the subject and they answer me that all tailors in London are pretty much the same. They do not know how to take measurements, and if they did they would have to unlearn it because there is a trade union feeling among that fraternity to the effect that

it is good for them to make customers come three or four times to be tried on.

The American tailor cuts accurately because he is accustomed to good tools. The English tailor still works by rule of thumb and is consequently losing a valuable trade.

In Germany I find the tailors cut perfectly because they are accustomed to exact measurement. I have been to tailors in Berlin and have had them make me a suit of perfectly fitting clothes in thirty-six hours. I venture to say that a second rate German tailor will make in thirty-six hours a better fitting suit of clothes than a London tailor in thirty-six days. The price will be about the same, and as to the "style," the German tailor will turn you out a suit quite as "English" as any Bond Street "butter-finger."

For my part, after an experience of many years with tailors in New York, London and Berlin I have come to the melancholy conclusion that the London tailor is hopeless, excepting to the man who finds pleasure in being pinned, tipped and chalked at short intervals, yet interminably. To the American coming abroad I offer this warning—steer clear of the London tailor; get your clothes in Hamburg, Bremen or Berlin.

What are we to conclude from all that? Did any one of us ever discover in London, big a city as it is, such a tailor as Mr. Poultny Bigelow's unhappy fate betrayed him into patronizing? Why, even here in Yokohama one can walk into Messrs. Lane, Crawford and Company and find a tailor who, without pretending for one moment to be in the same flight with the Bond Street artists, will nevertheless make an excellent suit of clothes after one trial fitting. The thing is certain. Moreover, all Japanese coming from Europe bring with them London clothes, and very stylish they look. Is Mr. Poultny Bigelow strictly accurate, and where may one see these wonderful garments of Bremen, Hamburg and Berlin?

Then he goes on to attack British railways, British steamers and British hotels. What he says is too good to be summarized. We quote it in full:—

Here let us note another British specialty—railway service. England has to-day the most expensive, the slowest and the dirtiest railway service of any civilized power in the whole world. In every respect the United States are superior to her—comparing like with like—but what is more notable, in Germany and France railway travel is cleaner, more speedy and cheaper.

No week passes that I do not run out from London for country air, and whenever I find a train that reaches its destination on time I make a note of it as a strange thing. There are one or two trains that run fairly fast, according to British notions, and are tolerably good, owing to a faint degree of competition, but in the majority of cases the Englishman is satisfied to travel twenty-five miles an hour in dirty carriages which are not heated in winter and which are habitually late in starting and arriving.

And as to overcrowding, I have frequently found myself in railway carriages wherein passengers have had to stand up all the way after having paid their fares.

So far as my experience goes, I can travel with more speed and comfort in a German third-class carriage from Berlin to any big town like Hamburg, Frankfurt, or Cologne than in a first-class carriage in England, and it will cost me about one-fifth of the English price.

Turn now to steamships, and what do we see in this country that has been the "ruler of the waves?"

There is hardly a British steamer carrying passengers around the coast or across the channel that would not be, in the United States, regarded as unfit for decent people. In many cases such a thing as a bathroom is unknown, pillows are not provided, not even sheets, let alone private cabins. The passengers are expected to sleep on the benches around the after cabin, over the screw, and to feed on the sort of stuff that would be scouted by third-class passengers on an Atlantic liner.

Perhaps I hear you say that it is rough because it is very cheap. On the contrary, it is very dear, twice as dear as with us.

This sort of roughing it one is prepared for when seeking passage in out of the way parts of the Caribbean Sea, or in the Malay Archipelago, or the Levantine Islands. But here I am referring to the regular boats of the best English companies running from London, Southampton, etc., to the most frequented Continental resorts. Such boats in England are about fifty years behind corresponding craft in the United States.

When it comes to Atlantic travel, the Englishman appears as a diminishing quantity as compared to Germany, whose steamers are not only as fast and as big, but in most cases much more comfortable. What is true of the Atlantic is infinitely more true of the service to Africa, Australia and the Far East. German lines are steadily pushing the English to one side, and for very good reasons. Subsidy does not make good steamship lines. On the contrary, it is apt to make them indifferent to wholesome competition. The trouble with English lines to-day is that they are managed in the spirit which prevailed fifty years ago. The British steamers going to the Cape give such bad food that no one who has tried them once wants to do so again. Out to China no one cares to go on a British steamer who has ever traveled by a German, French or Japanese one. The German studies the needs of his passengers, the Briton is indifferent. The P. & O., a heavily subsidized British line to the Far East, charges six-pence (twelve cents) for a drink of lemonade. The German steamers pass lemonade around as we do ice water. The British ships afford no laundry on a journey lasting five or six weeks; the German line has an excellent Chinese laundry on each ship so that in the tropics all can wear suitable garments. There are dozens of minor items in which the Briton fails to meet the requirements of modern times. Suffice it to say at this moment that the Englishman wastes his time in inveighing against German and American competition. He has only himself to blame—he is doing badly what other countries are doing well.

Nowadays a fairly large item of national revenue is represented by the thousands of strangers who visit a country out of curiosity, or for the education of their children, for health, or for pleasure. The tide at one time set strongly in the direction of England, for obvious reasons. But what has England done to encourage this movement? Worse than nothing.

The English hotels are a byword throughout the world for badness and dearthness. The sweet little inns which tempt the artist and the photographer from the outside prove on nearer acquaintance little more than a drinking shop were the pedestrian or the cyclist may find, if he is lucky, some badly cooked food, a poor bed, and the attendance of some gin-soaked girl who resents being called away from the bar to serve customers who do not make beer or whisky the main staple of their diet.

When you rise to hotels larger than the little wayside inns, you find as a rule German waiters, a tawdry look about the dining room, and a proprietor far too lordly to concern himself with the comfort of his guests. His existence is made manifest only when it comes to pay the bill. Then you find that throughout the hotel system of England, whether you go to a country inn or a noted hotel, whether to the simplest lodging or the most gaudy of London caravansaries, the price will rule about the same. The proprietor does not charge you what the thing is worth, but he seeks to get as much out of you as he possibly can without being summoned before a magistrate. I have sampled a large number of hotels in my time—even in Greece—but for barefaced dishonesty in the making of bills commend me to the bluff British landlord. After charging twice what his food and rooms are worth he tacks on a further charge for service, another for lights, another for bath, another for fire. In short, my experience of country inns in England—and I can speak with some authority—is that I pay as much per diem at a shabby little country inn of England, where the food is poor and ill-cooked, the attendance inferior and the beds poor, as I would at a good hotel in such towns as Springfield, Mass., or the very best in Switzerland or Germany. Indeed, it must have struck the average American that the incomparable Baedeker hardly ever finds it possible to recommend an English hotel.

There must be some truth in it all, but how much?

FOOTBALL.

An Association game was played on Friday between a local team and one from the *Albion*. There was a strong south-westerly wind, which spoilt all combination and the game resulted in a draw, each side scoring one goal at the Settlement end while playing with the wind. Yokohama appeared to have a little bit the better of the game and pressed all the time whilst playing with the wind. In the second half, playing against the wind, Yokohama nearly scored on two or three occasions. The forwards put in some good combination. The local team was: Goal, Powys; Backs, Allcock, E. W. Kilby, Half-backs; Fifth, White, Mason; Forwards, Fradgley, J. E. Moss, Strone, H. Kilby, and L. le Marchand.

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF JAPANESE CURRENT LITERATURE.

In last month's Summary we gave a short account of a new educational magazine called the *Kyōiku-kai* (the World of Education). From that publication we now proceed to extract the substance of an article written by Mr. Ozaki Yukio entitled *Shōhiteki Kokumin* (A Spending Nation). When the producers are largely in excess of the spenders, says Mr. Ozaki, a country grows rich rapidly. What makes a nation poor is the presence of an excessive number of spenders as compared with producers. In Japan the majority of those who have received a fairly good education are nothing more than spenders. Many attempts to turn out producers by means of education have from one cause or another failed. The Sapporo Agricultural College was established with the object of supplying a new class of farmers for the Hokkaidō. But it is a fact that most of the graduates of that school are spending their lives in other occupations than the one for which they were specially trained. These graduates are to be found as teachers of English in schools, as newspaper writers, as ordinary government officials, as politicians stumping the country in the interests of some party. Take another subject—Law. Every year some thousand students graduate at the five great Law Schools of Tōkyō. What use is there in the country for so many specialists? The number of judges, barristers and public procurators for which there is employment does not exceed 200 a year. What becomes of the rest? After wasting years in preparing themselves for a profession, they are forced at the age of thirty or thereabouts in many cases to abandon it and earn their bread in some other way. This state of things throws a whole crowd of idle malcontents on the country. These men are not simply non-producers and spenders, they are loafers. They have never been accustomed to undertake any arduous task. There are four causes of this condition of affairs; which may be briefly stated as (1) The influence of Chinese learning. (2) The habits begotten by feudalism which still remain. (3) The worship of officialdom and the contempt for the callings of ordinary citizens. (4) Lack of ambition and enterprise and general narrowness of view. (1) It is the teaching of China's greatest sages that physical exertion and labour are undignified and only to be undertaken by the inferior orders of society. Such sayings as *Tajin* (大人) *wa kokoro wo rō shi*; *shōjin* (小入) *wa chikara wo rō su* teach that mental effort is in every way superior to bodily exertion. This doctrine multiplies the number of scholarly idlers the country has to feed. (2) In feudal times the province of the *samurai* was to fight and spend. He was never expected to produce anything.* He regarded all producers as beneath him, as people who were no better than slaves. The farmers, traders and artisans, on the other hand, looked upon the *samurai* as belonging to a class whose special privilege it was to be mere spenders. (3) From the above causes there grew up a settled conviction that officials are, as a class, superior to all other citizens. Mr. Fukuzawa spent his whole life in combating this notion, and, in order to exalt ordinary vocations to the rank of government employ he always counselled the graduates of the Keiōgijuku not to enter government service. He would have been highly gratified had the majority of his students figured as producers, but they have not done so. Eight or nine-tenths of the graduates of the great Mita school will be found in great banks and companies, or in some other non-productive line of life. Though they have avoided government employ, they have selected occupations that very much resemble the callings of officials. So that it is correct to say that there has been no general

departure from the principle that to become a spender rather than a producer is the great aim of life. We are then, as indicated in the title of this article, a "nation of spenders." Hence it is that we are so behind the great Western Powers. Our use of all the modern conveniences with which the country is supplied is mostly connected with spending rather than producing. Our railways are regarded as designed to suit the convenience of passengers rather than to convey products from place to place. Our telegraphs and telephones are more used for sending messages to restaurants and tea-houses and for a variety of pleasure arrangements than for business communications. Under these circumstances how is it possible for the country to become rich? In the Bakufu days there was at one time a tendency to overcrowd the towns and to leave the country sparsely populated. The Tokugawa Shōguns saw the danger of this and took steps for stopping it. The imparting of new ideas on this subject to the minds of the rising generation is work that school-teachers must perform. With the exception of industrial, commercial and other business schools, the instruction imparted is quite unsuitable, that is, ill-adapted to the wants of the nation at the present time. General teaching should aim at preparing students for practical work in life. In Europe and America it is as a rule only young men whose parents have money that are given a high-class education. All others are content to graduate at middle schools and take to business. Here the opposite is the case. The students who graduate at our High Schools and pass into the Universities are mostly the sons of poor parents. The general feeling in this country is that high class education is not so necessary for those who have money as for those who are without it. So among the students at our chief institutions the sons of the rich and the influential make a very small minority. Speaking of learning generally, it may be said to be of two classes, academic, or that which is imparted in schools, and non-academic, or that which is learnt outside the school, usually after the school course is finished. Young men who have capital can afford to rely on the school only for their teaching, but in the case of students who have no property and who have to earn a living, if they abandon study when they graduate, their case becomes hopeless. As things are now the student's one supreme object is to pass his examinations and get his degree. He does not study from love of learning, but only to enable him to get a degree. (*Nihonjin wa gakumon wo konomu ni arazu; gakumon no kurai to sotsugyō shōsho wo uru wo konomu mono nari*). If a man is fond of learning he will study, school or no school. It is a mistake to think that you must have a school in order to manufacture students. Students are born and not manufactured. . . . Educationally I am convinced that we are on the wrong track. We need a radical change in our system. The intellect of the nation should be directed into productive channels and not be allowed to run to waste as for the most part it is now doing. The practice of allowing impecunious students to spend more than half their lives in studies the greater part of which have no bearing on wealth-producing occupations is one which well-informed men should discourage as much as possible. The state of things which I have sketched constitutes a most serious hindrance to national progress.

The *Nippon Shimbun* in an article entitled *Sōjuku, Sōrō mondai* (The question of the early maturity and early decay of Japanese) says in effect: We do not regard this question as by any means settled and are desirous of collecting and publishing various opinions on the subject. It is undoubtedly true that a great many competent judges have already declared that Japanese do certainly develop very early and that there is corresponding rapid decay of power, physical and mental, and remedial measures have been proposed. But the fact must be noted that there are those who affirm that this theory is quite baseless. Among them stands Count Okuma, who for many years has held that neither men nor women in Japan differ in the matter of physical or mental development from Occidentals. The early development and early decay theory he unequivocally rejects. There are others who

have quoted numerous instances of men retaining their vigour of body and mind to old age, but these of course may be exceptions, and the general opinion at present seems to be that, though the Japanese are not on a level with Koreans and Red Indians in the matter of early development and early decay, they differ very essentially from normal Europeans and Americans in that particular. The truth seems to be that up to the age of 20 the Japanese lad develops much more rapidly than Europeans of the same age, but that when over the age of 30 development is infinitely slower than it is with them. We have a proverb which says, *Tō no shindō; nijū no saishi; nijū-go yori wa tada no hito* ("At the age of 10 a child that is god-like in intelligence; at the age of 20 a clever man; beyond 25 an ordinary man.") This indicates steady decline. The saying, say some, states a truth which however unwelcome can not be altogether ignored. What is the root of the evil?—for evil it is deemed to be. Is it a race characteristic or has it been caused by accidental and temporary circumstances? We take the position, concludes the *Nippon*, that the question remains undetermined and we have already invited the fullest expression of opinion thereon. We shall publish later on the results of our inquiry.

The *Yomiuri Shimbun* a short time ago published a letter from its Hokkaidō correspondent which dwelt on the fact that part of the Japanese empire has been more occidentalised than any other locality. All over the island of Yezo, says this correspondent, are to be seen houses either wholly or partly foreign-built. Glass windows are common everywhere; a town like Nemuro appears from the harbour to be quite a foreign town. Carts are largely used, foreign agricultural implements and foreign food and cooking are to be observed in the most out-of-the-way places. Foreign fruit, coffee, milk, soup, and the like, are to be had almost anywhere. It was one of the great desires of General Capron nearly thirty years ago to see the Hokkaidō thoroughly occidentalised, and though this has not yet been accomplished, the people of Yezo have certainly assimilated more western ways and notions than the inhabitants of the more southern regions.

In an article on "Middle School Education," the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* points out the serious defects of the system of education followed in this country at the present time. Youths of any ambition, says the *Nichi Nichi*, are not satisfied with the education they obtain in the Middle Schools. They aim at passing into High Schools en route to one of the Universities. What is required is that the Middle Schools should be converted into efficient finishing schools for the majority of pupils. It is necessary that the instruction imparted in these schools should have one main object and that the practice of teaching a number of superfluous subjects should be discontinued and the attention of students be centred on those branches of knowledge a mastery of which is essential to success in after-life. The supply of teachers for Middle Schools is very deficient. According to statistics published in December, 1899, the total number of Middle Schools in Japan was 168, with 61,247 pupils. The duly accredited teachers for these schools only numbered 1,430. Their assistants numbered 1,130. Throughout the whole country there were only 21 foreigners teaching in Middle Schools. Every Middle School ought to have at least two foreign teachers and the number of Japanese instructors needs to be multiplied by four.

In the nine thousandth number of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* (p. 10) appears an article by Dr. Ariga entitled *Gwaikōshi oyobi sono kenkyūhō* ("The History of Diplomacy and Methods of Studying it"), of which the following is the substance. For many years past there have been clear indications that the Far East is about to become the centre of diplomacy and I have felt that as a nation we are far behind Europeans in a knowledge of the influences which control the actions of the great Powers. Steps have been taken to remedy this defect. Some years ago I published a work called the *Gwaikōshi* ("History of Diplo-

* Before the time of Iyeyasu the canons of polite society in Japan forbade a *samurai* to engage in agricultural labour. Though the retainers of Tokugawa Hirotsada, Iyeyasu's father, were so ill-provided for that they had to do a little farming on the sly, in order to keep body and soul together; the etiquette of the time condemned the practice even under such circumstances.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY).

macy") and later I started a magazine known as the *Gwaikō jihō*. At the Gakushūin, the Waseda Semmon Gakkō and the Keiōgijuku this subject has been included in the school curricula and I am employed as lecturer at these institutions. The Imperial University, with a view of establishing a lectureship on this branch of politics later on, has sent a teacher to Europe for the purpose of study. In the study of the history of diplomacy there are two main objects. (1) In a great many cases it is possible to determine pretty accurately what is likely to take place under a given set of circumstances by considering what has already occurred under similar conditions. Diplomacy, like naval and military tactics, can only be studied thoroughly by a careful examination of what has actually taken place in the past. In some respects the future may differ from the past, but the points of similarity between what has happened and what will happen in both war and diplomacy will always be largely in excess of the points of difference. To take a few modern instances, the position that China holds vis-à-vis the great Western Powers resembles that held by Turkey for a very long time. The attitude of Japan and Russia in reference to Korea resembles that of the French and the English at one time in reference to Morocco. Had our representative in Peking at the time of the international councils held there been better versed in the history of the negotiations at Constantinople bearing on the future of Turkey, he would have insisted on the question of the future of Manchuria being discussed by the conference. (2) The other main object of this study is to make us acquainted with the actual relations of the various Powers to each other and the complicated conditions which influence these relations. In order to obtain a fair idea of this subject, it is necessary to begin with the Vienna Conference and to pay close attention to the great political events and changes of the past thirty years. But the lack of suitable text-books for this subject is greatly felt in this country, and even in Europe the tangled thread of diplomacy has to be traced through a mass of irrelevant material, that is to say, diplomacy is mixed up with general history to such an extent as to be almost inseparable from it. A good deal of information on the subject is, however, to be obtained by studying the lives of great diplomats like Bismarck, Cavour, Metternich, and Palmerston. Among these what diplomats have penned themselves in reference to the art and subtleties of diplomacy is most instructive. The self-revelations of Bismarck, Crispien and Hohenlohe tell us more about the secrets of diplomacy than any ordinary historian can tell. What we very much need at the present time is to establish a connection with some reliable European source of information. I have attempted to do this in order to obtain matter for publication and discussion in my magazine. But it is a very costly business and the association which sends me information being in the pay of a certain Government, is obliged to use great discrimination in disclosing facts. The magazines of each country are necessarily more or less biased and must be read with caution. The real facts of a case can often only be known by a comparison of several different accounts. By extensive reading one can construct one's own history. The study is a fascinating one, but I am more and more conscious of its comprehensiveness, and I begin to feel that I must go on till I am sixty years of age in order to get a fair knowledge of the ins and outs of modern diplomacy.

* * *

Under the title of "Marquis Itō's Foreign Travels" the *Keisei*, of which Mr. Matsumura Kaisei is the editor, publishes an article of which the following is the gist. For a statesman of the calibre of Marquis Itō to take a journey to Europe is an event of great importance. This is the tenth time that Marquis Itō has journeyed in foreign countries. (1) In 1863 in company with Inoue Kaoru, Yamao Yōzō, Inoue Masaru and Endo Kinsuke he stole away from the country contrary to the laws of the land, but consequent on the stir caused by the Shimonozeki affair speedily returned to Japan. (2) In 1870, under orders from

the Government, he went to America, accompanied by Yoshikawa Akimasa, Fukuchi Gen-ichirō, and others, and brought back with him a large amount of information relating to the gold standard currency system. (3) In 1871 he went to Europe and America under Iwakura and remained abroad two years. (4) In 1882, in company with a number of well-known men, among whom were Saionji Kinmochi, Itō Myōji, Miyoshi Taizō and Prince Iwakura, he went to Europe in order to examine the constitutions of various countries with a view of compiling the Japanese Constitution. (5) In 1885 he went to Tientsin, accompanied by Itō Myōji and Inoue Ki for negotiation with the Chinese. (6) In 1888 he went to Vladivostok and Korea. (7) In 1895 he went to China, Korea and Formosa. (8) In 1897 he attended Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee in London and travelled in Europe and America. (9) In 1898 he went to China and Korea. (10) This journey of 1901 the world thinks will be his last trip to foreign lands. Being over sixty years of age, travelling can no longer afford much pleasure to the Marquis. There are all sorts of reports about the object of his journey. Some say it is for the purpose of enabling Japanese to borrow money abroad, others that it is connected with the settling of the Far Eastern question, and others again that health is the chief object. But the present writer is strongly of opinion that this journey, like so many that have preceded it, is to be attributed to a certain restlessness of mind that has always characterised Marquis Itō. Marquis Itō is a man who has no relish whatever for an idle existence. Because occasionally he has spent time in verse-making, playing chess and drinking, some people fancy he has a taste for these things, but it is not so. These things bore him, and in order to get away from them when not in office it has been his wont to go abroad. (*Hito-tabi seiji wo toranu to temochi-busata (ennui) de shikata naki yori, yamu wo yasu tabi too kवादतलरि.*) In these foreign tours he finds the diversion that his mind seems to need when wearied with the stress of office. In his old age the tendency in his nature which craves for activity and excitement is more imperative than ever. During the past rule has been for him to start off abroad on the fall of his Cabinet. After the fall of the second Itō Cabinet he went to England; after the fall of the third he went to China and Korea, and now after the fall of the fourth he has gone to Europe. On arriving back from these foreign tours he has constantly stepped into power and office again. When he returned from Tientsin, though it was known that his negotiations with Li Hung-chang had practically failed, he was asked to form a Cabinet and did so. In two more recent cases the same kind of thing has happened. And now while he is going the round of the capitals of Europe, he anticipates the fall of the Katsura Ministry and a further development of Constitutional Government in this country. But there is another reason for his wishing to get away. He was doubtless quite sick of trying to control the Seiyū-kai. The document containing that fine enunciation of principles, with which the party set out has been rendered so much waste-paper by the grovelling natures of many of its members. "Give me office or give me money" was the demand which reached Marquis Itō's ears so often that he could hear it no longer, and took his departure, leaving the Katsura Ministry to purchase the votes of members at will. Will the present Ministry succeed in bringing the Seiyū-kai into line, or will it divide the party to such an extent as to threaten its existence? Or will the Cabinet by its action cause an *impasse*, which will end in the recall of Marquis Itō by the Emperor and his resumption of the reins of state? These are questions which will be answered in the near future.

* * *

In the *Eiseikai Zasshi*, Dr. Kanasugi Eigorō publishes a long article on the evils resulting from marriage between blood relations in Japan. He has gone into an elaborate investigation of this question and he guarantees the correctness of the statistics he gives. Out of the 493 cases of mutes he tested 303 were males and 190 females.

Among the 493 cases 363 were born deaf and dumb and 130 became deaf and dumb after birth. Among the above cases there were 31 in which muteness was in the family ancestry, but out of these 31 cases no less than 10 could be traced to consanguineous marriages in former times. Out of the 493 cases, 117 were proved to be the result of consanguineous marriages, that is, a percentage of 23.8. This agrees with Mygnid's percentage. Moos gives 32.5 and Chazarein 30.3, but on the other hand Lent's percentage is only 14.9 and Lacassague's 15.8. So that Japan stands high in the list. My investigations go to prove, says Dr. Kanasugi, that Meniere's theory is correct. There are very few mutes begotten of mutes. The large majority are the offspring of thoroughly normal and healthy parents who have contracted consanguineous marriages. The rule seems to be that the closer the blood relationship the greater are the evil effects produced. Since, then science has clearly established the fact that great evils result from consanguineous marriages, in my opinion, says Dr. Kanasugi, Art. 769 of our Civil Code ought to be altered in the sense of forbidding marriages between persons who occupy the fourth degree of blood relationship to each other (that is, cousins should be interdicted from marrying).

* * *

Dr. Masujima in No. 18 of the *Register* discusses the question of foreign ownership of Railway Shares in the following manner. It is argued by some that because foreigners are not allowed to become landowners in Japan they cannot legally and safely hold railway shares, since the company that owns a railway owns the land on which the line runs. But this method of stating the case is misleading. The chief object of a railway company is the making of money by railway traffic. The chief value of a railway is not the market value of the land over which the line passes, but the value of the traffic that it can command. A railway business is a going concern, and if it has to stop, shareholders must lose heavily in any case. Now in a business of this kind the rights of individual shareholders consist in being authorized to claim their share of the profits. The railways are owned by juridical persons who are duly registered as such. No individual shareholders, whether Japanese or foreigners, can do as they please with the property of the company. The rights of individual shareholders only extend to the share of the profits of the company. If a company decides to dissolve and dispose of its property the law does not allow this to be done in any fashion the shareholders may determine, but controls the liquidation, and no shareholders are allowed to have a voice in the final adjustment of affairs. When its accounts have been finally made up the company's property is sold and its debts paid off, and remaining profits, if any, are impartially divided among the shareholders. Where then does the land owning and land selling for the benefit of individual shareholders, foreign or Japanese, come in? The answer is, nowhere. The only persons who have rights over the property are juridical persons and there is no law against their being partly Japanese and partly foreign, or wholly foreign for that matter. The land is held for the purpose of carrying on railway business and its chief value is confined to the purpose for which it has been purchased and put into shape. Though it undoubtedly constitutes the most valuable asset of a railway company, in case of the failure of a company or of its dissolution from any cause, the law will superintend the disposal of its property and will see to it that all shareholders are treated alike, irrespective of nationality.

* * *

In the December number of the *Taiyō* appears an article by Mr. Kondō Rempei, Director of the Yūsen Kaisha, on the introduction of foreign capital into Japan, the purport of which we give below:—There is a great deal of agitation in favour of introducing foreign capital that is to be deprecated, because it comes from speculators who want to run up the shares of their various concerns. Then there are those who argue that it is the duty of the Government to guarantee foreign loans.

How could the Government with safety undertake any such thing? If it once set out on business of this kind there would be no end to the enterprises it would be asked to further. In each case the most elaborate and costly investigations would have to be made, and after all there would be no guarantee against corruption and fraud of every kind. I see great difficulties connected with the introduction of foreign capital which I will now proceed to state. (1) Foreigners are very ignorant of the state of our finances and few steps are taken to dissipate this ignorance. Then every now and again anti-foreign feeling displays itself in this country. This does not make for the introduction of foreign capital. Then we have politicians like the late Minister of Finance (Viscount Watanabe) who because their advice is not followed in the matter of financial adjustment represent the country as on the verge of ruin. The opinions of such pessimists are reported to our detriment in Europe and America. Foreign journals should be supplied with reliable information on the actual state of business in this country and on our financial prospects. This will take time, but there is no other sure way of removing foreign prejudice. (2) According to the present laws foreigners are certainly not encouraged to invest capital in Japan. Why is the right of land-ownership not at once conceded? What is there to be afraid of? If foreigners buy land to a considerable extent even, they can not carry it away and they will hold it subject to Japanese law. Why deny a right to foreigners here that is granted to aliens in Europe and America? The fact is that there is still a deal of anti-foreign feeling in the mind of the nation. Take the case of the great Echigo Oil Company. That without waiting for land-ownership a foreign company should be found trustful enough to lay out to million yen in the development of a business, should be regarded by us with no small gratification. Yet we hear on all sides nothing but petty, jealous comments on the undertaking, and many seem to regard it as an outrageous attempt to rob the country of profits which ought to be shared by Japanese exclusively. As long as this extreme insularism is harboured by the mass of the people, what is the use of clamouring in favour of introducing foreign capital? When foreigners encounter all this adverse sentiment, is it to be supposed that they will feel anxious to put their money into Japanese enterprises? If we want foreign help we must give foreigners a due amount of representation. They should be invited to take part in the management of business companies. The mining rights of foreigners are far too confined and needlessly irksome. If we expect the co-operation of foreigners we must show that we thoroughly trust them. It is said that Japan is a law-governed country because we have good codes. But what about the administrators of these codes? Are they free from reproach? The Kobe Water-pipe case and the Russo-Chinese Bank *versus* the 130th National Bank case have attracted a large amount of attention among foreigners and have produced a bad impression. Foreign confidence in the impartial administration of the law can only be won by the Government's exercising greater care when cases concerning foreigners come up for settlement. Even were the laws all so altered as to give foreigners all the rights they can justly claim, so long as the administration of these laws is open to charges of partiality foreign confidence is not to be won. (3) Japanese commercial morality compared with that of Europe and America makes little progress. It is certainly a fact that the foreign merchants who reside in Japan have no confidence in the ordinary run of Japanese business men, and in the opinion of these merchants our traders fall beneath the Chinese in trustworthiness. Whether they are right or wrong I can't say, but while this want of confidence exists, it is idle to be talking about the introduction of foreign capital. What is wanted is to prepare the ground for the employment of foreign capital by removing the permanent, chief obstacles to its introduction. To rely on the Government for influencing foreigners in favour of private enterprises is quite useless. If a business has a solid basis and can give to foreigners the satisfaction

they require, money will be forthcoming, as it has been for the Murai Brothers tobacco trade. In conclusion it is important to observe that the country would not be benefited in any way by an excessive influx of foreign capital, out of proportion to the real wants of our business enterprises. This would only lead to ruinous speculation. For solid paying enterprises money is required, and will be forthcoming if the above-named conditions are complied with. It is not to our interest that the country should be flooded with capital for which no profitable investment can be found. This would only lead to high prices, small profits and consequent distress.

"THE BALLOON."

There are doubtless people who will say that "The Balloon" (though the production of such persons as Mr. J. H. Darnley and Mr. G. Manville Penn) is destitute of anything in the form of a plot. It is a mistake to think so. There is a plot distinctly visible to the unaided eye; there is some talk of a balloon; and at a certain stage of the play an object of that kind is observable, passing across the middle distance of the back-cloth. Put briefly, we have a doctor, on the verge of getting married; an American widow with whom he seems to have, so to speak, "committed" himself while on while on a visit to Rome; there is a dog, and there is the aunt of the young lady whom the doctor is about to wed. Then we have the doctor prescribing for the aunt, and a genial young friend of his invading his consulting room and taking thence some strychnine with which to kill the dog,—to cure whose ailment the doctor's services have been invoked. The death of the dog, and the frenzied lamentations of its fair owner are followed by the doctor's conviction that he has inadvertently murdered the aunt of his sweetheart, his flight in a balloon, his reported death, his return, explanations and embraces. The balloon, which gives the piece its name, bulks very slightly in the business and might just as well have been an automobile or an old scow with a suitable change in destination; and the most prominent character in the piece (next to the doctor) is the lady whom he met at Rome, who has nothing to do with the balloon, or the dog, or the strychnine, and merely worries the young man with some letters in which he has apparently been indiscreet enough to address her as "Darling Kittens" and which she forgetfully leaves about for other people to see. But there is no doubt about the existence of a plot: the murder of a dog and the deeply rooted conviction of a medical practitioner that the murder was committed by him and that the victim was not a dog but an old woman, will strike most persons as a group of incidents so absolutely original and yet so artistically natural that they will find it difficult to think of a plot without a dog or an old woman.

The story opens with a visit to the house at Dover of Dr. Glynn by his betrothed, Grace Wentworth, and her aunt Mrs. Fitzjohn, for the latter of whom (as usual after a dinner party) he has to make up a dose of comparatively harmless medicine. The doctor places on a table the bottle from which this draught is taken, and the ladies leave after an incidental reference to the balloon. Then Captain Cameron, who proposes to go up in the balloon, comes along and, being an old friend of the doctor, is told all about the Rome affair, describing in turn his own worship of a lady, his attentions to whom is somewhat interfered with by her faithful St. Bernard, *Fifine*. The doctor is called away and meantime Miss Vere, the owner of *Fifine*, arrives bringing medical assistance for her pet and, believing Cameron to be Dr. Glynn, demanding the former's attendance at once. Cameron sees a chance of getting rid of his enemy and hopefully takes up the bottle from which Mrs. Fitzjohn has been dosed, but, finding that useless for his purpose, places it on the shelf among the other bottles and seizes upon a bottle of strychnine, from which he fills a small phial for the benefit of *Fifine* and, putting the bottle where Mrs. Fitzjohn had been, starts to that amiable creature's assistance. Glynn returns and Mrs.

Rippendale, the widow from Rome, now comes on the scene armed with a "photo" and some letters tied with ribbon. "Your letters," she says:—"My darling Kittens, pretty pet name isn't it? And when we are made one—" Glynn says, "Bah." But she reads more, where he has stated that as his wife "sorrow shall never mark a line on that darling brow," and she adds that she has still more and hints that there will be "loud laughter in Court in which the Court joined." She also calls him her "Dicky," an appellation which he coldly repudiates and announces his approaching marriage. An awkward situation arises when Grace Wentworth arrives, but Glynn gets her away without any revelation having been made. Fitzjohn is now announced, and at the mention of his name Mrs. Rippendale betrays some agitation, finally taking refuge in an adjoining room. Fitzjohn, who is impecunious and thirsty, turning out an empty pocket when asked to show his tongue, "touches" the doctor for a loan, and during Glynn's temporary absence picks up Mrs. Rippendale's packet of letters, dropped by her in her hasty retirement. "Fitz, my boy," he remarks, when he has read two or three fervid sentences, "you can now give the doctor fits." He departs; Mrs. Rippendale reappears and departs, and Cameron having slain *Fifine*, arrives and intimates that it was "Liq. Strych.; one kick and the dog was gone." Glynn comes in, a messenger says he is wanted at Mrs. Fitzjohn's; to obtain more magnesia he takes up the bottle placed by Cameron where the magnesia had been, and reads the label "Liq. Strych." just as Miss Vere comes in and loudly accuses "Dr. Glynn," that is Cameron, of having poisoned "her"—*Fifine*. Glynn thinks of the draught he gave the old lady, connects it, the bottle of poison and Miss Vere's accusation, and very naturally says "Good Heaven!" as most people would under such distressingly inconvenient circumstances. Subsequently he frets a good deal over the supposed death of Mrs. Fitzjohn, though that lady's volatile husband tries to cheer him up, whistling in a lively manner when informed by Glynn of the unfortunate occurrence, and advising him to do with this as with his other patients, bury her. Miss Vere comes in, Glynn flying from the room, and has a brisk talk with Fitz, who receives her, and finally shuts her up in a room. There is a very nice little scene between Glynn and Grace (who wants to know why he groans and suggests that it is because he is deceitful), and the latter in his temporary absence sees the "photo" left by Mrs. Rippendale and overlooked by Fitz; concludes that Glynn is "a monster of deception;" and then, hearing Miss Vere's wails to be let out, trots away to call her auntie, taking the imprisoned maiden's sunshade. But readers doubtless wish to get to the balloon, so we must merely allude to the arrival of Dr. Boyton who is to take charge of Glynn's practice during the honeymoon and to the means by which Fitz convinces that gentleman that the shrieks for release emanate from a lunatic. Capt. Cameron now comes on and speaks of his approaching balloon trip; Miss Vere escapes, and, as the stage directions have it, "screams off," on which Glynn, believing that she will spread the news of Mrs. Fitzjohn's death, and knowing nothing of the slaughter of *Fifine*, hurriedly departs in Cameron's balloon. There can be no mistake about it—the great object is seen soaring away at the back of the stage. Then the balloon is found at sea, a deflated wreck, and Glynn's death is assumed till that gentleman returns, bearing traces of having been badly knocked about, to the house from which he had so hastily fled. There is some very amusing business here and a policeman called by Miss Vere appears with a writ for Glynn for poisoning *Fifine*; Mrs. Fitzjohn arrives; Mrs. Rippendale is recognized by Fitz as his first wife; the misunderstanding about the murder of *Fifine* is explained; and Glynn's guiltlessness of Mrs. Fitzjohn's death fully established by that lady's presence; Cameron leads on a dog wherewith to placate Miss Vere, and all ends well.

The acting was good. First of all undoubtedly stands out Mrs. McWilliams, who was a splendid Mrs. Rippendale, having seldom, we should

imagine, been seen and heard to greater advantage. Though quietly she was effectively dressed, and her fine presence and distinct intonation, apart from the ease and grace of her acting, would alone have claimed the applause of the house. Miss Ross was a charming *Grace Wentworth*, and acquitted herself most admirably. *Miss Vere* had a very able exponent in Miss Andrews, who wore a beautiful dress and acted the part with much spirit. As *Mrs. Fitzjohn* Mrs. Rogers undertook a difficult role and filled it with the highest merit. *Dr. Glynn* was represented by Mr. H. J. Sharp, who acted with his usual care and achieved quite a success. Mr. E. C. Davis was a very entertaining *Captain Cameron* slaying *Fifine* with considerable aplomb, and keeping his balloon discriminatingly in the public eye; and of *Mr. Aubrey Fitzjohn* it seems hardly necessary to say more than that the part was taken by Mr. Brady. The latter was in his element, and his impersonation of the amusing old blackguard was vastly entertaining. There remain *Dr. Dayton*, Mr. Eddison who did what he had to do excellently; *David*, Mr. Skrimshire, who not only rendered the deaf old servant capably but also enjoyed the distinction of having an explanation made from the stage of how *David's* and his names were left out of the printed cast; and the *Policeman*, Mr. Waddilove, who was an effective representative of law and order.

The Band of H.M.S. *Albion* was present by permission of Admiral Grenfell, the Captain and the Officers of the ship and played very agreeably. In reference to the second performance we are asked to say that while it is a *ten-night* seats may be reserved in any part of the house for 2 yen at Messrs. Thwaites and Co.

We may not close without congratulating Messrs. E. Beart (Stage Manager) and C. F. McWilliams (Scenery and Properties Manager) on the success of their efforts, while also complimenting the artist who atoned for the sparseness of aerobatics in the play by spreading a lurid balloon with a green waist-band and a blushing sky on the front page of the programme.

The second performance of "the Balloon" did not attract such a large house as its manifold merits deserved. Perhaps the imminent departure of the American mail and the fact that there have been a perfect whirl of festivities, more or less of a private character certainly, during these past ten days had something to do with it; anyhow it is a pity that not more were present on Monday, for the performance went with a rousing swing that added greatly to the enjoyment of the evening. All the performers played up to the level of their best attainments, getting all the fun possible out of their respective parts, and the ladies thoroughly deserved the floral tributes that crossed the foot-lights at the close. Mr. Brady, we must reaffirm, has seldom been seen to better advantage; both in make-up and in characterization he eclipsed himself, while the *David* of Mr. Skrimshire was a most artistic achievement, and makes us long to see him in a more ambitious part.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

Strange to say there is quite an animated discussion going on in the United States, about the propriety of opening the saloons on Sunday. America is about the last country in the world where one would have expected such a proposition to find any favour. Yet it is undoubtedly finding favour. Here is a fair statement of the case formulated by the advocates of opening:—

District Attorney Jerome stated that demand bluntly and emphatically on the stump, basing it upon the ground that a man's appetite did not recognize the days of the week and that, if it was not wicked to take a drink on Monday, it was not wicked to do so on Sunday. Every man recognizes that doctrine in his own house. Men who have clubs recognize its force there. The argument has been made with telling effect among the voters of the tenement house districts that the reformers, in closing the saloons, wished to shut off from poor men a privilege of which they availed themselves in their clubs. The reformers were able to win this year largely because the opposition of their candidates to the enforcement

of the present excise law was so well known that the cry which Tammany tried to raise for "personal liberty" fell flat. Seth Low occupies practically the same ground as Jerome, although his statement of his position has been less emphatic and picturesque. These two men are reinforced by a large body of the leading clergymen, who have come to understand the evils worked under the cloak of the Raines Law. Their most conspicuous spokesman is Monsignor Doane, of the Catholic diocese of Newark, the brother of Bishop Doane, of the Episcopal diocese of Albany. Monsignor Doane advocates a law which shall permit the opening of the saloons on Sunday except during the hours of morning church service. He states that as his conviction, reached from years devoted to fighting drunkenness. He wants such a law supplemented by one which shall punish the selling of liquor at any time to an habitual drunkard or a man already under the influence of drink. This, he says, would enable the wives of drunkards to protect themselves against the menace the saloon holds for their husbands. He is reinforced by a writer in the *Tribune* who signs himself "A Son of the Puritans." These men represent the sentiment of the best citizenship of this city, which understands the evils flowing from secretly opened side doors on Sunday.

It must appear to thinking people that where these arguments fail is in tacitly assuming that the drinking saloon is a harmless institution on week-days. Many sensible folks are of the opinion that whatever is right on Saturday or Monday must be right also on Sunday, unless its practice on the latter day entails forcible or inevitable violence to the scruples of others. These reasoners, if they can be persuaded to believe that the drinking saloon is in itself a blameless institution, find no ground to forbid its being open on Sunday. But surely it is impossible to ignore the fact that indulgence in the use of alcohol is the curse of the world; that it not only destroys the morality of the individual but also checks the development of the human race, and that nine-tenths of all the crime perpetrated among all the nations are traceable to this cause? Laws can not make people moral but they can at least check the outward practice of immorality, and if in Anglo-Saxon countries there is happily one day in the week when men can not openly make brutes of themselves, would it not be a terrible misfortune to deliberately abandon that solitary saving clause?

Duties on personal baggage arriving by European steamers at New York amounted to \$120,774 in October, as against \$39,590 for October, 1900. Since March 1, 1901, when the new regulations went into effect, the collections have amounted to \$787,388, as against \$192,945 for the corresponding period in 1900.

The Municipal Art League of Chicago has entered upon a gigantic undertaking. It is nothing less than an effort in the first place to obtain a membership of 500,000, and in the next to raise \$1,000,000. This sum is to be expended in beautifying the city with statuary, with mural paintings in public buildings, artistic drinking fountains, sculpture placed in parks and at street intersections, improvements in parks and reserves, etc.

The total sales at the art galleries of the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo amounted to less than \$15,000 for twenty-seven pictures, a disappointing result considering the large number of pictures shown (600) and their high quality. The Buffalo Fine Arts academy bought six paintings, as follows: Frank W. Benson's "The Sisters," H. Siddons Mowbray's "The Lady in Black," Henry W. Ranger's "A Group of Oaks," Childre Hassam's "Gloucester," Edward Dufner's "In the Studio," and W. Elmer Schofield's "Autumn in Brittany."

Mr. Takagi, Japanese vice-consul at Portland, Oregon, is said to be manifesting deep interest in the promotion of closer trade relations between his country and the United States. For the purpose of setting his views before the business men of Portland he gave a banquet, at which representatives of the various commercial bodies of the city and prominent business men were present. Mr. yen.

Takagi delivered an address in which he advocated the establishment of a Portland banking house at Yokohama and the establishment of branch houses of Portland mercantile and manufacturing enterprises in the larger cities of Japan.

October was a "record breaker" in the building industry of the United States. Statistics furnished by the *Construction News* show that 6,328 permits, involving an expenditure of \$24,990,925, were taken out, as against 5,650, costing \$19,678,848, for the same period of last year, a gain of 678 structures and an increased expenditure of \$5,312,077. Eighteen municipalities show increases, varying from .003 per cent. in the case of Denver to 394 per cent. in that of Atlanta. Three cities show losses, to wit:—Chicago, Brooklyn and Pittsburgh, 25 per cent., 29 per cent. and 42 per cent. respectively. Pittsburgh's heavy loss is probably due to the fact that in October, 1900, the records of that city included one building, the value of which was \$1,500,000. In proportion to its size building operations in Pittsburgh show a greater gain than in any other city of the United States. Los Angeles, Memphis, Atlanta, Detroit, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Cleveland, Washington, D.C., St. Paul and Kansas City all tell of activity in building construction.

The relative growth in the exports of the great nations to Mexico is accurately measured by the following table prepared by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, which shows the value of the export of the United States, United Kingdom, France, Germany and Spain to Mexico in each year from 1887 to the latest attainable date, in millions of dollars:—

Year.	United States.	United Kingdom.	France.	Germany.	Spain.
1887	7.9	5.8	7.6	1.1	1.3
1888	9.9	6.7	5.8	1.6	1.3
1889	11.5	7.9	10.8	3.5	1.6
1890	13.2	9.8	10.7	3.5	1.8
1891	14.9	9.5	8.8	3.4	1.5
1892	14.3	7.2	6.8	2.9	1.4
1893	19.6	6.1	5.4	2.9	1.3
1894	12.8	6.4	5.8	2.7	1.3
1895	15.0	8.1	7.5	4.0	1.5
1896	19.5	8.2	6.4	3.7	1.7
1897	23.4	8.4	5.1	4.3	1.5
1898	21.2	9.3	5.8	4.9	2.1
1899	25.5	10.7	7.1	5.4	2.9
1900	34.9	10.5	....	....	....
1901	36.5	....	....	....	....

According to the view of the Washington Post, anything like a general system of profit sharing is utterly impracticable. If all great industrial enterprises could be safely relied upon to yield a certain percentage of profit every year it might be practicable to divide it between the owners and their workmen. But that would not be the best plan. An increase of wages so as to make a fair division of profits between labour and capital would best meet the just demands of so happy a situation. If, as is always the case in a great manufacturing establishment, some men render service of exceptional value it were better to pay them accordingly than to hold out the hope of a gift. Let such men be their own bankers. But there is no absolute certainty of continuous success in any business. Hard times follow good times. Large profits are succeeded by small profits, and the latter dwindle until losses show up. Many a corporation has carried on a business for months, and even years, without making a cent, and that experience must, in the nature of things, be repeated. Every wage worker has a right to as high wages as he can get, and there his pecuniary claim ends. No man who is not bound and able to meet his share of losses has any right or reason to expect a share of profits. Only those who respond to assessments can be permitted to take dividends.

FIRE.

On the morning of the 21st instant at one o'clock, fire broke out in the theatre at Hamamatsu, and was not extinguished until 3 a.m., by which time forty houses had been destroyed. The loss is estimated at 15,000

THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting was held at the Parish Buildings, 54, Tsukiji, Tokyo, on Wednesday, Dec. 18th, at 4 p.m., Dr. D. C. Greene, President, being in the Chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting were taken as read.

The business of the annual meeting was first disposed of. The Secretary read the annual report.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.—SESSION, 1901.

There is little to record regarding the past session. Two general meetings were held during the year at which the following papers were read:—

Remmon Kiokwai, by Rev. A. Lloyd.

Remmon Kiokwai (Supplementary), Rev. D. C. Greene, D.D.

Translation of "Sumiyoshi Monogatari," by Harold Parlett, Esq.

Translation of "Saishi," Dagai, by R. J. Kirby, Esq.

Another translation from Dagai by Mr. Kirby and "Some Tales from the Uji Shin Monogatari," by Mr. S. Ballard were read at the last annual meeting. It is hoped that more papers will be received in 1902.

Eighteen new names have been added to the list of members and eleven members have resigned and three died. The Council express their deep regret at the death of the Rev. W. J. White, who for so many years took an active interest in the affairs of the Society.

The Treasurer's report was then presented.

THE HONORARY TREASURER IN ACCOUNT WITH THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN.—SESSION OF 1901.

Dr.

To Balance from last year	748.20
To Subscriptions and entrance fees	1,059.79
To Sale of Transactions	1,128.48
Interest	38.21

2,974.68

Cr.

By Rent	108.00
By Printing	125.60
By Insurance	100.00
By Postage	35.26
By Assistant Librarian's Salary	50.00
By Caretaker	9.00
By Case to hold correspondence	7.50
By Miscellaneous .....	.60
Dec. 12, By Balance	2,546.42

2,974.68

STATEMENT OF BALANCE.

Mitsui Bishi Goshi Kwaisha	1,436.56
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Corp.	1,109.86

2,546.42

HAROLD G. PARLETT, Hon. Treasurer.

Examined and compared with vouchers and found correct.

RICHARD J. KIRBY, Auditor.

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT.

For the year 1901.

The Sale of Transactions, during the year have amounted to 687.21 yen; during the last half of the year 1900 they amounted to only yen 166.83. The increasing demand is gratifying.

The Stock in hand is given on the sheet annexed. It is my duty to point out that the stock of some numbers has run very low. Of vol. 3 part i. we have only 25 copies left; of vol. 8, part i. only 14; of vol. 8, part ii. only 24.

The list of Exchanges remains very much the same as in previous years, and have I believe all been received; but I have no accurate record except for the few months that I have been in office.

Vol. 28 has been published and distributed: the first part of vol. 29 is rapidly approaching completion, and should be in the hands of members by the end of the year.

It has occurred to me that a quarterly Bibliographical Report of new books appearing in Japan, together with a short description in English of their contents, might be of considerable value to students of things Japanese both in this country and at home; and that the publication of such a Report would add very much to the value of the work done by the Society. As I have many dealings with Japanese publishers and booksellers, I think I can collect the material, and I shall be very glad to undertake it for the Society if the Council will authorize me to do so.

ARTHUR LLOYD.

Dec. 18, 1901.

COUNCIL FOR 1901-02.

The following gentlemen were elected Members of the Council for the ensuing year:—

Rev. D. C. Greene, D.D., President
Rev. A. Lloyd, Vice-President and Librarian.
J. F. Lowder, Esq., Vice-President (Yokohama).

Arthur Hyde Lay, Esq., Corresponding Secretary.

Rev. E. S. Booth, Corresponding Secretary (Yokohama).

Harold G. Parlett, Esq., Treasurer.

Members of Council:—B. H. Chamberlain, Esq., R. S. Miller, Esq., R. Masujima, Esq., R. J. Kirby, Esq., Professor C. S. Griffin, Professor E. H. Vickers, Professor E. W. Clement, Dr. D. Macdonald, Rev. A. F. King, Professor J. T. Swift.

AN INTERESTING PAPER.

Dr. GREENE, after asking Prof. Clement to take the chair, read a portion of a translation of the *Hyo-chu-ori-taka-shiba-no-ki*, prepared for the Society by the Rev. Geo. Wm. Knox, D.D., formerly one of its Vice-Presidents, but at present Professor of Comparative Religion in Union Theological Seminary, New York City. The following is a brief resumé of Dr. Knox's introduction to his translation.

The *Hyo-chu-ori-taka-shiba-no-ki*, to which Dr. Knox gives the secondary title, "The Autobiography of Arai Hakuseki" was written, apparently, with the sole view of leaving to the children of the author an account of his early life and his experiences at the court of the Shōgun. It was preserved in manuscript for many years but not long since was published in printed form.

This work includes a fairly complete account of Arai's family, youth, education, early struggles and later success. It is especially valuable for the vivid picture it gives of life in Old Japan, and that not merely in the circle in which he personally moved, for the narrative affords many glimpses into other and remote circles.

Arai was from an unfortunate family and only after much labour did he surmount his early difficulties and become the official scholar to the Shōgun himself. While without formal authority he was the confidential adviser of the Shōgun and through him ruled the empire.

Three ideas appear to have governed him:—(1) The reformation of abuses; (2) the reformation of the rites and ceremonies of the Shōgun's court; and (3) the exaltation of the Shōgun's power. The reminiscences of Arai's public life have to do with the period occupied by the sixth and seventh Shōguns.

The fifth Shōgun was a strict and superstitious Buddhist and a great patron of Chinese philosophy. He lectured upon the Daigaku to daimyo and priests and greatly stimulated learning; but unhappily, in his later years certainly, he seems to have given himself up to a life of profligacy which was associated with great corruption among the officials of all grades. In his efforts to protect the lower animals, the Shōgun lost all sense of proportion, and injuries inflicted upon dogs, cats, or birds, even by accident, were punished with great severity—by banishment, imprisonment or even in some cases with death. Doctors of high rank accompanied by six attendants visited sick dogs.

The coinage was frequently debased, daimyo were transferred from one fief to another for the sake of extortion, and taxes were greatly increased. A tax of three *bu* on each house was levied for the benefit of the dogs.

A Japanese historian says the fact that such abuses did not lead to a rebellion was owing to the transmitted virtue of the Tokugawa family. It was to bring back the Government to the old standards that Arai devoted his life. He was a Confucianist of the orthodox school of Chu-hi, and with the intensity of a Puritan he strenuously sought to carry out the Confucian theory in public and private life. He studied the ancient classics reverently and adopted them as his rule of life. We can understand Arai's conduct only when we think of him not as a politician or statesman, but as a moralist whose theories of law and government were rendered sacred by the solemn sanctions of religion.

He carried the same zeal into his work of reforming the rites and ceremonies of the Court;—indeed, to his mind such matters had a direct

bearing upon the welfare of the State. In some cases it is manifest that they were the outward sign of purpose to conserve the dignity of his master, especially in his relations to the King of Korea.

Some have appeared to see in these efforts an indication of disloyalty to the Imperial family, but a careful reading of the autobiography does not support this view. While quite possibly not a model of virtue in all respects, he deserves a high place among the worthies of old Japan. If judged by Occidental standards, Dr. Knox thinks it would be easier to find European statesmen of his century who were his inferiors than to find those who surpassed him in righteousness and fidelity to principle.

His interview with Pere Sidotti (see the *Chrysanthemum*, Vol. ii, pp. 390 ff. and *Trans. As. Soc.* ix pt. ii.) and his recommendations to the Shōgun in behalf of the imprisoned missionary show at least an unusual ability to take fair-minded views of men and things.

In addition to Dr. Knox's introduction, Mr. Greene read the larger part of the reminiscences which deal with Arai's family and his early life. These were of great interest both in themselves and as illustrations of life in Japan during the latter part of the seventeenth century.

It is proposed to read selections from the remainder of the autobiography at the next meeting of the Society. These selections will for the most part illustrate Arai's duties as official adviser to the Shōgun. These duties were of the most varied character and brought him into contact with many departments of the Government, and the incidents he relates exhibit widely differing phases of social life.

Mr. PARLETT expressed his appreciation of the paper which he had been able to read through. It was one of the most interesting he had read and gave one a glimpse into the old Japan as it really was.

Professor CLEMENT said the thanks of the Society were due both to Dr. Knox for his most interesting contribution and to Dr. Greene for kindly consenting to read it.

FUNERAL OF MR. RICE.

On Tuesday the last mortal remains of Mr. G. E. Rice, formerly of Yokohama and lately of Nagasaki, were consigned to the grave in the General Cemetery. The body of the deceased gentleman had been cremated at Nagasaki, and the ashes, enclosed in a brass-bound wooden urn were brought to Yokohama by the steamer *Gaech* to be placed by the side of his wife. A short service took place in Christ Church at 4 p.m. after which the casket was carried to the Cemetery, the following acting as pall-bearers: Messrs. R. M. Varnum, B. Gillett, H. M. Arnould, G. H. Scidmore, F. J. Hall, and C. D. Moss, Mr. W. W. Campbell (one of the deceased's sons-in-law), acting as chief mourner. At the graveside Rev. Geo. Wallace (who had officiated in the Church) performed the remaining portions of the service. Many mourners who were unable to attend sent wreaths and floral tributes.

THE GOTE MBA HOSPITAL.

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of the following sums for the Gotemba Lepar Hospital:—

	Yen.
Anonymous	100
Messrs. Robison & Company	100
Rev. A. J. King	5
F. Brinkley	10
"Japan Mail"	20
Mr. J. T. Hamilton	100
W. K.	10
Mr. Sonoda Kokichi	20
Mr. T. B. Glover	10
Mr. A. J. White	5
Mr. F. Schroeder	1
Mr. H. C. Pigott	20
A. I.	5
Professor C. D. West	50
R. N. A. V.	5
T. W. Hellyer	10
W. W.	5
Baron H. Iwasaki	50
A. S. Rosenthal & Co.	25

THE DIET.

HOUSE OF PEERS.

The House of Peers met on the forenoon of the 25th inst., and proceeded to read a Government Bill sent up from the Representatives for amending the Law relating to Emigration. It was officially explained that the object of the amendment was to facilitate emigration to China and Korea, where practical impediments had been placed in the path of Japanese enterprise owing to the difficulty of obtaining Japanese labour. This had been the case notably with regard to the construction of the Sôul-Fusan Railway, and with regard to the floating of a Japanese steamer stranded in the Yangtze. The Bill was handed to a Special Committee.

The Bill for amending the Law of Patents having been favourably reported by a Special Committee, was passed at once, as was also a Government Bill for amending the Exchange Bills Regulations. This Bill, as already explained, empowers the Treasury to issue notes at a discount, according to the state of the market, instead of adhering to the plan hitherto pursued, namely, issuing them at a high rate of interest at their face value.

A Government Bill relating to the capital funds of provincial educational institutions was then handed to a Special Committee and the House rose for the New Year's recess.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, Dec. 26.

The House met at 1 p.m.

Mr. Kwanno Zenyemon presented a question with regard to the collision said to have occurred on the Nippon Railway when the Emperor was travelling to the Autumn Manœuvres. The Government, in answer to his previous question on this subject, had denied any knowledge of such a collision, but he claimed that the Government was deceiving the House.

Mr. Mochizuki Chofu asked for information about the payment of officers' rewards with bonds calculated at their face value. He condemned such procedure as most unjust to the recipients, who, if they desired to convert the bonds into money, must suffer a heavy loss.

At this stage Viscount Katsura ascended the rostrum and spoke briefly with regard to the private Bill for placing the proceeds of the Chinese Indemnity in a special account. Despite the assurances of the Minister of State for Finance and the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, the House persisted in regarding the Indemnity as an insecure asset. But it was part of a sum for which China had pledged herself *vis-à-vis* eleven Powers acting in concert, and it must be regarded as absolutely secure. This Indemnity was made up of two parts: the military expenses of each State and the compensation for private losses. The former was of immutably fixed amount, and if the sums set aside for the satisfaction of private losses proved insufficient to meet all the demands, it had been agreed that these demands should be reduced *pro rata*. Therefore it followed that the money coming to the Japanese State on account of the public Treasury was of absolutely fixed amount, and constituted a perfectly proper asset to place in the Treasury's accounts. The Government had included it in the revenue for next year, deeming that the wisest course for regulating the finances on a sound basis.

The President then announced that the Government desired to withdraw the Budget

and its correlated documents for the purpose of redrafting.

Several members vehemently protested against the withdrawal of the Budget without a full explanation of the reason, but their objections did not take the form of a motion, and were unheeded.

The President announced that it was desired to withdraw the private Bill for placing the Chinese Indemnity in a separate account.

Mr. Shimada Saburo objected, and persisted in demanding an explanation, but the House would not listen, and the withdrawal was voted by an overwhelming majority.

The President announced that the amended Budget had been received from the Government.

Mr. Kudo Kokan moved that although the Bill presented by the *Seiyun-kai* for placing the Indemnity in a special account had been withdrawn, the Bill introduced by him to the same intent remained before the House, and he moved that the Order be changed for the purpose of discussing the measure.

The Order having been changed, Mr. Masuda, on behalf of the Special Committee, said that the Committee advised the rejection of the Bill, and the House voted in that sense, despite a long speech by Mr. Kudo.

Various Bills of minor importance were then handed to Special Committees, and a Government Bill for extending to Hokkaido the operation of the Cattle Distemper Regulations, was passed through its second and third readings.

The House having agreed to discuss and dispose of the Budget during the current year, rose at 3.30 p.m.

THE DAWN OF LOVE.

Through a couple of years, pretty Mabel,
I thought you a gay little friend;
But I'm changed in a way I'm unable

To make my poor mind comprehend.
I just liked you as one of the playthings
I happened to meet on my way;

But now,
Somehow,
I am saddened at hearing you say things
I don't like you to say.

I considered it awfully pleasant
To meet you and merrily chat,
And I noticed that when you were present
Things seemed to fall rather less flat.
You were one of the just one or two things
I felt disinclined to pooh-pooh;

But now,
Somehow,
I'm in depths of despair when you do things
I don't like you to do.

You looked charming and cheery and kind from
The tuft in your toque to your shoes;
I could count on your turning my mind from
A settled attack of the "blues."

I just viewed you as one of the fair things,
Like butterflies up in the air;

But now,
Somehow,
I am worried at seeing you wear things
I don't like you to wear.

MOSTYN T. PICOTT, in the *Taller*.

CHINESE NEWS.

A Peking correspondent announces the destruction by fire of the Lung Ta Sze, one of the two temples devoted to the protection of the Imperial palaces, and adds that this is regarded by some as a sign of Heaven's displeasure.

Lieut.-Commr. Watson, of H.M.S. *Woodcock*, who has the distinction of having carried the British white ensign to Kiating in Western Szechuan, 315 miles above Chungking, on the

gunboat he has so long and ably commanded, left Chungking on Dec. 2nd by *kuatze*, having handed over command of the *Woodcock* to his successor, Lieut.-Commr. H. E. C. Somerville. Lieut. Watson arrived at Shanghai on the 13th, having made a record trip of eleven days from Chungking to Shanghai.

Sir Henry Blake, Governor of Hongkong, is to go on three months leave to England on the 1st prox., when Major-General Gascoigne will again be Acting Governor.

The *China Mail* says that the N.D.L. Australian liner *Prinz Regent Luitpold* had a breakdown in the Suez Canal, and had to stop for repairs to her engines. The fact was recorded as follows in an advertisement in the ship's newspaper:—"Lost.—In the Suez Canal, five hours. Information will be gladly received by the Engineer."

An action was brought on Dec. 17th in the Shanghai Supreme Court by W. Wilmer, former manager of the *New Press*, against Chesney Duncan, the proprietor of that paper, to recover \$1,050, wages due. The petition of the plaintiff stated that he entered the service of the defendant about the first week in April 1901, as business manager of the *New Press*; that the salary of the plaintiff was to be at the rate of three hundred Mexican dollars per month, and the engagement was to be terminable at one month's notice; that there was owing and due to the plaintiff by defendant the sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars for salary, made up as follows: viz: (a) One half of \$300 for the month of September last, \$150; (b) One month for October, \$300; (c) One month for November, \$300; total \$750. The plaintiff claimed the further sum of three hundred dollars in lieu of receiving one month's notice to leave, as agreed upon at the time of engagement. The Court awarded \$792 with \$36 costs.

A curious incident took place in the course of the trial of a case in the Shanghai Mixed Court the other day in which a native detective was charged with abducting a girl. The question of whether a criminal charge could be brought depended on whether the abductor had had criminal relations with the girl. The Chinese Magistrate settled that point, though both the girl and her mother denied that there had been anything of the kind. First he had the mother beaten in order to make her confess. The detective, who was on his knees, took an oath in the Chinese way, breaking a saucer, that he was not guilty of any criminal relations with the girl, but the Magistrate, not satisfied with this, desired another test and proceeded to carry it out. The girl's forefinger was first cut and the blood therefrom allowed to drop into a bowl of water provided by the Court. The detective's finger was next cut and the same proceeding carried out. The Magistrate then held that as the blood mixed, the detective was guilty, and remanded him for trial before the Court on a criminal charge.

Great sympathy, says the *N.-C. Daily News*, will be felt with H.E. Chang Chih-tung in the melancholy death of his grandson, of whom he was justly proud, just as the young man was returning home. "He was an extremely smart young fellow, very bright and intelligent. When he arrived at Shanghai some two years ago on his way to Japan, he was met at the Wharf by the Shanghai officials, who were scandalised at his appearing in a semi-Western military uniform, instead of the regulation long silk coat, official hat, etc. He said that he meant to be a soldier, and therefore he had no use for the full dress of a Chinese official, in which it was impossible to move about. With his native intelligence, and the prestige of his birth he bade fair to be of great value to his country, and his premature death just as his education was completed is very greatly to be regretted." It appears that on the 11th December, the young fellow, whose name was Chang Houk'un, was returning home from Japan. He had reached the open space in front of the yamen doors, when his horse took fright from a jinrikisha. The animal reared so badly that the rider was thrown, and was carried into the yamen in a dying condition."

CHRISTMAS.

Christmas!

Ah! memories rise and almost choke us,
Surging across the barriers of time and
space,
As visions of old Homelands and far firesides
glisten
At echo of the word.

Oh, for those happy days before the circle
parted!

When very near the Angel-host approached,
To sing the Psalm of Peace, Goodwill to
Men—

Before our feet went wandering, the strange
Gods seeking—

To us in exile thoughts at Christmas-tide
are bitter-sweet!

Yet good it is to pause a space just now,
To let old memories wander at their will,
And on this Day of Days to gather once
again
To keep the Feast;

To keep the Feast, the Yule-log crackling,
Revive the faiths of far back years,
Cement the friendships of these later days,
And strengthen all those little ties of love,
The faint forerunners of the Reign of Peace.

A.B.B.

X'mas, 1901.

THE STORM ON CHRISTMAS DAY.

The long spell of beautiful weather that Yokohama and Tokyo enjoyed for several weeks was broken up on Christmas Day by a downpour of rain which proved the forerunner of a violent storm from the north-west. It is seldom that this region of Japan has to complain of a wet inclement Christmas, but the present year has proved a most marked exception.

YOKOHAMA.

A wet Christmas was the cheerful experience of Yokohama people, as well as of those who stayed at home and those who had gone abroad into the country. Christmas Eve weather was quite acceptable, being dry, if cold, with moonlight to show late folks home, but during the night a change set in and the morning broke cold and wet, rain falling at first in a drizzle and afterwards more heavily. Many people hoisted flags on their business places and residences, most firms closed their offices, and the day was generally celebrated as a holiday. As the evening wore on the weather became more inclement and after midnight quite a gale developed with heavy, tropical rain. This lasted for several hours but towards morning the weather moderated though a strong breeze still prevailed and rapidly dried the roads. China-town, of course, was flooded, and the scouring rain cut deep gullies in many of the Bluff roads.

MIDNIGHT MASS.

The usual services took place in the various places of public worship. At the Roman Catholic Church on Christmas Eve, the Rev. Pere Rey was the officiating clergyman and the service consisted of Haydn's First Mass. There was a good attendance. In the course of the evening Mrs. Mollison sang *Ave Maria*, and Messrs. Max Schluter and Poole assisted in the musical part of the service.

SERVICE AT CHRIST CHURCH.

The morning service at Christ Church, Yokohama, was very largely attended. The Church was nicely decorated, festoons of evergreen being wreathed around the pillars, and the pew-heads were adorned in appropriate fashion, while immense clumps of bamboo waved under the high chancel roof. The music was suitable to the day, embracing the old-time hymns, "Christians, awake"; "Hark, the herald angels sing"; and "While shepherds watched." The anthem, "We have

seen His star in the East," went very brightly. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Geo. Wallace, of Tokyo, who dwelt upon the significance of the birth of Christ and the lessons and resolves which should be deduced therefrom.

THE FOOTBALL MATCH.

The Rugby Match on X'mas Day between teams of players "Born in Japan" and "The Rest" came off in inclement weather. Unfortunately neither team was fully representative, but with two exceptions on either side all those who had agreed to play turned up. Was it Christmas cheer or the weather?

W. S. Moss kicked off for "Born in Japan" and from the outset the play resolved itself into a forwards' game—the slippery ball rendering accurate passing impossible. During the first half each side scored once—neither try being converted. In the second half "Born in Japan" scored four times—the last being the only occasion on which the major points were brought out by W. S. Moss. Jeffery also scored for the Rest after a good run, Barnard again failing with the place. The result was, "Born in Japan" won by 1 goal 4 tries (17 points) to the Rest, 2 tries (6 points). A considerable number of players were new to the Rugby game, but we trust that this match will not be last occasion that they don the jersey and we anticipate a great improvement in a short time. The forwards must remember that they are meant to work in the scrum, and not to hang on the outskirts and rob the halves of their share of the play. We also notice a fatal tendency, which should be promptly corrected, of certain of the forwards endeavouring to get into the scrum from the sides instead of from the back. The former method is useless, the latter the proper way, which those new to the game must learn. Practice makes perfect and we hope to see many good games before the end of the season. More than a word of praise is due to Mr. Bathgate who, as usual, turned up in spite of the rain to carry out the unthankful task of referee:—

BORN IN JAPAN (Colours).—A. W. S. Austen, S. Wheeler, K. van R. Smith, E. W. Kilby, G. A. Allcock, H. W. Kilby, J. E. Moss, W. S. Moss (Captain), F. Pollard, O. Stronie, J. Helm, E. J. Moss, Jr., C. S. Moss, A. Kingdon and H. C. Austen.

THE REST (White).—W. M. Squire, S. A. Jeffery, C. E. Libeaud, E. G. Fradley, A. Scott, F. O. Stuart, H. E. Hayward, E. F. Crowe (Captain), H. K. Barnard, A. R. Firth, W. R. Lemarchand, M. F. Stephens, W. J. Waddilove, F. B. Reece and C. H. Thorn.

CHRISTMAS AT THE SEAMEN'S MISSION.

Early in the day visits were paid to the German, American, and British Naval Hospitals, and suitable gifts were presented to the patients in the name of the contributors to the Christmas Entertainment fund. At 6 p.m. 60 Seamen and Marines from the ships in port, and from the U. S. N. Hospital, sat down in the Seamen's Free Reading-room at the Mission to the Annual Christmas dinner, after which various games were played. At the close of the evening, a fine Christmas Tree was lighted and slips of paper handed round with a number written on, the slip corresponding to the number of a gift on the tree, which each man carried away with him as a memento of Christmas, 1901, spent at Yokohama.

UNION CHURCH.

A fairly large congregation assembled in the Union Church on Christmas morning to participate in the service, which was conducted by the pastor, Rev. E. S. Booth, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Dearing, and Rev. J. W. Frank. In the sermon, the pastor referred to the recently developed theory regarding the movements of the starry constellations which resulted in the detection of the original Star of Bethlehem by the Magi. Appropriate music, including the spirited anthem, "Behold, I bring you good tidings" (Goss), was efficiently rendered by the choir, while the tastefully arranged decorations materially added to the joyous observance of the Festival.

THE POET'S CHRISTMAS.

An anthology of Christmas verse would make a tolerably large volume, and would be drawn from the writings of poets of every age since the dawn of the Christian era. Much of it, of course, is of a devotional or mystical cast; but not a few poets have approached the subject from the human, festival point of view. The two singers who have perhaps treated most fully of the pleasant subject of Christmas observances are Sir Walter Scott and George Wither.

Wither, curiously enough, was of the Puritan party. The Roundhead Parliament tried hard to abolish Christmas; they forbade its celebration, ordered the shops to be kept open on December 25th, and threatened with pains and penalties those who should hold or attend service on that day. Yet the poet who, next to Milton, was perhaps the most distinguished man of letters who followed the banner of the Commonwealth, George Wither, sang as joyously as any poet devoted to Church and Crown of Christmas festivities and Christmas joys. Wither was a thorough-going supporter of the Parliament, for he sold his estate to raise a troop of horse for its service, but he must have been a much more liberally-minded man than many of those for whom he fought. His Christmas verses give a lively picture of old time observances, and have no touch of the sourness which is popularly associated with the Puritan way of looking at things. He begins:—

So now is come our joyfulest feast;
Let every man be jolly;
Each room with ivy leaves is drest,
And every post with holly.
Though some churls at our mirth repine,
Round your foreheads garlands twine;
Drown sorrow in a cup of wine,
And let us all be merry.

There is not much gloom or sourness about those lines.

Wither goes on to celebrate the yule-logs, the Christmas fire, the music and dancing, the scrambling for nuts and apples, and general jollity. Not a few features of Wither's Christmas-keeping are now out of date. Who knows now what the old-fashioned Christmas pie contained? Yet it used to be the central dish of the feast. It was often made in the shape of a coffin, in imitation, so it is said, of the "cratch," or manger, wherein the Child of Bethlehem was laid. Its chief characteristics were the variety and the miscellaneous nature of its contents. A Frenchman, who travelled in England some 200 years ago, wrote that this "nostrum," as he called it, was "a most learned mixture of neats-tongues, chicken, eggs, sugar, raisins, lemon and orange peel, various kinds of spicery, &c." Our forefathers must have been valiant trenchmen. Wither also mentions various customs and games now nearly obsolete—girls going about the streets with their "wassel bowls," mumming by the youths, and the game of Rowland-ho, whatever that may have been.

Sir Walter Scott gives an equally lively picture of the Christmas of the olden time, in the introduction to the sixth canto of "Marmion." He celebrates the village games—who now plays at "post and pair"—the Christmas fire and the Christmas fare:—

Then the grim boar's head frowned on high,
Crested with bays and rosemary.

There the huge sirloin reeked; hard by
Plum-porridge stood, and Christmas pie;
Nor failed old Scotland to produce,
At such high tide her savoury goose.

From the eatables he proceeds to the wassail-bowl, the "carols roared with blithesome din," the coming in of the mummers, and other features of the cheerful pictures, concluding jovially:—

England was merry England when
Old Christmas brought his sports again.
'Twas Christmas broached the mightiest ale;
'Twas Christmas told the merriest tale;
A Christmas gambol oft would cheer
A poor man's heart through half the year.

Another Christmas singer of the joyous kind was Robert Herrick. He rings the changes on the festive feature of Yuletide—the log, the beer, and the "rare mince pie." He enshrines in his verse the old notion that the yule-log should be lighted from a brand, carefully preserved, of that of the preceding year, and fervently proclaims, as a West Country poet should, the virtue of wassailing the orchard:—

Wassail the trees, that they may bear
You many a plum, and many a pear;
For more or less fruits they will bring,
As you do give them wassailing.

This "wassailing" was formerly universal in the fruit-growing counties of the West. The ceremony was usually performed on Twelfth Night, and consisted in singing certain doggerel verses round one of the oldest trees in the orchard, followed by a due circulation of the cider-jug, concluding with the firing

of guns, charged with powder only, among the leafless branches of the trees. These proceedings were supposed to bring luck to the orchard, and to have their reward in the following autumn. "Wassailing" of this kind has died out for the most part, but here and there the old custom is still maintained in something of the ancient fashion. The other wassail custom, that of children going from house to house on certain days singing a wassail song, and asking for pennies or cakes, or both, is still common in various parts of old England.

The section of Christmas poetry which treats of the devotional or religious aspect of the time is, of course, far larger than that which refers to Yuletide customs. Carols, alone, are very numerous. Most of the earlier examples are of joyful tone, while those of the 17th century and later in most cases, are in a more subdued key. It is a carol of Henry VIII.'s time which begins jubilantly:—

Noel, Noel, Noel, Noel,
Who is there that singeth so Noel,
Noel, Noel!
I am here, Sir Christmass;
Welcome, my Lord Sir Christmass,
Welcome all both more or less
Come near Noel.

Hymns of the Nativity, and poems relating to the different incidents of the Christmas story—the angel's song, the coming of the Magi, and so forth—have been written by most of our English poets, from Milton, Ben Jonson, Crashaw, Herrick, and Southwell to Rossetti, Keble, Faber, Tennyson, and Mrs. Browning.

Nor has Christmas been neglected by the singers of America, although the rites of the festival were, in New England at least, more honoured in the breach than in the observance till comparatively recently. Longfellow's Epiphany verses are particularly beautiful. The following is the first stanza:—

Three Kings came riding from far away,
Melchior and Gaspar and Baltasar:
Three wise men out of the East were they,
And they travelled by night; they slept by day,
For their guide was a beautiful, wonderful star.

Whittier, although a Quaker, paid tribute to the season in his "Christmas Carmen." One of the most beautiful of Christmas hymns was written by the late Phillips Brooks, Bishop of Massachusetts. It consists of ten melodious stanzas, of which one may be given here:—

Where Charity stands watching,
And Faith holds wide the door,
A dark night wakes, the glory breaks,
And Christmas comes once more.

NOËL.

Our wanderings of the last few days have convinced us that Christmas is fast becoming a popular fête, a blithe season, with the Parisian. Once upon a time he almost overlooked it, postponing his pleasures and expenditure until the New Year; but the chance of rejoicing on two occasions instead of one has at last appealed to him—and so, like his "bons voisins d'Outre Manche," he makes many a gay little preparation for December's happiest hours. Some time must elapse, of course, before he appreciates the Day so thoroughly as to hang holly in his hall and mistletoe above his door; in the meanwhile, he—ignorant of their more proper place—pins them to his coat, observing: "Me voilà décoré, mon cher." Nor can he be expected to take to a mince-pie all at once, or appreciate the necessity of a turkey; for the moment it is enough that he should hurry home a vessel labelled "plum-pudding" (purchased at a boulevard pâtisserie), and acquire the exhilarating ingredients that eventually produce "un punch à l'Anglais." Again, oranges are a reasonable substitute for almonds and raisins; and if no crackers with love-sick mottoes conclude the feast, there comes a Christmas tree equipped with candles as well as gifts. How often, in our wanderings, have we seen these growths; lofty or low, established in a tub or planted merely in a pot! "Arbres de Noël," said the card above them; you might have them furnished or unfurnished. Then, the Eve, the night before the Day—in how many Parisian households are whispers, questions, hints exchanged among the children. Just as in London, they must go flushed to bed; toss and turn for hours through expectation, excitement. And if Edouard and Jeanne have not hung out their stockings, they have exposed their shoes; and the shoes do just as well, are just as laden as the stockings across the Channel in the morning. Once more, the "étrenne," your yearly offering—otherwise, vulgarly, the Christmas-box? Although it should not be claimed before New Year's Day, it—as in England—must often be given in advance. The same people seek it; the same amiability (on their part) prevails as the moment for its production draws near—you are impressed by the smiles, courtesy, and industry of your servants; you notice the salute (exceptionally sweet-

ing) of the postman when he meets you in the street; in short you enjoy the solicitude, the politeness, the affection of everyone who, during the past twelve-month, has done something—however trifling—for you. Still, when the moment actually arrives, you are not told bluntly that the postman is "there"—waiting for his Christmas-box. You only learn that he has called to express his "meilleurs souhaits;" that he would beg you to accept an almanac. Indeed, he sends in several: so that you may inspect them, choose. Also, the gift is illustrated, equipped with postal, telegraphic, astronomical information. Again, it stands without support, or assumes a graceful slanting position. Moreover it is embroidered in blue or red, or gold. And you get many of these almanacs—for three or four postmen, as well as more than one telegraph boy, serve you. And your stock increases hour by hour: because the stationer, the newsagent, and other tradesmen would furnish you with the same offering. And you become surrounded by almanacs: have not desks, tables, or mantelpieces enough. And so you, just as in England, produce your present: receive, in your turn, Christmas greetings, Christmas gifts, Christmas thanks.

Once conscious of these resemblances—these imitations of his own Christmas—the Englishman in Paris must not complain too bitterly of his exile. He may have his tree; eat his pudding; beforehand, the pudding not resisting, he can slip in the button or the sixpence. And if he be—as we hope—a philosopher endowed with a generous disposition, he will know that, if his family and friends are rejoicing "over there," they will drink his health, deplore (affectionately) his solitude, his absence. And then allowing always that he looks upon the brightest side of things, that he takes his stand by what is best in life, an admirable philosophy—he may derive happiness from the happiness of those about him. And it seems almost universal, this happiness; notwithstanding the weather, no matter how dim the street, how small the home. Bazaars enclosed in passages are as exhilarated as the Lower Arcade; and far more plentiful. They "lead off" right and left—"Galleries," "Passages," "Impasses;" and they shelter curly-haired dolls, and regiments of tin soldiers, and rows of dogs, and troops of monkeys, and colonies of cows; and, all day long, Parisians—either accompanied by their children or alone—inspect these curiosities; and watch them wound up, and follow them as they strut along, and express amazement when they produce a different, an appropriate noise. As interested as the children are the fathers; so interested that they ask questions, examine the toys, recall the features and performances of their own gay playthings of years and years ago. And they admit that their dolls, their soldiers, their stuffed "touters" were far inferior to these. And they protest that, confronted by these modern prodigies, they—in spite of their age—can quite appreciate the pleasure of romping on the floor with them. And marveling all the time, they say: "Un phénomène, mon cher; un vrai miracle, mon vieux; quelle révolution, quelle progrès, mon Dieu!" In shoddy, "miscellaneous" bazaars there reigns the same seasonable exhilaration. You might be in Holloway or Camden Town, or in the Edgeware Road; the only difference is that the people are less depressing, more amiable. "Noël," says the stimp of white cloth stretched across the entrance; "Noël," announce the cards posed upon the goods; "Voyez, voyez—pour Noël," cry the attendants, red-handed youths. And milliners and mechanics, washerwomen and workmen, servants and concierges hover over the stalls; and carry off brilliant-faced dolls for "les gosses;" and bright bow ties studded with spangles, at sixty centimes, for "le vieux;" and boxes of scented soap (three cakes in each)—possessing the perfume of the violet, the lilac, the rose—for "Amélie, ma fille;" and packets of pink face-powder, sparkling atoms of jewellery, sets of liqueur glasses, musical clocks, "bijou" lamps, illustrated cigarette cases, tortoiseshell combs, vivid water-colours, pictures of fires, wrecks, funerals in *oils*—all "marked in plain figures," all ranging in price from thirty-five centimes to three francs and ninety-five centimes, all for "Noël." Then, the booths—they that rise on the kerbstone of the boulevards, cheap stalls facing splendid shops. Already they are being put together; on Christmas Eve their commerce will have begun. And they will stretch from the Madeleine to the Faubourg Montmartre, on either side, an amazing avenue. And before each booth spectators will assemble—so that you, from the top of an omnibus, may look along a line of Parisians divided into groups, fifty or sixty groups bathed in the yellow light of flaming lamps. And the groups will dissolve and form again, bewildering you; and the groups will pass on and on until your eyes blink; and the groups will only grow smaller when it is time to attend the Midnight Mass conducted impressively, splendidly, in almost every church.

There, in old St. Sulpice with its different towers, will be the faithful of the quarter—from the senator to the shopman, from the prosperous "rentier" of the

Luxembourg to the queer old men and withered old women who sell flowers in the opposite square. The last will enter so soon as the doors are thrown open; cross themselves on the threshold with holy water, take their places quietly, kneel immediately to begin a prayer. The rest will approach when the candles are being lighted in the distant altar; but the old men and the old women will hear nothing, see nothing until the arrival of the priests will startle them, bring them to their feet. And then—in spite of their rheumatism, their age, they will rise immediately; and bow; and kneel again; and cover their wrinkled faces when the bell rings; and listen rapturously to the choir. Even when "dismissed," they will remain behind, disregarding the departure of the others. Another prayer; and they will go forth from the warmth of the church to the cold of the square, into the morning, into the approaching dawn of a new day—Noël.

THE MASQUE OF CENTURIES.

I had fallen asleep in the Church of Saint Apollinaire d'Novo. It is a place for dreams, whilst memories of Botticelli's "Spring," which I had been but lately admiring in the Uffizi at Florence, mingled in my slumbers with the brightness of the glorious memorials of the old Empire which blazed above my head in colours as dazzling as the "yellow" of Dante's Mystic Rose.

Suddenly a stir as of a movement broke in upon my dream. The noble lords and dames seemed to step from their walls and form in two lines along the aisle leading to the high altar, above which the World Ruler and His Virgin Mother shone out in a splendour which would have blinded the courtiers of Solomon or of Nero. Sweet music sounded through the air, and the doors of the church flew open at its notes. Soon the head of a procession was seen entering the portals of the great basilica, and in solemn tones rang out the mystic words which tell how to the Lord of Time one day is as a thousand years and a thousand years but as one day. I was to meet the Centuries face to face and as the last "*Per secula seculorum*" died in my ears, their leader stepped into my sight. He was a little child, robed in white and crowned with pale silvery olive, which gleamed with a soft, mysterious radiance. Yet his garments were dyed as with the blood of the grape, and the clash of swords chimed in ominously with the strains of "Goodwill unto men," which greeted his entry. "I come not to bring Peace," were his words, and anon was heard the knocking of nails into wood and weird sounds as of "Crucify, crucify," whilst in an oak grove, streaming with blood, I saw wild men, clothed in skins, slaughtering victims who seemed Roman soldiers on rude stone altars.

I had seen the First Century. Behind him walked a studious youth, with grave, philosophic mien, clothed in the white robe and purple laticlave of a Roman patrician and studying a scroll which bore illuminated the name of Plato. From time to time an inquiring look passed over his intellectual face lit up by a rare smile, in which doubt was blended with contempt. He was followed by a fierce-looking gladiator dressed in barbaric splendour. His head was wreathed with garlands, his girt breastplate blazed with emeralds, his javelin and shield were damascened with gold and ivory. Ever and again he uttered some coarse camp oath, and his Latin was besprinkled with crack-jawed barbarian words. Yet a ghostly form pressed Rome's eagle into his hand and threw on his shoulders the Caesar's purple cloak. But who is this fair maiden, her garments bright with the sheen of heaven, who comes next? In her hand she bears red and white roses, snow-besprinkled, and on her breast flames the cross with its mystic emblem of X and P, and its scroll inscribed with the words which announce the victory of the Nazarene. It is Saint Dorothy, and the Fourth Century brings to the pagan world the Faith of Christ. Before her the saints strew their palms, the church re-echoes with the strains of "Enter thou into the joy of thy Lord." But scarce has the last note died away when the air is rent with barbarian "Hurrahs." A rustic wagon rumbles in, drawn by oxen, whose housings are costly tapestry, gold-woven and brodered with the tale of Ruined Troy; on it, on a rude bench, carved with twisted dragons, sits a stately dame robed in purple, her fair hair entwined with beads, her cheeks flaming with vermillion, and framed in heavy earrings of chrysolite and lazuli. Before her stride girls, clothed in the long white robes of Greece, their heads crowned with violets, on their necks heavy golden serpents, but whose hands are fettered and whose cheeks are flushed with shame. The dark sky behind is red as with the light of burning cities. 'Tis the wife of Alaric who enters, and her wain rolls over broken crosses and battered eagles. Behind is a vacant space. The Sixth Century is missing from the train. But a gentle murmur is heard from the altar, and the Divine Figure above it bends towards our questioning eyes with a look of welcome. She is the Sixth

Century, she the "Theotokos," Mother of God, she the "Augusta," before whom all things in earth and heaven bow in homage, she who announces the last century of the old civilisation, the century which left to Europe, garnered up for future ages, the heritage of ordered law, the century which led England to the Cross. How can I describe adequately the throng which followed? Bright-clad Gauls and Spaniards, splendid in barbaric tatarians, grave Arab sheikhs, their heads covered with white veils bound with the rope of camel's hair, a fair maiden robed in the regalia of a Roman Empress, but whose diadem has been cloven by a blow from battle-axe of the kilted rover, with blood-bespinkled hair, who strides behind her, shadowed by the folds of the Raven standard; last of all a matron, with grave, scarred face, as of one newly awakened from some mighty dream, bearing in her hand a snowy mantle brodered with emblems of newly-built churches; such were the centuries from the Seventh to the Eleventh. The Twelfth came next; a knight in pointed helm and chain armour, whose silver shield was blazoned with a blood-red cross, led in a maiden clothed in the slave's white, bearing in her hand a basket laden with linen newly washed. Her fair hair was tumbled with the sea breezes and wet with the salt sea spray, and a bird, with plumage so fair it were doubtful if it were of earth or heaven, seemed to perch on her shoulder and whisper in her ear. It was a Crusader, and his companion was Gudrun, the truest type of the old romance of Germany. Behind him followed another knight, but robed in vestments of peace, and bearing in his hand a lyre, which ever and anon he twanged, whilst methought his lips were murmuring a woman's name.

Beside him walked a friar, clad in brown, with bare foot, who now and again kept turning to his companion with an anxious look, only to be repulsed disdainfully with a mocking smile. But who is this who next appears to 'wilt my wondering eyes?' 'Tis a fair lady, on whose head is a swan-white veil, crowned with olive, and whose flame-red robe is half hid under a green mantle. With puzzled look she scans a volume which bears, inscribed in Grecian letters, the name of Homer. With a start I remember where I am. In good truth this is Beatrice, and in rapture at the sight, I reck not of the grisly skeleton who follows leading to their tomb all ranks of men. The Fifteenth Century is surely that grave merchant, decent in cloak and hood of tawny, and in hose of grain. He has his pen and tablets at his girdle, but in his hand he holds a picture, and methinks I spy a world chart in his budget. Who follow next? A bevy of ladies fair, bright with Indian muslins, radiant in Eastern gems and feathers of strange Western birds, dance in, followed by grave statesmen with cunning, shifting eyes, jostling tough seamen fresh come from the circuit of the globe, and divines who bear in their hands the torch and sword beside their books; whilst behind them English voices sound, hymning a queen, who enters with Imperial air, gorgeous in high starched ruff and jewelled robe. Behind her come once more divines grim in gown and band, with close-cut hair; burly traders in soler doublets and trunk hose; soldiers, some in lace and satin, others again in buff leather coats, one of whom bears in his hand a head which seems a king's; yet, heedless of this, grisly warning, a gay group of courtiers, bright in fluttering ribbon and in varied silks, bow close at his heels before a king whose short stature is enhanced by his high red shoes and flowing periwig. Is it wonderful that the ill-omened words "Tis the voice of a god and not of a man" seemed to ring through the air, mocking the courtiers' "Hosannas," to usher in the Bacchanals whose rebel rout led in the Eighteenth Century? A mad crowd, in truth, it was, with powdered wigs in place of the ivy wreaths of Helrus, and satin saques, hoop-puffed out, for tigers' fells; but whose eyes were bright with wine, whose cheeks flamed with rouge, whose wild dances would have shamed the Corybantes, and whose tongues rang out words of defiance against the Highest such as the startled air had never heard since the day when the giants warred with Jove. But why, all of a sudden, come these sleek, soberly-vested men, whose prim faces bear an air of doubting scorn, and whose eager looks seem to question all things that be in earth and air and sky; and why are they followed by that tattered throng, foul with the dirt of city slums, their heads covered with the red cap of Liberty, who trample crown and sceptre under foot and bear in their hands the spoils of plundered churches? I can see the fair Gothic dames, the Arab sheikhs, the fierce sea-rovers from the Northern Main cast longing backward looks, and gather they are eager to claim the newcomers as their flesh and blood. Can the Nineteenth Century give us the meaning of their coming, for behind a crowd of generals in tight uniforms and three-cornered hats heavy with plumes, and ladies in dress which has nought of Greek save the name, I see a man clad in the sober garb of some English country squire, carry in his hand a book whose title runs "The Origin of Species?" Has he, perchance, found the clue to this reversion to the Past? He is not the only English-

man in the crowd; for beside him stands a sturdy form in low-crowned hat, bright blue coat, buff waistcoat, and buckskin breeches, but wearing inconspicuously enough on his shoulders an Imperial mantle, who, by the light of a flaming furnace, seems painting the World Map a bright red. Yet, stay: who is this shadowy shape in wide-brimmed hat and handkerchief, with rough beard and hair-covered hands, who springs forward, and checks his brush as he would colour South Africa, whilst from the throng of knights and dames before me rise the sad yet mocking strains which once taunted the ear of falling Babylon: "Art thou also become weak as we? Art thou become like unto us? . . . Yet thou shalt be brought down to hell, to the sides of the pit. . . . Is this the man that made the earth to tremble, that did shake kingdoms?"

I started from my slumbers and rushed out of the church into the starlit night.

FOREIGN MISSIONS IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.*

By REV. S. H. WAINRIGHT, M.D.

What lessons may be learned from foreign missions in the century just gone by? What changed conditions may we expect and what new methods may we require in the present century? After a hundred years of effort, do we find the foreign mission movement to be in accord with the great command of Christ and the great aim of His Church? To these and similar questions every one interested in the spread of Christianity must seriously address himself. All secondary questions must be put aside in the present discussion and points of fundamental importance touched with the utmost possible brevity. A very general survey of the missionary problem is the aim we have in view. The last century was a time of equipment and preparation. From our ancestors we inherit a world wonderfully made ready for Christian propagation. This is seen in the easy physical access to the nations, the overcoming of obstacles to the mastery of foreign tongues, the translation of the Scriptures into the languages and dialects of earth, the inauguration of enterprises of Christian philanthropy, education and literature, and the organization of Christian churches. In the home lands 449 Missionary Societies, backed by great churches and immense resources; and on mission fields, 15,460 missionaries; 73,615 native workers, ordained and unordained; 11,039 organized churches, with a membership of 1,317,689; besides various Christian institutions, constitute the combined and aggregate energies and agencies of the Church, as it enters the century for the final conflicts with heathenism and unbelief.† The past century was illustrious to a degree surpassing any preceding one, but if the present century accomplishes the overthrow of age-entrenched heathenism, it will be a period held in everlasting remembrance in the ages to come. Let us turn our attention earnestly to the problems of this vast undertaking, happy all the time that we have a part in it.

The top of the mountain in Galilee, where Christ gave His last commission to the Church, is the only point from which to survey and judge the work of foreign missions. In that utterance, and the supplementary words recorded elsewhere, is contained the ground, the aim, the scope, the character, and the means, of the Church's mission to the world. Its principles are regulative to the Church for all time. Its terms are axiomatic in all Christian propagation. We have no greater authority than its commands confer, no greater endowments than its promises bestow. Christ's plenipotentiary authority, in heaven and on earth, is the foundation of the commission and the foundation of the foreign mission movement. From this fact it follows that all nations belong to Christ and that the Church has a definite mission from Him to all nations. Analyzed, the commission is shown to involve (1) a forward movement; (2) a proclamation of the gospel; (3) the making disciples of nations, which includes besides the proclamation of the gospel, baptism into covenant relationship with the triune God and instruction after baptism in the facts and truths of revelation;

(4) the consecration of all believers to this work, who are to be clothed with the power of the Spirit and accompanied by the presence of Christ. Hence, a forward movement, worldwide in scope, not temporary, not intermittent, but persistent, should be pressed onward, until "the kingdom and dominion and the greatness of the kingdom under the whole heaven shall be given to the people of the saints of the Most High." Hence, the aim of the Church is distinctly spiritual, which is nothing less than to bring men into the relation of fellowship, allegiance and obedience to their Lord. Hence, the message which is to be taught and expounded is unique in character, being matter of revelation. Hence, the first principal confession on which the churches are founded is faith in the Father, Son and Holy Spirit, and no results can be called Christian not bearing this mark of genuineness. Hence, finally, the accomplishment of the sublime purpose of the commission is to be conspicuously a work of God, that all may be able "to see and know and consider and understand together, that the hand of the Lord hath done this, and the Holy One of Israel hath created it." Times and circumstances change, but these principles remain constant. Though varied in their application, they should never be obscured, over-ruled or neglected. Apostolic precedent, though instructive, is not necessarily binding. If both the principles and facts governing their decisions are the same in our case, we may do well to follow them. But the conditions of our time differ in many important respects from those in the Apostolic age. The early missionaries, whether labouring in Palestine, Syria, Proconsular Asia, Macedonia, Greece, Rome or Spain, were under one government, were within the bounds of one empire. The Church sending out missionaries was without financial resource and had neither an elaborate theology nor a complex ecclesiastical system. There were no denominational differences and hence no overlapping in work. In founding churches, the Apostles were able to follow in the wake of Jewish emigration, finding as a basis for beginning, Jews with their synagogue worship and Old Testament Scriptures. In that age the printing press was not known, medical science was undeveloped, and general education was not a demand or necessity of the times. These and other changed circumstances compel us to diverge more or less from the course followed by the Apostles, though constant reference to their example will be helpful. Taking up some of these problems and having constantly before us the terms of Christ's commission, let us consider (1) the relation of the missionary to social customs and institutions, especially to governments. As to society, we need, it seems to me, to beware of the modern habit of mind which regards a favourable environment as sufficient for the needs of life. Whatever truth there may be in the power of circumstance, earthly well-being cannot produce spiritual life and health. A feather-bed cannot make a sick man well. In Christ a man is a new creation, but in more favorable circumstances, he may remain the same proud, selfish, worldly that he was before. The reform of the social usages and institutions of a country cannot accomplish the aim the missionary has in view. Moreover, to begin with a revolt against the established order of things, which even in Japan is still regarded by many as sacred and inviolable, would awaken needless opposition, prejudice and suspicion, and tend to obscure the main issue. The practice of our Lord, of John the Baptist, the Apostles and the primitive Church was uniform in making no attempt to reconstruct society. They submitted, and urged submission, to unsound and even oppressive social and political arrangements, choosing rather to avail themselves of these imperfect conditions to radiate the Christian graces of meekness, patience and submission. Our Lord's reserve amid the disordered conditions of His age was a mark of His greatness. He knew that vital morality was the cause not the effect of social civilization. He confined Himself to the constants of human nature and life and was too wise to fix, with His sanction, a variable expedient upon society and make of it an irrevocable law for all ages. Hence, it is clear, that

* Read at the meeting of the Missionary Association of Central Japan, at Osaka, Dec. 17th, 1901.

† The statistics are for Protestant Missions and are taken from Dr. Dennis's tables.

as a guiding principle, the missionary should not meddle with the framework of society. He is concerned, and the Church he represents, with the spiritual order and the spiritual aspect of the temporal order. By the terms of the commission all history belongs to Christ, but the Church is armed with no other than spiritual power, and touches the whole round of life but only in its spiritual aspects. In his relation to Governments, the claim of the missionary for protection is no greater and no less than that of every other alien. In fact, his safety is bound up with theirs, and to claim protection for himself and his interests is to claim the same for other aliens and their interests; while not to claim protection, when wronged or injured, is to jeopardize the safety and welfare of every stranger sojourning in the same land. But inasmuch as Asia has become the scene of double invasion from the West, one spiritual, and the other political in character, it should be kept forever clear that the Christian Church in its missionary operations has no commercial or political aims or alliances whatever. In outlining foreign policy, Mr. Secretary Hay recently stated that the normal activities of his country were entirely commercial, and all that was desired was an open door, a fair field, and no favour. Should we not be able to declare as explicitly that the normal activities of the Christian Church are entirely spiritual, and all that is desired is an open door, a fair field and no favour.

(2) Next is the problem of the relation of separate Christian Communions to one another. Apart from the unfavourable impression of a divided Christendom, separation involves duplication and hence waste, dissipation of energy, and hence weakness. Committees on comity or federation will not solve the problem. They are straws showing the direction of the current rather than forces exercising a controlling influence over it. Unity must first of all be spiritual. The ruling idea in Scripture is "one body, one Spirit, one hope, one faith, one baptism, and one God, the Father of all"; but not one pope, one polity, one historic episcopate, or one mode of baptism. Oneness cannot be produced by authority or external arrangement. It is a living fact and of spiritual creation. Yet the Church requires form of some kind through which to express its life and exercise its agency; and the practical question is whether one organization is desirable or possible. It might be both possible and desirable to plan for one Church within separate nationalities and especially within a country like Japan. The first step in this matter is to recognize and consider together frankly the obstacles to organic union. Apart from spiritual tempers, difficulties in matters of doctrine, sacraments and polity will occur. The doctrines and sacraments do not seem to present insuperable difficulties. The primitive Church had for a time, though only for a time, no formulated creed, but rested its faith on the Old Testament and the Christian tradition, mediated by the Apostles. Creeds are of practical necessity to the Church and are occasioned by the rise of heresy, by the needs of the Church in the guidance of its officers and teachers, and by the necessity at times of testing faith with reference to agreement among believers. Union might be effected if based on the body of doctrines in the Old and New Testament Scriptures and on a short symbol, sufficient for the purposes of union and the needs of the infant Church on mission fields. Protestants are agreed in general both as to the nature and number of sacraments and no very great obstacle should lie in the way here. But in reference to polity and the very troublesome question of authority, we should perhaps not get on so well. An extreme position either for or against authority tends to engender dissension and division and makes union impossible. Authority represented as inherent in a special class or order of men and unduly extended over matters external and unessential, on the one hand; and the refusal to delegate authority to a special class or order of men and to yield submission as individuals or single congregations, to the general will in conjoint, organized activity, on the other hand, are alike views too rigorous in nature to make organic union possible until they are somewhat relaxed. One side stands strongly for authority and form,

the other for spirituality and liberty; one materializes, the other idealizes the idea of union. Both represent vital truth, but both, it seems to me, err in applying it too rigorously. If all could agree—to express only a personal opinion—(1) that authority belongs to Christ and has been lodged with the Church; (2) that it may be exercised by a special order of men when conferred by Christ and authenticated by the judgement of the Church; (3) that form of some kind, though not divinely ordained, leaving out of account the sacraments of course, is a practical necessity for efficient order and administration; and (4) that the particular form assumed should be determined by the Church according to times and circumstances, under the guidance of the Holy Spirit, organic union would be less difficult to accomplish. At any rate it seems to me that the easiest path to oneness is to adhere strictly to the principles laid down by Christ in His last instructions to the Church. †

(3) In regard to the different agencies of the Church in missionary work, our present concern is with the use and relative position of each as viewed from the stand-point of our Lord's commission. As for hospitals and other benevolent agencies, there are at present 1,088 mission hospitals treating annually more than two million patients; 218 orphanages, founding asylums and homes for infants, in which are housed more than ten thousand inmates; and 90 odd homes for lepers, and 30 homes and schools for the blind and deaf. The place of institutions of this kind in mission work is secure. They are tangible proofs of the response of the Church to suffering and are sure tokens that Christ, still with outstretched arms to the afflicted, is an abiding presence in the mission movement. Pain and poverty, always and everywhere present, incite to philanthropy and afford the Church opportunity to exhibit that love whose only joy is service, whose only satisfaction is sacrifice, for others. But we desire to ask, has that stream of charity, having its origin in Christ's life on earth and in Pentecost, which has come down through the Christian ages, bringing relief to untold numbers of suffering men, sprung up in all our churches and flowed out in abundance in local communities, bringing joy and gladness to those in sorrow and misery? Is it not a fact that benevolence in our churches, as compared with early Christian communities, is sadly wanting? In primitive Christian times, every Church was a centre of systematic and spontaneous benevolent activity, in behalf of the poor, the sick, the outcast. Deacons, and perhaps deaconesses, appointed for that purpose, visited from house to house and bound many, by acts of kindness, to the Christian community. The early Christians laboured that they might be able to give to him that needeth, teaching for the first time, the true end of labour, that the reward of toil was the exercise of compassion. Widows, orphans and especially abandoned children, were objects of special care. In times of special need, general fasts were proclaimed and general collections taken, out of their savings. "Blessed is the man who fasts to feed a person," said one of the Church fathers. Men like Cyprian, Marcion and others made generous contributions in celebration of their baptism, and it was the custom to bring natural products and other gifts, at the Lord's Supper and other festival occasions. Even the bitterest enemies were cared for in time of pestilence, and the bodies of their dead buried by the Christians when no one else would touch them. The love of the Christians manifest in every community both amazed the heathen and won them over. Surely in these days, living as they did among miracles of new born souls and heaven born love, the early Christians dwelt near the open portals of the Celestial City. We believe that love and sacrifice, exercised discriminately of course, should characterize Christianity on the mission field. If the lack of it is due to the lack of spirituality or to expensive machinery in Church life, in either case the difficulties should be overcome and primitive piety restored in this respect.

† I say to the "Church," for the weight of authority favours the view that the charge was not given to the apostles specially but to believers collectively.

The case of schools is somewhat peculiar. They have come to occupy a prominent place in mission work, but not without opposition. 20,407 mission schools are reported, all but about 1,500 of which are elementary schools and kindergartens; and the total number of pupils enrolled is 1,049,378. These schools can be justified on sound principles and are in complete accord with the spiritual vocation of the Church. Yet a distinction must be drawn between training for manhood and character and training for a special vocation. Education has its starting point in the family and is continued in the school, an extension of the family. Hence, the purpose of education is to foster growth and provide for continuous growth, to discipline the faculties and supply the mind with the machinery of thought, to create right aptitudes and tastes and more especially to form character, the enduring foundation of destiny in this world and the next. Schools founded, endowed and equipped, with this aim in view, serve the primary interests of the Church. Education of this character is a spiritual process, requiring religion for its basis, its sphere, and its most important element. Schools imparting a Christian education form a social sphere, pervaded with Christian influence, in which the young become familiar with the elemental stages of the larger social life they must afterwards perfect; and such schools form an enduring home for the noblest type of culture in the possession of the race, characterized by breadth, depth, purity and inspiration. The primary aim of such institutions is not so much to discover principles of science, morality, art and sociology, as to enshrine them in heart and life. The Church, and the Church alone, is at home in this field, but when it comes to training for other vocations than the ministry, and for scientific research, mission societies should move with caution. Special conditions may warrant the establishment of schools of medicine, law, politics and applied science, but there is danger here (a) of overloading missions with financial burdens, to the disadvantage of more vital interests; (b) of awakening jealousy and suspicion through the presence of exotic centres of political and social thought and discussion; (c) of secularizing the missionary enterprises, by departing too far from the distinctly spiritual aim of the Church. We cannot go the length in this direction of a missionary secretary at the New York Conference of Missions who stated that "it is needful for the Christian missionary to consider the industries of the people amongst whom he labours. The practical truth which he teaches finds its Scriptural authority and counterpart in the Carpenter's shop at Nazareth, the fishing boats of Gennesaret, and the Corinthian home where the occupation of tent-making was carried on." After entering the ministry, if Christ had taught the use of carpenter's tools, if the Apostles had given lessons in casting the net, and if St. Paul had conducted a class of Corinthians in the art of tent-making, these examples might have been invoked as authoritative to the Christian missionary. It may be admitted, as was stated on the same occasion, that the industrial question is a burning one in Asia. So is the social, the educational, the political and every other question. Asia is becoming conscious of many needs and this consciousness may become a snare to the Church if she attempts, generously but not wisely, to supply all these needs.

The literature of Christian missions, represented by 148 publishing houses and printing presses, which issue annually about ten million copies, beside the publication of 366 magazines and periodicals, and besides the literary work of the various Bible and Tract societies, deserves a far more prominent place in missionary endeavour than it now occupies. The printed page is capable of disseminating widely the truth of the gospel because of the growth of popular education and the awakening of the intellect of the world. Improvement is necessary in quality as well as quantity. The literature of the past century, created under many difficulties, will not meet the needs of the present century. And for the best efficiency, our literature must be strictly limited in scope to Christian purposes.

Speaking at the Ecumenical Missionary Conference at New York, Mr. Timothy Richard stated that "Christian literature should compass the solution of as many problems of life as the non-Christian religions attempt to solve. Brahman, Buddhist, Confucian, Taoist, Mohammedan and less prominent religions collectively attempt, among other things, to explain the philosophy of the universe, the history of man, the Providence of God, the laws of nature and the laws of society. If Christian literature does not attempt to solve as many problems as do the non-Christian religions and does not give clearer solutions to their problems, their followers will assuredly cling to their old faiths." Again, "Christian literature should be co-extensive with the works of God." "We have an assurance from our Lord Jesus Christ Himself that the Holy Spirit would begin to guide us into all truth. Revelations of truth since John was in the isle of Patmos, are therefore sacred and divine. Modes of action in the cosmic forces, the laws governing nature and the progress of the human race, have been revealed to us in profusion during recent centuries and have enabled us to vastly extend our dominion over the earth. To call this knowledge secular or profane is not Biblical. It is even a profanity and the basest ingratitude to God. We must therefore set forth in Christian literature all discoveries concerning the works of God." And again, he says, "The extent of Christian literature should be commensurate with the needs of man." While according all praise to the splendid work for Christian literature done by the Secretary of the Society for the Diffusion of Christian Knowledge in China, we cannot but regard the task as outlined by him for Christian literature as simply monstrous. Our protest is, (a) that the statement is based on a false exegesis of Scripture; (b) that for purposes of Christian propagation there is a difference between secular and spiritual, and a missionary without profanity or base ingratitude to God may decline to include in his list of Christian publications, for example, such a treatise as a bad book on steam-boilers, or to distribute tracts on the subject of poultry farming; (c) that to attempt to solve all the problems of which non-Christian religions have attempted the solution would be following them into error; as for example, witness the condition of Buddhism to-day, perplexed in the light of advancing knowledge because the system was built up on the erroneous psychology current in Sakya's age; (d) that a large hypothetical element exists in the modern conceptions of the law of nature and society, and to teach the current notions of science as Christian may possibly hinder the progress of both science and religion, for a Christian sanction tends to fix a temporary hypothesis of science, while the discarding of hypotheses thus sanctioned tends to unsettle faith; (e) to make Christian literature co-extensive with the works of God and commensurate with the needs of man would not facilitate, but hinder the spread of it, by the magnitude of the task undertaken. The spirit of the age is apparent here in the value given to a knowledge of phenomena, but it cannot be asserted too strongly that the foundation of progress is not a knowledge of phenomena and their laws. In the defence and exposition and dissemination of the saving truths of the gospel, in the preparation of literature limited to the immediate needs of Christian work, and in doing this thoroughly and adequately, we have a task sufficient to tax our utmost capacities.

A curious result of foreign missions in the past century is the small number of churches founded, as compared with institutions of learning. Intellectual interest will not account for the fact that there are more higher grade schools of various kinds in Japan than self-supporting churches. The same is true in China. The ratio between Protestant mission schools of secondary and higher grades and of various kinds, to organized churches, throughout the world, is about one to seven, whereas the same grade and kinds of schools under Protestant denominations in the United States have the ratio to organized churches of one to one hundred. It seems to me the present century ought to remedy this disproportion. We need not have fewer schools, but more churches. A marked feature of early Apostolic

preaching was the rapid increase of churches. They soon existed in Judea, Galilee and Syria, and Paul organized them in a number of cities during his first short missionary tour. The first great missionary of the Church deserves no less distinction as a founder of churches than as a founder of Christian theology. They weighed on him as a daily care, and to them he imparted not only the Word of the Gospel but his very soul; for he regarded them as the pillar and stay of truth, the dwelling place of the living God. A mighty impulse to found and build up such churches was given to the Apostles, after their minds were purged of the secular alloy apparent in their conception of the Messianic Kingdom, even on the occasion of Christ's last conversation with them; and after they came to see that the Israel of prophecy was a spiritual commonwealth of surpassing glory of which the old was but a shadowy outline. Pentecost swept away from their minds worldly notions of the character and aim of the Christian Church, and, it may be that the same stupendous blessing is needed in our days, when earthly well-being is the ruling conception in so many minds. If the last century was one of schools and hospitals, let this one be a century of churches. Hospitals are for the sick, schools are for the young, but churches are for all; and we desire to see a church in every community, there to stand as a pillar of testimony for Christ and a monument of His work; as an organized centre for soul-saving and benevolent activity; as a school for virtue and piety; as a home for the friendless and lonely; as a brotherhood for mutual resistance to evil and misfortune; as a fortress for the defence and preservation of truth; and as a living body, instinct and radiant with the life and love and tenderness of its great Head, Christ Jesus, the Saviour. The Church must be made the centre of all mission enterprise and every form of work an adjunctive ministry to its needs and interests. The Church, though not necessary for the being, is absolutely necessary for the well-being of a Christian. It does not create, but conditions the growth of spiritual life, affording fellowship, worship and religious instruction; and in its visible aspect it is doubly important in non-Christian society. Opinions will differ as to the cause of the slow growth of churches. A missionary of long experience said to me some time ago that paid native agency is the greatest blunder of modern missions. If a blunder, it certainly is a great one, for in Japan, for instance, there are 71 churches paying their pastor's salary in full; yet there are 306 ordained and 518 unordained native ministers and workers, and 98 theological students, making a total of 922, all but 71 of whom are wholly or partially dependent on foreign aid.[¶] We have gone far in advance of the financial capacity, or at least the financial attainment, of the native churches and provided pastoral instruction for them. Has this been a blunder? Many good men think so. Evils have no doubt attended this policy, but on the whole we believe it to be the correct one. Every human good, every commodity, every invention, every work of art and literature, has had to depend on patronage at first, has had to be kept before the people at a pecuniary loss, until they see that it is good, and come to demand it. The Christian evangel, the highest of all goods, forms no exception to this rule. We may teach, exhort and threaten and resort to all kinds of artificial means, to stimulate self-support, but the final solution of the question does not lie in that direction. Not by getting those already in the churches to give more, but by getting more into the churches able to give, is the path to success. Our mistake, if anywhere, has been in imposing the wealth of forms and the expensive machinery of the home churches upon the infant churches, and in expecting them to measure up to the financial requirements. The recent forward movement in Japan has made the service of the army of workers trained and supported these many years, invaluable to the Church, and almost indispensable in caring for the large numbers of souls seeking light and instruction. After a great ingathering of souls, of which we have the promise,

[¶] Some of the above number may possibly be supported by the mission societies of the native churches.

takes place, expenses can be easily provided. The self-support problem belongs to the time of sowing. After harvest time comes, it ceases to exist.

As to the various agencies discussed, philanthropic, educational, literary and evangelistic, those who would reduce foreign missions to a single form of activity do not seem to have the mind of the Spirit, whose operations in the early Church, for example, were through divers gifts and ministrations. But the errors of the Corinthian Christians should be avoided; who attached too great value to the various instrumentalities as such and who allowed the diversity of gifts and offices to lead to schism and rivalry in the body of Christ. They had forgotten for the time that all forms of activity were nothing, unless united and energized by the Holy Spirit and subordinated to love.

It is also important in respect to our institutions to keep clear in our minds the relations between Christianity and civilization. Though the greatest civilizing force in history, Christianity should not be looked upon as a purveyor of civilization. By enforcing the obligation and showing the direction and end of human progress, by grappling with sin, the greatest obstacle to advance, by imparting inspiration and hope and quickening talents and faculties, and by steadfast testifying that the ground of progress is not soil, not climate, not knowledge, not legislation, but moral vigour, right relation in heart and life to man and God, Christianity ministers to the growth of civilization. Our greatest contribution to the progress of man can be made by following the example of the Hebrew prophets whose burning messages compelled their age to associate outward life with heart conditions, social and political vocations with righteousness and benevolence and accountability to God.

This leads to the idea of development, a characteristic idea of the age which has been applied to everything and to all religions, including Christianity. The conception of development as a uniform advance, through ages of struggle and according to definite laws and through determinate stages, can not be applied in that rigorous form to the Christian religion, though it is clear, from the parables of Christ given in terms of life and growth, that the conception of development is not foreign to Christianity itself. The danger is in obscuring what we may call the cataclysmic element in our religion. Genesis must come before growth, creation must precede development. A Christian man is God's workmanship created unto, but not by, good works. In what concerns social readjustment in accordance with Christian principles, the incorporation of Christian ideals into art and culture, theological insight into the facts and principles of redemption and the shaping of the organic life of the Church into new national or racial types, time is an important element, and a gradual advance is to be expected. But in respect to mighty innovations like the new birth and Pentecostal out-pourings, "the evangelization of the world in this generation" is not a vain or visionary cry.

(4) We have briefly discussed foreign mission work in its various relationships and agencies, from the point of view of Christ's commission. Let us now measure ourselves, as missionaries, by the same standard and determine, if possible, the principal grounds of our success and efficiency. Presupposing a finished education and habit of study, there only two qualifications out of the ten thousand or more indicated in recent years as necessary to the missionary, to which number men of the world as well as the Church have made contribution—there are only two qualifications we desire to mention, both of which grow out of the commission and both of which overshadow all others in importance. We refer to Scriptural knowledge and spiritual power. His mastery of the Scriptures is the missionary's measure of success

[¶] And it ministers to the growth of civilization because the Kingdom of God as revealed in promise to the patriarchs, in vision to the prophets, and in growing reality to us, is the final cause of all history, the direct justification of all suffering and striving for the good and true, and the only fact which affords the race a hope of escape from final catastrophe.

and efficiency. The Sacred Word alone contains the truth which suffices for the uses of his vocation and his own spiritual life. The application of no other word can arouse conscience and unlock the secret chambers of the religious nature. No other image than the one delineated in Scripture can satisfy the moral and religious cravings of humanity and in no other volume can be found so clearly pictured the rise and onward course of the spiritual life, in all its stages, difficulties and temptations. No other book can bring into such definiteness the incoherent and indeterminate promptings of religious experience; nor is there a record in existence which makes so clear the distinction between good and evil, a distinction as lasting as the universe and as deep as God. Only by dwelling within the broad truths and principles of the Sacred Book can a missionary keep his own life from sinking down to the narrowness of spiritual egotism or avoid the error of preaching, for the sublime and universal experiences of the Gospel, his own transient moods and fitful passions. Nothing should be allowed to deprive the Bible of its central position in the studies of the missionary and in all the agencies of missionary work. And critical, as well as devotional study, of the Scriptures is necessary. Bound up in the foreign languages of ancient times and the social conditions of different and unfamiliar ages, the truth of Scripture cannot become wholly intelligible or its permanent principles be distinguished from their transient embodiment, without patient and critical study. The second condition of missionary success is spirituality. The missionary must be a man of God. He must know what he desires to teach and possess the feelings of reverence and devotion which he wishes to inspire. Live coals, not dead ones, kindle others. Without a deep experience, he will be incapable of eloquent appeal, for the power of speech is in the heart. He must pray always, for by prayer he confesses that God is essential, for only by hovering near the Infinite can his mind see things in their true proportions and keep in view the greatness of the task, the grandeur of the aim, the nobleness and freedom from all artifice of the means, involved in the enterprise ordained of God for the conversion of the race. As a member of the Church, like all other members, he participates in its spirit, but must do more; he must sum up and represent in a peculiar way the spirit of the Church to those without its pale. He must translate and embody not only the sympathy, prayers and kindly feelings of the great body of believers; he must also stand as an exponent of God's love to men, as a witness of the infinite longings of the Great Father in heaven, for the return of wayward souls to His fellowship. Hence, the missionary's spiritual earnestness must be intense, his heart must be generous and sympathetic and his life holy. Otherwise he may efface the gracious message he has come to express for the Church and for God.

The programme for foreign mission outlined in this paper may appear narrow to some. But we trust that it is the narrowness of depth and concentration, and hence of effectiveness and power.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE HOUSE TAX AGAIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—It would seem that, unless some one who knows what is being done within diplomatic circles speaks (and this is not likely), not much more light can be got on this unhappy question. There is, however, one point in your editorial of the 11th which ought to be noticed, because if left in its present form it is quite likely to mislead. You say, "it must always be remembered that the foreign land-holders did not acquire any right of property in the land. They became simply perpetual lessees, and as such had to pay a rent." Upon this you go on to compare the rent one would have to pay for land outside the settlements with the 28 *sen* per *tsubo* paid by the settlement holders, showing that on land worth 50 *yen* per *tsubo* the renter would have to pay the owner of the land 6 *yen* a year, while the perpetual leaseholder would have to pay on the same land, if in the settlement, only a rent of 28 *sen* a year. The impression is left that

while the settlement land pays a rent of only 28 *sen* a *tsubo* other similar land pays as much as 6 *yen* a *tsubo*, and that this rental is what the Government realizes from both sources. Such a representation as this you surely did not intend to make; and yet unless this be the purport of the argument, there is no force whatever in it. I am persuaded that the majority of leaseholders have not attempted to unravel the tangled thread of this question. Confusion will surely arise when a technical difference is made between a perpetual lease and a "right of property" title. By the impression your remarks leave the former pays into the treasury only 28 *sen* *tsubo* annually, while the latter, of equal value, pays 6 *yen* a *tsubo* annually. It seems to me that you ought to have stated (keeping up the point of rental dues) that the former pays the Government 28 *sen* a *tsubo* annually while the latter pays not a *sen*. For certainly, you must know that not a *sen* of the 6 *yen* rent you speak of goes into the Imperial treasury. It goes to the owner of the land, who does not pay to the Imperial Government as much as 28 *sen* a *tsubo* taxes. So simple a matter, of course, will cause no confusion or misunderstanding in the minds of those who have looked into the matter. But all have not done this.

Again, the title leaseholders have acquired to the land may not have been acquired in the regular manner. But it is a "right of property" in every essential force of law, even more real than the tenure of land of Japanese citizens. Moreover, I am of the opinion, too, that the leaseholders have, in general, paid far more to the Government for their land than Japanese citizens have paid the Government for theirs. And in theory, also, Japanese subjects are only renters from the Government. You must know that at this late day there are vast tracts of land in Japan farmed out to citizens on which nothing has been paid, and nothing is paid but the taxes; and also that in the early times of a nation deeds to land are granted free to settlers. Whatever may have been the case with part of the settlement lands in Japan, it was not the plan to bestow it free, nor was it at all to be expected, nor would it have been exactly just to the people of the nation to have given it free, as Japanese citizens received their early titles in land. Foreigners should expect nothing of the kind. But just now what these few foreign leaseholders do wish is that some regulations should be made that will place their taxes on a par with that of the rest of the nation. I am sure neither side would like anything else; for that foreigners should dwell within the nation and be subjected to excessive taxation, is certainly repulsive to the sense of courtesy which this nation has no reason to be ashamed of.

Very sincerely,
Dec. 16th, 1901.

E. SNODGRASS.

THE MEGURO LEPER HOSPITAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—In the editorial columns of the *Japan Mail* for Dec. 13th, occurs the following:—"The leper hospital at Meguro is administered by a Japanese gentleman and his wife who have devoted their lives to this cause, just as Father Testeide did and as Father Bertrand is doing, and the hospital is supported almost entirely by Japanese subscriptions."

Through a misunderstanding of what your correspondent of December 12th wrote, and not giving sufficient weight to his words, "though there is a committee behind the scenes," the last clause of the above sentence is incorrect.

The fact is that Meguro Hospital is almost entirely supported by money received from the Leper Mission Trust Association, an undenominational British Society. I make this correction merely in justice to the above Association, and not at all to intimate that Japanese fall behind others in caring for the poor and afflicted. I have hesitated even to make the correction, lest it might be misunderstood.

Yours sincerely,
M. N. WYCKOFF,
Chairman of the Hospital Committee.
Tokyo, Dec. 20th, 1901.

THE SENDAI INCIDENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—A sensational article appeared in a number of the English papers a few weeks ago about a missionary employing a new method of introducing Christianity by knocking the head of a Japanese child with a bible. The account was so untrue, and is calculated to do so much damage to the particular missionary, and the good work of missions in general, that simple justice demands that the true story be told by an eyewitness. Mr. S. S. Snyder, of Sendai, is a very earnest and hard-working missionary; he is very successful in selling bibles to the Japanese on the street, railroad trains, and anywhere where an opportunity is offered. The particular case in which he was reported to have

struck a child with a bible, he was on the street in Sendai preaching.

A crowd gathered about him while he discoursed about the benefits to be derived from the bible he was selling. A small Japanese child, about five years of age, was in the crowd, and was thrown down, not by Mr. Snyder striking her upon the head with a bible, but by the crowd that jostled her.

A nose bled, caused by the fall, and the cry that the foreigner had hit the child caused some excitement, and greatly incensed the father of the child. You will do only simple justice to Mr. Snyder by printing this true account as given by a truthful and trustworthy eyewitness.

Yours,
Tokyo, Dec. 23rd, 1901.

VERITAS.

MORMONISM.—A REPLY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—Mr. Grant's communication of the 12th inst. shows that he is an adept in the art of billingsgate. He is so proficient in that vocabulary I am more than content to leave that phase of this discussion to him.

At the outset, I want to protest, most vigorously, against the construction he has placed upon the sentence,—“In one or two instances, I believe, this heroic treatment,—tarring and feathering,—was used.” He writes “your correspondent approves of tarring and feathering.” I emphatically deny the accusation. The words “heroic treatment” convey no such inference. They were used in the development of the thought that the patience of the American people, with the Mormons, was almost exhausted. In illustration of this, I gave the fact that, already, in some sections, the people were protesting, in a vigorous way against their methods and their teachings, even, in some localities, expelling them and, in one or two instances, even using the “heroic treatment” of tarring and feathering those who would not leave. This statement is construed as approval of what was done. The Standard Dictionary gives “resolute” as one of the meanings of the word heroic. It was in the sense of “resolute,” or determined, that I used it. I simply made a bare statement of fact containing neither approval, nor condemnation. Personally, I do most heartily condemn such lawless methods of getting rid of an evil. Those who engage in them, no matter against whom, should be punished to the limit of the law.

But we must not allow Mr. Grant to lead us off to a mere side issue. This he evidently sought to do. Whether I believe in tarring and feathering, or not, let us keep to the main contention. The fact remains that the American people, in various sections, are protesting in a vigorous way against “the Mormon Invasion.” Why is this? The Mormons have caused trouble in the United States and are even now causing trouble here and there. The National Congress has had to deal with them, legislating against the practice of one of their distinctive doctrines, that of polygamous marriage, and, notwithstanding this, many of their leading men—how many of them “seventies, elders and priests,” no one can tell, still have plural wives. Why! one of them, a man named Roberts, had the bare-faced effrontery only two years ago, to present himself at the doors of Congress; sent there by Mormon votes, a man with two wives!! They seated him and then expelled him. This is not ancient history, since it occurred at the last Congress. Of course Mr. Grant will seek to quibble over this incident, but the fact remains that the U. S. Congress believed the evidence produced that Roberts had two wives and on the strength of it expelled him.

In view of the facts that the United States Congress has had to legislate against Mormonism, on the grounds of public decency and the preservation of the moral life of the people, and in view of the fact that various localities are finding Mormon priests and elders such undesirable citizens that they are rising up against them and expelling them, it seems to me the Japanese Government would commit a very serious error should they grant permission to Mormon missionaries to propagate their creed in the country, an error that they would deeply regret in later years.

Mr. Grant says that none of their missionaries receive any compensation for their services. I had supposed as much. While in the United States, over two years ago, I got on the track of some of these missionaries and I found, from the way they lived off of the people, they needed no compensation. Their habit is to stop with the people until they “wear their welcome out” and then move on. I have the copy of a letter in my possession from one poor fellow who tells of how two Mormon missionaries asked permission to stop with him and did so until they about “ate him out of house and home,” remaining six months, or more. I suppose Mr. Grant and his associates propose a similar plan of operations in Japan, should they be permitted to propagate their creed.

A word to Mr. Snodgrass, in conclusion. He seems to have a penchant for picking flaws in others. He thinks I am un-American in some of my sentiments. That is a private matter and I will not defend myself in the columns of a public newspaper. Allow me to say, in passing, that whether I am American, or un-American in my sentiments, I have never had the experience of being refused a passport by the United States Minister.

He objects to my statement that "America carries its principles of liberty to an absurd extent. As witness the liberty of speech granted anarchists and the terrible fruitage it has borne in the assassination of President McKinley." This statement is, in his opinion, "just about as wide of the mark as it can be." He says that "since the beginning of the American nation, now 125 years, there has been but one anarchist murder!" Mr. Snodgrass has forgotten some history. Let me refresh his memory. On "the Haymarket," in Chicago, there stands a noble monument dedicated to the memory of six or seven brave officers of the law, who were murdered, and of forty, or more, who were injured by a bomb, thrown by an Anarchist; one of a party;—the leader of which was Albert R. Parsons, of Alabama, an American citizen. From a paper received just this week, I copy these words:—

"The Anarchists.—On the evening of May 4, 1886, several hundred persons gathered in the neighbourhood of Haymarket Square, Chicago, and were addressed by a number of speakers in the interest of labour. Believing that the meeting would end in a riot, the police ordered the crowd to disperse. Some one threw a bomb at the officers, which, exploding, killed and wounded several. A mob was then formed, and a general fight took place. The ringleaders of the mob were a band of anarchists, mostly of foreign birth. Four of them were hanged. The workmen of Chicago denounced the anarchists as enemies of labour."

Parsons, the American, and three others were hung and four or five were sentenced to the penitentiary,—not for murder, for none of them were accused of throwing the fatal bomb, but for the anarchist deeds and utterances which incited the murder. I was in Chicago at the time of the trial and am quite certain of my facts.

I had this incident in mind, and also the annual celebrations of the Anarchists at the graves of Parsons, *et al*, the wild ravings of his wife, as an incident of these gatherings, the congratulatory meeting of the Anarchists, at Patterson, N.J., over the murder of King Humbert, the incendiary utterances of Most, the German editor, and of Emma Goldman,—these and other similar things were in my mind when I penned the statement that Americans carry liberty of speech to an absurd extent. It was a speech of Miss Goldman that incited the assassin of President McKinley to do his deadly work.

Mr. Snodgrass doesn't think that "American liberty is the kind of soil in which these evil weeds—foreign weeds—grow." Has he forgotten that the assassin of the King of Italy went from the state of New Jersey to do his deadly work? That he was selected by Anarchists in America "to knock over" the ruler of Italy, as he carelessly terms the crime of regicide?

My contention is not that Anarchy is an American product, nor that the leaders, or teachers, of Anarchy are Americans,—the very name of President McKinley's assassin Cologozo, and the names of those engaged in its propagation, as Isaaks, Pfeutzer, Hippolyte, Havel, Travaglio, Schnider, Mechame, Maggio, &c., all betray, in bold type, a foreign origin; but I do contend that the foolish extent to which liberty of speech is permitted in the United States is the responsible cause for the assassination of President McKinley and is making "the land of the free and the home of the brave" a regular hot-bed for the propagation of Anarchism.

The following from an American paper is the published creed of anarchism:—

"I believe in no God; I believe in no hereafter; I believe in no civilization; I believe in no marriage. All property is robbery, all government is tyranny. Right and wrong are mere prejudices. I believe in the red flag of anarchy. The rich and the rulers are the proper food for gunpowder and dynamite. I am sworn to live and die by the articles of this creed."

Mr. Snodgrass would "make the public preaching" of such a creed a "misdemeanour,"—a sort of trivial offence,—I would class it as a felony, punishable with a term in the penitentiary, or banishment from the country.

AN AMERICAN FRIEND OF JAPAN.

Mr. E. G. Hillier, Manager at Peking of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, has been appointed British Representative on the Commission for the arrangement of the payment of the indemnity, and is expected at Shanghai immediately.

LAW CASES.

The hearing was resumed on Thursday in the Kobe Chiho Saibansho of an action brought by Mr. J. C. Hall, the administrator of the estate of the late Mr. A. C. Sim, against Mr. Mihara, for the recovery of yen 500 paid by Mr. Sim as bargain-money on a contract for the purchase of a certain piece of land at Suma. It will be remembered that at the first hearing counsel for the defence raised a demurrer, upon which an adverse interlocutory judgment was given. Counsel were heard on Thursday and the case was adjourned. Judgment will probably be given on Dec. 26th.

In the Kobe Chiho Saibansho on Thursday before Judge Shimoyama, presiding, and two other judges, the hearing took place of an action brought by Mr. Nagata Sanjuro, a shipbuilder at Shin-Sumiyamachi, Osaka, against Mr. W. S. Taylor, the representative of Messrs. Taylor, Cooper & Co., Kobe, claiming damages to the amount of yen 39,200 for breach of contract. The petition stated that on the 8th February last the plaintiff contracted to charter to the defendant the steamer No. 2 *Nakata Maru*. The term of the charter was to the 15th February, 1902, at the rate of yen 6,000 per month, payable in advance half-monthly. It was agreed that on failure of payment the plaintiff should withdraw the steamer and make a claim in accordance with the charter-party, and that any dispute arising out of the contract should be decided by arbitration, an umpire to be appointed by the arbitrators selected by the contracting parties. On the 5th August last the plaintiff demanded payment of the charter-money for the first half of that month, but the defendant failed to comply with the demand. In consequence the plaintiff withdrew the steamer, and landed the purser and some articles belonging to the defendant, and at the same time put in a claim for payment of the charter-money for six months and a half, amounting to yen 39,200. The defendant contended that the vessel was not seaworthy and was not as described in the charter party. Some discussion arose as to whether the conditions in the charter party providing for arbitration had been complied with and eventually the case was adjourned.

In the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho on Monday afternoon, before Judge Yasuda, was heard the case of Mr. T. B. Glover, executor of the will of the late Mr. Thomas Walsh, adjourned from the 27th of November. Mr. Masujima appeared for the executor.

The points involved were technical and very complicated, but will be given when the decision of the Court is announced.

CHARTERED BANK v. AH LENG & Co.

Judgment was delivered in the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho by Judge Kano on Tuesday morning in the case of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, No. 58, Yokohama, against Ah Leng & Co., Chinese tailors at No. 12, Yokohama, claiming payment of two cheques, one of £200 and the other of £118.95 5d., a total of £318 95 5d. Defendant was ordered to pay the plaintiffs the sum claimed with six per cent. interest per annum from the 22nd of November this year until the execution of judgment, costs of the case to be borne by defendant.

TABEI v. SALE.

In the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho on Tuesday afternoon, before Judge Kano, a suit brought by Mr. Tabei, No. 13, Ichome, Otamachi, Yokohama, against Messrs. Sale & Co., Limited, Yokohama, adjourned from Dec. 5th, was resumed. Plaintiff was represented by Mr. Kuwada and defendants by Mr. Sato.

Plaintiff claimed from defendants delivery of four boxes flannel in exchange for payment of yen 179.17, the goods being the remaining portion awaiting completion of a transaction.

Counsel for plaintiff stated that Mr. Ano Sen-kichi, who was expected to appear as witness in the present hearing, was the *banto* of Sale & Co.

Counsel for defendants urged that Mr. Ano did not represent the foreign firm with respect to

the transaction in the case: in other words the transaction as to the remaining four boxes of flannel had been carried out between plaintiff and Mr. Ano. Mr. Asano Juta was called as a witness.

In response to inquiries from the bench, the witness stated that he now lives at No. 10, Aioicho, Yokohama, that he was employed by Mr. Ano from about 1890 to the end of February this year at a monthly salary of yen 50, that Mr. Ano had carried on his business (mostly in woollen cloth) independently, though he had his offices in the premises of Sale & Co., that on the 18th of October this year he, by order of Mr. Ano, visited and received from plaintiff the sum of yen 2,100 on the understanding that the money was not intended for the delivery of the four boxes, but that it would be converted into the form of a loan due to Mr. Ano, and that he had taken part in the transaction referred to.

Counsel for plaintiff said that on July 10th this year a dispute took place between the son of plaintiff and Mr. Charles, the head of Sale & Co. relative to the case and Mr. Asano interfered in the dispute for the purpose of mediation.

Counsel for defendants said the dispute was due to the fact that the son of plaintiff attended the offices of Sale & Co. on that day in compliance with a note sent by Sale & Co. to plaintiff in connection with the affair. Next Mr. Ano was called as witness.

He stated that he now resides at No. 90, Aioicho, Yokohama, that from 1890 to the end of February this year he had offices at Sale & Co., and that he had no right to sign transactions done by Sale & Co. themselves. Finally he stated that the sum of yen 2,100 received from plaintiff was on behalf of Sale & Co., and not for himself as a middle-man in the transaction referred to. Counsel for plaintiffs begged that Mr. Asano should again be summoned as a witness at the next hearing in order to examine the documents that passed between the two parties. Proceedings were adjourned until the 6th of February next year.

SMITH VERSUS SMITH.

In the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho on Tuesday afternoon, before Judge Kano, was heard an action brought by Dr. Gillmore Smith, late of No. 66, Yokohama, against Mrs. Ida Smith, praying that divorce be granted against the latter. Mr. Masujima appeared for plaintiff and Mr. Akiyama for defendant.

Counsel for plaintiff said that his client was a native of the United States and now resides in Yokohama. The marriage between the parties took place on the 11th of November, 1893. On the 2nd of November, 1896, defendant, obtaining plaintiff's consent, left Yokohama for California.

On the 2nd of June, 1898, plaintiff sent a note to defendant asking her to return to Yokohama, and it appears that the note was duly received by defendant on the 2nd of July the same year, for plaintiff received a reply from defendant, who acknowledged plaintiff's letter.

Counsel for defendant contended that his client had already filed a suit in a local court in California for divorce on the 2nd of September, 1898, and judgment was announced in favour of his client, who was consequently entitled to claim from plaintiff an allowance and partition of property, etc.

The case was continued until the 13th of February next.

HALL v. HALL.

In the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho on Thursday afternoon, before Judge Kano, the hearing was resumed of the suit, adjourned from Nov. 27th, brought by Mrs. Mary E. Hall in Yokohama, against Dr. C. H. H. Hall, her husband, praying that the latter be ordered to pay plaintiff yen 5,000 and a monthly allowance of yen 100 as well as hand over to her 45 shares in the Grand Hotel Co., Ltd., should plaintiff agree to a divorce.

Mr. G. Akiyama appeared for plaintiff and Mr. R. Masujima for defendant.

A Japanese woman named Nagasawa Sawa was first examined as a witness, and said that she now lived at No. 87, in the former Settlement, that she was an amah in the service of plaintiff, by

whom she was employed in May this year. Plaintiff was now supporting herself giving by lessons in French at her house. Plaintiff has at present about 20 pupils, including 12 children, who pay monthly fees of yen 3 each, and two adults who pay yen 5 each and 8 others who pay yen 10 each. According to past experience there was a larger number of pupils during the cold season and less in the summer. Plaintiff was now paying house rent of yen 35, but witness did not know what the plaintiff expended on her household affairs.

Prof. H. T. Terry, of the Imperial University, was called as a witness. Through Mr. de Becker, who acted as interpreter, the witness replied to questions from the bench. He said there were two points which might become causes for a divorce: first, in case a wife acts against the wishes of her husband in such a manner as to disregard the law, provided that they are living separately; and secondly, in case a wife goes on living separately after having violated the law. The witness, however, remarked that it was very difficult to make any definite reply in a general way unless a certain particular subject was presented to him. The judge then asked witness questions regarding a husband's rights under the law of Illinois, U.S.A., the parties concerned being Americans. Could a husband in that state compel his wife to co-habit with him when the wife was living apart?

To this, witness replied that no provision for legal proceedings to be taken under those circumstances had been enacted, but a husband, if he liked, might move indirectly. Further there are two grounds which may become cause for divorce, namely, a separation for over two years or frequent cruel treatment. At the instance of Mr. Akiyama, the Court asked witness what method might be adopted in deciding the amount of alimony claimed by plaintiff, when the defendant's income varied from month to month. The reply was that in such an instance the point was settled by the Court, provided that careful investigations were first made.

Proceedings were adjourned until the 28th of January next.

GARDENERS' ASSOCIATION v. CLARKE AND OTHERS.

An action brought by the Yokohama Uyeiki Kaisha (Gardeners' Association) against Mr. E. Clarke and others of Yokohama, claiming payment of yen 365.35, which was expected to come up for hearing on Thursday afternoon, has been postponed indefinitely.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Increasing lawlessness is reported to prevail in Ireland.

The Hon. H. E. Pollock, K.C., late Acting Attorney-General at Hongkong, left there on the 12th for his new post in Fiji.

We are requested to state that Mrs. Buck's weekly receptions will be discontinued until Tuesday, January the 7th.

A case of bankruptcy is reported in London newspapers where the liabilities amounted to £2,158 and the assets to two-pence.

M. Jules Verne, the famous French novelist, is to undergo an operation for cataract; the specialists are hopeful of restoring his sight.

Sir Thomas Jackson has received a telegram intimating that his son, Lieutenant Jackson, of the 1st King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment) has been promoted to the rank of Captain.

The English four won the International Challenge Cup at the Victoria Regatta at Hongkong on the 12th. The Portuguese four was second and the Scots third.

Vernacular papers report that a German sailor, named Meier, aged 27 years, was arrested on Friday for stealing a bottle of whisky from a wine-shop kept by Kawaguchi Matazo at No. 16, Nichome, Onoye-cho, Yokohama. Meier also, it is alleged,

kicked a policeman and so injured his right foot that he will be forced to retire from work for three weeks. The sailor was immediately sent to the Procurator's Office.

The revenue of the Orange River Colony already exceeds the expenses of administration. This is a healthy sign.

The populace of Lisbon stoned 16 members of French religious orders, who thereupon re-embarked on a vessel.

The Report of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company recommends a dividend of 6½ per cent. on the deferred shares.

A London telegram of Dec. 21st said:—The United States promises neutrality in the event of Germany seizing Laguayra which is the port of Caracas, the capital of Venezuela.

Cable Company stocks were reported in London on Dec. 20th to be depressed in consequence of Signor Marconi's successful experiments in transmitting signals across the Atlantic.

Dr. Symons, medical health officer of Bath, in Somersetshire, has published a return showing that the mortality among infants for the summer quarter in Birkenhead, Salford, and Manchester was greater than that in the concentration camps in South Africa, which has been the subject of so much pro-Boer comment.

Rear-Admiral Grenfell, C.M.G., R.N., and his staff, accompanied by His Excellency Sir Claude McDonald, British Minister to Japan, proceeded to the Imperial Palace on the morning of Dec. 19th and were received in audience by the Emperor in the Phoenix Hall; after which they had audience of the Empress.

The Naval Authorities have decided to construct five torpedo boats each having an aggregate tonnage of 150 tons, their names and places of construction being as follows:—

<i>Sagi</i> (Heron)	To be built at Kure.
<i>Usura</i> (Quail)	" "
<i>Kamome</i> (Sea-gull) ...	" "
<i>Hashitaka</i> (Sparrow-hawk)	At Kawasaki Ship-building Yard.
<i>Otori</i> (Stork)	" "

There are indications that the import of salted salmon from British Columbia is steadily increasing. The total quantity prepared for exportation to Japan this year is reported to have reached something like \$6,000,000 in value. The following table shows the imports during three years:—

	Boxes.	Dollars.
1897	3,911	11,733
1898	4,638	23,106
1899	5,158	123,949

The war-ships now under construction in England for the Japanese Navy in connection with the Naval expansion programme will be finished during the course of the present fiscal year (1901-2) and brought home. According to the *Jiji*, the names of the vessels and the commissioners ordered to bring them home are as follows:

First-class battleship	<i>Mikasa</i> , Captain Hayazaki.
Torpedo-boat destroyer....	<i>Shirakumo</i> , Com. Hazama.
"	<i>Asashio</i> , Com. Horiuchi.
"	<i>Akibono</i> , Com. Nakayama.
"	<i>Kasumi</i> , Com. Oshima.

At the semi-annual general meeting of shareholders of the Odawara Electric Railway Company held on Dec. 25th, the following accounts were presented and passed:—

	Yen.
Net profit	23,329
Brought over from previous account.....	571
Total	23,710
To reserve	1,167
Reward to former officials	800
Bonus	2,333
Dividend (5½ per cent. per annum).....	19,250
Carried to next account	160

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

THE RAND RESUMING WORK.

London, Dec. 19.

The Johannesburg Stock Exchange has been opened.

The Delagoa Railway line has been opened for civil traffic.

AMERICAN TARIFF ON TEAS.

The *Morning Post* says that the Washington Administration will probably ask Congress to remove the duties from Chinese teas of the commoner sorts.

PRO-BOER MEETING AT BIRMINGHAM.

Mr. Lloyd-George, M.P., was compelled to abandon a speech at a pro-Boer meeting held at the Birmingham Town-hall. An immense crowd broke all the windows. The police charged and many were injured. Mr. Lloyd-George escaped disguised as a policeman.

AUSTRALIAN CUSTOMS AND AN N.D.L. STEAMER.

London, Dec. 20.

The Captain of the N.D.L. steamer *Neckar* has been fined £25 at Fremantle, Australia, for contravening the new Customs law by breaking, while voyaging between Australian ports, seals placed on the ships' stores by Customs officials. The fine being unpaid he was committed to prison until the penalty is paid.

TROOPS FOR SOUTH AFRICA

Six more militia battalions have been embodied.

Two thousand Yeomanry have been raised and ordered to be dispatched to the Cape in January and February.

TRIAL OF SCHEEPERS.

London, Dec. 20.

The trial of Commandant Scheepers has begun at Graaf Reinet. Thirty charges of murder, arson, train-wrecking and cruelty to prisoners are brought against him in the indictment.

ASQUITH SUPPORTS ROSEBERY.

The Rt. Hon. Henry Asquith, M.P., speaking at Wolverhampton, said that he unreservedly endorsed Lord Rosebery's attitude.

CAPTURE OF BOERS.

The capture of Boers continues daily.

MARQUIS ITO.

Dec. 21.

Marquis Ito has arrived in Brussels.

THE UGANDA RAILWAY.

The rails of the Uganda Railway have been laid as far as Victoria Nyanza.

THE "NECKAR" CASE.

Dec. 22.

The Captain of the Neckar has been released, the agents having given bonds to pay the fine and the costs.

MORE FIGHTING.

General Dartwell engaged De Wet near Langburg. There was three hours fighting and De Wet was driven off.

THE FRENCH INDEMNITY LOAN.

London, Dec. 23.

The French China Indemnity Loan has been covered twenty-four times over.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Two hundred burghers at Standerton have joined the National Scouts.

ARGENTINE AND CHILI.

War is expected between Argentine and Chili over the boundary dispute.

COLONIAL REINFORCEMENTS.

London, Dec. 23.

The Australian Federal Government has decided to send a contingent of one thousand men to the Cape.

THE WAR TO CONTINUE.

The *Daily News* correspondent at Volksrust says that the Boers are apparently resolved to continue the war, and that the real object of the recent meetings was to make plans for a summer campaign.

RENEWED BOER ACTIVITY.

London, Dec. 24.

Lord Kitchener reports that 200 of Spence's troops, divided into parties, were searching farms, beginning with der Lyn's, in the Transvaal, when a portion were overwhelmed by a body of 300 Boers. The casualties were severe.

Demant was dangerously wounded in the fight at Tafelkop, in Orange River Colony, on December 20. The British lost two officers and 20 men killed, and four officers and 17 men wounded. Rimington arrived and pursued the enemy, who left six dead and admit burying 27.

Muller attacked Colonel Park in the Calstroom district, but was repulsed, leaving eight killed and three wounded. The British casualties were 31, including six officers wounded.

Dewet, with 300 followers, attacked General Dartwell in the Bethlehem district, the fight lasting for several hours. The enemy charged within 150 yards, but were repulsed, the British loss being 13.

THE HESSE AFFAIR.

Later.

A decree of divorce has been pronounced against the Grand Duke of Hesse on the ground of absolute incompatibility of temper.

A LAAGER ATTACKED.

Mackenzie attacked a laager in the Carolina district at dawn on the 19th, killing six Boers and capturing sixteen.

MARQUIS ITO.

Dec. 25.

Marquis Ito has arrived in London.

MORE CAPTURES.

Colonels Colenbrander and Steele surprised laagers in the Pietersburg district, capturing sixty-two and thirty-two respectively.

MARQUIS ITO IN ENGLAND.

Dec. 26.

The *Times* has a laudatory article on Marquis Ito. It has also a long special article recounting his career.

DEMANT'S CASUALTIES.

Demant's casualties at Tafelkop on Dec. 20th were 3 officers and 29 men killed and 5 officers and 35 men wounded.

(RECEIVED AT THE LEGATION OF FRANCE.)

FRENCH NEWS.

Saigon, Dec. 24.

The loan has been covered 24 times over in Paris.

The relations between Chili and the Argentine Republic continue to be strained.

Saigon, Dec. 25.

The Chamber has voted two *douzièmes provisoires*.

There has been a serious engagement in the Orange-Transvaal. The English losses were considerable.

Saigon, Dec. 26.

The Senate has voted two *douzièmes provisoires*.

Henri Fouquier, the author, has died suddenly.

(FROM THE "N.-C. DAILY NEWS.")

THE MANCHURIAN CONVENTION.

Peking, December 16.

The Chinese newspapers seem to have concluded that H. E. Wang Wen-shao has pro-Russian proclivities, but according to my investigation this conclusion is groundless. The Peace Plenipotentiaries, Prince Ching and H. E. Wang Wen-shao, are now endeavouring to discover the views of those of the Foreign Ministers who condemn the Manchurian Convention, but it is not yet decided whether the Convention will be brought up at a conference of the Foreign Ministers.

Peking, December 17.

The Peace Plenipotentiaries, Prince Ching and H. E. Wang Wen-shao, are very busily engaged with the Manchurian question, which they intend to have settled before Their Majesties arrive at Peking, resuming the attitude originally adopted in the Spring when the objections raised by Japan obliged Russia to withdraw the Convention.

The manner of the present Russian Minister towards China is more conciliatory than that of his predecessor, but as it depends on the course taken by Japan whether Russia modifies her demands or not, it is certain that the Plenipotentiaries are relying on Japan.

THE CHINESE COURT.

Ch'ihshien, Honan, Dec. 18.

Their Majesties arrived here from Weihsifu this afternoon at 2 o'clock and will pass the night here.

(FROM "DER OSTASIATISCHE LLOYD.")

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Berlin, Dec. 13.

The bill of the new tariff has been referred to a committee, the plenum of the Reichstag having debated it for nine days. It is uncertain what will be the outcome. The Agrarians demand higher protection for their products, the Bundesrath insists on its proposals.

The Argentine Government has called in sixty thousand reserves for the 1st of January. In the Republic of Chile a Cabinet crisis is reported. Both States are preparing for war. However, in Buenos Ayres hope is still sustained that the existing difficulties will be overcome in a friendly way.

Berlin, Dec. 16.

On the London exchange rates of South African Mining Shares are going up, as the end of the Transvaal war is considered imminent, after General Botha being wounded.

H. M. the Emperor has expressed to the Schantung Eisenbahn Gesellschaft (Shantung Railway Company) his congratulations on the occasion of the opening of the line from Tsingtao to Chiangling.

The Prussian Diet will be convened on the eighth of January.

Rear-Admiral Geissler has been promoted to be Vice-Admiral, at the same time his appointment to be chief of the German Squadron in East Asia being gazetted.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

Hongkong, Dec. 14.

A great fire broke out in Honam, opposite Canton, on the night of the 12th instant. Eight hundred houses were destroyed, and twenty fatalities are reported.

Piracy is again rampant in the Canton delta.

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Hiogo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, S. Kawamuro, 20th Dec.,—Honolulu Islands, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Atholl, British steamer, 3,031, E. Porter, 20th Dec.,—Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 18th Dec., General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Kobe Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,645, R. Swain, 20th Dec.,—Shanghai via ports, 14th Dec., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Prinzess Irene, German steamer, 6,686, G. Danne-mann, 20th Dec.,—Hamburg and Bremen via ports, and Kobe, 19th Dec., Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 437, I. Shimidzu,

20th Dec.,—Yokkaichi, 19th Dec., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Coningsby, British tank steamer, 2,157, R. Wm. B. Blacklin, 21st Dec.,—Baltimore via Manila, Coal.—A. Weston.

Heim, Norwegian steamer, 757, A. Erickson, 21st Dec.,—Cardiff, Coal.—Ginsberg & Co.

Kagoshima Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,710, K. Kobori, 21st Dec.,—Bombay via ports, and Kobe, 19th Dec., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Omi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,533, K. Homma, 21st Dec.,—Kobe, 19th Dec., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sakura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,831, M. Hamada, 21st Dec.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kinshu Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,459, F. L. Pyne, 21st Dec.,—Seattle, Wash., 3rd Dec., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Doric, British steamer, 2,936, Harry Smith, 22nd Dec.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, 3rd Dec., Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

Wakanoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, K. Kata, 22nd Dec.,—Kobe, 21st Dec., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Deucalion, British steamer, 1,374, B. Branch, 22nd Dec.,—Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 21st Dec., General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Ikai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,917, K. Nobeta, 22nd Dec.,—Kobe, 21st Dec., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Gaelic, British steamer, 2,690, A. E. S. Hamblen, 23rd Dec.,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 22nd Dec., Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

Hiogo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, S. Kawano, 24th Dec.,—Yokkaichi, 23rd Dec., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Oyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,158, S. Kawano, 24th Dec.,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Indus, French steamer, 2,331, G. Duchateau, 25th Dec.,—Marseilles via ports, and Kobe, 24th Dec., Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

Lutheer, British steamer, 2,169, R. H. Coope, 25th Dec.,—Madras via ports, and Manila, 17th Dec., General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Matsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,959, De La Lande, 25th Dec.,—Kobe, 23rd Dec., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yamaguchi Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,038, S. Yoshizawa, 26th Dec.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Toyoi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,696, K. Yamamoto, 25th Dec.,—Moji, Coal.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, Y. Oda, 24th Dec.,—Yokkaichi, 23rd Dec., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Empress of Japan, British steamer, 3,003, H. Pybus, 26th Dec.,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 24th Dec., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

DEPARTURES.

Sado Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,856, W. Thompson, 30th Dec.,—Moji via Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, Y. Oda, 20th Dec.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kumano Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,881, E. W. Haswell, 21st Dec.,—Sydney and Melbourne via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Athlon, British flagship, 12,950, 16 guns, Capt. W. W. Hewitt, 21st Dec.,—Kobe.

Ocean, British battleship, 12,950, 16 guns, Capt. W. G. White, 21st Dec.,—Kobe.

Atholl, British steamer, 3,031, E. Porter, 22nd Dec.,—Moji, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Rossia (28), Russian cruiser, 12,200, Capt. Serebrennikoff, 22nd Dec.,—Vladivostok.

Omi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,533, K. Homma, 22nd Dec.,—Uraga, Ballast.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sakura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,831, S. Yashizawa, 22nd Dec.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 735, I. Shimidzu, 22nd Dec.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Otaru Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,551, S. Watanabe, 22nd Dec.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kinshu Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,459, F. L. Pyne, 22nd Dec.,—Hongkong via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Strassburg, German steamer, 3,232, L. Madsen, 23rd Dec.,—Havre, Hamburg and Bremen via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Poric, British steamer, 2,936, Harry Smith, 23rd Dec.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

Deucalion, British steamer, 4,484, Geo. D. Keay, 24th Dec.,—London and Glasgow via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Gaelic, British steamer, 2,690, A. E. S. Hambelton, 24th Dec.—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

Hilgelen, British steamer, 2,501, S. Pulford, 24th Dec.—New York via ports and Suez Canal, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Wakanoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, K. Kato, 24th Dec.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Teshio Maru, Japanese steamer, 686, Nomura, 24th Dec.—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Ikai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,917, K. Nobeta, 24th Dec.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kagoshima Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,710, K. Kobori, 24th Dec.—Bombay via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Higo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, S. Kawamuro, 25th Dec.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kobe Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,645, R. Swain, 25th Dec.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per German steamer *Prinzess Irene*, from Europe via ports.—Consul Hagen and family, Mr. H. Shaw, Mr. E. Gerlach, Mrs. L. Bonar, Mrs. L. Haase, Mr. J. Conder, Mr. B. Runge, Mr. F. Grosser, Mr. R. Masujima, Mr. F. Riegelsberg, Mr. E. Kannhauser, Mr. W. Rubenstein, Mrs. and Miss Dentici, Mrs. H. R. Gerleff, Mr. Bern, Mr. Ritter, Mr. E. Dentier, and Mr. de Havilland, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Doric*, from San Francisco via Honolulu.—Mr. Emile Adet, Mr. J. Brett, Mrs. J. Brett, Miss J. N. Crosby, Mr. C. J. Helm, Mr. R. Hiraoka, Miss C. D. Loomis, Mr. G. Mitsukuri, Mr. Robert Marston, Mrs. Robert Marston, Rev. S. C. Partridge, Mrs. S. C. Partridge, and Mr. C. W. Ure, in cabin. For Nagasaki.—Mr. P. C. Cooper, in cabin. For Shanghai.—Miss May Brown, Miss H. Johnson, Miss Anna Haaland, Miss E. Rodberg, Mr. G. R. Turnbull, Mrs. G. R. Turnbull, Miss C. L. Turnbull, Mr. R. J. Turnbull, Mr. R. C. Wyse, and Miss L. Pierson, in cabin. For Hongkong.—Mr. C. P. Fox, Mr. E. S. Herserve, Miss J. E. Nelson, Mr. F. J. Perrey, and Mrs. F. J. Perrey, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Gaelic*, from Hongkong via ports, and Kobe.—Mr. W. Moxon, Commander Elderton, B. N. Mrs. Elderton, Mrs. Anna M. Sawyer, Miss M. S. Barker and Mr. F. H. Noltemius in cabin. For San Francisco.—Mr. Russell Harper, Mr. B. Jeschke, I.G.N., Rev. H. N. Bruen, Mr. O. J. Kennedy, Dr. T. Hansen, I.G.N. and Mr. F. M. Feaster in cabin.

Per French steamer *Indus*, from Marseilles via ports.—Rev. P. Dossier, Mrs. Muller, Mr. Fuchs, Mr. Gysin, Mrs. Curtis, and Mr. Pitot Marcel, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Lalpoora*, from Madras via ports.—Mr. E. C. Morton, Mr. L. W. Danner, Mr. A. L. Bagnall, Mr. T. H. Simpson, Mr. H. C. Patterson, and Mr. A. Mendeb, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Empress of Japan*, from Hongkong via ports.—Major P. Connolly, and Mr. J. Kuln, in cabin: Mr. Watanabe, in intermediate. In Transit.—Lieut. C. D. Roper, Miss Southam, Miss Nickalls, Dr. J. D. Ballance, Mrs. Amsbury and child, and Mr. F. A. Heineken, in cabin; Mr. A. J. B. Immel, Corpl. Johnson, Corpl. Cockburn, Dr. Park, Mr. Kousnebroff, Mr. Akawa, Mr. H. Leonard and 5 Chinese in intermediate; 197 in steerage.

DEPARTED.

Per Japanese steamer *Kumano Maru*, for Australia via ports.—Mr. A. T. Hellyer, Mr. L. T. Titley, Miss MacDonald, Mr. S. Miyasaki, Mrs. M. Woodworth, Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Cabballes, sister and 2 children, Mrs. Frendendall, Mrs. Bennett, Mr. F. W. Horne, Consul and Mrs. Tayui and 4 children, Mr. and Mrs. Greaves, Mr. F. Vasey, Mr. and Mrs. Clapperton, Miss Saint, Consul Marks, Miss Hooper, and Mrs. O. F. Hobbs, in cabin; Mr. S. Konge, Mr. R. Mitchell, Mr. H. Lahbey, Mrs. Chas. Stuart, Mr. J. R. Mitchell, and Mr. S. Wallace, in second class; 29 in steerage.

Per British steamer *Doric*, for Hongkong via ports.—Mr. P. E. Abenheim, Miss May Brown, Mr. P. C. Cooper, Mr. J. W. Crowe, Mrs. A. H. Dare, infant and nurse, Freiherr von Dincklager, Mr. P. C. Fox, Miss Anna Hasland, Mr. K. Hoff, Miss H. Johnson, Master R. Jonas, Dr. H. R. Macauley, Mr. H. I. McGill, Mrs. H. I. MacGill, Mr. E. S. Merserve, Mr. A. G. Mosie, Miss A. E. Nelson, Mrs. A. Paint, Mr. F. J. Perrey, Mrs. F. J. Perrey, Miss L. Pierson, Miss H. Rodberg, Mr. H. Schwanke, Mr. G. M. Taggart, Lady Tchoukuine, Miss Tchoukuine, Lt. Tchoukuine, Mrs. Tchoukuine, Mr. G. R. Turnbull, Mrs. G. R. Turnbull, Miss C. L. Turnbull, Mr. R. J. Turnbull, Mr. W. G. Winterburn, Mr. W. H. Wright, and Mr. R. C. Wyse, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Gaelic*, for San Francisco via Honolulu.—Rev. H. M. Bruen, Miss N. F. Chapman, Mr. F. M. Feaster, Dr. Hansen, Mr. Russell Harper, Mr. K. Imai, Mr. Jeschke, and Mr. G. J. Kennedy, in cabin.

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line	Steamer	Date
Tacoma, Wash.	N. P. Co.	Glenogle	F. Dec. 27
Hongkong	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru	Su. Dec. 29
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Tacoma	Su. Dec. 29
Hongkong	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	M. Dec. 30
America	N. Y. K.	Shinano Maru	F. Jan. 3
Seattle, Wash.	N. D. Lloyd	Prinz Heinrich	Sa. Jan. 4
Europe	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar	Sa. Jan. 4
Canada	C. P. R. Co.	Peru	Tu. Jan. 7
America	P. M. Co.	India	W. Jan. 8
Hongkong	M. M. Co.	China	Th. Jan. 9
Canada, &c.	C. P. R. Co.	Emp. of India	M. Jan. 13
America	O. & O.	Coptic	Th. Jan. 16
Hongkong	O. & O.	Doric	Sa. Jan. 18
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Emp. of China	Th. Jan. 23

- 1 Left Tacoma, Wash. on the 9th inst.
- 2 Left Nagasaki on the 26th inst.
- 3 Left San Francisco on the 11th inst.
- 4 Left Seattle, Wash. on the 18th inst.
- 5 Left San Francisco on the 20th inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer	Date
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Prinzess Irene	Sa. Dec. 28
Hongkong	P. N. Co.	Glenogle	Su. Dec. 28
Tacoma, Wash.	N. P. Co.	Tacoma	M. Dec. 30
Hongkong	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	Tu. Dec. 31
Seattle, Wash.	N. Y. K.	Riojun Maru	Tu. Dec. 31
America	T. K. K.	Hongkong Maru	W. Jan. 1
Europe, via Shanghai	M. M. Co.	India	Th. Jan. 2
Hongkong	N. Y. K.	Hakuni Maru	Th. Jan. 2
Tungau g	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar	Su. Jan. 5
America	P. M. Co.	Peru	W. Jan. 8
Europe, &c.	N. Y. K.	Sado Maru	Sa. Jan. 11
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Emp. of India	M. Jan. 13
Tungau g	O. & O.	Coptic	F. Jan. 17
Australia	N. Y. K.	Yawata Maru	F. Jan. 17
America	O. & O.	Doric	Tu. Jan. 21
Canada, &c.	C. P. R. Co.	Emp. of China	F. Jan. 24

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

The market is quiet and will remain so now for some time, dealers being occupied by their New Year responsibilities.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	PER PIECE.
Grey Shirting—8½ lb, 38½ yds, 39 inches	2.85 to 3.50
Grey Shirting—9 lb, 31½ yds, 45 inches	28.0 to 3.80
Indigo Shirtings—24 yards, 14 inches	2.50 to 3.35
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches	3.00 to 5.00
Cotton—Italians and Satteens, Black, 32 inches	0.20 to 0.30

WOOLLENS.

	PER YARD.
Flannels	0.35 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 32 in.	0.30 to 0.45
Mousseline de Laine, Grape, 24 yards, 30 inches	0.16 to 0.33
Cloths—Pilots, 54 (a) 56 inches	0.50 to 0.95
Cloths—Presidents, 51 (a) 65 inches	0.90 to 1.00
Cloths—Union, 54 (a) 56 inches	0.60 to 1.00
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5 lb per lb	0.60 to 0.66

	PER PIECE.
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	9.50 to 12.00
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches	0.90 to 1.80
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0 lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches	1.90 to 2.25
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5 lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches	2.50 to 3.50

COTTON YARN.

	PER BALE.
Nos. 16/24, Singles	Y. 135.00 to 145.00
Nos. 28/32, Singles	155.00 to 165.00
Nos. 38/42, Singles	Nominal
Nos. 32, Doubles	Nominal
Nos. 42, Doubles	Nominal
Nos. 260, Plain	160.00 to 170.00
Nos. 280, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/100, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Gassed	240.00 to 260.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	290.00 to 320.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed	410.00 to 430.00

RAW COTTONS.

	PER POUND.
American Middling	27.50 to 28.00
Indian Broach	24.00 to 25.00
Chinese	24.50

METALS.

In metals there is absolutely nothing new.

	PER POUND.
Round and square ½ inch and upward	4.30 to 4.60
Iron Plates, assorted	4.80 to 5.20
Sheet Iron	5.30 to 6.70
Galvanised Iron sheets	10.25 to 11.00

Wire Nails, assorted	6.70 to 7.00
Tin Plates, per box	7.80 to 8.30
Pig Iron, No. 3	2.00 to 2.15
Hoop Iron (¾ to 1½ inch)	5.50 to 6.00

KEROSENE.

There is no change to report in the kerosene market.

American	\$2.66
Russian	2.40
Langkat	2.35

SUGAR.

There has been a small business but transactions on any important scale may be considered at an end till after the New Year Holidays.

	PER PICUL.
Brown Takao	Y. 5.90 to 6.55
Brown Manila	6.35 to 7.30
Brown Daitong	5.80 to 6.00
Brown Canton	6.00 to 7.70
White Java and Penang	7.90 to 9.40
White Refined	9.95 to 11.70

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

It has been a quiet week. Prices are nominally unchanged. Neither buyers nor sellers appear eager to operate at the moment, and probably now there will be little done till after the New Year.

QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra, Fine	Y. 940 to 950
Filatures—Extra, Coarse	940 to 950
Filatures—No. 1, Fine	920 to 930
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse	920 to 925
Filatures—No. 1½, Fine	890 to 900
Filatures—No. 1½, Coarse	880 to 890
Filatures—No. 2, Fine	870 to 880
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse	860 to 870
Common—Coarse	—
Re-reels—Extra	930 to 940
Re-reels—No. 1	910 to 915
Re-reels—No. 1½	900 to 905
Re-reels—No. 2	870 to 880
Re-reels—No. 3	840 to 850
Kakedas—Extra	900 to 910
Kakedas—No. 1	870 to 875
Kakedas—No. 1½	835 to 840
Kakedas—No. 2	790 to 795
Kakedas—No. 2½	760 to 765

WASTE SILK.

Some few transactions are being put through on the basis of quotations, but the market generally is not very lively. Both sides appear inclined to wait for the turn of the year.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	160 to 165
Noshi—Filatures, Good	140 to 145
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	160 to 165
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	150 to 155
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	140 to 145
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best	100 to 105
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	90 to 95
Noshi—Bushui, Best	150 to 155
Noshi—Bushui, Good	160 to 165
Noshi—Bushui, Medium	125 to 130
Noshi—Joshiu, Best	95 to 100
Noshi—Joshiu, Good	80 to 85
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	120 to 125
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	110 to 115
Kibiso—Joshiu, Good	45 to 50
Kibiso—Bushui, Fair	35 to 40

TEA.

Nothing new to report.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	Nom.
Choice	Nom.
Finest	Nom.
Fine	Nom.
Good Medium	29 to 30
Medium	26 to 29
Good Common	24 to 26
Common	21 to 24

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

LEAVE YOKOHAMA STATION.

For Shimbashi—5.30, 6.10, 6.45, 7.19, 8.30 (express), 8.55, 9.35, 10.15, 10.50, and 11.35 a.m., 12.15, 12.57, 1.30, 2.36, 3.10, 3.55, 4.33, 5.15 (express), 5.33, 6.20, 7.21, 8, 9.13, 10, 10.50, and 11.15 p.m.

For Hodogaya—6.15, 6.25, 7.17, 9, 9.45, 10.26, 11.10 a.m.; 2.40, 3, 3.26, 4.27, 5.10, 5.35, 7, and 8.02 p.m.

For Tokaido—6.15 a.m. (Yokosuka and Kozu), 6.50 a.m. (Kobe express), 8.07 a.m. (Ogaki), 9 a.m. (Yokosuka), 9.45 a.m. (Yokosuka and Kozu), 10.26 a.m. (Yokosuka), 11.10 a.m. (Yokosuka) Kozu, and Hamamatsu, 1.06 p.m. (Kobe express), 2.40 p.m. (Yokosuka, Kozu, and Shizuoka), 3.26 p.m. (Yokosuka), 4.27 p.m. (Numazu), 5.35 p.m. (Kozu), 8.20 p.m. (Yokosuka and Kozu), 10.30 p.m. (Kobe).

A. C. HUTTON POTTS.

LOCAL SHARE LIST.

Yokohama, December 26.

Kirin Breweries changed hands at yen 167.50. Langfeldts, buyers at yen 75; sellers at yen 80. Oriental Hotels, Kobe, buyers at yen 120. Club Hotels, sellers at yen 70. Grand Hotels, buyers at yen 235. Engine and Iron Works, changed hands at yen 120. Helms, buyers at yen 45. Y. U. Club debentures, buyers at par. Offers wanted for Oriental Hotel Founders.

YEN.

Yokohama E. & I. Works 120 Sales.
Grand Hotel 235 Buyers.
Club Hotel 70 Sellers.
Oriental Hotel 120 Buyers.
Langfeldt & Co. 75 Buyers.
Japan Brewery Co. 167½ Sales.

Telephone No. 323

SILK REPORT.

Yokohama, December 25

Arrivals of Raw Silk—Fature 348, and Re-reels 84 packages.

Purchases of Raw Silk & Waste—9 packages.

Arrivals of Waste Silk—Noshi 67, and Kibiso 84 packages.

Raw Silk in Stock—17,275 packages.

Waste Silk in Stock—13,694 packages.

RICE MARKET.

Fukagawa Godowns, Tokyo, Dec. 25.

Sold, Japanese rice 6,777 hyo; arrived 3,231 hyo, in stock, Japanese, 218,510 hyo.

Retail per *Yen*—First quality 5 sho 9 go; second, 6 sho 2 go; third, 6 sho 6 go; fourth, 7 sho; fifth, 7 sho 5 go.

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, December 26.

London—Bank T.T. 2/0½
— — Bills on demand 2/0½
— — 4 months' sight 2/0½
— — Private 4 months' sight 2/0½
— — 6 months' sight 2/0½
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight 254½ @ 5
— — Private 4 months' sight 260½ @ 1
— — 6 months' sight 262 @ ½
Hongkong—Bank sight 8¼ @ dis.*
— — Private 10 days' sight 10¼ @ dis.*
Shanghai—Bank sight 80
— — Private 10 days' sight 81½
India—Bank sight 151
— — Private 30 days' sight 155
America—Bank sight 49½
— — Private 30 days' sight 50½
— — Private 4 months' sight 51
Germany—Bank sight 207
— — Private 4 months' sight 212
Bar Silver (London) 25½

* Nominal.

TOKUMIWA.

SHARE AND STOCK BROKER: OFFICIAL CLOSING QUOTATIONS OF TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, December 26.

MORNING.			FUTURES.		
Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
71.20	68.70	69.30	Nippon Railway ..	—	69.30
51.80	—	51.10	Nippon Rail., new.	—	—
52.70	—	51.00	Sanyo Railway ..	—	51.70
37.50	35.60	38.50	Kansai Railway ..	—	—
52.10	—	53.40	Kiushu Railway ..	52.01	54.00
51.70	—	53.5	Kiushu Rail., 1st.	53.10	—
—	—	—	Kiushu Rail., 2nd.	—	—
77.80	75.85	76.85	Tokyo Railway ..	75.85	76.91
—	—	—	Tokai Railway ..	—	—
—	—	—	Saiyu Railway ..	—	—
—	—	—	Kobe Railway ..	—	—
—	—	—	Boso Railway ..	—	—
—	—	—	Narita Railway ..	—	—
20.70	—	9.70	Kioto Railway ..	—	20.70
—	—	—	Hokuriku Rail. ..	—	20.70
192.60	—	115.80	Tokyo Electric Ra.	—	115.30
40.80	—	51.5	Tokyo El. R. new	—	51.40
73.40	74.30	71.30	Nippon Yusen ..	74.75	75.20
27.30	27.20	27.90	Toyo Kisen ..	27.60	28.05
—	—	—	Teikoku Shoji Rk.	—	—
36.80	37.80	37.50	Kanagafuchi Sp'ng	—	38.60
117.00	—	115.00	Tokyo Rice Ex. ..	—	—
36.50	37.50	37.30	Tokyo Produce Ex.	30.10	38.00
142.40	—	141.60	Tokyo Stock Ex. ..	140.70	143.10
—	—	—	Tokio Gas Works.	—	—

Consultation Bureau: Yokohama.

No. 87, Main Street. Telephone No. 888.

BISSET AND URE'S SHARE REPORT.

Yokohama, December 26.

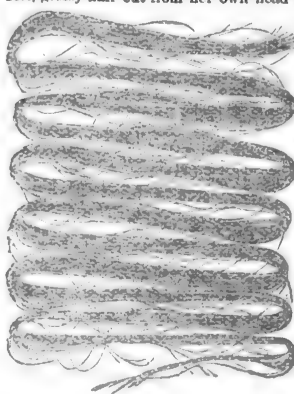
Langfeldts changed hands to-day at yen 77.50. Kirin Breweries are obtainable at yen 167.50. Grand Hotels, offers of shares are wanted. Club Hotels have sellers at yen 70. Helms can be had at yen 50. Offers for shares are wanted. Oriental Hotels can be placed at yen 120. Offers for founders' shares are wanted. Offers for Laundries are wanted.

STOCK.	Number of Shares.	Paid Up.	Dividend.	At Working account in last accounts issued.	For term ending.	Closing Quotation.
1. Y'hama E. & Iron Works, Ltd.	2,600	50	Yen. 25%	Yen. 98,434.63	31.5.1901	118 Sa.
2. Japan Brewery Company, Ltd.	9,000	50	7.50	R'rve 50,000.00	31.3.1901	167.50 Sa.
3. Grand Hotel, Limited	2,500	100	9	4,352.53	30.6.1901	230 B.
4. Club Hotel, Limited	1,850	100	None	Dr. 372.27	31.3.1900	70 S.
5. Oriental Hotel, Ltd.	740	100	12	B'nce to R'rve ac.	31.8.1901	120 Sa.
do do Founders...	80	12.50	37	...	31.8.1900	475 N.
do do Preference	750	100	...	...	1st year	103 N.
6. Nagasaki Hotel, Limited	1,300	100	2½%	3,031.32	30.6.1900	60 S.
7. North & Rae, Limited	250	100	20	...	31.12.1900	215 N.
8. Brett & Co., Limited	2,800	10	5%	629.13	30.6.1901	8.75 N.
9. Langfeldt & Co., Limited	1,500	100	...	5,479.55	30.6.1901	60 B.
10. Y'hama Steam Laundry, Ltd.	700	50	...	Dr. 15,184.78	...	11 S.
11. Helm Bros., Limited	3,720	50	5%	3,291.12	30.6.1901	50 S.

Debenture Loans.	Amount of Loan.	Face value of debentures.	Rate of Interest.	Interest Payable.	Closing Quotation.
Japan Brewery Co., Ltd.	200,000	100	7 per cent.	1 April and 1 Oct.	102 N.
Oriental Hotel, Ltd., First Issue	75,000	100	7 per cent.	1 Jan. and 1 July	100 N.
Oriental Hotel, Ltd., Second issue	50,000	100	7 per cent.	ditto.	Nominal
Brett & Co., Ltd.	11,500	100	7 per cent.	1 June and 1 Dec.	100 Sa.
Yokohama United Club	250,000	100	7 per cent.	30 June and 31 Dec.	100 Sa.
Nagasaki Hotel, Ltd.	17,000	100	7 per cent.	1 Jan. and 10 July	100 S.

Hair 55 Inches Long Grown by Cuticura.

MISS B—, of L—, sends us through our British Agents, Messrs. F. NEWBURY & SONS, 27 and 28, Charterhouse Square, London, E. C., a strand of soft, glossy hair cut from her own head and measuring fifty-five inches in length, of which the annexed drawing is a photographic fac-simile. She attributes her magnificent head of hair to frequent shampoos with CUTICURA SOAP, followed by light dressings of CUTICURA gently rubbed into the scalp. Previous to the use of CUTICURA, her hair was dry, thin, and lifeless, and came out in handfuls to such an extent that she feared she would lose soon it.



This is but one of many remarkable cases of the preservation and restoration of the hair in seemingly hopeless cases by warm shampoos with CUTICURA SOAP, followed by light dressings of CUTICURA, purest of emollient skin cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, clears the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow on a clean, sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp, when all else fails.

MILLIONS OF WOMEN use CUTICURA SOAP exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour,

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, and humiliating skin, scalp, and blood humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. Aust. Depot: R. TOWNS & CO., Sydney, N.S.W. So. African Depot: LENOX LTD., Cape Town. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," free. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., CUTICURA REMEDIES, Boston, U.S.A.

Milkmaid Milkmaid Milkmaid



TRADE MARK.

BRAND
Milk

As a guarantee of
Quality, see the
MILKMAID
on every Tin.

**LARGEST SALE
in the
WORLD.**



TRADE MARK.

BRAND
Milk

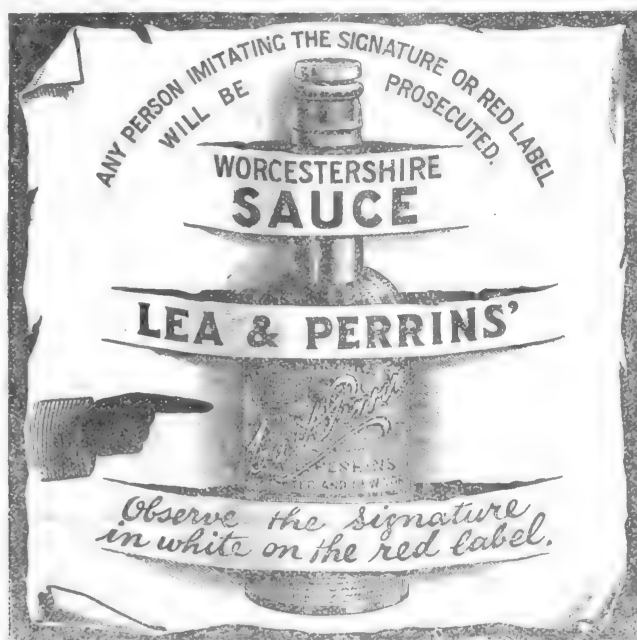


TRADE MARK.

BRAND
Milk

As a guarantee of
Quality, see the
MILKMAID
on every Tin.

**LARGEST SALE
in the
WORLD.**



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Cure Indigestion,
Bile, Sick Headache, Giddiness,
Palpitation,
and all Internal Disorders.

**THESE PILLS
ARE PURELY VEGETABLE;**
they contain no deleterious
matter, and may be taken by
the most delicate.

Manufactured only at 78, New Oxford-st. (l. to 53, Oxford St.)
London. Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

Yokohama Charity Organization.

CLOTHING for the Poor is constantly in
demand, and may be sent to the Hon.
Secretary, to whom also all APPLICATIONS
FOR RELIEF should be referred. The names
of New Subscribers will be at all times gladly
received by Messrs. JAS. DODDS, J. C. HARTLAND,
B. C. HOWARD, JAS. MARTIN, or W. F. MITCHELL.

LEASE FORMS.

POWER-OF-ATTORNEY FORMS.

FOR SALE at the Office of the
"JAPAN MAIL," No. 55, Main Street.

TELEPHONE No. 144.

UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

MELLIN'S FOOD

For INFANTS and INVALIDS.

When prepared is similar to Breast Milk.

MELLIN'S FOOD WORKS, PRESTON, LONDON, ENGLAND.

DINNEFORDS

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach,
Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations,
Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure
for Gout, Rheumatic
Gout and Gravel; the
safest and most
effective
Medicine for Infants,
Children, Delicate Fe-
males, and the Sick-
ness of Pregnancy.

**DINNEFORD'S
MAGNESIA**

Sold Throughout the World.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

(毎土曜日一回發行)

編輯人 エフ アラソクワ
發行兼印刷人 エー ビー アラソク
發行所 横濱市 山下町五十五番
ジャフヤン マール新聞社

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS-URBANA
Q. 859.52 Jw C001 v.36 JY-D(1981)
Japan daily mail.



3 0112 089395229